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MATS CENTRE FOR OPEN & DISTANCE EDUCATION

Social Justice & Human Rights

Master of Social Work (MSW)
Semester - 2



SELF LEARNING MATERIAL



Social Justice and Human Rights

MATs University

Course Index

Module - 1 Social Justice and Indian Legal System		Page No.
Unit - 1	Concept of Social Justice	5-8
	Introduction	
	Definition of Social Justice	
	Key Elements of Social Justice	
	Objectives of Social Justice	
Unit - 2	Historical Development of Social Justice	8-32
	Dimensions of Social Justice	
	Expressions of Social Justice	
	Role of Tools for Social Justice	
Unit - 3	Indian Legal System	33-65
	Legal and Public Advocacy	
Unit - 4	Role of Civil Society as Pressure Groups in Social Justice	65-90
	Statutory Bodies	
	Conclusion	
	Comprehensive Questions	
	Reference	
Module - 2 Methods and Criminal Justice System		
Unit - 5	Law of the Methods and Criminal Justice System	91
Unit - 6	Purpose of the Criminal Justice System	91-93
	Major Methods of the Indian Criminal Justice System	
	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000	
	Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986	
Unit - 7	Criminal Procedure Enforcement Act 1958	93-113
	Beggary Prevention Act	
	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985	
	Prisons Act and Criminal Justice System	
Unit - 8	Steps in the Criminal Justice System	113-128
	Conclusion	
	Comprehensive questions	
	Reference	

Module - 3 Human Rights and Protection System		
Unit - 9	History of Human Rights	129-130
	Meaning	
	Definition	
Unit - 10	Conventions and Treaties	130-132
	Development of the Concept of Human Rights	
Unit - 11	Concept and Historical Context of Human Rights	132-160
	Human Rights in Ancient Civilizations	
Unit - 12	Human Rights in the Indian Context	160-171
	Comprehensive Questions	
	Reference	
Module - 4 Human Rights and Social Work		
Unit - 13	Concept of Human Rights and Social Work	172-182
	Code of Ethics in Social Work and Protection of Human Rights	
Unit - 14	Human Rights Perspective in Social Work Practice, Ethnically Sensitive Practice	182-185
Unit - 15	Feminist Practice	185-186
Unit - 16	Social Work with Diverse Groups	186-191
	Comprehensive Questions	
	Reference	

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Module - 1

Social Justice and Indian Legal System

Contents

Unit - 1	Concept of Social Justice
	Introduction
	Definition of Social Justice
	Key Elements of Social Justice
	Objectives of Social Justice
Unit - 2	Historical Development of Social Justice
	Dimensions of Social Justice
	Expressions of Social Justice
	Role of Tools for Social Justice
Unit - 3	Indian Legal System
	Legal and Public Advocacy
Unit - 4	Role of Civil Society as Pressure Groups in Social Justice
	Statutory Bodies
	Conclusion
	Comprehensive Questions
	Reference

Unit - 1

1.1 Concept of Social Justice

Social justice refers to ensuring equality, fairness, and equal opportunities for all individuals in society. It works towards the elimination of social, economic, and political injustice and promotes the creation of an egalitarian society.

1.2 Introduction

Social justice refers to ensuring that all individuals have equal rights, opportunities, and access to resources in society, with no discrimination. It envisions a system where no one is treated unfairly based on caste, gender, religion, economic status, language, etc., and everyone has equal opportunities.

1.3 Definition of Social Justice

It supports a system that ensures equality and fairness by empowering



Introduction of Social Justice

marginalized, disadvantaged, and oppressed communities.

Definitions by Various Scholars and Organizations

Various scholars and organizations have defined social justice as follows:

1. United Nations (UN):

“Social justice means the availability of equal opportunities, protection of human rights, and providing every individual the chance to live a dignified life.”

2. John Rawls:

“The basis of social justice is fairness, where each individual in society is given equal rights and opportunities, with special priority given to the most disadvantaged groups.”

3. Indian Constitution:

“Social justice means granting all citizens equal social, economic, and political rights, eliminating discrimination, and ensuring equality of opportunity.”

4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:

“Social justice is the principle that establishes equality, liberty, and fraternity in society and eradicates caste and class-based discrimination.”

1.4 Key Elements of Social Justice

1. **Equality:** Eliminating discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, class, etc.
2. **Liberty:** The right of every individual to live freely, express their thoughts, and maintain their identity.
3. **Fairness:** Ensuring equal opportunities for all, especially for the disadvantaged and marginalized sections of society.
4. **Protection of Human Rights:** Safeguarding the fundamental rights of all citizens.
5. **Social Inclusion:** Ensuring the participation of all groups, especially Dalits, Adivasis, women, and minority communities.



Figure - 1.1: Key Elements of Social Justice

1.5 Objectives of Social Justice

The primary objective of social justice is to promote equality, fairness, and inclusiveness in society so that every individual can equally benefit from their rights and opportunities. Its main goal is to establish balance and justice in society by empowering marginalized, oppressed, and disadvantaged communities.

The objectives of social justice are as follows:

1. Ensuring Equality:

Under social justice, ensuring equality is essential, such as:

- Eliminating any form of discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, language, region, and economic status.
- Providing equal rights and opportunities to all individuals.

2. Eliminating Social, Economic, and Political Inequality:

- Granting equal social status to all sections of society.
- Ensuring the fair distribution of economic resources and opportunities.
- Providing equal opportunities for political participation to all sections of society.

3. Empowerment of Weaker and Marginalized Sections:

- Providing special protection and support to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities, women, disabled persons, etc.
- Implementing special schemes in the fields of education, health, employment, and social security.

4. Implementation of Social Justice through Laws and Policies:

- Effectively implementing the fundamental rights and directive principles provided in the Constitution.



Introduction of Social Justice

- Making policies like reservation, labor laws, women empowerment schemes, and education and health policies effective.
- 5. Protection of Human Rights:**
 - Protecting the dignity, freedom, and fundamental rights of every individual.
 - Enforcing strict laws against discrimination, exploitation, and injustice.
- 6. Promoting Social Inclusion and Harmony:**
 - Integrating all sections of society into the mainstream.
 - Eradicating communalism, casteism, gender discrimination, and other social evils.
 - Promoting values of tolerance, goodwill, and fraternity.
- 7. Strengthening the Judicial System:**
 - Empowering the judicial system to effectively implement laws and policies.
 - Providing free legal assistance to the poor and marginalized sections.
 - Ensuring prompt justice and transparent legal procedures.

Unit - 2

1.6 Historical Development of Social Justice

The concept of social justice has evolved over time. From ancient to modern times, various thinkers, philosophers, social reformers, and policies have played a crucial role in establishing equality and justice in society. The historical development of social justice can be divided into different phases:

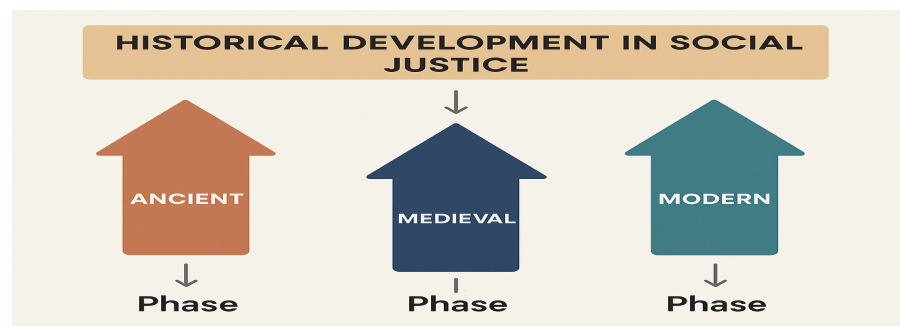


Figure - 1.2: Historical Development in Social Justice

1. Ancient Period

In ancient Indian society, the caste system was prevalent, which divided society into four varnas (Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and Shudra). This

system led to social inequality and discrimination, leaving the lower classes deprived of rights. However, various religious texts included notions of equality and justice, such as the mention of “Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah” (May all be happy) in the Vedas and Upanishads. Buddhism and Jainism opposed the caste system and advocated for non-violence, equality, and fraternity.

2. Medieval Period

In medieval India, the Bhakti movement and Sufi traditions promoted social justice. Saints like Kabir, Guru Nanak, Sant Ravidas, and other Bhakti saints opposed casteism and social discrimination. During Islamic rule, Sharia law and other judicial systems were implemented, but social discrimination persisted. Similarly, in medieval Europe, the feudal system led to the exploitation of the poor and marginalized classes.

3. Modern Period - Social Reform Movements and Colonialism

(i) Concept of Social Justice in Western Societies

- In the 17th and 18th centuries, philosophers like John Locke, Rousseau, and Karl Marx advanced the concepts of equality and justice.
- During the French Revolution (1789), the principles of “Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity” were promoted.
- After the Industrial Revolution, labor movements emerged to protect workers’ rights.

(ii) Social Reform Movements in India

Social reform movements in India primarily began in the 19th and 20th centuries, challenging social evils, superstitions, caste system, child marriage, Sati practice, and gender discrimination. The main objective of these movements was to make Indian society modern, progressive, and egalitarian.

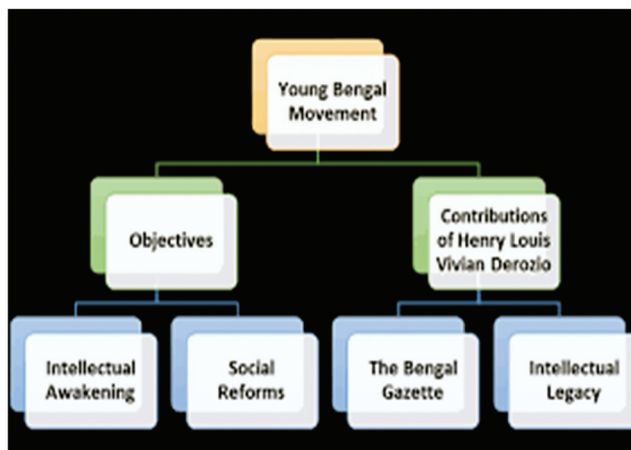


Figure - 1.3: Historical Development in Social Reform in India



- NOTES -

Introduction of Social Justice

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the Brahma Samaj in 1828, which played an important role in the abolition of the Sati practice, opposing child marriage, and supporting widow remarriage.
- Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875, which emphasized the purity of the Vedas, opposed idol worship, and promoted equality in society.
- In 1867, Atmaram Pandurang established the Prarthana Samaj, which promoted the abolition of caste discrimination, widow remarriage, and women's education.
- In 1873, Jyotirao Phule founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj to fight for the rights of Shudras and Ati Shudras and to oppose the Brahminical system.
- Swami Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897, emphasizing service, education, and social work.
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar advanced the widow remarriage movement and made significant contributions to women's education.
- In the 20th century, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led the Dalit reform movement, advocating for the abolition of untouchability, education for Dalits, and equal rights.

These social reform movements led to the end of the Sati practice, legal recognition of widow remarriage, the spread of women's education, and awareness against caste discrimination and untouchability. These efforts played a crucial role in the development of modern and scientific thinking in Indian society, and social reformers also made significant contributions during the freedom struggle.

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy - Opposed Sati practice and child marriage.
- Jyotirao Phule - Advocate for the education of women and Dalits.
- Swami Vivekananda - Advocated for social equality and self-reliance.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar - Fought for the rights of Dalits and backward classes and emphasized the concept of social justice in the Indian Constitution.
- Mahatma Gandhi led movements for the upliftment of Harijans and campaigns against untouchability.
- The concept of equality and justice was made a part of the freedom struggle during the Indian national movement.

4. Contemporary Period - Social Justice in Independent India



After gaining independence, India adopted various constitutional and legal measures to establish a democratic and egalitarian society. Special provisions were made in the Constitution to strengthen social justice, aiming to include the marginalized sections of society in the mainstream.

- **Constitution and Social Justice:** The Indian Constitution, drafted under the leadership of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, recognized equality, freedom, and social justice as fundamental rights. Provisions such as Article 14 (Right to Equality), Article 15 (Prohibition of Discrimination), Article 16 (Equality of Opportunity), Article 17 (Abolition of Untouchability), and Article 46 (Promotion of Educational and Economic Interests of the Backward Classes) paved the way for establishing justice and equality in society.
- **Reservation Policy and Social Upliftment:** To uplift socially and educationally backward sections, the government implemented the reservation policy for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and Other Backward Classes (OBC). This policy proved to be an effective step in ensuring representation in government jobs, educational institutions, and politics.
- **Women Empowerment and Legal Reforms:** Several laws were enacted to grant women equal rights in society, including the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961, the Domestic Violence Act of 2005, and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention) Act of 2013. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments provided 33% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj institutions to promote their participation in education, employment, and politics.
- **Dalit and Tribal Rights Movements:** The Dalit upliftment movement started by Dr. Ambedkar continued in independent India. During the 1970s and 1980s, the Dalit Panther movement and other social organizations became active in protecting Dalit rights. The PESA Act (1996) and the Forest Rights Act (2006) were implemented to ensure tribal rights.
- **Minority Rights and Social Inclusion:** Special provisions were made in Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution to protect the rights of religious and linguistic minorities. The National Commission for Minorities (1992) and the Sachar Committee (2006) made recommendations to improve the socio-economic conditions of minorities.

Contemporary Social Justice Movements

- **LGBTQ+ Rights:** In 2018, the Supreme Court decriminalized homosexuality by declaring Section 377 unconstitutional.



Introduction of Social Justice

- Transgender Rights: The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, protects the rights of the transgender community.
- Social Initiatives for Education and Employment: Schemes like Mid-day Meal, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, MNREGA, and various scholarship programs are working to empower marginalized sections of society.

1.7 Dimensions of Social Justice

Social justice is a multidimensional concept that includes various aspects to ensure equality, fairness, and inclusivity in society. Its key dimensions are as follows:

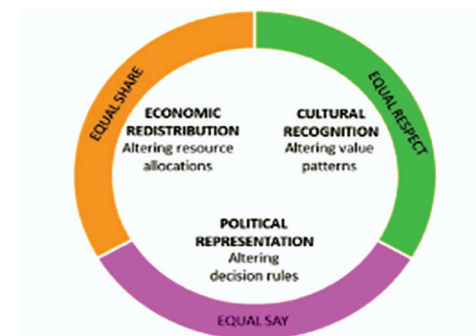


Figure - 1.4: Dimension of Social Justice

1. Social Dimension

- **Eliminating Social Discrimination:** Eradicating caste, religion, gender, language, and cultural discrimination.
- **Social Inclusion:** Including all sections of society, especially marginalized communities (Dalits, Tribals, Women, Minorities, Disabled people), into the mainstream.
- **Providing Equal Opportunities:** Ensuring equal access to education, healthcare, and social services for all.
- **Women Empowerment:** Providing equal rights and opportunities to women.

2. Economic Dimension

- **Eliminating Economic Inequality:** Reducing the gap between the rich and the poor.
- **Employment and Livelihood Opportunities:** Ensuring equal employment opportunities for all.
- **Equitable Distribution of Resources:** Ensuring equal access to land,



capital, technology, and other resources.

- **Poverty Eradication:** Promoting minimum wages, social security, and welfare programs.

3. Political Dimension

- **Political Participation for All:** Every citizen should have the right to vote and participate in political decision-making.
- **Reserved Representation:** Political reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, and women.
- **Democracy and Accountability:** Strengthening democratic systems and ensuring accountability of government institutions.
- **Empowered Civil Society:** Awareness campaigns and educating citizens about their rights.

4. Legal Dimension

- **Constitutional Protection of Equality and Justice:** Ensuring social justice through fundamental rights (Articles 14-18) and Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 38, 39) in the Indian Constitution.
- **Judicial Reforms:** Developing a fast and fair justice system so that even the poor can access justice.
- **Human Rights Protection:** Special laws and policies to protect the oppressed and vulnerable groups.
- **Legal Awareness:** Educating citizens about their constitutional and legal rights.

5. Educational Dimension

- **Right to Education:** Ensuring free and compulsory education for all children (RTE Act, 2009).
- **Inclusive Education:** Ensuring the right to quality education for marginalized groups, disabled individuals, and women.
- **Reservation in Education:** Reserved seats and scholarships for socially disadvantaged groups.
- **Education in Culture and Values:** Promoting the values of social justice, equality, and fraternity in the education system.

6. Environmental Dimension

- **Equal Environmental Rights:** Ensuring every citizen's right to clean air, water, and a healthy environment.
- **Environmental Justice:** Preventing the unfair burden of environmen-



Introduction of Social Justice

tal crises (such as pollution, land acquisition) on poor and marginalized communities.

- **Sustainable Development:** Conserving natural resources for future generations.
- **Climate Justice:** Developing policies to protect poor and vulnerable communities from the adverse effects of climate change.



Figure - 1.5: Social Justice

1.8 Expressions of Social Justice

Social justice is a broad concept that manifests in various forms across different aspects of society. It is expressed not only through laws and policies but also at social, economic, political, and cultural levels. The key manifestations of social justice are as follows:

1. Constitutional Manifestation:

The Indian Constitution incorporates several provisions to realize the concept of social justice. Through the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, constitutional amendments, and various laws, social justice is explicitly expressed. These provisions are as follows:

- Social justice is established as a fundamental principle in the Indian Con-

stitution.

Fundamental Rights:

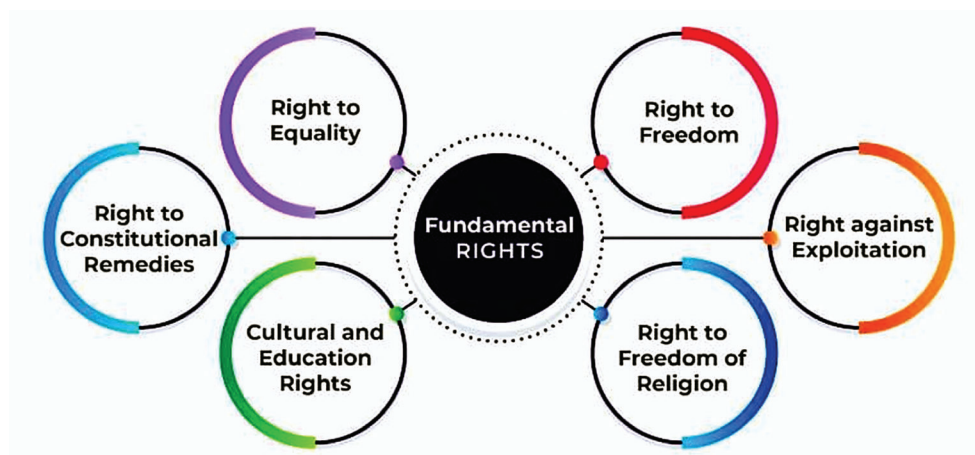


Figure - 1.6: Fundamental Rights

- Article 14 – Equality before the law.
- Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of caste, religion, gender, etc.
- Article 16 – Equal opportunities in public employment.
- Article 17 – Abolition of untouchability.

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):

- Article 38 – Ensuring justice and equality in society.
- Article 39 – Equal distribution of economic resources.
- Article 46 – Protection of the interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and weaker sections.

2. Legal and Legislative Manifestation:

Legal and legislative manifestation refers to the constitutional provisions, laws, and legislative measures enacted to ensure equality, fairness, and justice in society. To effectively implement social justice in India, several provisions have been made in the Constitution, and over time, various laws have been enacted.

- Reservation Policy: Reservation in education and employment for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes (OBC), and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).

Introduction of Social Justice

Social Security Laws:

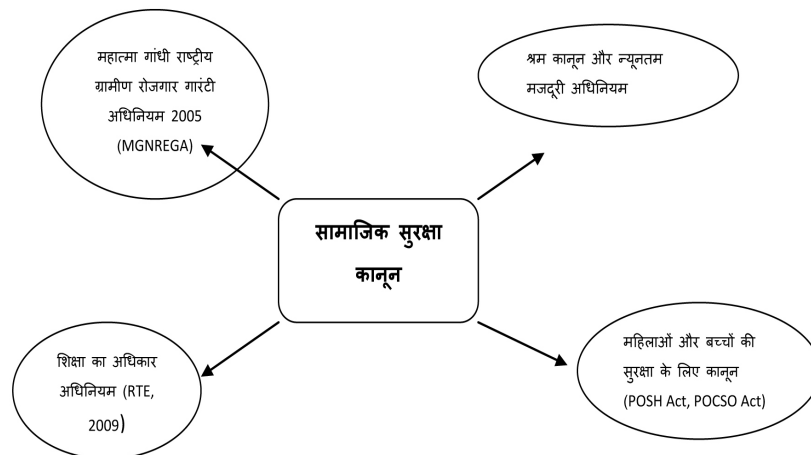


Figure - 1.7: Social Security Laws

Human Rights Protection Laws:

- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.
- Right to Information Act (RTI).

Social and Cultural Expression: Social and cultural expression is a significant means of showcasing the identity and prosperity of a society. It reflects in people’s thoughts, traditions, customs, art, language, folk songs, dance, festivals, and lifestyle.

Social Expression: Social expression refers to the thoughts, ideals, and behaviors that define relationships between individuals and groups in society. It can take place through various means, such as:

- **Communication and Language:** The language and dialect used for communication in society is a major element of social expression.
- **Traditions and Customs:** Social traditions related to marriage, birth, death, and other occasions are distinctive to a society.
- **Social Movements:** Expression is made through social movements to demonstrate public opinion and unity on a specific issue.
- **Social Institutions:** Institutions like family, education, religion, and the justice system contribute to maintaining the structure of society.

Cultural Expression: Cultural expression is the collection of mediums through which a society expresses its culture. It includes the following elements:

- **Art and Literature:** Poetry, folktales, novels, plays, and painting re-

fect a society’s cultural identity.

- **Music and Dance:** Folk music, classical music, and various forms of dance are important forms of cultural expression.
- **Festivals and Celebrations:** Different religious and social festivals help preserve and express society’s cultural heritage.
- **Clothing and Cuisine:** Traditional clothing and food are an integral part of a society’s cultural identity.

Economic Expression: Economic expression refers to the economic status, policies, resources, production systems, and commercial activities of a society or nation. It shows the different ways individuals, communities, and governments conduct economic activities and manage resources.

1. Key Components of Economic Expression:

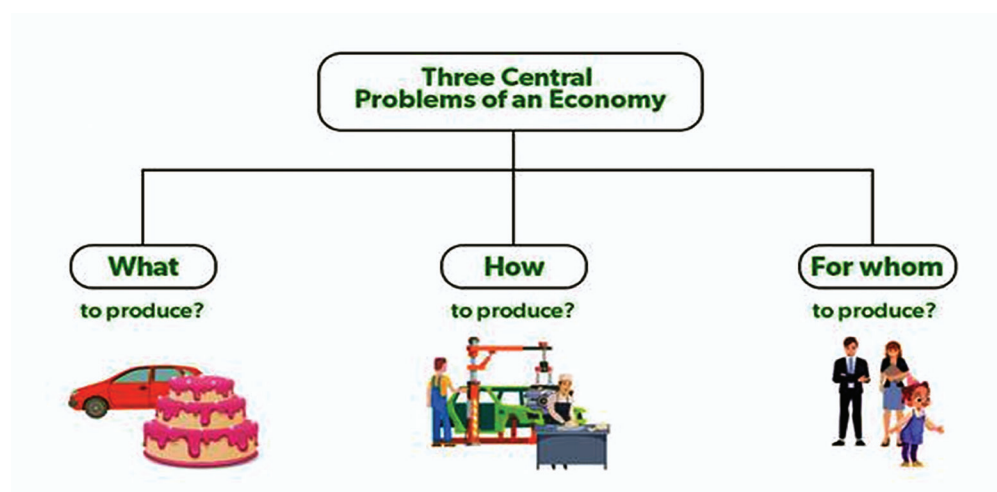


Figure - 1.2: Key Components of Economic Expression

Production and Trade:

- The production of goods and services in a society is the primary aspect of economic expression.
- Economic activities are carried out through local, national, and international trade.
- Agriculture, industry, and the service sector are the backbone of the economy.

Income and Consumption:

- People’s income and their capacity to consume reflect the economic situation of a country.



- NOTES -

Introduction of Social Justice

- Purchasing power and consumer behavior are significant aspects of economic expression.

Labor and Employment:

- The labor market, employment opportunities, wage rates, and skill development affect economic expression.
- Both organized and unorganized sectors play an important role in economic activities.

Finance and Capital:

- The banking system, investment, savings, loans, and capital flow form the basis of economic expression.
- Financial institutions and policies ensure economic development and stability.

Government Policies and Schemes:

- Government economic policies, such as budgets, taxation, subsidies, and financial incentives, define a nation's economic expression.
- The participation of government and non-governmental organizations contributes to economic development.

2. Means of Economic Expression:

- **Statistical Reports:** GDP, per capita income, inflation rates, etc.
- **Market Systems:** Capitalism, socialism, mixed economies, etc., are different economic systems.
- **Self-Employment and Startups:** Trends in entrepreneurship and self-employment reflect the society's economic behavior.
- **Digital Economy:** New economic systems like e-commerce, digital payments, and cryptocurrency.

Impact of Economic Expression:

- Creation of financial stability and instability in society.
- Economic inequality and differences between social classes.
- Economic participation of women and youth, contributing to inclusive development.
- Investment in basic sectors like health and education.
- Impact of globalization on local economies.

Political Expression: Political expression reflects the political structure, ideologies, policies, and the participation of citizens in a society or



nation. It appears through democracy, governance systems, political movements, voting, and policy decisions. Political expression provides individuals and groups with the opportunity to voice their opinions, demands, and rights, which enhances the effectiveness of governance systems.

Political Participation and Representation:

- Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and women in Panchayats and Parliament.
- Participation in public movements for the protection of civil rights.

Electoral Reforms:

- Reforms and monitoring to increase electoral transparency.

Public Participation:

- The role of a strong civil society and social organizations.

Environmental Expression: Environmental expression is the process through which individuals, communities, and societies express their views, concerns, and policies related to the environment. It reflects the ecological status of a region, the use of natural resources, climate change, biodiversity conservation, and people's awareness of sustainable development. Environmental expression appears in various forms, such as environmental movements, policy changes, public awareness campaigns, expressions of the environment in art and literature, and scientific research and technological innovations. In today's world, where climate change and ecological imbalances have become severe global challenges, the role of environmental expression has become even more crucial. Environmental expression is being made effective through international conferences, environmental protection laws, and active public participation. Policies made by governments regarding environmental issues, such as regulations to control carbon emissions, water conservation efforts, and forest conservation laws, are significant aspects of this expression.

1.9 Importance of Social Justice in the Social Work Profession

Social justice is a fundamental principle in the social work profession that promotes equality, inclusion, and the protection of rights within society. The goal of social work is to reduce existing inequalities, exploitation, and discrimination, while empowering marginalized and vulnerable communities. In this context, the importance of social justice in the profession of social work can be understood through the following points:

- 1 Social Justice in the Core Concept of Social Work Social work is a



Introduction of Social Justice

professional and humanistic process aimed at empowering the weak, marginalized, and vulnerable individuals in society. It works towards promoting equality, fairness, and inclusion in society. A key principle within social work is social justice, ensuring that each individual receives equal rights, opportunities, and resources without discrimination.

Definition and Importance of Social Justice

Social justice means providing equal opportunities, resources, and rights to all individuals in society so that they can lead a dignified life. It seeks to eliminate any form of discrimination, injustice, and inequality. Its main objective is to eradicate the factors that create discrimination among people based on caste, religion, gender, economic status, physical ability, or any other basis.

2. Role of Social Justice in Social Work

• Protection of Equal Opportunities and Rights

Social work ensures that all individuals have equal access to basic facilities such as education, healthcare, employment, and justice. It works to address social inequalities, offering everyone an opportunity to become self-reliant.

• Empowerment of Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups

Social work specifically defends the rights of marginalized groups such as Dalits, tribals, women, disabled individuals, minorities, and other communities. It works through social organizations, NGOs, and government schemes to bring these communities into the mainstream.

• Struggle Against Social Discrimination and Injustice

Social issues such as caste system, gender inequality, religious discrimination, and economic disparity have deep roots in society. Social work works to eradicate these inequalities through policy reforms, community awareness campaigns, and legal interventions.

• Protection and Promotion of Human Rights

Social justice is an integral part of human rights. Social work ensures that all individuals receive their fundamental rights, such as the right to live with dignity, the right to freedom, the right to education and healthcare, and the right to live in a discrimination-free society.

• Policy Reforms and Social Welfare Schemes

Social work encourages the government to create policies and schemes that promote social justice. For example, reservation policies for Sched-



uled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, special schemes for women and children, and support programs for disabled individuals.

- **Community Development and Participation**

Social justice is only possible when the participation of all communities is ensured. Social work raises awareness through community-based organizations, self-help groups, and cooperative societies, helping individuals become aware of their rights.

3 Empowerment of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups The process of bringing vulnerable and marginalized groups into the mainstream and making them self-reliant is known as empowerment. Empowerment is not limited to improving economic conditions, but also includes social, educational, political, and cultural development. Social work plays a vital role in this empowerment process, as its objective is to promote equality, justice, and inclusion.

Who are the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups?

1. Women and girls – Affected by gender inequality, domestic violence, lack of education, and economic dependence.
2. Dalits and tribal communities – Victims of caste-based discrimination, poverty, illiteracy, and social exclusion.
3. Minority communities – Facing cultural discrimination, lack of opportunities, and insecurity.
4. Disabled persons – Marginalized due to limited access to education, employment, and basic services.
5. Poor and landless farmers – Living in economic crisis due to debt, unemployment, and exploitation.
6. People living in urban slums – Affected by lack of basic services, health issues, and unstable employment.
7. LGBTQ+ community – Facing social rejection, discrimination, and legal challenges.
8. Elderly persons and orphaned children – Living without proper care and support.

Role of Social Work in Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups

9. Economic Empowerment

Social work adopts various measures to make vulnerable groups self-reliant:

- Promoting self-employment and entrepreneurship through self-help



Introduction of Social Justice

groups (SHGs), women's organizations, and cooperative societies.

- Providing financial inclusion through banks, government schemes, and microfinance services.
- Connecting individuals to poverty alleviation schemes such as MGN-REGA, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, and other social security programs.

2. Educational Empowerment

Education is the foundation of any society's development. Social work connects vulnerable groups with education through the following measures:

- Promoting free and compulsory education by connecting poor children to government schools and other institutions.
- Conducting literacy campaigns for illiterate adults.
- Providing technical and vocational training to unemployed youth, helping them become self-reliant.

3. Social Empowerment

Social work works to socially empower marginalized groups through:

- Promoting gender equality by running campaigns to secure equal rights for men and women.
- Fighting caste and religious discrimination by protecting the rights of Dalits and minorities.
- Strengthening community participation by organizing vulnerable groups to amplify their voices.

4. Health and Hygiene

Ensuring access to health services is crucial for all sections of society. Social work ensures health services through:

- Providing access to primary healthcare services through government health centers and NGOs.
- Running nutrition programs through Anganwadi centers and mid-day meal schemes to improve the nutrition of children and women.
- Raising awareness about sanitation through campaigns such as Swachh Bharat Mission.

5. Political Empowerment

Political awareness and participation play a crucial role in the development of society. Social work takes action in the following areas:

- Voter awareness campaigns to make vulnerable groups aware of their



voting rights.

- Ensuring political participation of women and other marginalized groups in local governance.
- Raising legal awareness by educating vulnerable groups about their constitutional rights and government schemes.

Through these efforts, social work ensures that vulnerable and marginalized groups are empowered and can participate fully in society, contributing to a more just, equitable, and inclusive society.

6. Legal and Human Rights Protection

To protect marginalized communities from exploitation and injustice, social work undertakes the following tasks:

- **Legal Assistance** – Providing free legal aid to deprived communities.
- **Protection of Human Rights** – Taking action against child labor, domestic violence, and other forms of exploitation.
- **Fighting against exploitation and cruelty** – Collaborating with social organizations and government agencies to provide justice to marginalized groups.

The empowerment of marginalized communities is essential for societal progress. Social work plays a crucial role in making these groups self-reliant, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring their equal participation in society. To achieve this, it is necessary to promote social justice, equality, and inclusivity through government policies, NGOs, and community cooperation. When every individual in society develops with equal opportunities, a strong and just society can be built.

4. Contribution to the Protection of Human Rights

Human rights are the fundamental rights that every individual is entitled to, regardless of caste, religion, gender, language, nationality, or any other basis of discrimination. These rights ensure life, liberty, equality, dignity, and justice. Social work plays an important role in the protection and promotion of human rights. It especially works to ensure the rights of deprived, exploited, and marginalized groups.

Importance of Human Rights

The main objective of human rights is to ensure that every individual has the opportunity to live with freedom, dignity, and equality. These rights are clearly outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) declared by the United Nations (UN) in 1948.



- NOTES -

Introduction of Social Justice



Figure - 1.8: Human Rights

Role of Social Work in the Protection of Human Rights

1. Constitutional and Legal Aid

- Social work raises awareness among marginalized groups about their constitutional rights.
- It educates people about their rights and duties through legal awareness campaigns.
- It assists deprived and exploited communities in receiving legal aid, allowing them to voice their concerns in courts against injustice.

2. Empowerment of Deprived Groups

- Social work fights for the rights of Dalits, tribals, women, minorities, disabled persons, and LGBTQ+ communities.
- It conducts campaigns against child labor, domestic violence, human trafficking, and caste-based discrimination.
- It seeks to make marginalized groups self-reliant through self-employment, education, and skill development programs.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

- Social work intervenes in cases of violence against women, dowry, child marriage, and sexual harassment.
- It helps women become self-reliant by providing education, employment, and legal rights information.
- It promotes women's participation in self-help groups (SHGs) and in Panchayat-level governance.

4. Protection of Children's Rights



Figure - 1.9: Children Rights

- Raising awareness about child labor, child marriage, and child traffick
 - Organizing rehabilitation for orphaned and homeless children.
 - Ensuring children's access to education, nutrition, and health through government schemes.
- #### 5. Protection of Rights of Minorities and Marginalized Communities
- Social work helps protect the rights of religious, ethnic, and social minorities.
 - It exposes cases of discrimination and violence against them and works to bring justice.
 - It assists in implementing government policies that enhance education and employment opportunities for minorities.
- #### 6. Protection of the Right to Health and Life
- Social work helps marginalized groups access free healthcare and nutritional support.
 - It works on issues related to HIV/AIDS, mental health, disability, and old age.
 - It promotes hygiene and health awareness campaigns for the rural and urban poor.
- #### 7. Protection of Environmental Rights
- Promoting water conservation, waste management, and tree plantation to ensure the right to a clean and safe environment.
 - Helping in community movements and filing public interest litigations against pollution and illegal mining.



Introduction of Social Justice

Social work plays a crucial role in the protection of human rights. Through legal aid, awareness, education, health, social justice, and empowerment, it strives to ensure the rights of marginalized groups. To maintain peace, justice, and equality in society, it is essential to protect the human rights of all citizens and raise voices against their violation.

5. Role in Legal and Judicial Assistance

- Social work professionals assist the poor and marginalized sections in accessing legal aid.
- They work towards establishing justice in society through free legal aid centers and Public Interest Litigations (PILs).
- They promote Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods such as mediation and community justice processes.

6. Role in Social Awareness and Education

- Social work professionals raise awareness on issues related to social justice in society.
- They work to foster sensitivity and a sense of responsibility in society through various social campaigns and training programs.
- They educate children, youth, and women about their rights and duties through educational programs.

7. Contribution to Community Development and Building an Inclusive Society

Community development and the creation of an inclusive society is a process that ensures all sections of society have equal opportunities socially, economically, culturally, and politically. This development is not limited to the availability of physical resources but includes aspects like community participation, education, health, employment, gender equality, and social justice. An inclusive society can only be built when every individual is actively involved in the development process and a society free from discrimination is established.

Importance of Community Development

Community development works towards improving the economic, social, and cultural status of the people living in society. It involves the development of infrastructure, access to education and healthcare services, enhancing livelihood opportunities, and promoting social awareness. It not only improves the individual's standard of living but also contributes to the collective progress of society.

Community development involves Self-Help Groups (SHGs), the Pan-



chayat system, NGOs, government schemes, and the role of private institutions. When communities take responsibility for their development and use local resources effectively, society becomes more self-reliant and empowered.

Community development is a process in which people come together to solve their problems, improve their living standards, and strive to become self-reliant socially, economically, and culturally. It is based on collective participation and includes areas such as social welfare, economic progress, education, health, environmental protection, and political awareness.

Importance of Community Development

1. Social Empowerment

The main objective of community development is to provide equal opportunities for everyone in society and reduce social disparities.

- **Social Unity:** It promotes unity and cooperation in society by eliminating caste, religion, language, and gender discrimination.
- **Spread of Education:** Increased awareness about education leads to a rise in literacy rates in society.
- **Women Empowerment:** SHGs, women's groups, and other community organizations work to make women self-reliant.
- **Health and Sanitation:** Ensuring access to better healthcare, nutrition programs, sanitation initiatives, and drinking water.

2. Economic Progress

Community development utilizes local resources to make people self-reliant and creates new employment opportunities.

- **Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship:** Small-scale industries, cottage industries, handicrafts, and agricultural-based businesses are promoted, generating employment.
- **Poverty Alleviation:** Financial support is provided through government schemes, cooperatives, and banking facilities.
- **Proper Use of Resources:** The sustainable and equitable use of local resources is encouraged, promoting sustainable development.
- **Access to Markets:** Small traders and farmers are connected with the market through cooperatives and digital platforms.

3. Political Participation and Awareness

Community development encourages people to participate in the democratic process.



Introduction of Social Justice

- **Empowered Local Governance:** Community members play an active role in local governance and solve problems through Panchayats.
- **Involvement in Policies:** Ensuring public participation in government schemes and development programs.
- **Empowered Leadership:** Leadership skills are developed in the community, encouraging youth and women to take active roles in social work.

4. Environmental Sustainability

Community development prioritizes sustainable and environmentally friendly development.

- **Conservation of Natural Resources:** Water conservation, tree plantation, organic farming, and waste management activities are promoted.
- **Cleanliness Campaigns:** Cleanliness drives are organized in villages and cities to create a clean and healthy environment.
- **Use of Renewable Energy:** Solar, wind energy, and biogas plants are encouraged to make communities self-reliant.

5. Preservation of Cultural and Ethical Values

Community development is not limited to economic and physical development but also focuses on the preservation of cultural and ethical values.

- **Preservation of Local Traditions and Arts:** Traditional folk arts, music, dance, and handicrafts are revived.
- **Cultural Unity:** It promotes harmony and brotherhood among different communities.
- **Positive Lifestyle:** It strengthens values like ethics, goodwill, and cooperation.

Measures to Promote Community Development

1. **Strong Policies and Plans:** Governments should create inclusive policies that ensure the participation of all sections of society.
2. **Education and Skill Development:** Vocational education and skill development programs should be prioritized.
3. **Empowerment of Local Leadership:** Special training programs should be run to provide leadership to community leaders, youth, and women.
4. **Public-Private Partnership (PPP Model):** Governments, NGOs, and private companies should collaborate in community development.



5. **Technological and Digital Empowerment:** Digital platforms should be used to connect rural areas with urban markets, and e-governance should be promoted.

Building an Inclusive Society

An inclusive society is one where every individual enjoys equal rights and opportunities, regardless of caste, religion, gender, class, or economic status. This society is based on the principle that every individual deserves respect, security, and freedom.

To build an inclusive society, the following aspects must be focused on:

1. **Education and Skill Development** – Ensuring quality education and vocational skills for all sections of society to make them self-reliant.
2. **Economic Empowerment** – Promoting self-employment and entrepreneurship for women, marginalized groups, and differently-abled individuals.
3. **Health and Social Security** – Providing quality healthcare and social security to all individuals.
4. **Political Participation** – Ensuring participation from all classes in the democratic process to make decision-making more inclusive.
5. **Gender Equality and Social Justice** – Eliminating discrimination against women and marginalized communities and providing equal opportunities.

Role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Community Development and Inclusivity

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have emerged as an effective tool for economic and social empowerment in both rural and urban communities. These groups provide financial independence to women, the poor, and marginalized communities while promoting community participation. Through SHGs, small-scale entrepreneurship is encouraged, enabling people to become self-reliant.

Community development is an inclusive process in which all sections of society actively participate. SHGs play a significant role in this process, particularly in empowering women, the poor, marginalized communities, and rural populations. These groups not only promote economic empowerment but also ensure social justice, women's empowerment, political participation, and environmental sustainability.

Self-Help Groups primarily work to organize marginalized communi-



ties and make them self-reliant. Their impact is most noticeable among women, especially in rural India, where women are often economically dependent and have limited participation in decision-making processes. SHGs help break these barriers, enabling women to become economically independent and socially empowered.

SHGs assist women in starting small businesses, developing self-employment opportunities, and securing financial assistance. They also promote financial inclusion by linking people to banking services, allowing the poor to access loans at reasonable rates and avoid exploitation by moneylenders.

Besides economic activities, SHGs also play a vital role in spreading awareness, improving health and education, and promoting community cooperation. These groups raise their voices against social issues like child marriage, dowry, domestic violence, and gender inequality. In many villages, SHG women have successfully implemented alcohol bans and initiated anti-domestic violence campaigns.

In the health and sanitation sector, SHGs play an essential role, especially in rural areas where healthcare services are limited. They assist in improving nutrition, promoting vaccination, and implementing sanitation programs.

SHGs also contribute to political awareness. Women associated with SHGs have played a pivotal role in increasing women's participation in Panchayati Raj institutions. Many SHG women have been elected to Gram Panchayats, where they have successfully implemented policies for the development of their villages. Additionally, SHGs help inform rural populations about government schemes and ensure they benefit from them.

SHGs also contribute to environmental conservation. Many SHGs are actively involved in water conservation, tree plantation, and organic farming. They work to revive traditional water sources, implement water conservation methods, and raise awareness about sustainable farming. Additionally, many SHGs engage in recycling and waste management, contributing to environmental sustainability.

Thus, Self-Help Groups have become a powerful tool in strengthening community development and inclusivity. They not only make economically weaker sections self-reliant but also promote social inclusion, women's empowerment, political participation, and environmental conservation. To expand their impact, cooperation from government policies, NGOs, and the private sector is crucial. SHGs are not just a means of financial support but also an effective tool for social change, playing an important role in building a stronger and more inclusive society.

1.10 Role of Tools for Social Justice

Social justice is the principle that defines the necessary policies and tools to ensure equality, freedom, and dignity in society. The Indian Constitution and legal system include various provisions to ensure social justice. This book focuses on the primary tools of social justice, including constitutional and legal foundations, legal advocacy, the role of civil society, and statutory bodies.

Social justice means providing equal rights, opportunities, and resources to all individuals in society to prevent discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, language, economic status, or other factors. Tools of social justice play a vital role in establishing an egalitarian society. These tools not only assist in the upliftment of weaker and marginalized sections but also ensure equality, freedom, and dignity in society.

1. Role of Constitutional and Legal Measures

The Constitution lays the foundation for social justice and ensures equal opportunities for all sections of society. Articles 14 (Right to Equality), 15 (Prohibition of Discrimination), 16 (Equality of Opportunity), 17 (Abolition of Untouchability), and others help strengthen social justice.

- **Role:** These provisions help eliminate inequality and injustice prevalent in society. Legal measures prevent social discrimination, caste-based oppression, gender inequality, and exploitation.

2. Role of Reservation Policy and Positive Discrimination

The government has implemented a reservation system for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC), and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).

- **Role:** Reservation in education, government jobs, and political representation provides these communities with equal opportunities. It helps bring historically marginalized communities into the mainstream.

3. **Role of Economic Empowerment and Employment Opportunities**
Poverty and unemployment are major obstacles to social justice. The government has launched several schemes like MGNREGA, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Startup India Scheme, etc.

- **Role:** These schemes make economically disadvantaged and marginalized sections self-reliant, ensuring their livelihood and helping them rise above poverty.

4. **Role of Education and Awareness** Education is the most effective means of empowering an individual. The Right to Education Act, 2009 (RTE),



National Education Policy (NEP 2020) are significant initiatives in this direction.

- **Role:** Education makes marginalized sections aware of their rights and provides them the opportunity to progress equally in society.

5. Role of Measures for Women's Empowerment

Several schemes have been introduced for women's empowerment, such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Workplace Safety for Women Act, 2013.

- **Role:** These measures offer women opportunities to become socially, economically, and politically empowered, allowing them to stand against discrimination and exploitation.

6. Role of Social Movements and Organizations

Social movements like Dalit Movements, Feminist Movements, Tribal Movements, and Environmental Movements have worked to bring change in society.

- **Role:** These movements help raise awareness about rights, put pressure on the government for policy changes, and work towards eliminating social inequalities.

7. Role of Social Security and Welfare Schemes

The government has implemented social security schemes like Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Ayushman Bharat Scheme, Old Age Pension Scheme, etc.

- **Role:** These schemes provide basic services to vulnerable and marginalized sections, helping improve their living standards.

8. Role of Political Participation and Administrative Reforms

In the Panchayati Raj system, reservation has been provided for women, SCs, and STs.

- **Role:** This provides marginalized communities with the opportunity to participate in political decisions and play a role in policy-making.

The various means of social justice play a crucial role in establishing equality, freedom, and dignity in society. These not only give marginalized sections an opportunity to progress but also ensure inclusiveness and justice in society. A just and progressive society can only be built when everyone receives equal rights and opportunities.



Unit - 3

1.11 Indian Legal System

The Indian legal system is based on the Indian Constitution, which provides the foundational structure for all laws and governance in India. The Indian Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949, and came into effect on January 26, 1950. It is the longest written constitution in the world, containing 448 articles, 12 schedules, and over 100 amendments.

1. Importance and Purpose of the Constitution:

The Indian Constitution established the Republic of India and defines the rights and duties of various governmental institutions. According to the Constitution, India is a democratic, secular, socialist republic, guaranteeing justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity to all citizens. The Constitution includes provisions to maintain the balance of power between the legislature, executive, and judiciary.

2. Fundamental Rights Given by the Constitution:

Part III of the Constitution mentions the Fundamental Rights granted to every citizen, which cannot be violated. In case of violation, citizens can seek protection from the High Court or Supreme Court. Key fundamental rights include:

- **Right to Equality (Article 14-18):** Guarantees equal opportunity and protection under the law for every individual.
- **Right to Freedom (Article 19):** Includes freedom of expression, freedom of religion, and the right to engage in business.
- **Right to Religious Freedom (Article 25-28):** Grants citizens the freedom to practice their religion.
- **Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21):** Includes the right to life and personal freedom.
- **Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24):** Provides protection against illegal practices like child labor and human trafficking.

3. Structure of the Indian Legal System:

The Indian legal system is primarily based on English law (Common Law), which was established during British colonial rule. The system aims to ensure fairness, independence, and equality in delivering justice.

Judiciary:

The judiciary's primary role is to uphold the Constitution and laws and to provide justice to citizens. The judiciary functions independently and



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

impartially and consists of three levels:

- **Supreme Court:** The highest court in India, which has the authority to interpret the Constitution and review laws. Its decisions are final.
- **High Courts:** Operate at the state level and handle cases within their jurisdiction.
- **Lower Courts:** District courts and other lower courts like Metropolitan Magistrate courts, which handle various types of cases.

Legislature:

The legislature's function is to make laws and complete the legislative process. India's Parliament consists of two houses:

- **Lok Sabha (House of the People):** The lower house, consisting of elected members.
- **Rajya Sabha (Council of States):** The upper house, with members elected by state assemblies.

Executive:

The executive is responsible for implementing government policies. It includes the President, Prime Minister, and the Cabinet. The executive handles administrative tasks and oversees the implementation of laws.

4. Judicial Review by the Constitution:

The Indian Constitution includes a judicial review process, meaning that courts have the power to review the constitutionality of any law, order, or government action. If any law is found to be against the provisions of the Constitution, it can be struck down.

5. Law and Justice Process:

The Indian legal system follows several procedures for different types of cases:

- **Criminal Procedure:** Deals with cases where a crime has been committed, involving the conviction, punishment, and penalizing of offenders.
- **Civil Procedure:** Concerns cases related to personal disputes or violations of rights, such as property disputes, breach of contracts, etc.
- **Constitutional Procedure:** Deals with violations of the Constitution, where the court determines whether government decisions align with the Constitution.

6. Independence of Judiciary:



The Constitution guarantees full independence of the judiciary, ensuring it operates impartially and free from any external influence or pressure. Courts have the authority to challenge any governmental decision that goes against the Constitution.

The Indian Constitution promotes social justice through several provisions, including:

1.1 Concept of Social Justice in the Preamble

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution mentions social, economic, and political justice, indicating that the Constitution regards social justice as a key objective.

1.2 Fundamental Rights (Part III)

Fundamental Rights guarantee equality, freedom, and fairness. Major articles include:

Article	Provision
14	Equality before the law
15	Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth
16	Equality of opportunity in public employment
17	Abolition of untouchability
19	Protection of certain freedoms related to speech, assembly, association, movement, etc.

1.3 Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) The Directive Principles of State Policy present principles that empower social and economic justice. These include:

- **Article 38:** To promote social order and justice
- **Article 39:** To ensure equal opportunities for citizens to earn a livelihood
- **Article 41:** Right to work, education, and public assistance
- **Article 46:** Protection of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and weaker sections

1.4 Constitutional Amendments and Social Justice

- **73rd and 74th Amendments:** Empowering Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies
- **93rd Amendment:** Reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBC) in educational institutions



1.12 Legal and Public Advocacy

Legal and Public Advocacy Legal advocacy and public advocacy are both related to the work of lawyers or advocates, but they differ in purpose, function, and context. Below is the explanation of both:

1. **Legal Advocacy:** The purpose of legal advocacy is to protect an individual's or institution's rights and ensure justice. In legal advocacy, lawyers represent their clients in courts to safeguard their legal rights and ensure they receive fair justice. Legal advocacy typically deals with personal matters, business disputes, and criminal cases.

Key functions of legal advocacy:

- **Case hearings and representation:** Lawyers present their clients in court and advocate on their behalf.
- **Legal advice:** Lawyers provide their clients with advice regarding their legal rights and duties, such as in contract disputes, property disputes, or divorce cases.
- **Drafting documents:** Lawyers prepare legal documents such as wills, contracts, affidavits, etc.
- **Litigation strategy:** Lawyers devise effective litigation strategies to protect their clients' interests.
- **Criminal advocacy:** Lawyers defend accused individuals and use all legal means to prove their innocence.

Purpose of legal advocacy:

The main purpose of legal advocacy is the attainment of justice. It involves protecting the rights of individuals through courts and ensuring that the flow of justice is fair and equal.

2. **Public Advocacy:** Public advocacy focuses on bringing legal, social, and political changes in the interest of the larger society. In public advocacy, lawyers or public interest lawyers work on broader societal issues and protect not just individual but also public interests. Public advocacy is often related to issues of social justice, the environment, human rights, and equality.

Key functions of public advocacy:

- **Working for social justice:** Public lawyers work on issues affecting the marginalized groups in society, such as caste discrimination, gender inequality, the rights of the poor, or children's rights.
- **Fighting against human rights violations:** Public lawyers work on



cases where human rights are violated, such as police brutality, casteism, and religious intolerance.

- **Environmental protection:** Lawyers work on environmental matters, such as preventing pollution and conserving natural resources.
- **Public Interest Litigation (PIL):** This is a special legal process in which lawyers raise public interest matters that can benefit a wide section of society. For example, issues like sanitation, road safety, and other collective problems.
- **Working for legal reforms:** Public lawyers work towards law reforms to make them more effective for the better and just development of society.

Purpose of public advocacy:

The purpose of public advocacy is to bring about societal change and influence public policy to ensure that people’s rights are not violated, and every citizen gets equal justice. In this, lawyers represent not just an individual but fight for justice, equality, and social rights for a larger segment of society.

3. Differences between Legal and Public Advocacy:

Legal Advocacy	Public Advocacy
Its aim is to resolve individual or professional matters.	Its aim is to protect the larger interests of society.
Lawyers represent clients in personal matters.	Lawyers work for the just and equal rights of society.
This process takes place in court in the form of disputes.	This involves legal reforms, social issues, and human rights.
Lawyers defend the rights of an individual.	Lawyers work on behalf of various sections of society.

4. Examples of Public Advocacy:

- **Protection of Constitutional Rights:** If the government violates constitutional rights through a law, public lawyers can file a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in court against it.
- **Fighting Against Human Rights Violations:** For example, when human rights violations occur in a state, such as police brutality or oppression, public lawyers raise their voice against it.
- **Environmental Cases:** Lawyers can file a Public Interest Litigation in court in cases of pollution or damage caused by a company to the environment.



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

Similarities between Legal Advocacy and Public Advocacy

Here are the similarities between legal and public advocacy presented in a table:

Similarities	Legal Advocacy and Public Advocacy
Legal Nature	Legal advocacy is a legal activity that follows the law.
Achievement of Justice	Its aim is to provide justice to an individual.
Participation in Legal Process	Lawyers work on individual matters in court.
Legal Advice and Guidance	Lawyers provide legal advice and guidance in personal matters.
Preparation of Legal Documents	Lawyers prepare legal documents related to individual matters.
Aim for Legal Change	Efforts are made to bring legal changes in personal matters.
Violation of Constitutional Rights	Protection is provided when individual rights are violated.
Working within the Judicial System	Lawyers follow court processes in personal cases.

Legal and Public Advocacy: A Comprehensive Analysis

Introduction

Legal and public advocacy are essential tools for social justice, protecting human rights, and empowering marginalized communities. These tools help bring about policy reforms, make laws effective, and raise citizens' awareness of their rights. Legal advocacy primarily works through courts, legal processes, and legislative efforts to achieve justice, while public advocacy utilizes social organizations, media, and movements to build public opinion, exert pressure on the government, and ensure policy changes.

1. Legal Advocacy

The purpose of legal advocacy is to bring about positive change in society through judicial and legislative means. It involves raising public interest issues in courts, ensuring justice for marginalized communities, and protecting constitutional rights.

(a) Key Components of Legal Advocacy

1. Protection of Constitutional and Legal Rights

The protection of constitutional and legal rights means safeguarding citizens' fundamental rights and ensuring equality, freedom, and justice in society. The Indian Constitution provides various rights to its citizens that



secure their social, economic, and political life. These rights are protected through the judicial system and legal measures.

(i) Protection of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution

1. Right to Equality (Articles 14-18)

- All citizens are equal before the law.
- No discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, place of birth, etc.
- Article 17: Abolition of untouchability.

2. Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22)

- Freedom of speech, expression, assembly, movement, and business.
- **Article 21:** Right to life and personal liberty.

3. Right Against Exploitation (Articles 23-24)

- Prohibition of human trafficking, forced labor, and child labor.

4. Right to Religious Freedom (Articles 25-28)

- All citizens have the freedom to practice, profess, and propagate their religion.

5. Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30)

- Minority communities have the right to establish their own educational institutions.

6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

- When any citizen's fundamental rights are violated, they can file a petition in the Supreme Court or High Court.
- Rights are protected through writ petitions such as Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, Certiorari.

(ii) Role of Constitutional Bodies

The Constitution has established several bodies to protect constitutional rights:

7. Judiciary

- The Supreme Court and High Courts protect fundamental rights.
- Judicial review powers to annul unconstitutional laws.

8. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

- Investigates and acts on human rights violations.

9. National Commission for Women (NCW) and National Commission for Scheduled Castes/Tribes



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

- Protects the rights of women and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

10. Lokpal and Lokayukta

- Protects against government corruption and safeguards citizens' rights.

2. Protection of Legal Rights

In addition to constitutional rights, citizens also enjoy legal rights that are protected by various laws and acts.

(a) Legal Rights and Protection Measures

1. Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

- Ensures transparency in government actions.
- Citizens can access government documents and decisions.

2. Laws for Women's Rights Protection

- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961: Prevents dowry practices.
- Domestic Violence Act, 2005: Protects women from domestic abuse.
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013.

3. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

- Strict law to prevent atrocities against Dalits and Tribals.

4. Labor and Employment Laws

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGN-REGA), 2005: Ensures 100 days of employment for rural workers.
- Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986: Prohibits child labor for children under 14 years.

5. Criminal Justice System and Security Laws

- Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC).
- **Section 498A:** Protection in dowry harassment cases.
- **Section 376:** Severe punishment for rape cases.

6. Minority Rights and Special Protection

- Protection of rights for minorities in education, culture, and religion.
- Minorities Commission Act, 1992.

3. Role of Judiciary in Protection of Constitutional and Legal Rights

The judiciary plays a crucial role in protecting both constitutional and



legal rights, ensuring the enforcement of fundamental principles, and securing citizens' legal rights.

(i) Constitutional Framework of Judiciary

In India, the judiciary is established as an independent and impartial institution, which plays a critical role in interpreting the Constitution, ensuring law enforcement, and delivering justice. The judiciary is divided into three levels:

1. Supreme Court

- The final interpreter of the Constitution.
- Hears cases of national importance.
- Ensures the protection of constitutional values and fundamental rights.

2. High Courts

- Protects constitutional and legal rights in each state or union territory.
- Hears cases related to citizens' rights.

3. Lower Courts

- District and Sessions Courts, Magistrate Courts, etc.
- Hear civil and criminal cases.

2. Role of Judiciary in Protection of Fundamental Rights

Under the Indian Constitution, citizens are granted various Fundamental Rights. When these rights are violated, the judiciary protects them.

(a) Writ Rights under Articles 32 and 226

- **Article 32:** Grants the Supreme Court the power to provide justice in cases of violation of fundamental rights.
- **Article 226:** Grants High Courts the power to intervene in cases of constitutional violations.

Writ Petitions

The judiciary can issue various types of writs to protect citizens' rights:

1. Habeas Corpus:

- Issued to release a person who has been unlawfully detained.

2. Mandamus:

- Compels a government official or institution to perform their duty.

3. Prohibition:

- Orders a lower court to stop an illegal proceeding.



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

4. Quo Warranto:

- Challenges the unlawful retention of a public office by an individual.

5. Certiorari:

- Cancels the decision of a lower court by a higher court or Supreme Court.

3. Role of Judiciary in Protection of Legal Rights

The judiciary not only protects fundamental rights but also safeguards various legal rights.

(a) Protection of Important Legal Rights

1. Right to Information (RTI), 2005:

- Provides citizens the right to ensure transparency in government actions.
- The judiciary has considered RTI an essential part of democratic governance.

2. Protection of Women's Rights:

- **Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan (1997):** Guidelines to prevent sexual harassment at the workplace.
- **Shayara Bano v. Union of India (2017):** Declared triple talaq unconstitutional.

3. Rights of Dalits and Backward Classes:

- The judiciary has delivered strict decisions in various cases under the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

4. Environmental Protection:

- **MC Mehta v. Union of India (1986):** Landmark judgment against the pollution of the Ganga River.
- **Vellore Civic Case (1996):** Action against water pollution caused by industries.

4. Role of Judicial Review

(a) Importance of Judicial Review

- Prevents constitutional violations.
- Cancels any unconstitutional laws or government decisions.
- Protects democratic values.



(b) Important Judicial Review Cases

1. Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973):

- Preserved the basic structure of the Constitution.
- Granted Parliament the power to amend the Constitution but restricted the violation of fundamental rights.

2. Golaknath Case (1967):

- Defined the limits of amendments to fundamental rights.

3. Minerva Mills Case (1980):

- Limited Parliament's power under Article 368.

5. Social Justice and Judiciary

The judiciary plays an important role in ensuring social justice.

(a) Protection of the Poor and Vulnerable Sections

1. Provision of free legal aid by the Supreme Court and High Courts.
2. Strict decisions regarding MGNREGA, labor laws, and the protection of Dalits and Tribals.
3. Strict measures to prevent child labor and human trafficking.

(b) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

The judiciary opened the path for public justice through Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

1. **Hussainara Khatoon Case (1979):** Directed the provision of free legal aid to impoverished prisoners.
2. **MC Mehta Case (1986):** PIL for environmental protection.
3. **Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation (1985):** Safeguarded the rights of people living on footpaths.

6. Independence and Challenges of the Judiciary

(a) Judicial Independence

1. Independent appointment of judges (Collegium System).
2. Separate judicial system from the government.
3. Power of judicial review.

(b) Challenges Faced by the Judiciary

1. Overburdened with an excessive number of cases (Case Pendency).
2. Lack of transparency in judicial appointments.



3. Occasional interference by the executive and legislature.

The judiciary is a strong institution in India's democracy, ensuring the protection of constitutional and legal rights. Through judicial review, protection of fundamental rights, PIL, and legal aid, it plays a vital role in upholding social justice and democratic values. Despite facing several challenges, its independence and impartiality help deliver justice to Indian citizens.

Landmark Decisions of the Supreme Court and High Courts

1. **Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)** – Preserved the basic structure of the Constitution.
2. **Manoj Verma v. Union of India (2002)** – Recognized the Right to Information.
3. **Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan (1997)**– Issued guidelines against sexual harassment at the workplace.
4. **Shayara Bano v. Union of India (2017)** – Declared triple talaq unconstitutional.

4. Role of Citizens and Awareness

The protection of constitutional and legal rights is not only the responsibility of the government and judiciary, but citizens must also stay aware of their rights.

(a) Ways Citizens Can Protect Rights

1. **Education and Awareness:** Understand your rights and educate others.
2. **Use of RTI:** Ensure transparency in government operations.
3. **Filing PIL:** File petitions in courts against injustice or constitutional violations.
4. **Using Legal Aid Centers:** Seek free legal aid from government and non-government organizations.

Protection of Constitutional and Legal Rights is the Foundation of a Democratic Society

The judiciary, government institutions, civil society, and aware citizens can collectively build a society where everyone enjoys equal rights and justice. When citizens recognize and effectively utilize their constitutional and legal rights, true justice and equality will prevail in society.

- **Legal actions to protect rights granted under the Constitution**, such as the Right to Equality (Article 14), Prohibition of Discrimination (Ar-



ticle 15), Right to Freedom (Article 19), and Right to Life (Article 21).

- **Protection of rights for marginalized communities** such as Dalits, Tribals, Women, Minorities, Disabled, and LGBTQ+ communities.

2. Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

- Filing PIL in courts to seek social reforms.
- Intervening in matters of public importance like environmental protection, child rights, workers' rights, women's safety, and health services.
- Contributing to policy-making through the Supreme Court and High Court.

3. Legal Aid and Advice

- Providing free legal aid to the poor and needy.
- Ensuring access to justice for vulnerable sections through government and non-government legal services.

4. Making Laws Effective and Bringing Reforms

- Monitoring the implementation of existing laws.
- Pressuring the government to create new laws by exposing legal flaws.
- Playing a role in enforcing legal reforms like women's safety laws, child labor prohibition laws, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe atrocity prevention laws, Right to Information (RTI), and labor laws.

2. Public Advocacy

The goal of public advocacy is to generate public opinion, hold the government and administration accountable, and bring about policy changes on social issues.

(a) Key Components of Public Advocacy

1. Role in Policy Reform and Lawmaking

- Demand changes from the government in labor rights, gender equality, education, and healthcare policies.
- Ensure effective reforms by exposing legal shortcomings.

2. Social Movements and Public Mobilization

- Raise public voices through peaceful demonstrations, protests, rallies, and signature campaigns.
- Social movements such as Dalit rights movements, women's rights movements, labor movements, environmental movements, and education reform movements contribute to social change.



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

3. Use of Media and Digital Platforms

- Spread awareness through print media, digital media, social media, radio, and television.
- Discuss government policies and social issues through TV debates, newspaper editorials, and social media campaigns.

4. Contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society

- Various NGOs, civil society groups, and community organizations raise awareness about people's rights.
- Organizations working on legal aid, health, education, and women empowerment.

5. Awareness Campaigns and Educational Programs

- Workshops and training programs related to child marriage, domestic violence, caste discrimination, women's safety, labor rights.
- Provide information to vulnerable groups about their rights and government schemes.

Strengthening Social Justice

Social justice refers to providing equal rights, opportunities, and resources to all citizens, ensuring that no one faces discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, economic status, language, or region. It seeks to establish a society that promotes the values of equality, freedom, and dignity.

In India, the establishment of social justice has been supported by constitutional provisions, legal reforms, economic policies, and social awareness campaigns. However, continuous efforts are still required to address the existing inequalities in society.

Constitutional and Legal Measures

The Indian Constitution contains several important provisions to ensure social justice. Under fundamental rights, Article 14 guarantees equality before the law for all citizens, while Article 15 prohibits discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, language, and place of birth.

Article 16 ensures equal opportunities in government jobs, while Article 17 takes a crucial step toward the abolition of untouchability. Additionally, Directive Principles of State Policy strengthen the concept of social justice through Article 38, which calls for the establishment of a society based on equality and welfare, and Article 39, which ensures the protection of the poor, women, and vulnerable groups.



The reservation policy was also implemented to promote social justice, providing special opportunities in education and jobs for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. Recently, 10% reservation has been provided to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).

Economic Justice and Inclusivity

The concept of social justice is incomplete without economic equality. To reduce poverty and increase employment opportunities, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was implemented, which ensures 100 days of employment in rural areas. The Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana provides financial assistance to small traders, promoting self-employment.

The National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) works towards employment and skill development for urban poor, while the e-Shram portal has been created to provide social security to workers in the unorganized sector.

Various schemes have also been implemented to protect the rights of farmers and workers. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana provides financial assistance to farmers, while the Minimum Wages Act and labor reforms ensure workers' rights.

Education and Social Justice

Education is considered the most effective tool for achieving social justice. The government made education mandatory for children aged 6-14 through the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

The National Education Policy 2020 focuses on promoting equality and inclusivity in education. It provides special scholarships for children from weaker sections of society to help them pursue higher education.

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme was launched to promote the education of girls, and schemes like Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) help underprivileged girls access quality education. Additionally, programs are being run to promote women's participation in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education.

Legal Awareness and Access to Justice

Without legal awareness, achieving social justice is not possible. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) was established to provide legal aid to the poor and marginalized.

Additionally, Lok Adalats and Public Hearing courts provide a swift and affordable system of justice. The Public Interest Litigation (PIL) system has also helped bring significant changes in society.



In the Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar case, the Supreme Court emphasized the need for free legal aid for poor prisoners. Similarly, in the M.C. Mehta v. Union of India case, the judiciary intervened for environmental protection.

In the Shayara Bano case, triple talaq was declared unconstitutional, aiming to provide justice to women.

Social Equality and Inclusivity

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was implemented to eliminate caste-based discrimination, and a special law was created in 2013 to prevent sexual harassment of women in the workplace.

33% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj institutions has increased their participation in local governance.

The definition of social justice is no longer limited to caste and gender. Laws have also been created to protect the rights of LGBTQ+ communities and differently-abled individuals. Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code was repealed, legalizing homosexuality, while the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 provides special rights to disabled individuals.

Civil Society and Community Participation

The realization of social justice cannot be limited to the policies of the government and judiciary. Civil society, self-help groups (SHGs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the media also play an essential role.

Self-help groups have been crucial in providing economic independence to women and rural communities. Many NGOs work on protecting human rights and raising voices against injustice in society.

The media also plays a vital role in strengthening social justice. Various social issues are highlighted through digital platforms and social media, compelling the government and administration to take action.

To strengthen social justice, the government, judiciary, civil society, and every citizen must work together. A society based on equality and justice can only be established through effective implementation of laws, education, employment, legal awareness, and social inclusivity.

The realization of social justice is not only possible through constitutional and legal measures but also requires a change in citizens' mindset and social values. Until society recognizes the rights of every individual to equality, freedom, and dignity, the concept of social justice will remain incomplete.



3. Role of Legal and Public Advocacy

Strengthening Social Justice

Social justice means providing equal opportunities, rights, and resources to all citizens, ensuring that there is no discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, economic status, language, region, etc. It envisions a society where everyone enjoys dignity, equality, and freedom.

The Indian Constitution provides several policy provisions to ensure social justice, but its strengthening requires active participation from the government, judiciary, civil society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and communities.

4. Constitutional and Legal Measures

(a) Constitutional Provisions

The Indian Constitution provides several articles to safeguard social justice:

Fundamental Rights

- **Article 14:** Equality before the law and non-discriminatory justice.
- **Article 15:** Prohibition of discrimination based on religion, caste, gender, language, place of birth, etc.
- **Article 16:** Equal opportunities in government employment.
- **Article 17:** Abolition of untouchability.
- **Article 21:** Right to life and personal liberty.

Directive Principles of State Policy

- **Article 38:** Establishment of a welfare state and equality in society.
- **Article 39:** Protection of the rights of the poor, women, and weaker sections.
- **Article 41:** Right to education, employment, and social security.
- **Article 46:** Protection of interests of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and backward classes.

(b) Reservation and Special Schemes

- Reservation in education and employment for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and Other Backward Classes (OBC).
- 10% reservation for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).
- 33% reservation for women's empowerment (proposed in Panchayati Raj and legislature).

2. Economic Justice and Inclusivity



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

To strengthen social justice, it is essential to reduce economic inequality.

(a) Poverty Alleviation and Employment Opportunities

- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** Guarantee of 100 days of employment.
- **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana:** Financial assistance to small traders.
- **National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM):** Employment and skill development for urban poor.

(b) Rights of Workers and Farmers

- **E-Shram Portal:** Identification and social security for unorganized sector workers.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi:** Financial assistance to farmers.
- **Minimum Wage Act and Labor Reforms:** Fair wages and rights for workers.

3. Education and Social Justice

Education is the most important tool for social justice.

(a) Inclusive Education

- **Right to Education Act, 2009 (RTE):** Free education for children aged 6-14 years.
- **National Education Policy 2020 (NEP):** Promotes equality and inclusivity in education.
- Scholarships for minority students and Dalit-Tribal children.

(b) Education for Women and Girls

- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme.
- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV): Education for underprivileged girls.
- Special programs to promote women in STEM education.

4. Legal Awareness and Access to Justice

Social justice will be strengthened when vulnerable groups have knowledge of their legal rights and access to justice.

(a) Free Legal Aid

- **National Legal Services Authority (NALSA):** Free legal aid for the



poor and marginalized.

- Lok Adalats and Jan Sunwai Courts: Quick and affordable justice.
- Legal Literacy Campaign: Awareness about rights among the public.

(b) Public Interest Litigation (PIL) and the Role of Judiciary

- Hussainara Khatoon Case (1979): Free legal aid for poor prisoners.
- MC Mehta Case (1986): PIL for environmental protection.
- Shayara Bano Case (2017): Declaration of Triple Talaq as unconstitutional.

5. Social Equality and Inclusivity

(a) Caste Discrimination and Gender Equality

- SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013.
- 33% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj.

(b) Rights of LGBTQ+ and Disabled Individuals

- Decriminalization of homosexuality by abolishing Section 377.
- Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016: Protection of rights of disabled individuals.

6. Civil Society and Community Participation

(a) Role of Self-Help Groups (SHG) and NGOs

- SHGs play a crucial role in providing economic independence to women and rural communities.
- Human rights organizations and NGOs raising voices against social injustice.

(b) Media and Social Justice

- Social media and digital platforms as tools for demanding social justice.
- The role of media in monitoring judicial and government policies.

To strengthen social justice, an inclusive policy integrating legal, economic, educational, and social reforms must be adopted. For this, the participation of the government, judiciary, civil society, and communities is essential. Only by promoting the values of equality, freedom, and dignity can a just society be built.



Protection of Human Rights

Human rights are inherent and indivisible rights that ensure an individual's dignity, freedom, equality, and justice. These rights are available to all individuals without any discrimination.

The United Nations (UN) adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on December 10, 1948, which lists fundamental human rights. India has also undertaken the protection and promotion of human rights through its Constitution and legal provisions.

1. Major Types of Human Rights

2. Civil and Political Rights

- Right to life and personal liberty.
- Freedom of expression and thought.
- Right to equality.
- Protection from torture and inhuman punishment.

2. Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

- Right to work and fair wages.
- Right to education and healthcare.
- Right to food, housing, and social security.

3. Community and Environmental Rights

- Right to a clean environment.
- Right to cultural identity and autonomy.
- Right to participation in development.

2. Constitutional Protection of Human Rights in India

The Indian Constitution contains several provisions that protect the human rights of citizens.

3. Fundamental Rights

- **Article 14:** Equality before the law.
- **Article 19:** Right to freedom of expression.
- **Article 21:** Right to life and personal liberty.
- **Article 21A:** Right to education.
- **Articles 23-24:** Right against exploitation.

2. Directive Principles of State Policy



- **Article 39:** Economic equality and opportunities for livelihood.
- **Article 41:** Guarantee of education and employment.
- **Article 46:** Protection of the rights of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and weaker sections.

3. Constitutional Amendments and Laws

- Right to Education Act, 2009.
- The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- Right to Information Act, 2005.
- The Child Labour (Prohibition) Act, 1986.
- The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013.

3. Role of Judiciary in Protecting Human Rights

The judiciary in India has delivered several landmark judgments to protect human rights.

4. Key Judicial Decisions

- *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)*: Established the basic structure doctrine of the Constitution.
- *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)*: Strengthened the right to life and liberty.
- *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar (1979)*: Free legal aid for poor prisoners.
- *MC Mehta v. Union of India (1986)*: Environmental protection guidelines.
- *Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan (1997)*: Guidelines for preventing sexual harassment at the workplace.
- *Shayara Bano v. Union of India (2017)*: Declared triple talaq unconstitutional.

2. Lok Adalats and Legal Aid

- National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) provides free legal aid to the poor.
- Lok Adalats provide a quick and affordable justice system.

4. National and International Human Rights Organizations

Several government and non-governmental organizations work to pro-



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

tect human rights.

Human Rights Organizations in India

5. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) - 1993

- Focuses on police custody, violence against women, child rights, etc.

2. State Human Rights Commissions (SHRC)

- Investigates human rights violations at the state level.

3. National Commission for Women (NCW)

- Works on women's rights and their protection.

4. National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Tribes

- Protects the rights of Dalits and Indigenous people.

International Human Rights Organizations

1. United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

- Monitors human rights worldwide.

2. Amnesty International

- Campaigns against human rights violations globally.

3. Human Rights Watch

- Prepares reports on human rights violations in various countries.

5. Role of Civil Society and Media in Protecting Human Rights

6. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

- Awareness campaigns against human rights violations.
- Assistance to marginalized communities.

2. Role of Media

- Exposing human rights violations.
- Spreading awareness through digital platforms and social media.

6. Contemporary Challenges and Solutions

7. Human Trafficking and Child Labour

- Strict laws and social awareness campaigns.

2. Violence Against Women

- Legal protection and promotion of women's education.

3. Protection of Minority Rights

- Inclusive policies and judicial intervention.



4. Digital Privacy and Cybercrime

- Strong cybersecurity laws and digital literacy.

To protect human rights, legal measures alone are not enough; social awareness, civil society participation, and active judicial involvement are also necessary. For the establishment of a just society, it is important to embrace the values of education, equality, freedom, and dignity.

The protection of human rights is not only the responsibility of the government but also of every citizen, who should recognize their rights and contribute to safeguarding the rights of others.

Fighting Corruption and Injustice.

Introduction

Corruption and injustice weaken the economic, social, and political systems of any country. These issues are not limited to the individual level but hinder the progress of the entire society and nation. Corruption leads to the loss of public resources, while injustice promotes inequality, discrimination, and exploitation in society.

In India, from the freedom struggle to the present day, there have been several movements, legal reforms, and civil efforts against corruption and injustice. In the modern era, digital media, the judiciary, the Lokpal, and civil organizations play a crucial role in this fight.

1. Corruption: Meaning, Causes, and Effects

Corruption refers to any unethical or illegal activity where someone misuses power, position, or resources for personal gain. It can manifest as bribery, misconduct, favoritism, and illegal financial transactions.

Major Causes of Corruption

1. Lack of Transparency: The absence of openness in government activities promotes corruption.
2. Decline in Moral Values: Societal indifference towards morality and honesty.
3. Weak Administrative System: Weak investigation agencies and lack of punishment.
4. Political Influence: Misuse of power and electoral corruption.
5. Excessive Red Tape: Unnecessary rules and complicated procedures give rise to corruption.
6. Economic Inequality: Growing gap between the rich and the poor.



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

Effects of Corruption

1. Economic Losses: Public funds and resources are embezzled.
2. Hindrance to Development: Corruption impacts infrastructure and public services.
3. Distrust in the Judiciary: People doubt the fairness of the justice system.
4. Weakening of Democracy: Electoral corruption erodes democratic values.
5. Social Inequality: The rights of the poor and marginalized groups are violated.

2. Injustice: Meaning, Causes, and Effects Meaning of Injustice

Injustice refers to treating an individual or community unfairly, violating their rights, or depriving them of opportunities.

Types of Injustice

1. Social Injustice: Caste discrimination, gender inequality, religious intolerance.
2. Economic Injustice: Exploitation of workers, lack of minimum wages, unequal distribution of resources.
3. Political Injustice: Oppression of minorities, misuse of power.
4. Judicial Injustice: Delays in legal processes, wrongful lawsuits, biased decisions.

Effects of Injustice

1. Social Unrest: Inequality fosters riots, movements, and violence.
2. Economic Instability: Poverty and unemployment increase.
3. Decline of Democratic Values: Citizens lose trust in law and government.
4. Psychological Impact: Victimized groups experience insecurity and inferiority.

3. Legal and Administrative Measures Against Corruption Constitutional and Legal Measures

1. Lokpal and Lokayukt Act, 2013: Monitoring high-level corruption.
2. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988: Against bribery and misuse of public office.
3. Right to Information Act, 2005: Promoting transparency in government



operations.

4. Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Assets) Act, 2015: Curbing black money hidden abroad.
5. CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation) and Vigilance Commission (CVC): Investigating and preventing corruption.
6. Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index: Monitoring global corruption levels.

4. Legal and Social Measures Against Injustice Constitutional Provisions

1. **Article 14:** Equality before the law.
2. **Article 21:** Right to life and personal liberty.
3. **Article 39A:** Equal access to justice.
4. **Article 46:** Protection and empowerment of weaker sections.

Other Legal Measures

1. SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989: Protecting the rights of Dalits and Adivasis.
2. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013: Preventing sexual harassment at workplaces.
3. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986: Preventing child exploitation.

5. Citizens' Role Against Corruption and Injustice

1. Use the Right to Information (RTI): Ensure transparency in government operations.
2. Use media and social media appropriately: Expose corruption and injustice.
3. Promote education and awareness: Educate people about their rights.
4. Engage in civil movements and Public Interest Litigations (PILs): Take legal action against corruption and injustice.
5. Promote Honest Administration: Ensure transparency and accountability in the government machinery.

6. Role of Judiciary, Media, and Civil Organizations

1. Judiciary

- Quick decisions in cases related to corruption and injustice.
- Promoting Public Interest Litigations (PILs).



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

- Lok Adalats and free legal aid.
- 2. Media**
 - Exposing cases of corruption and injustice.
 - Running awareness campaigns.
- 3. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**
 - Providing legal assistance.
 - Spreading social awareness.

7. Historical Movements and Anti-Corruption Struggles

- 1. JP Movement (1974-75):** Call for Total Revolution.
- 2. Anna Hazare’s Jan Lokpal Movement (2011):** Demand for a strict anti-corruption law.
- 3. Nirbhaya Movement (2012):** For women’s safety and justice.

The fight against corruption and injustice cannot be limited to laws and administrative reforms alone. For this, every citizen must be aware, ethical, and active. A transparent government, accountable administration, and a just society can create a corruption and injustice-free future.

“When people do not raise their voice against injustice and corruption, change will not be possible.”

Contributions to Policy Reforms and Lawmaking

Effective policies and strong laws are essential for the progress and stability of any democratic country. Through policy reforms and lawmaking, social justice, transparency, good governance, and civil rights are ensured. In India, over time, policy reforms and laws have been created to empower the weaker and marginalized sections of society.

Policy reforms and lawmaking are not limited to the legislature and government alone; they also involve civil society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), judiciary, media, and the general public.

1. Policy Reforms and Their Importance Meaning of Policy Reform

Policy reform refers to bringing about changes in government and administrative processes to make the social, economic, and political system more just, transparent, and effective.

Importance of Policy Reforms

- 1. Social Inclusion:** Bringing all sections into the mainstream of development.



2. **Economic Progress:** Encouraging trade, employment, and innovation.
3. **Protection of Justice and Human Rights:** Safeguarding the rights of weaker sections.
4. **Corruption Control:** Promoting transparency and accountability.
5. **Democratic Empowerment:** Increasing citizens' participation.

2. Contributions to Policy Reforms

(a) Role of the Legislature

- Discussion and passing of bills in the Parliament and State Assemblies.
- Debate on policy proposals in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- Review of policies through Standing Committees.

(b) Role of the Judiciary

- Reviewing the constitutionality of policy reforms.
- Paving the way for changes in laws through Public Interest Litigations (PILs).
- Promoting social justice through historic judgments.

(c) Role of Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

- Exposing social issues and pressuring policymakers.
- Clarifying the need for reforms through awareness campaigns and research.
- Suggesting alternative policies and running pilot projects.

(d) Role of Media and Digital Platforms

- Shaping public opinion and bringing issues to policymakers.
- Exposing corruption and administrative shortcomings.
- Promoting transparency and good governance.

(e) Role of the General Public

- Participating in democratic processes such as voting and public hearings.
- Filing Public Interest Litigations and being part of social movements.
- Spreading awareness through social media and other platforms.

3. Lawmaking Process and Reforms Lawmaking Process

0. Drafting of a Bill – The first step in creating a new law.
1. Presentation in Parliament – The Bill is introduced in Lok Sabha and



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

- Rajya Sabha.
2. Debate and Amendments on the Bill – Discussion and necessary amendments in Parliament.
 3. Voting and Passing – If the Bill is passed by majority, it is sent to the President.
 4. President’s Approval – After receiving the President’s approval, it becomes law.

Important Legal Reforms and Their Role

(a) Laws for Social Justice and Empowerment

5. **Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989** – Provides protection to marginalized communities.
6. **Women’s Reservation Bill, 2023** – Increases women’s participation in Parliament and Assemblies.
7. **Child Labour Prohibition Act, 1986** – Prevents child exploitation.

(b) Laws for Corruption and Transparency

8. **Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI)** – Ensures transparency in government actions.
9. **Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013** – Monitors high-level corruption.
10. **Whistle Blower Protection Act, 2014** – Protects individuals who report corruption.

(c) Laws Related to Economic Reforms

11. **GST Act, 2017** – Simplifies and ensures transparency in the tax system.
12. **Ease of Doing Business Reforms** – Facilitates business activities.
13. **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC)** – Streamlines insolvency procedures.

(d) Laws for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development

14. **Environmental Protection Act, 1986** – Controls pollution and maintains ecological balance.
15. **Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974** – Prevents water pollution.
16. **Forest Conservation Act, 1980** – Prevents deforestation and protects biodiversity.

4. Citizens’ Contribution to Policy Reforms and Lawmaking



(a) Increasing Awareness

- Educating citizens about their rights and duties.
- Running awareness campaigns through media and digital platforms.

(b) Ensuring Accountability in Government

- Using tools like RTI to ensure transparency in government functions.
- Raising policy issues in public hearings and forums.

(c) Participating in Social Movements and Campaigns

- Running campaigns on issues like women's safety, education, health, and environmental protection.
- Demanding necessary policy reforms from the government.

(d) Filing Public Interest Litigations (PILs)

- Using the judiciary to compel the government to implement necessary reforms.

Policy reforms and lawmaking are the foundation of any democratic system. This process is not limited to the legislature but also involves the judiciary, civil society, media, and the general public. Active participation by citizens is essential for a transparent and accountable administration.

“Until citizens participate in policy reforms, democracy will remain just a structure and will not function in reality.”

Strengthening Democracy and Civil Rights

Democracy is not just a system of governance; it is an ideology based on equality, freedom, justice, and participation. Civil rights are the soul of democracy, providing every individual with dignity, opportunity, and security. Strengthening democracy and civil rights is essential for ensuring the stability, development, and social justice of any country.

To strengthen democracy, transparency, accountability, an independent judiciary, free media, and active citizen participation are necessary. Constitutional provisions, laws, institutions, and the contribution of aware citizens are crucial for protecting civil rights.

1. Importance of Democracy and Civil Rights

Importance of Democracy

1. **Public Participation:** Government formation with the consent and participation of the people.
2. **Equality:** Prohibition of discrimination based on caste, religion, gen-



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

der, or economic status.

3. **Freedom of Expression:** Citizens' right to express their thoughts.
4. **Rule of Law:** Laws apply equally to all.
5. **Accountability and Transparency:** Making the government accountable to the public.
6. **Protection of Human Rights:** Safeguarding individual dignity and freedom.

Importance of Civil Rights

7. **Freedom:** Freedom of thought, expression, movement, and religion.
8. **Security:** Guarantee of protection for life and property.
9. **Equality:** Protection from all forms of discrimination.
10. **Constitutionally Guaranteed Rights:** Guarantee of fundamental rights under the Indian Constitution.
11. **Political Participation:** Right to vote, contest elections, and influence government policies.

2. Measures to Strengthen Democracy

(a) Ensuring Transparency and Accountability

1. **Effective Implementation of Right to Information (RTI):** Increasing transparency in government actions.
2. **Empowered Role of Lokpal and Lokayukta:** Curbing corruption.
3. **Independent Election Commission:** Ensuring free and fair elections.
4. **Digital Governance:** Making government services and processes transparent online.

(b) Strengthening Independent Judiciary

5. **Judicial Independence:** Keeping the judiciary free from government interference.
6. **Fast-Track Justice System:** Preventing delays in justice through judicial reforms.
7. **Lok Adalats and Free Legal Aid:** Ensuring justice for marginalized groups.

(c) Protection of Free Media and Press

8. **Freedom of the Press:** Preventing censorship and suppression of the media.



9. **Control Over Fake News:** Preventing the spread of misinformation.
10. **Promoting Citizen Journalism:** Encouraging ordinary people to participate in the dissemination of information.

(d) Effective Citizen Participation

11. **Voter Awareness:** Encouraging every citizen to exercise their voting rights.
12. **Active Public Hearings and Movements:** Raising voices against government's flawed policies.
13. **Role of Social Organizations:** Working for the protection of human and civil rights.

3. Constitutional Provisions for Protecting Civil Rights

The Indian Constitution provides the following rights to citizens:

(a) Fundamental Rights

1. **Article 14-18:** Right to Equality.
2. **Article 19-22:** Right to Freedom.
3. **Article 23-24:** Rights Against Exploitation.
4. **Article 25-28:** Right to Freedom of Religion.
5. **Article 29-30:** Cultural and Educational Rights.
6. **Article 32:** Right to Constitutional Remedies.

(b) Constitutional Institutions and Their Role

7. **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):** Monitoring human rights violations.
8. **National Commission for Women (NCW):** Protecting women's rights.
9. **Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Commission:** Protecting the rights of Dalits and Tribals.
10. **Election Commission:** Conducting free and fair elections.

4. Measures to Strengthen Civil Rights

(a) Education and Awareness

1. **Civic Education:** Educating about democratic values and rights.
2. **Legal Literacy Campaigns:** Educating people about their constitutional rights and duties.
3. **Digital Awareness:** Teaching the correct use of the internet and social



media.

(b) Social and Legal Reforms

4. **Protection of Rights of Minorities and Marginalized Groups:** Reservation policies, social security schemes.
5. **Effective Women's Safety Laws:** Strengthening laws to prevent sexual harassment at workplaces.
6. **Lok Adalats and Free Legal Aid:** Ensuring justice for the poor and marginalized groups.

(c) Active Citizenship and Social Movements

7. **Participation in Public Movements:** Such as the Water Satyagraha, Chipko Movement, Anti-Corruption Movements.
8. **Using Democratic Platforms:** Raising voices through public hearings, public meetings, and online petitions.
5. **Historical Context: Efforts to Strengthen Democracy and Civil Rights**

(a) Major Democratic Reforms in India

1. **1950:** The Indian Constitution was enacted, giving legal recognition to democratic rights.
2. **1975-77:** Emergency period and the restoration of democracy.
3. **1985:** Anti-defection law enacted.
4. **1993:** Implementation of Panchayati Raj system, promoting local self-governance.
5. **2005:** Right to Information Act was enacted.
6. **2013:** Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act passed.

(b) Global Democratic Movements

7. **American Civil Rights Movement (1950-60):** Struggle against racial discrimination.
8. **Arab Spring (2010-2012):** Movement for democracy and human rights.
9. **Hong Kong Democracy Movement (2019):** Demand for freedom of expression and political rights.

Strengthening democracy and civil rights is not only the responsibility of the government but also requires the active role of every citizen. A transparent government, an impartial judiciary, free media, and aware citizens form the foundation of a strong democracy. When people understand their



rights and fulfill their duties, the creation of a strong, just, and inclusive society becomes possible.

“Democracy is for the people, by the people, and of the people—strengthening it is our duty.”

Legal and public advocacy are essential for bringing about positive change in society. While legal advocacy works to bring justice through courts and legislative bodies, public advocacy brings about lasting social change by raising public awareness and improving policy-making.

The balanced use of both tools can help establish a just, egalitarian, and inclusive society. When citizens become aware of their rights and raise their voices through the judiciary and social organizations, a strong and just society becomes achievable.

Unit - 4

1.13 Role of Civil Society as Pressure Groups in Social Justice

The goal of social justice is to ensure equal rights, opportunities, and respect for every individual, regardless of caste, religion, gender, economic status, or any other social category. This is possible when inequalities in society are eliminated and justice is served to all groups. A key part of civil society is the pressure groups, which play an essential role in the direction of social justice.

Pressure groups work as organizations, groups, or collectives that exert pressure on the government, policymakers, and other public institutions to implement necessary policies, laws, and reforms for social justice. Their role is to identify societal inequalities, fight to eliminate them, and protect the rights of marginalized groups.

Role of Pressure Groups:

1. Fighting Against Social Inequalities:

Pressure groups fight against various forms of inequality in society, such as caste discrimination, gender bias, economic disparities, and religious discrimination. These groups ensure that all communities receive equal rights and opportunities, such as in education, employment, and healthcare. For example, Dalit rights organizations have worked as pressure groups to promote anti-caste movements and bring improvements in government policies.

2. Protection of Legal and Constitutional Rights:

In the context of social justice, pressure groups play a significant role in defending constitutional and legal rights. When the rights of any group



are violated, pressure groups take the matter to courts and other institutions. For example, women's rights organizations exert pressure against violence, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination and demand legal reforms.

3. Reforms in Public Policies and Laws:

Pressure groups work to reform public policies and laws to protect the needs and rights of vulnerable groups in society. For example, labor organizations protect the rights of workers and push for better working conditions and minimum wage guarantees. In addition, legal tools like petitions and Public Interest Litigations (PILs) are used by pressure groups to bring about significant changes in social justice.

4. Movements and Public Awareness:

Pressure groups organize movements and public awareness campaigns on issues related to social justice. They inform the public about inequalities in society and encourage people to work towards social change. For example, women's movements and LGBTQ+ rights movements have helped secure recognition for the rights of women and the LGBTQ+ community.

5. Voice of Marginalized Groups:

Pressure groups act as the voice for marginalized groups such as Dalits, tribals, women, children, the elderly, and other marginalized communities. They pressurize the government and policymakers to protect the interests of these groups. For example, tribal rights organizations have fought to protect the land rights of tribal communities.

6. Judicial Intervention:

Pressure groups intervene in the judiciary through Public Interest Litigations (PILs). These petitions often focus on public issues such as environmental inequalities, urban homelessness, and workers' rights. For instance, pressure groups have filed petitions in courts on environmental issues like river water rights and air pollution, ensuring justice for society.

7. Bringing Positive Change in Society:

Pressure groups struggle for social justice over a long period and inspire the government to take steps in the direction of change. They work not only for judicial reforms but also aim to bring changes in social ideologies and culture so that every individual receives equal respect and opportunity. For example, pressure groups work on issues such as the Right to Education and Right to Health to ensure equal access to services for all communities.

Examples:

1. Dalit Rights Movement: Various pressure groups work to protect the



rights of the Dalit community, such as the All India Democratic Youth Organization (AIDYO). These groups work against caste discrimination and ensure that Dalits receive equal opportunities.

- 2. Women's Rights Organizations:** Campaigns like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao fight against discrimination, sexual harassment, and violence against women. These pressure groups demand legal reforms for women's rights.
- 3. Indigenous Movements:** Tribal rights organizations work to protect the land rights and traditional lives of indigenous communities. These groups pressurize the government to benefit these communities through policies and plans.

Civil society promotes social justice through various non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, and movements. The role of NGOs in promoting social justice is extremely important. NGOs work to bring about change in society, eliminate inequalities, and protect the rights of vulnerable groups. These organizations aim to solve specific social or environmental problems and operate independently of government institutions.

NGOs primarily focus on identifying societal inequalities, finding solutions, and supporting those groups whose voices are often unheard. They run various activities and programs to achieve the goal of social justice.

Role of NGOs in Social Justice:

1. Protection of Human Rights:

A major goal of NGOs is to protect human rights. These organizations work to protect the rights of women, children, indigenous communities, and other marginalized groups. For example, organizations like the Rights of the Nervous System, World Women's Rights Organization, and Child Rights and You (CRY) work to protect the rights of women and children and advocate for social justice.

2. Eliminating Social Inequalities:

NGOs work to eliminate various forms of social inequalities such as caste discrimination, gender bias, economic disparities, and religious discrimination. Members of these organizations raise their voices against these inequalities through various movements and campaigns. For instance, Dalit rights organizations work to combat caste discrimination and raise awareness of Dalit rights.

3. Education and Empowerment:

NGOs empower marginalized communities through education. These



organizations run literacy campaigns, special education programs, and vocational training programs to ensure that vulnerable groups have access to education and can compete for equal opportunities in society. For example, the Prakasham NGO works for education in tribal areas.

4. Availability of Healthcare Services:

An essential aspect of social justice is the equal distribution of healthcare services. NGOs provide health awareness, maternal and child healthcare services, vaccinations, and medical assistance in poor and backward areas. NGOs like the Gandhi Periodic Healthcare Society (GPHCS) provide health services in rural and remote regions.

5. Providing Legal Assistance and Justice:

NGOs offer legal assistance for social justice, especially for individuals or communities unable to handle legal matters. Through these organizations, poor individuals receive free legal aid, human rights-related petitions, and work for the protection of constitutional rights. For example, organizations like Lokayat help the poor by raising legal awareness and supporting their legal battles.

6. Reforms in Social and Economic Policies:

NGOs intervene in policy-making and pressurize the government to ensure that its policies are equitable for all sections of society. These organizations file Public Interest Litigations (PILs) and demand policy reforms from Parliament, state assemblies, and other government bodies. For example, actions taken by petition and human rights organizations have led to several corrective measures.

7. Protection of Women's Rights:

NGOs specifically work to protect women's rights. These organizations run various campaigns and programs against violence, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination. Organizations like Breakthrough and Human Rights Watch have taken significant steps toward legal reforms and equality for women in society.

8. Assistance During Disasters and Natural Calamities:

NGOs also play a vital role during natural disasters and calamities. These organizations provide disaster relief, recovery assistance, and reconstruction work to ensure that affected communities can rebuild their lives in a just and equitable manner. For example, international and local NGOs like the Red Cross carry out relief work in disaster-affected areas.

9. Provision of Security and Protection:



NGOs provide security and protection to vulnerable groups, such as victims of communal violence, religious minorities, and communities unable to attain self-reliance. Through these organizations, these groups can ensure their safety and improve their position in society. Economic and social welfare organizations work for these communities.

Examples:

1. **CRY (Child Rights and You):** This NGO works to protect children's rights and runs campaigns to secure their rights to education, health, and nutrition.
2. **Sarvodaya Seva Sangh:** This NGO works to empower backward communities and protect their rights to social justice.
3. **Dr. Ambedkar Struggle Committee:** This NGO defends the rights of Dalits and works for social justice.

3.1 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

- **Sulabh International:** Contributing to sanitation and social inclusion.
- **Save the Children:** Working for children's rights.
- **Oxfam India:** Focused on poverty eradication and social justice.

3.2 Social Movements

A social movement is an organized effort to bring about change in society. It is undertaken by a group or organization to achieve a specific social, political, or cultural objective that addresses inequalities, injustices, or discrimination in society. Through social movements, efforts are made to bring improvements in various aspects of society, raise awareness about people's rights, and influence the resolution of conflicts.

Objectives of Social Movements:

1. Achievement of Equality and Justice:

The primary objective of social movements is to ensure equality and justice in society. This involves ensuring that all groups, regardless of caste, religion, gender, or economic status, receive equal rights.

2. Opposition to Social Inequalities:

Social movements work to end inequality, discrimination, and exploitation, such as casteism, gender bias, and economic disparity.

3. Legal and Political Reforms:

These movements advocate for reforms in government policies, laws, and regulations to protect the interests of vulnerable groups in society.



4. **Protection of Human and Civil Rights:**

The aim of these movements is to protect fundamental human rights, such as freedom, equality, the right to vote, personal security, etc.

5. **Environmental Protection:**

Some social movements focus on environmental issues, such as pollution, climate change, and forest conservation.

Characteristics of Social Movements:

1. **Organized Struggle:**

This struggle takes place through various means, such as rallies, protests, petitions, strikes, and demonstrations. Social movements are organized with a clear purpose and strategy.

2. **Public Engagement:**

Social movements use various platforms to engage with the public, such as media, social media, and public spaces. This helps in gaining public support.

3. **Long-Term Struggle:**

Social movements can continue for an extended period, often requiring several years of struggle to bring about changes in the government or society.

4. **Non-Violent or Violent:**

Some social movements are based on the principle of non-violence, such as Mahatma Gandhi's movement of dissent, while others may involve violence.

Types of Social Movements:

1. **Social-Political Movements:**

- These movements aim to eliminate existing inequalities in society, such as authoritarianism, corruption, and communalism.
- **Example:** Indian Freedom Struggle, Dalit Rights Movement, Women's Rights Movement.

2. **Economic Movements:**

- These movements oppose economic inequalities and fight to ensure equal opportunities, fair wages, and economic justice for vulnerable sections of society.
- **Example:** Labor Movement, Farmer Movement.

3. **Cultural Movements:**



- These movements aim to bring about changes in the cultural or traditional structures of society.

- **Example:** Feminist Movement, LGBTQ+ Rights Movement.

4. Environmental Movements:

- These movements aim to protect the environment and maintain a balance in the use of natural resources.

- **Example:** Chipko Movement, Campaigns for Climate Change and Environmental Protection.

5. Educational Movements:

- These movements focus on improving education, ensuring access to quality education for all.

- **Example:** Right to Education Movement, Advocacy for Women's Education.

Examples of Social Movements:

1. Indian Freedom Struggle:

The Indian Freedom Struggle was a major social movement where Indians fought for independence from British colonial rule. Led by Mahatma Gandhi, the movement was carried out through non-violence and satyagraha (truth force).

2. Women's Rights Movement:

There have been several social movements globally for women's rights. The Feminist movement, for example, led to significant changes in women's right to vote, education, employment, and equality.

3. Dalit Rights Movement:

Under the leadership of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a major movement took place for the rights of the Dalit community. This movement aimed to fight against caste-based discrimination and ensure social justice for Dalits.

4. Chipko Movement:

This movement took place in the 1970s in India when people took defensive steps to protect trees, as deforestation was threatening their way of life.

5. Farmer's Movement:

There have been several movements to protect the rights of farmers. A recent example is the 2020-2021 Farmer's Protest against agricultural laws, which brought the farmers' discontent and their rights to the forefront.



Impact of Social Movements:

1. Social Change:

Social movements bring about significant changes in society. These changes often relate to equality, justice, and the fight against religious or caste-based discrimination.

2. New Policies and Laws:

Many social movements inspire governments to make policy changes. For example, new laws related to women's rights, labor reforms, and stricter environmental laws have been influenced by these movements.

3. Public Awareness:

Through these movements, people are made aware of their rights and duties, and they learn about the need for equality and justice.

Role of Civil Society as Pressure Groups

Civil society plays a crucial role in bringing about social and political change. Pressure groups, which are organizations, groups, or institutions, pressurize the government, policymakers, or public institutions to make decisions and policies that benefit vulnerable groups or the collective interests of society. These groups attempt to bring about change in society through various methods and generally aim to achieve specific goals such as social justice, human rights protection, equality, and improvements in health and education.

Role of Civil Society as Pressure Groups:



Figure - 1.10: Role of Civil Society as Pressure Groups

1. Influence on Government and Policymakers:

Pressure groups are an important part of civil society and work to influence governments and policymakers. They demand changes from the government on various social, economic, and political issues. For example, labor unions demand changes in minimum wage policies for workers.



2. Struggle for Social and Legal Reforms:

Pressure groups work for legal and social reforms against inequalities and injustices in society. They monitor proposed bills and laws in the judiciary, legislature, and parliament to ensure that these reforms benefit all sections of society. For instance, women's rights organizations demand new laws to end violence and discrimination against women.

3. Raising Awareness about Social Inequalities:

Pressure groups raise awareness about social inequalities and discrimination through their activities. They organize campaigns and protests to help society understand what actions need to be taken against casteism, gender discrimination, or religious prejudice. For example, Dalit rights organizations work to raise awareness about caste-based discrimination.

4. Bringing Change through Movements and Public Interest Litigations (PILs):

Pressure groups participate in social and political movements like public movements, farmer movements, and women's movements. These movements aim to raise public awareness and bring about social change on specific issues. Additionally, through Public Interest Litigations (PILs), they seek justice from the courts. For example, many NGOs and pressure groups file PILs to address pollution and protect fundamental rights.

5. Protection of Legal and Constitutional Rights:

Pressure groups help protect the legal rights of vulnerable groups in civil society. They defend the rights of marginalized communities like Dalits, women, tribals, and the oppressed classes and demand changes in laws and government policies for these groups. For example, the Right to Information (RTI) movement led to changes in government policies to ensure transparency and accountability.

6. Empowerment and Support:

Pressure groups empower society's vulnerable sections by providing social and legal support. These groups help those communities that cannot raise their voices themselves. For instance, tribal rights organizations support tribal communities in protecting their land rights and cultural identity.

7. Improvements in Economic and Health Policies:

Pressure groups work to improve health, education, and social welfare policies. They campaign for equal access to healthcare services and the right to education, ensuring that all sections of society receive equal opportunities. For example, health rights organizations pressure the government to provide quality healthcare services to marginalized communities.



8. Focus on Environmental Issues:

In the context of social justice, pressure groups also fight for environmental equality and the conservation of natural resources. They raise awareness about the need for environmental justice and demand stricter measures for environmental protection. The Chipko movement is a famous example that focused on forest conservation.

Types of Pressure Groups:

1. Labor or Worker Organizations:

These organizations defend workers' rights and work to improve working conditions. For example, trade unions work for workers' wages, tenure, and workplace safety.

2. Political Pressure Groups:

These groups apply pressure on the government and policymakers to implement changes in public policies. They are usually formed by political parties, organizations, and communities.

3. Social Movement Organizations:

These community-based groups fight against issues like casteism, religious discrimination, gender inequality, and economic disparity. Examples include feminist organizations and Dalit rights groups.

4. Environmental Groups:

These groups work for the conservation of natural resources and environmental sustainability. Examples include Greenpeace and the Chipko movement.

1.14 Statutory Bodies

Statutory bodies are government organizations or entities established under a specific legal provision (law). These bodies work towards achieving a specific objective and have special powers and responsibilities. Their formation is done under a defined legal framework, and they are often appointed by the central and state governments to implement regulations and policies in various sectors.

The main purpose of statutory bodies is to ensure legal discipline and regulation. Their role involves assisting in the implementation of government plans and policies and ensuring compliance with all rules.

Statutory Bodies and Their Roles:

1. Election Commission of India



- **Legal Basis:** Articles 324 to 329 of the Indian Constitution.
 - **Main Role:** To oversee the conduct and administration of elections. It ensures the fairness, transparency, and independence of elections at both the national and state levels.
 - **Functions:**
 - Announcing general, state, and other elections.
 - Monitoring the election process.
 - Enforcing the electoral code of conduct for political parties and candidates.
- 2. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**
- **Legal Basis:** Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
 - **Main Role:** To regulate the Indian currency and banking system. It is responsible for the country's monetary stability, inflation control, and reforms in the banking sector.
 - **Functions:**
 - Issuing guidelines for banks.
 - Controlling the supply of currency.
 - Maintaining financial stability in the country.
- 3. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)**
- **Legal Basis:** Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.
 - **Main Role:** To monitor and prevent corruption among government employees and organizations.
 - **Functions:**
 - Investigating corruption cases in government departments and enterprises.
 - Issuing directives for corruption prevention.
 - Investigating complaints and taking necessary actions.
- 4. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)**
- **Legal Basis:** Human Rights Commission Act, 1993.
 - **Main Role:** To protect human rights in the country and prevent violations.
 - **Functions:**
 - Investigating human rights violations.



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

- Providing assistance to victims and taking corrective measures.
 - Giving suggestions and recommendations to the government regarding human rights conditions.
- 5. National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC)**
- **Legal Basis:** Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
 - **Main Role:** To protect consumer rights and resolve consumer disputes.
 - **Functions:**
 - Resolving consumer complaints.
 - Ensuring compliance with consumer protection laws.
 - Raising awareness about consumer rights and duties.
- 6. Competition Commission of India (CCI)**
- **Legal Basis:** Competition Act, 2002.
 - **Main Role:** To monitor and regulate anti-competitive practices and monopolies in the market.
 - **Functions:**
 - Promoting competition and preventing unfair business practices.
 - Ensuring consumer interests and creating a healthy competitive market.
 - Investigating commercial alliances and acquisitions.
- 7. Central Information Commission (CIC)**
- **Legal Basis:** Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005.
 - **Main Role:** To ensure the implementation of the Right to Information (RTI) law and promote transparency and accountability in government information.
 - **Functions:**
 - Receiving and resolving RTI applications.
 - Investigating cases of denial of information.
 - Advising government departments to maintain transparency in providing information.
- 8. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)**
- **Legal Basis:** Electricity Act, 2003.
 - **Main Role:** To monitor and regulate the electricity sector in the country.



- **Functions:**
 - Controlling electricity tariffs.
 - Ensuring quality and transparency in electricity supply.
 - Implementing new regulations and reforms in the electricity sector.

9. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

- **Legal Basis:** Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.
- **Main Role:** To monitor and regulate the telecommunications sector.
- **Functions:**
 - Regulating the quality and tariffs of telecom services.
 - Creating a competitive market and ensuring quality services for consumers.
 - Ensuring that telecom companies adhere to regulatory guidelines.

General Role of Statutory Bodies:

1. **Ensuring Legal Compliance:** These bodies ensure that government rules, laws, and regulations are being followed.
2. **Transparency and Accountability:** They maintain transparency in government decisions and policies and ensure that people are aware of their rights.
3. **Development and Reforms:** They provide guidelines for development, reforms, and prosperity in various sectors such as education, health, banking, and industry.
4. **Bringing Social Change:** These bodies aim to bring justice, equality, and protect religious, social, and political rights in society.

4. Statutory Bodies and Their Roles

Various statutory bodies are operational in India to implement and protect social justice.

4.2 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission is a statutory body established under the Indian Constitution to protect the rights of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and work for their social, economic, and educational development. The role of this commission is to recommend measures for the welfare of these communities and suggest improvements in government policies.



Formation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission:

The commission was formed in 1987 under Article 338 of the Indian Constitution. Its objective is to resolve issues related to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and work towards their development.

Main Objectives and Functions:

- 1. Ensuring Social Justice:** The main objective of the commission is to protect the rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and ensure they receive social, political, and economic justice. It ensures there is no discrimination and that these communities can avail equal opportunities.
- 2. Protection from Judicial Discrimination:** The commission recommends measures to state and central governments to prevent discrimination and oppression against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, especially in cases of religious persecution, casteism, and discrimination.
- 3. Economic and Educational Development:** The commission formulates plans for the economic and educational development of these communities and advises the government on providing education and employment opportunities.
- 4. Legal Aid and Protection:** The commission works to provide legal assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, ensuring their legal rights are upheld. It also works to inspire and boost their morale.
- 5. Police and Administrative Reforms:** The commission makes efforts to reform the police and administrative systems to prevent discrimination against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It also works to raise awareness about their rights among police and administrative officers.
- 6. Recommendations for Judicial Commissions and Schemes:** The commission makes recommendations to the government regarding parliamentary and judicial measures in the interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It also demands development schemes that benefit these communities.

Structure of the Commission:

- 1. Chairperson:** The commission is headed by a chairperson who is responsible for the functioning and decisions of the commission.
- 2. Members:** The commission consists of four members who have specialized experience and knowledge. Their role is to review issues concerning Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and prepare reports on

them.

- 3. Secretariat:** The commission has its secretariat that manages its operations and helps implement its decisions.

Powers of the Commission:

- 1. Investigation and Recommendations:** The commission has the authority to investigate cases of discrimination and oppression against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It can obtain reports from the relevant authorities and send recommendations to the government.
- 2. Monitoring Government Schemes:** The commission monitors the implementation of government schemes and ensures that the plans made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are correctly implemented.
- 3. Redressal of Complaints from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:** The commission has the authority to resolve complaints made by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It recommends corrective measures to the government for errors made by the concerned authorities.

Key Issues Raised by the Commission:

- 1. Right to Education:** The commission has recommended special schemes for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in government schools to improve their education standards and ensure they get equal opportunities.
- 2. Health Facilities:** The commission has repeatedly recommended special health schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure they have adequate access to healthcare services.
- 3. Economic Assistance:** The commission has suggested financial assistance schemes for economically backward communities to encourage them towards self-reliance.
- 4. Legal Protection:** The commission has recommended the creation of stringent laws for crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure justice and prevent discrimination.

4.3 National Commission for Women (NCW)

The National Commission for Women (NCW) is an autonomous and constitutional body of the Government of India, established to safeguard women's rights, empower them, and eliminate discrimination and violence against women in society. The NCW was established in 1992 and operates under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of In-



dia.

Formation of the National Commission for Women:

The NCW was established under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. The main objective of the commission is to protect women's rights and interests. It investigates cases of harassment, discrimination, and violence against women and recommends corrective actions to the government.

Objectives of the Commission:

- 1. Protection of Women's Rights:** The main objective of the commission is to safeguard women's rights and ensure that no woman faces discrimination, violence, or oppression.
- 2. Investigation and Prevention of Crimes Against Women:** The commission investigates crimes against women, such as domestic violence, sexual harassment, and rape, and recommends prompt action by relevant authorities.
- 3. Women's Empowerment:** The NCW works towards empowering women socially, economically, and politically. It works through various schemes and initiatives to provide women with equal rights, education, employment, and self-reliance.
- 4. Contribution to Policy-making for Women's Safety:** The commission provides advice and recommendations to the government to ensure women's safety, including safe public spaces, workplaces, and law enforcement.
- 5. Raising Awareness to Eliminate Discrimination Against Women:** The NCW organizes various awareness campaigns and programs to eliminate discrimination against women and promote a positive societal attitude toward women and gender equality.

Functions of the National Commission for Women:

1. Redressal of Complaints:

The National Commission for Women addresses complaints filed by women. Women can seek assistance from the commission in cases of violation of their rights or harassment. The commission can direct the relevant government agencies to investigate such cases and recommend appropriate action.

2. Legal Advice and Assistance:

The commission provides legal advice and assistance to women, especially in cases of violence or harassment. It raises awareness about their



legal rights and ensures women receive proper legal support.

3. Review of Government Policies:

The commission reviews government policies and schemes to ensure they effectively protect women's rights and empower them. It recommends necessary reforms to the government to implement measures in favor of women's interests.

4. Reforms in Policies and Laws for Women:

The commission recommends policy reforms for women's security, rights, and empowerment. It advocates for the formulation of stringent laws against women's harassment and ensures these laws are properly enforced.

5. Awareness and Education Programs:

The commission conducts various programs and workshops to raise awareness about women's rights and responsibilities. It motivates women and society to enable women to use their rights and promote equality in society.

Structure of the Commission:

The structure of the National Commission for Women includes a chairperson and four members, at least one of whom is a woman. The chairperson and members are appointed by the government. The commission also has a secretariat that organizes its activities and helps implement its decisions.

Important Initiatives and Schemes:

The National Commission for Women has launched several important initiatives and schemes to bring positive changes in women's lives:

1. Women Helpline:

The commission has established a helpline service for women, where they can receive support or report complaints, especially in cases of domestic violence, sexual harassment, and mental abuse.

2. Legal Rights Education Program for Women:

The commission organizes special workshops and seminars to educate women about their legal rights. This helps them follow and exercise their rights effectively.

3. Awareness Campaigns for Women's Safety:

The commission organizes awareness campaigns to ensure safe workplaces, safe transport, and safe public spaces for women. It also works to raise awareness about legal rights in cases of sexual harassment and domes-



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

tic violence.

Key Issues Addressed by the Commission:

1. Domestic Violence:

The commission is taking several initiatives to address domestic violence. It has emphasized the effectiveness of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of 2005.

2. Sexual Harassment at the Workplace:

The commission has issued guidelines for both government and private sector companies to ensure compliance with laws against sexual harassment in the workplace.

3. Gender-Based Discrimination:

The commission has conducted various campaigns to eliminate gender-based discrimination in society, ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women.

4.4 Other Commissions and Bodies

National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)

The National Commission for Backward Classes is a constitutional and statutory body established by the Government of India to protect the rights of the backward classes (OBCs), work towards their social and economic empowerment, and ensure their well-being. The commission examines the status of backward classes and provides suggestions to the government for formulating policies and schemes for their welfare.

Formation of the National Commission for Backward Classes:

The National Commission for Backward Classes was formed in 1993 but was later made a permanent body under legal provisions for the welfare of backward classes. Its primary objective is to protect the rights of backward castes and ensure their equal opportunities in society. The commission operates under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment of the Government of India.

Objectives of the Commission:

1. Protection of the Rights of Backward Classes:

The commission works to protect the rights of backward classes and ensure that they are not subjected to any form of discrimination or injustice.

2. Economic and Social Empowerment:



The commission formulates plans and policies to empower economically and socially backward classes, ensuring they get equal opportunities.

3. Educational and Health Opportunities:

The commission makes recommendations to the government to promote education, health, and employment opportunities for backward castes, ensuring they have access to adequate facilities and opportunities.

4. Monitoring Government Policies:

The commission monitors government schemes for backward classes to ensure they are being implemented correctly.

5. Eliminating Discrimination:

The commission works to prevent discrimination and social oppression against backward castes in society. It ensures that these communities enjoy equal rights in all sectors.

Functions of the Commission:

- 1. Review of the List of Backward Classes:** The primary task of the National Commission for Backward Classes is to ensure that the castes recognized as Other Backward Classes (OBC) are indeed socially and economically backward. The Commission reviews this list in collaboration with the state and central governments and recommends the inclusion of new classes.
- 2. Redressal of Complaints:** The Commission addresses complaints related to backward communities. If an individual feels that they are being deprived of government schemes or other rights, they can file a complaint with the Commission. The Commission resolves these complaints and recommends appropriate action to the concerned authorities.
- 3. Evaluation of Government Schemes:** The Commission ensures that government schemes such as reservation, education, healthcare, and employment opportunities reach the backward classes properly. If these schemes are not being implemented correctly, the Commission recommends improvements.
- 4. Recommendations for Reforms:** The National Commission for Backward Classes recommends corrective measures to the government for the development of backward communities. The Commission suggests necessary steps for improving social and educational opportunities for these communities.
- 5. Awareness Campaigns:** The Commission runs campaigns to raise



awareness among backward classes about their rights. It ensures that they are fully informed about government schemes and plans and can effectively utilize their rights.

Structure of the Commission: The structure of the National Commission for Backward Classes is as follows:

1. **Chairperson:** The Commission is headed by a chairperson who oversees all activities and makes decisions.
2. **Members:** The Commission has four members who come from various fields, such as social work, law, education, and economics. Their role is to discuss the activities of the Commission and make recommendations.
3. **Secretariat:** The Commission has a secretariat that helps in the smooth functioning of its operations. The secretariat includes a team of officers and staff who follow the directives of the Commission.

Important Initiatives and Schemes:

1. **Reservation Policy for Backward Classes:** The Commission has recommended a reservation policy for backward castes so that they can have equal opportunities in education, employment, and social responsibilities.
2. **Educational and Skill Development:** The Commission has recommended educational and skill development programs for backward castes to ensure that members of these communities receive better education and have access to employment opportunities.
3. **Equal Opportunities:** The Commission recommends to the state and central governments to ensure equal rights and opportunities for backward castes, particularly in education and employment sectors.

Key Issues Raised by the Commission:

1. **Availability of Equal Opportunities:** The Commission has taken several steps to ensure that backward communities have equal opportunities in the public sector and other government schemes.
2. **Economic Empowerment:** The Commission has recommended several schemes for the economic empowerment of backward communities, so that they can become self-reliant.
3. **Right to Health and Education:** The Commission has recommended better healthcare and educational facilities for backward communities so that they can integrate into mainstream society and improve their living standards.



National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is an autonomous constitutional body of the Government of India, which works to protect and promote the rights and welfare of children. Its goal is to prevent violations of children's rights and ensure their access to education, healthcare, and protection. The Commission makes recommendations to the government to safeguard children's rights and takes several initiatives in their interest.

Formation of the Commission: The NCPCR was formed in 2007 under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. The Commission was established with the purpose of protecting children's rights and preventing violations of these rights. It works under the framework of the Constitution, national policies, and international conventions to safeguard children's rights.

Objectives of the Commission:

- 1. Protection of Children's Rights:** The primary objective of the Commission is to protect children's rights and ensure that children's rights, as provided under the Constitution and international treaties, are fully upheld.
- 2. Protection from Exploitation, Violence, and Discrimination:** The Commission works to protect children from exploitation, sexual abuse, and any form of discrimination. It investigates crimes and atrocities committed against children and recommends appropriate action.
- 3. Education, Health, and Welfare:** The Commission ensures that children receive basic education, healthcare services, and welfare as guaranteed by the Constitution. It evaluates government schemes and policies and recommends measures to make them more effective.
- 4. Legal Assistance:** The Commission works to raise awareness among children about their rights and provides legal assistance in cases where children are victims of crimes.
- 5. Social Security and Development:** The Commission evaluates social



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

security schemes for children and ensures that these schemes are effective in promoting the welfare of children.

Functions of the Commission:

- 1. Protection of Children’s Rights:** The Commission investigates cases where children’s rights are violated. If a child’s rights are violated, the Commission recommends government intervention and appropriate action.
- 2. Redressal of Complaints:** The Commission has the authority to resolve complaints made by children. It recommends action by the government and relevant departments in matters related to children.
- 3. Review of Government Policies:** The Commission ensures that government policies and schemes are aligned with the rights and welfare of children. It pays particular attention to issues like child labor, child marriage, and child exploitation.
- 4. Raising Awareness:** The Commission conducts awareness programs about children’s rights. It organizes campaigns in schools, colleges, and communities to ensure that people understand children’s rights and prevent their violation.
- 5. Recommendations:** The Commission makes recommendations to the government on various reforms and schemes for the protection of children’s rights. It suggests improvements in child protection, education, healthcare, and welfare programs.

Structure of the Commission: The NCPCR is structured with a Chairperson and four members, each specializing in different areas. These include law, health, education, and social work. The Commission also has a secretariat to manage its operations.

Important Initiatives and Schemes:

- 1. Legal Measures for Child Rights Protection:** The Commission recommends various legal measures to protect children’s rights. It adv-



cates for strict legal actions against child exploitation and abuse.

2. **Child Labor Eradication:** The NCPCR works towards eradicating child labor and ensuring that children have access to education instead of being forced to work.
3. **Campaign Against Child Marriage:** The Commission runs campaigns against child marriage, especially for girls, to ensure they receive education and self-reliance opportunities, and are not subjected to early marriage.
4. **Special Programs for Vulnerable Children:** The Commission develops special programs for vulnerable children, such as those living on the streets, orphans, and children with disabilities. It works on their education, health, and other basic needs.
5. **Right to Education (RTE):** The NCPCR monitors the implementation of the Right to Education Act and ensures that all children have equal access to education.

Key Issues Raised by the Commission:

1. **Child Sexual Abuse:** The Commission focuses on cases of child sexual abuse and makes recommendations to the government for strict actions against it. It works towards providing a safe environment for children.
2. **Child Labour:** The Commission recommends strong measures to eliminate child labour. It has prepared several reports highlighting the need to provide children with educational opportunities instead of forcing them to work.
3. **Child Marriage:** The Commission has recommended concrete steps to the government to end the practice of child marriage, ensuring that children have the opportunity to live according to their age and receive an education.
4. **Children's Conditions in Underdeveloped and Marginalized Areas:** The Commission has recommended special schemes to improve



- NOTES -

Constitutional Basis and Indian Legal System

the conditions of children in underdeveloped and marginalized areas, ensuring that children there also receive basic rights.

Conclusion: Social justice is not only a legal and constitutional issue but also an ongoing process that depends on civic participation, effective policies, and a just system. To effectively implement social justice, coordination between constitutional provisions, legal advocacy, active involvement of civil society, and effective statutory bodies is necessary. This book aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the various tools of social justice to help build a more just and inclusive society.

1.15 Comprehensive Questions

1. What is the constitutional basis of social justice?
2. Which provisions of the Indian Constitution protect social justice, and how do these provisions ensure equality and justice in society?
3. What is the difference between legal advocacy and public advocacy in India?
4. What are the functions and objectives of legal advocacy and public advocacy? Explain with examples.
5. What rights are provided in the Indian Constitution for social justice?
6. Which rights in the Indian Constitution are related to social justice, such as the right to equality, protection from exploitation, etc.?
7. What role does civil society play as a pressure group?
8. Explain the role of pressure groups in civil society and how they influence the government and policymakers.
9. What is the objective of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
10. What functions does the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) perform, and how does it protect human rights in society?
11. How can social justice be ensured through legal and public advocacy?
12. How does legal and public advocacy protect justice in society and safeguard the rights of the poor or marginalized groups?
13. When was the National Commission for Women (NCW) formed, and what is its primary objective?



14. What is the scope of the National Commission for Women (NCW), and how does it contribute to the protection of women's rights?
15. How does the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) protect children's rights?
16. What important functions does the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) perform, and what are its main responsibilities?
17. What is the relationship between pressure groups and civil society?
18. How do pressure groups in civil society contribute to social and political change, and how are they effective?
19. What is the significance of statutory bodies in society?
20. What is the contribution of statutory bodies to society, and how do they ensure social justice and equality?

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Module - 2

Methods and Criminal Justice System

Contents

Unit - 5	Law of the Methods and Criminal Justice System
Unit - 6	Purpose of the Criminal Justice System
	Major Methods of the Indian Criminal Justice System
	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000
	Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986
Unit - 7	Criminal Procedure Enforcement Act 1958
	Beggary Prevention Act
	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985
	Prisons Act and Criminal Justice System
Unit - 8	Steps in the Criminal Justice System
	Conclusion
	Comprehensive questions
	Reference

Unit - 5

2.1 Law of the Methods and Criminal Justice System

Methods and the criminal justice system are an extremely important and comprehensive topic essential for the establishment of justice in any society. The main objective of the criminal justice system is not only to punish criminals but also to maintain security, peace, and order in society. Various methods, such as laws, judicial decisions, punishments, and rehabilitation, play a significant role in this system. The Indian criminal justice system consists of a set of laws and procedures that work to ensure justice in society.

Unit - 6

2.2 Purpose of the Criminal Justice System

The primary purpose of the criminal justice system is to investigate crimes, punish criminals, and keep society safe. This system follows the process of justice and protects the rights of citizens. Its various stages include investigation, prosecution, punishment, and rehabilitation.

Here, the “Purpose of the Criminal Justice System” is presented in the



Methods and Criminal Justice System

form of a chart.

Objective	Description
Maintain Security and Peace	The main objective of the criminal justice system is to maintain security and peace in society. It helps maintain order in society by punishing criminals and providing them with corrective measures.
Punish Criminals	The court provides criminals with appropriate punishment according to their crimes, sending the message that crime has consequences and will not be tolerated.
Deliver Justice to Victims	Another important objective of this system is to ensure that victims receive their rights and justice so that they get a fair outcome in society.
Transparency in Evidence and Investigation	The process of investigation and presenting evidence in the judicial system is transparent, ensuring that no innocent person is punished.
Rehabilitation and Reform	Programs are implemented for the reform and rehabilitation of criminals so that they can reintegrate into society and be freed from their criminal behavior.
Prevention of Crimes in Society	Through punishment and awareness programs, efforts are made to reduce crimes in society.
Protection of the Rights of All Citizens	The criminal justice system protects the rights of all citizens, whether they are criminals or victims, ensuring equal justice for everyone.

This chart summarizes the main objectives of the Indian Criminal Justice System.

1. Investigation of Crime

- Crimes are investigated by the police and other related agencies. This involves collecting evidence, identifying criminals, and gathering proof to prove guilt in court.

2. Prosecution

- The prosecution’s role is to ensure that appropriate evidence and proof against the criminal are presented in court. This is carried out by government prosecutors.

3. Punishment

- Criminals are punished for their crimes to ensure deterrence and reform in society. The punishment could include imprisonment, fines, or other



forms of penalties.

4. Rehabilitation

- Rehabilitation programs are implemented to reform criminals and re-integrate them into society. These include corrective measures such as mental health care, education, and skill development programs.

Unit - 7

2.3 Major Laws of the Indian Criminal Justice System

Several laws and acts regulate the criminal justice system in India. Some of the key acts are:

1. Indian Penal Code (IPC)

- **Introduction:** The Indian Penal Code, 1860, is the most prominent law for crimes and punishments in India. It defines crimes and provides provisions for punishment.
- The Indian Penal Code (IPC) is the principal law for defining crimes and determining punishments in India. It was drafted during British rule under the chairmanship of Lord Macaulay and was enacted on January 1, 1862. It applies throughout India, except for certain special provisions in Jammu and Kashmir, where until 2019, the state had its own Penal Code (Ranbir Penal Code - RPC).
- The IPC was recently replaced by the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), which will come into effect in 2024.

1. Purpose and Significance of the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

(a) Purpose

1. **Definition of Crimes:** Clearly defines various crimes.
2. **Establishment of Justice:** Specifies punishment for offenders.
3. **Equality:** Ensures equal legal jurisdiction for all citizens.
4. **Social Control:** Maintains law and order in society.
5. **Protection of Individual Rights:** Ensures the protection of citizens' rights.

(b) Significance

1. **Legal Uniformity:** A uniform penal code is applied across the country.
2. **Comprehensiveness:** It includes a wide range of crimes such as murder, theft, fraud, riots, etc.
3. **Amendability:** It has been periodically amended to reflect contempo-



rary circumstances.

2. Structure and Framework of the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

The IPC is divided into 23 chapters and 511 sections. It is categorized into three major parts.

Section Description Key Sections

1. **Preliminary Provisions** | Definition of IPC, jurisdiction, and exceptions | Sections 1-5
2. **Personal Crimes** | Murder, attempt to murder, abetment of suicide, assault, kidnapping | Sections 299-377
3. **Property-Related Crimes** | Theft, robbery, criminal breach of trust, fraud | Sections 378-462
4. **Crimes Related to Public Order** | Riots, unlawful assembly, sedition (amended in new law) | Sections 141-160, 124A (removed)
5. **Crimes Against Women and Children** | Rape, dowry death, domestic violence, sexual harassment | Sections 354, 375, 376, 498A
6. **Cyber and Economic Crimes** | Online fraud, identity theft, forgery | Sections 415, 420, 463-489
7. **Punishment and Penalties** | Provisions for punishment for various crimes | Sections 53-75
8. **Special Provisions** | Attempt of crime, limits of punishable offenses | Sections 76-106

This table summarizes the key categories and sections of the IPC:

(a) Part 1: Preliminary Provisions (Sections 1-5)

- Defines IPC, jurisdiction, and exceptions.

(b) Part 2: Definitions of Crimes and Punishments (Sections 6-511)

1. **Personal Crimes (Sections 299-377):** Murder, attempt to murder, rape, kidnapping, assault, etc.
2. **Property-Related Crimes (Sections 378-462):** Theft, robbery, criminal breach of trust, fraud.
3. **Crimes Related to Public Order (Sections 141-160):** Riots, unlawful assembly, disturbing public peace.
4. **Crimes Against Women and Children (Sections 354, 375, 376, 498A):** Sexual harassment, rape, domestic violence.



5. **Cyber Crimes and Fraud (Sections 415, 416, 420):** Cyber fraud, on-line cheating.

(c) Part 3: Punishment and Penalties (Sections 53-75)

- Various types of punishments are defined, such as:
 1. Death penalty
 2. Life imprisonment
 3. Rigorous imprisonment
 4. Simple imprisonment
 5. Financial penalty (fine)

Key Sections of the Indian Penal Code

(a) Crimes Related to Human Life

1. **Section 302:** Murder (Death penalty/life imprisonment)
2. **Section 304:** Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (up to 10 years imprisonment/fine)
3. **Section 307:** Attempt to murder (up to 10 years imprisonment/life imprisonment)

(b) Crimes Against Women and Children

1. **Section 354:** Assault or criminal force to outrage the modesty of a woman.
2. **Section 375:** Definition of rape.
3. **Section 376:** Punishment for rape (ranging from 10 years to life imprisonment).
4. **Section 498A:** Dowry harassment.

(c) Property-Related Crimes

1. **Section 378:** Theft.
2. **Section 379:** Punishment for theft (up to 3 years imprisonment/fine).
3. **Section 390:** Robbery.
4. **Section 420:** Cheating.

(d) Crimes Against Society and the Nation

1. **Section 124A:** Sedition (removed in the new law).
2. **Section 153A:** Promoting enmity between different communities.
3. **Section 295A:** Deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage reli-



**Methods
and Crimi-
nal Justice
System**

gious feelings.

4. Sections 499-500: Defamation.

(e) Cyber Crimes and Fraud

1. **Section 419:** Cheating by impersonation.
2. **Section 420:** Online cheating.

Recent Amendments and Changes in IPC

(a) Recent Amendments

1. **The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961:** Strengthened Section 498A of IPC.
2. **2013 Amendment after the Nirbhaya case:** Harsh penalties for rape.
3. **2018 Amendment:** Minimum sentence of 10 years for rape and stringent penalties.

(b) Indian Justice Code, 2023 (BNS)

The Indian Justice Code, 2023 (BNS 2023) is a new law replacing the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC). It was passed in Parliament on August 11, 2023, and came into effect on January 1, 2024. Its goal is to modernize the Indian criminal justice system, simplify lengthy court procedures, and make justice more effective.



Introduction to the Indian Justice Code, 2023

Features	Description
Full Name	Indian Justice Code, 2023 (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023)
Predecessor Law	Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC)
Effective Date	January 1, 2024
Main Objective	To clarify the definition of crimes, expedite the judicial process, and cover digital crimes.



2. Structure of the Indian Justice Code, 2023

The BNS, 2023 contains 356 sections, whereas the IPC had 511 sections. In the new law, 175 old offenses were removed, 8 new offenses were added, and 39 sections were amended.

Section	Description	Key Sections
1. Preliminary Provisions	Definition, jurisdiction, and exceptions of BNS	Sections 1-6
2. Crimes Against the Human Body	Murder, attempt to murder, instigating suicide, assault, abduction	Sections 101-120
3. Property-Related Crimes	Theft, dacoity, criminal breach of trust, fraud	Sections 121-150
4. Anti-National and Law and Order Crimes	Riots, unlawful assembly, separatism, “crimes against the nation” replacing sedition	Sections 151-180
5. Crimes Against Women and Children	Rape, dowry murder, domestic violence, mob lynching declared a crime	Sections 181-210
6. Cyber Crimes and Digital Fraud	Online fraud, identity theft, digital document tampering	Sections 211-250
7. Crimes Against the Justice System	False testimony, destruction of evidence, obstruction in police and judicial procedures	Sections 251-280
8. Punishment and Penalties	Provisions for punishment for various crimes	Sections 281-310

3. Key Features of the Indian Justice Code, 2023

(a) Removed and Amended Sections

1. Sedition Law (Section 124A) Removed:

- The sedition law under Section 124A of the IPC was removed and replaced with “Crimes Against the Nation” (Section 150).

2. Definition of Dacoity and Theft Changed.

3. Section 377 (Unnatural Offenses) Amended.

(b) New Offenses Added

1. Mob Lynching Declared a Crime.
2. Terrorism Clearly Defined.
3. Strict Punishments for Hit and Run Cases.



Methods and Criminal Justice System

- 4. Cybercrimes and Digital Fraud Included.
- 5. Stringent Punishments for Gang Rape.

(c) Changes in Punishment and Penalty

- 1. Death Penalty Retained.
- 2. Punishments for Crimes Against Women and Children Made Stricter.
- 3. Use of Technology in Sentencing (E-Courts, Online FIR).

4. Indian Justice Code, 2023 vs Indian Penal Code, 1860

Comparison Point	Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC)	Indian Justice Code, 2023 (BNS)
Number of Sections	511	356
Sedition Law	Present (124A)	Removed (New Section 150)
Mob Lynching	No Explicit Provision	Declared a Crime
Cybercrimes	Limited Provisions	Extensive Rules
Rape and Crimes Against Women	Strict Rules	Even Stricter Punishments
Punishment for Hit and Run Cases	Less Clarity	Strict Penalty

5. Impact of the Indian Justice Code, 2023

(a) Positive Impact

- The judicial process will be faster.
- Greater control over cybercrimes.
- Stricter action against mob lynching and terrorism.
- Increased protection for women and children.

(b) Challenges and Criticism

- The process of law enforcement will be complex.
- Police and judiciary will need training on the new laws.
- Some provisions are vague, which may lead to interpretation challenges.

The Indian Justice Code, 2023 represents a major reform in India’s legal system. It incorporates new crimes, speeds up the judicial process, and strengthens the rights of victims. However, effective implementation will



require police reforms, improvements in digital infrastructure, and legal education.

“Delay in justice is equivalent to denial of justice.”

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) is the foundation of the Indian legal system. It plays a vital role in maintaining law and order, defining crimes, and punishing criminals. With recent amendments and the implementation of the Indian Justice Code (BNS), further improvements have been made, making the judicial process more effective and just.

For the protection of democracy and civil rights, an effective penal code is essential. Only when citizens understand their rights and duties can a safe and just society be built.

“Delay in justice is equivalent to denial of justice.” - Effective implementation of the IPC guarantees justice.

2. Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)

- **Introduction:** The CrPC, 1973, regulates the process of trial and investigation in criminal cases in India. It outlines the procedures for investigation, prosecution, and sentencing in criminal cases.

The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (CrPC) is a key law in India related to the investigation, prosecution, and judicial proceedings in criminal cases. It provides the legal framework for the operation of crime control and the judicial system in the country.

1. Introduction to the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)

Feature	Description
Full Name	Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (CrPC)
Date of Implementation	April 1, 1974
Related Constitutional Amendment	42nd Amendment, 1976 (linked with Uniform Civil Code)
Main Objective	To regulate the criminal justice system and streamline judicial procedures
Application Area	Entire India (including Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh)

2. Structure of CrPC

The CrPC is divided into 37 chapters and 484 sections. It includes three



- NOTES -

**Methods
and Crimi-
nal Justice
System**

main phases of the criminal justice process:

1. Information of Crime and Investigation
2. Trial and Proceedings
3. Sentencing and Appeals

3. Important Provisions of CrPC

(a) Information of Crime and Investigation

Provision	Description	Important Sections
FIR (First Information Report)	The first report of a crime recorded by the police	Section 154
Arrest	The process of police arresting the accused	Sections 41-60
Bail	The procedure for temporary release of the accused	Sections 436-450
Search and Seizure	Search and seizure of evidence during the investigation	Sections 93-105
Police Investigation	Gathering evidence during the investigation process	Sections 156-173

(b) Trial and Proceedings

Provision	Description	Important Sections
Types of Trials	Trials in Sessions Court and Magistrate Court	Sections 225-237
Witness Protection	Rights and protection measures for witnesses	Sections 311-313
Prosecution	Role of the Public Prosecutor	Section 321
Judgment	Final decision and sentence in the case	Sections 353-365
Death Penalty	Procedure related to the death penalty	Sections 366-371

(c) Appeal, Revision, and Sentencing

Provision	Description	Important Sections
Appeal	Petition filed in a higher court against the decision of the lower court	Sections 372-394
Revision	Re-examination of the case by the High Court	Sections 397-405
Prison and Penalty Procedures	Sentencing the convicted individual	Sections 432-435
Pardon and Remission of Sentence	Pardon petition to the Governor or President	Sections 432-435

4. Categories of Crimes under CrPC

CrPC divides crimes into two main types:

Type of Crime	Examples	Police Investigation and Trial
Cognizable Offense	Murder, Rape, Dacoity, Rioting	Police can arrest without a warrant (Section 154)
Non-Cognizable Offense	Defamation, Fraud, Fights	Police need court permission (Section 155)

5. CrPC 1973 vs CrPC (Amendment), 2023

The Government of India replaced the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) 1973 with the Indian Penal Code, 2023 (BNS, 2023).

Comparison Point	CrPC, 1973	Indian Penal Code, 2023
FIR Registration Process	Could only be registered at a police station	Online FIR registration allowed
Witness Testifying Process	Witnesses had to appear in court repeatedly	Digital testimony allowed
Trial Disposal	Processes were long and complex	Provision for time-bound disposal
Police Investigation Monitoring	Limited role of courts	Investigation must be completed within 90 days

6. Impact of CrPC and Challenges

(a) Positive Impact:

- The judicial process will be faster.
- Cybercrime control will be better.



Methods and Criminal Justice System

- There will be stricter actions against mob lynching and terrorism.
- Protection for women and children will increase.

(b) Challenges and Criticism:

- The implementation process of the law will be complex.
- Police and judiciary will need training on the new laws.
- Some provisions are vague, which may lead to interpretation challenges.

The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), 1973 is a fundamental law in the Indian criminal justice system. With recent amendments and the implementation of the Indian Penal Code (BNS), 2023, the legal framework for criminal justice is further streamlined, aiming for a more efficient and just system. However, effective implementation will require police reforms, improvements in digital infrastructure, and legal education.

- “Delay in justice is akin to denial of justice.”
- With the new reforms, India’s criminal justice system could become more effective.

3. Indian Evidence Act (IEA)

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (IEA) is a key law governing the admissibility and evaluation of evidence in judicial proceedings in India. It applies to both civil and criminal cases and defines the types of evidence that can be presented in court and their reliability.

1. Introduction to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Feature	Description
Full Name	Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (IEA)
Date of Implementation	September 1, 1872
Creator	Sir James Stephen (British India)
Related Laws	Indian Penal Code (IPC), Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)
Application Area	Entire India (including Jammu & Kashmir)
Affected Area	The evidence system in all courts

2. Structure of the Indian Evidence Act

The Act is divided into three major parts and 167 sections (as per the original Act):

Part	Description	Important Sections
Part 1: Relevancy of Facts	Which evidence is admissible and which is inadmissible	Sections 1-55
Part 2: Proof of Facts	Oral, documentary, and electronic evidence proof	Sections 56-100
Part 3: Production & Witnesses	Examination of witnesses, cross-examination, and privileges	Sections 101-167

3. Types of Evidence

(a) Types of Evidence

Type	Description	Relevant Sections
Oral Evidence	Testimony given by an eyewitness	Sections 59-60
Documentary Evidence	Written or recorded documents	Sections 61-66
Direct Evidence	Testimony of a person who directly observed the crime	Section 3
Circumstantial Evidence	Evidence relating to events and circumstances	Section 6
Primary Evidence	Original document or object presented in court	Section 62
Secondary Evidence	Copies of the original evidence presented instead of the original	Section 63
Electronic Evidence	Digital records, emails, audio-video evidence	Section 65B

(b) Admissibility and Inadmissibility of Evidence

Admissible Evidence	Inadmissible Evidence
Eyewitness testimony	Hearsay (second-hand information)
Certified documents (Registry, Agreement)	Illegally obtained evidence
Scientific evidence (DNA Test, Forensics)	Forced police confessions
Electronic evidence (CCTV, Chats)	Unverified digital data

4. Key Principles of the Indian Evidence Act

(a) Direct vs. Circumstantial Evidence



- NOTES -

**Methods
and Crimi-
nal Justice
System**

- Eyewitness testimony is always considered stronger.
 - Circumstantial evidence (e.g., the accused was last seen with the victim) is also significant.
- (b) Best Evidence Rule**
- Only the original evidence is considered primary evidence.
 - If the original evidence is unavailable, secondary evidence can be presented.
- (c) Importance of Confession and Admission**
- Statements made by the accused are dealt with under Sections 24-30.
 - A confession made under police pressure is inadmissible.
- (d) Electronic Evidence and Section 65B**
- Digital data like WhatsApp chats, CCTV footage, emails, bank transactions can be considered as evidence.
 - However, a certificate under Section 65B is required to validate the evidence.

5. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 vs Indian Evidence Act, 2023

Comparison Point	Indian Evidence Act, 1872	Indian Evidence Act, 2023
Number of Sections	167	170
Electronic Evidence	Limited provisions	Expanded rules (priority to E-Evidence)
Digital and Social Media	Not recognized	Digital chats, recordings accepted as evidence
Confession	Only admissible in court	Video-recorded confessions also valid
Authenticity of FIR	Witness required	FIR accepted in digital form

6. Impact of the Indian Evidence Act and Challenges

(a) Positive Impact:

- Increased transparency in the judicial system.
- Digital evidence will aid in crime control.
- Improved measures for the protection of witnesses.

(b) Challenges:



- Verifying the authenticity of electronic evidence will be challenging.
- Witnesses still face pressure, and their protection remains a concern.
- Police reforms and judicial transparency are still needed.

The Indian Evidence Act plays a crucial role in the judicial process. It helps courts determine which evidence is admissible and which is not. The new Indian Evidence Act, 2023 gives special recognition to digital and electronic evidence, making the judicial system more effective in the technological age.

- “Injustice is based on evidence.”
- Effective evidence systems are essential for controlling crimes.

4. Juvenile Justice Act

The Juvenile Justice Act is a major law in India related to the protection and justice for children. It provides a legal framework for the care, protection, rehabilitation, and reintegration of children who have committed crimes or are in need of care and protection (CNCP).

1. Introduction to the Juvenile Justice Act

Feature	Description
Full Name	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
First Law	Juvenile Justice Act, 1986
Amended Versions	Amended in 2000, 2015, and 2021
Date of Implementation	January 15, 2016
Main Objective	Rehabilitation and protection of juvenile offenders and children in need of care
Application Area	Entire India (including Jammu & Kashmir)
Affected Group	Children under 18 years of age

2. Structure of the Juvenile Justice Act

This Act is divided into 10 chapters and 112 sections. It mainly covers two types of children:

1. **Children in Conflict with Law (CCL):** Children who have committed a crime.
2. **Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP):** Children who are orphaned, abandoned, or exploited.



3. Key Provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015

(a) Provisions related to Juvenile Offenders

Provision	Description	Key Sections
Definition of Juvenile	A person below the age of 18 years	Section 2(12)
Trial of Serious Offenses	Juveniles aged 16-18 years may be tried as adults for serious crimes	Section 15
Rehabilitation and Reform Homes	Establishment of rehabilitation and reform homes for juveniles	Section 39
Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)	Board that hears cases of juvenile offenders	Section 4
Punishment Determination	Death penalty or life imprisonment cannot be given to juveniles	Section 21

(b) Provisions for Children in Need of Care and Protection

Provision	Description	Key Sections
Child Welfare Committee (CWC)	Responsible for the care of orphaned, exploited, or destitute children	Section 27
Adoption and Foster Care	Legal adoption process for orphaned children	Sections 56-73
Child Protection Institutions	Establishment of care homes, shelter homes, and rehabilitation centers	Section 41
Protection of Children's Rights	Every child shall have legal aid and counseling	Section 3
Prohibition of Child Labor and Exploitation	Prevention of child exploitation and child labor	Sections 75-89

4. Trial of Juveniles Aged 16-18 for Serious Crimes (Adult Trial)

After the 2012 Nirbhaya case, significant amendments were made to the Act. If a juvenile aged 16-18 commits a serious crime (e.g., murder, rape, acid attacks), they may face trial as an adult.

- The Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) will first decide if the accused should be tried as an adult.
- If the crime is severe, the case may be referred to a Sessions Court.
- However, they cannot receive the death penalty or life imprisonment.

5. Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 vs Juvenile Justice Act, 2021

Comparison Point	Juvenile Justice Act, 2015	Juvenile Justice Act, 2021
Adoption Process	Only possible through the court	Can be approved by the District Magistrate
CWC's Power	Direct government control not present	CWC placed under district administration
Monitoring and Rehabilitation	Weak monitoring	Regular monitoring of rehabilitation institutions

6. Impact and Challenges of the Juvenile Justice Act

(a) Positive Impact

- Helps in controlling juvenile crimes.
- Rehabilitation process for orphaned and abandoned children has become easier.
- Simplified and expedited the adoption process.
- Made juvenile reform homes and rehabilitation centers more effective.

(b) Challenges

- Concerns about the misuse of adult trials for juveniles aged 16-18.
- Lack of proper care in reform homes.
- No significant reduction in cases of child trafficking and exploitation.
- Need for effective implementation at the grassroots level.

The Juvenile Justice Act provides a sensitive and corrective approach for children. Instead of focusing on punishment, it emphasizes the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders so that they can become active members of society.

- “Every child should receive protection and justice, as they are the future of the nation.”
- It is the responsibility of society, the government, and citizens to guide children in the right direction.

5. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act - 1956

Introduction: This Act was enacted to prevent prostitution and immoral trafficking. It punishes individuals who force women and children into trafficking.

The Juvenile Justice Act is a key law in India concerning the protection



**Methods
and Crimi-
nal Justice
System**

and justice of children. It provides a legal framework for the care, protection, rehabilitation, and reintegration of children in conflict with the law and children in need of care and protection (CNCP).

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Methods and Criminal Justice System

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- “Every child should receive protection and justice, as they are the future of the nation.”
- It is the responsibility of society, the government, and citizens to guide children in the right direction.

6. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act - 1985

Introduction: This Act was enacted to prevent the trafficking, sale, and use of narcotic and psychotropic substances.

Feature	Description
Full Name	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
Date of Implementation	November 14, 1985
Amendments	1989, 2001, 2014, 2021
Objective	To prevent the trafficking and misuse of narcotic substances
Application Area	Entire India
Key Agencies	Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), State Police, DRI, ED

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act, 1985) is a law aimed at preventing the production, sale, purchase, consumption, and trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic substances in India. This Act contains provisions for stringent punishment for the misuse of these substances and severe penalties for offenders.

1. Introduction to the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

2. Structure of the NDPS Act

This Act is divided into 5 chapters and 83 sections. It includes harsh penalties and punitive measures related to the possession, production, trafficking, and consumption of narcotic substances.

Part	Description	Key Sections
Part 1: Preliminary Provisions	Definitions and jurisdiction	Sections 1-2
Part 2: Prohibited Activities	Ban on production, trafficking, trade	Sections 8-14
Part 3: Penalties and Punishment	Penalties and fines for offenses	Sections 15-40
Part 4: Enforcement and Control	Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and other agencies	Sections 41-59
Part 5: Rehabilitation and Treatment	Rehabilitation and treatment for offenders	Section 64A

3. Substances Prohibited under the NDPS Act

This Act classifies narcotic and psychotropic substances into two main categories:

1. Narcotic Drugs

3. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act - 1985 (NDPS Act)

Introduction: The NDPS Act is designed to prevent the trafficking, sale, and use of narcotic and psychotropic substances.

(a) Narcotic Drugs

These are naturally occurring substances, such as:

Narcotic Substance	Examples
Opium	Raw opium, heroin, morphine
Cannabis	Marijuana, bhang, charas
Cocaine	Narcotic substance derived from coca leaves

(b) Psychotropic Substances

These are synthetically (chemically) prepared drugs, such as:

Psychotropic Substance	Examples
LSD (Lysergic acid)	Powerful hallucinogenic substance
MDMA (Ecstasy)	Party drug used in nightclubs
Methamphetamine (Meth)	Highly addictive substance



Methods and Criminal Justice System

Tramadol, Codeine	Painkillers but used for getting high
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4. Penalties and Punishments under the NDPS Act

Different penalties are prescribed under this Act based on the severity and quantity of the offense.

Type of Offense	Quantity	Punishment
Small Quantity	1 gram of heroin, 100 grams of cannabis	Maximum 1 year imprisonment or 10,000 fine or both
More than Personal Use (Intermediate Quantity)	5 grams of heroin, 1 kg of cannabis	Up to 10 years imprisonment and up to 1 lakh fine
Commercial Quantity	250 grams of heroin, 20 kg of cannabis	10 to 20 years imprisonment and up to 2 lakh fine
International Trafficking	Cross-border drug trafficking	Life imprisonment and heavy fines
Selling Drugs Near Schools	Within 100 meters of a school	Severe punishment

5. Enforcement under the NDPS Act

Several national and international agencies work to enforce this Act:

Agency	Role
Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)	Monitoring drug trafficking and raids
Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)	Investigates international drug trafficking
Enforcement Directorate (ED)	Investigates money laundering and financial crimes
Border Security Force (BSF) and Coast Guard	Prevents cross-border and maritime drug trafficking
State Police and Special Narcotics Teams	Conduct state-level drug control campaigns

6. Key Amendments to the NDPS Act, 1985

Amendment Year	Key Changes
1989	Severe penalties for traffickers, provision of up to 30 years of imprisonment

2001	Reduced punishment for small quantities, increased penalties for commercial quantities
2014	Controlled use of medical marijuana and opium
2021	Linked the NDPS Act with money laundering, enabling the seizure of assets of offenders

7. Impact and Challenges of the NDPS Act

(a) Positive Impact

- Helped in preventing drug trafficking and distribution.
- Strict action against large drug networks.
- Provided stringent punishments for serious offenders.

(b) Challenges

- Drug mafia activities have not been completely eradicated.
- Innocent people are sometimes wrongfully caught up in drug cases.
- Drug addiction is not always seen as a social and mental health issue.
- Inconsistent enforcement of the law in certain areas.

The NDPS Act is a stringent law to address the drug problem in India. While it takes strict action against traffickers and drug dealers, there is also a need to focus on rehabilitation and reform.

- “Freedom from drugs is not only possible through law, but also through social awareness and rehabilitation.”
- If someone is addicted to drugs, they need treatment and support more than punishment.

Unit - 8

2.4 Steps in the Criminal Justice System

The primary objective of the Criminal Justice System is to ensure justice, punish criminals, protect victims, and maintain law and order. It operates with the cooperation of the police, judiciary, and prison administration.





Methods and Criminal Justice System

In India, the Criminal Justice Process is governed under the Criminal Procedure Code - CrPC (1973). The process is mainly divided into five stages:

1. Reporting and Investigation of the Crime

First Phase: Crime Reporting and Investigation

The first phase involves the police receiving information about a crime and initiating an investigation.

Stage	Description
FIR Registration (First Information Report - FIR)	The first information regarding a crime is recorded in writing at the police station (Section 154 of CrPC).
Investigation	The police collect evidence, record statements from witnesses, and identify the criminal (Section 157 of CrPC).
Arrest	The offender is arrested and presented before the court (Section 41 of CrPC).
Bail	The accused may be temporarily released under certain conditions (Sections 436-439 of CrPC).
Filing of Charge Sheet	After completing the investigation, the police file the charge sheet in court (Section 173 of CrPC).

2. Judicial Process

In this phase, the case goes to court and hearings begin.

Stage	Description
Production before Magistrate	The accused is produced before a magistrate within 24 hours (Section 57 of CrPC).
Preliminary Hearing	The court decides whether to proceed with the trial.
Prosecution Arguments	The public prosecutor presents evidence of the crime.
Defense Arguments	The defense lawyer argues in favor of the accused.
Examination of Evidence & Witnesses	Both sides present evidence and witnesses.

3. Judicial Decision (Judgment)

Stage	Description
Court Verdict	The judge declares the defendant guilty or innocent.
Sentencing or Acquittal	If guilty, the defendant is sentenced; if not guilty, they are acquitted.

4. Appeal & Review

Stage	Description
Appeal in Higher Court	The convicted person has the right to appeal the decision in the High Court or Supreme Court.
Review of Sentence	Higher courts may reduce or increase the sentence.
Pardon & Clemency	The President or Governor may grant pardon to the convicted person under clemency petitions.

5. Execution of Sentence

Stage	Description
Imprisonment	The convicted person is sent to jail.
Fine	A monetary fine is imposed.
Death Penalty	In rare cases, the death penalty is imposed.
Rehabilitation & Probation	In some cases, the offender is sent to a correctional facility for rehabilitation.

The objective of the criminal justice system is to punish criminals, deliver justice to victims, and maintain law and order in society. It is based on constitutional rights and judicial processes to ensure fair and impartial justice.

- “Delaying justice is the same as denying justice.”
- Hence, it is important to make the justice system transparent and effective.

1. Commission of Crime

The first and most important step in the criminal justice process is reporting and investigating the crime. In this process, the police register the crime report, collect evidence, interrogate witnesses, and take action to arrest the criminal. This entire process is governed by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (CrPC).

1. Reporting of Crime

Any person who is a witness to a crime or has been a victim of the



Methods and Criminal Justice System

crime can report it to the police. The crime report is registered in two types:

Type of Crime	Description
Cognizable Offense	Serious crimes such as murder, rape, robbery, etc., where the police can start an investigation without magistrate's permission (Section 154 of CrPC).
Non-Cognizable Offense	Less serious crimes such as verbal abuse, assault, defamation, etc., where the police cannot start an investigation without magistrate's permission (Section 155 of CrPC).

(a) FIR (First Information Report) Registration

FIR is a written report of a cognizable offense registered under Section 154 of CrPC.

• FIR Registration Process:

1. The victim or witness visits the police station to report the crime.
2. The police record the full details of the crime.
3. The complainant verifies and confirms the FIR.
4. The police provide a free copy of the FIR to the complainant.

• Important Points:

- The police must register an FIR for a cognizable offense.
- If the police refuse to register the FIR, the victim can approach a magistrate (Section 156(3) of CrPC).

(b) General Diary Entry (GD Entry)

- For non-cognizable offenses, the police record the information in the General Diary (GD).
- In such cases, the investigation can only begin after obtaining the magistrate's permission (Section 155 of CrPC).

2. Investigation of Crime

After the FIR is registered, the police begin the investigation process, which falls under Sections 156-173 of CrPC.

Stage	Description
Crime Scene Investigation	The police visit the crime scene to gather evidence.
Collection of Evidence	Evidence such as witness statements, documents, fingerprints, CCTV footage, medical reports, etc., are collected.

Interrogation of Witnesses & Suspects	The police interrogate the victim, eyewitnesses, and suspects.
Arrest of Accused	If enough evidence is found, the police can arrest the accused (Section 41 of CrPC).
Judicial Custody or Police Custody	The accused is presented before a magistrate, who decides whether to keep them in police custody or send them to jail (Section 167 of CrPC).
Medical Examination	In some cases, a medical examination is necessary, such as in rape cases (Sections 53, 54 of CrPC).
Filing of Charge Sheet	After completing the investigation, the police file a charge sheet in court (Section 173 of CrPC).

3. Charge Sheet and Closure Report

After the investigation is complete, the police can file one of two reports:

Type of Report	Description
Charge Sheet	If the police find sufficient evidence against the accused, a charge sheet is filed.
Closure Report	If there is insufficient evidence, the case is recommended for closure.

• Important Points:

- The police must complete the investigation within 90 days for cognizable offenses and within 60 days for other offenses (Section 167 of CrPC).
- After filing the charge sheet, the case proceeds in court.

4. Important Sections Related to Crime Reporting and Investigation

Section	Description
Section 154	Provision for registering FIR for cognizable offenses.
Section 155	Police role in non-cognizable offenses.
Section 156	Police investigation of cognizable offenses.
Section 157	Beginning of the investigation process.
Section 167	Judicial or police custody of the accused.
Section 173	Filing of charge sheet after completing the investigation.

5. Challenges in Crime Reporting and Investigation

- Delay in FIR registration by the police
- Intimidation of victims and witnesses



- NOTES -

Methods and Criminal Justice System

- Corruption and political interference
- Slow processes in DNA, fingerprint, and forensic investigations
- Negligence in investigation and wrongful FIR registrations
- **Solutions:**
- Making the FIR registration process transparent.
- Police reforms and the use of modern forensic techniques.
- Ensuring the protection of victims and witnesses.
- Widespread use of digital recording and CCTV cameras.

Reporting and investigating a crime is the most important phase in the criminal justice system. It ensures that criminals are punished and the innocent receive justice. However, this process needs to be made more transparent, impartial, and effective.

- “An effective and impartial investigation is the foundation of justice.”

2. Prosecution in Court

After the crime investigation is complete, the case moves to court, where the prosecution attempts to prove the charges against the accused. The prosecution process is governed by the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (CrPC) in India.

1. Meaning of Prosecution

- Prosecution means the government (State) or complainant presenting a case in court against the accused and providing evidence to secure a conviction.
- In the prosecution process, the public prosecutor presents evidence of the crime in court and tries to prove the guilt of the accused.
- The role of the prosecution is to impartially seek justice, not just to convict the accused.

2. Stages of Prosecution in Court

(a) First Appearance of Accused

- The police present the accused before the magistrate within 24 hours of their arrest (Section 57 of CrPC).
- The magistrate decides whether the accused should be remanded to judicial custody or granted bail.

(b) Framing of Charges



- If the magistrate believes there is sufficient evidence against the accused, charges are framed.
- The accused is informed of the charges against them.
- The accused can plead guilty or deny the charges.
- If the accused pleads guilty, the court may directly impose a sentence.
- If the accused denies, a trial begins.

(c) Presentation of Evidence

Prosecution’s Witnesses and Evidence	Defense’s Witnesses and Evidence
The prosecution presents arguments and evidence to prove the accused’s guilt.	The defense presents evidence and witnesses to prove the accused’s innocence.
Police reports, medical reports, forensic reports, CCTV footage, witness statements, etc., are presented.	The defense presents evidence and witnesses in favor of the accused.

- The court examines the credibility of the evidence and witnesses.

(d) Examination & Cross-Examination of Witnesses

- The prosecution’s witnesses are first examined (Examination-in-Chief).
- Then, the defense lawyer cross-examines the witnesses.
- After both parties have completed their cross-examination, the court reviews the case.

(e) Final Arguments

- Both the prosecution and defense lawyers present their closing arguments.
- The court prepares to deliver a judgment after considering all evidence and arguments.

3. Important Sections of CrPC Related to Prosecution

Section	Description
Section 57	Accused must be presented before a magistrate within 24 hours.
Section 207	The prosecution must provide copies of evidence to the accused.
Sections 227-228	Process of framing charges in the sessions court.
Section 240	Process of framing charges in the magistrate court.
Section 313	The right of the accused to be questioned.



**Methods
and Crimi-
nal Justice
System**

4. Challenges in Prosecution

- Slow prosecution process and delays in justice
- Tampering with evidence and pressure on witnesses
- Corruption and political interference
- Weak prosecution and insufficient investigation
- **Solutions:**
- Widespread use of digital evidence.
- Strict adherence to the Witness Protection Scheme (2018) for witness safety.
- Expanding fast-track courts to speed up the judicial process.
- Better training and resources for prosecution lawyers.

The prosecution process plays a crucial role in the resolution of any crime. Without effective prosecution by the judiciary, no guilty party can be punished. For this, the police, prosecution, and judiciary must work together.

- “The victory of justice is the guarantee of society’s safety.”

3. Determination of Punishment

When the prosecution presents sufficient evidence against the accused and the court convicts them, sentencing takes place. This is one of the most important responsibilities of the judiciary, as punishment is not only a means of penalizing the criminal but also a tool for maintaining law and order in society and preventing future crimes.

1. Factors Affecting Sentencing

The court considers various factors when determining the sentence, such as:

Factor	Description
Nature and Severity of the Crime	Serious crimes like murder, rape, and robbery are met with harsher punishment, while less severe crimes attract lighter sentences.
Criminal History of the Accused	If the accused is a habitual offender, they may receive a harsher sentence. For first-time offenders, leniency might be shown.
Mens Rea (Intention Behind the Crime)	Crimes committed intentionally are punished more severely, while crimes committed out of negligence may receive a lighter sentence.

Impact of the Crime	If the victim suffers significant physical, mental, or financial harm, the punishment may be more severe.
Social and Economic Status of the Accused	The judiciary may sometimes adopt a lenient approach for the poor or uneducated.
Possibility of Rehabilitation	If the accused shows potential for reform, some leniency may be shown in the sentence.

2. Types of Punishments in Indian Law

Under Section 53 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), the following punishments are prescribed:

Type of Punishment	Description
Death Penalty	The most severe punishment, applicable only in serious cases like murder (IPC Section 302), terrorism, etc.
Life Imprisonment	The convict is kept in prison for life, though they may sometimes be released after several years.
Rigorous Imprisonment	The convict must undergo hard labor in prison. This punishment is given in cases like murder, robbery, rape, etc.
Simple Imprisonment	The convict is kept in prison without hard labor, usually for offenses like defamation (IPC Section 500) or economic crimes.
Fine	The offender is required to pay a monetary fine, which is decided based on the severity of the crime.
Forfeiture of Property	The offender's property is seized, especially in cases of terrorism and sedition.

3. Important Sections Related to Sentencing

Section	Description
IPC Section 53	Describes the types of punishments.
IPC Section 302	Death penalty or life imprisonment for murder.
IPC Section 376	Rigorous imprisonment for rape.
IPC Section 379	Imprisonment and fine for theft.
CrPC Section 235	Procedure for sentencing after the convict is found guilty.
CrPC Section 360	Relief in sentencing for first-time offenders.
POCSO Act	Strict punishment for crimes against children.

4. Provision of Minimum and Maximum Punishments



Methods and Criminal Justice System

Many crimes have both minimum and maximum punishment provisions:

Crime	Minimum Punishment	Maximum Punishment
Murder (IPC 302)	Life Imprisonment	Death Penalty
Rape (IPC 376)	10 years	Life Imprisonment
Robbery (IPC 395)	10 years	Life Imprisonment
Defamation (IPC 500)	No minimum punishment	2 years
Theft (IPC 379)	No minimum punishment	3 years

- In exceptional cases, the court can impose a sentence lower than the minimum punishment (CrPC Section 360).

5. Reformatory Justice and Rehabilitation

The concept of reformatory justice is gaining traction today. It focuses on reforming, rehabilitating, and reintegrating offenders into society.



- Some examples of reformatory punishment include:
- Sending offenders under the age of 18 to correctional homes under the Juvenile Justice Act.
- Offering community service and probation for first-time offenders.
- Counseling and sending drug-related offenders to de-addiction centers.
- This principle believes that every offender deserves a second chance, provided they repent for their crime.

6. Challenges in the Sentencing Process

- The judiciary is burdened with excessive cases, leading to delays in decisions.
- Sometimes, judges issue unequal punishments for similar crimes.
- Corruption and political interference lead to discrimination in sentencing.



- Despite harsh punishments in some cases, crime rates do not decrease significantly.
- Difficulties in fully implementing the reformatory justice system.
- **Solutions:**
- Promoting fast-track courts and digital justice systems.
- Standardizing punishments.
- Ensuring victim and witness protection.
- Making rehabilitation programs more effective.
 - The primary goal of sentencing is to penalize the offender, maintain law and order in society, and prevent future crimes.
 - The death penalty and harsh punishments are only given for serious crimes, while reformatory approaches are being prioritized.
 - For an effective judicial system, fairness, transparency, and timely sentencing are crucial.
 - “Justice is not only about punishing the criminal but also delivering justice to the victim and ensuring the safety of society.”

4. Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is a process through which offenders, victims, and vulnerable sections of society are reintegrated into society and helped to lead a dignified life. It applies not only to offenders but also to crime victims, substance abuse victims, disabled individuals, homeless people, and conflict-affected groups.

Objectives of Rehabilitation in India:

- Reintegrating offenders back into society.
- Empowering victims mentally, economically, and socially.
- Preventing the recurrence of crime in society.
- Making vulnerable groups self-reliant.

1. Types of Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation can be divided into four main categories:

(a) Rehabilitation of Offenders

- Providing employment, education, and moral support to offenders after their release from prison.



- NOTES -

**Methods
and Crimi-
nal Justice
System**

- Offering counseling and mental health services to offenders.
- Providing vocational training for “crime-free” living.
- Social rehabilitation of offenders through probation and parole.

(b) Rehabilitation of Crime Victims

- Providing legal and medical assistance to victims of rape, human trafficking, domestic violence, and acid attacks.
- Offering compensation and financial support through government schemes.
- Establishing rehabilitation centers and shelter homes.
- Counseling for emotional and psychological support.

(c) Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts & Disabled Persons

- Setting up de-addiction centers.
- Providing rehabilitation therapy and counseling.
- Providing assistive devices and job opportunities for disabled individuals.
- Implementing reservation and special schemes for the disabled by the government.

(d) Rehabilitation of Marginalized & Conflict-Affected Groups

- Providing housing schemes for migrant laborers and homeless people.
- Rehabilitation and protection programs for victims of human trafficking.
- Providing safety and rehabilitation support to victims of terrorism and communal violence.

2. Government Initiatives for Rehabilitation

The Government of India has launched several schemes for the rehabilitation of various groups:

Rehabilitation Area	Government Scheme/Initiative
Rehabilitation of Crime Victims	Nirbhaya Fund, Acid Attack Victims Compensation Scheme
Rehabilitation of Drug Victims	National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)
Rehabilitation of Human Trafficking Victims	Ujjwala Scheme

Rehabilitation of Prisoners and Offenders	Open Prisons System, Probation System
Rehabilitation of Disabled Individuals	Divyangjan Sashaktikaran Yojana
Rehabilitation of Terrorism Victims	Prime Minister's Relief Fund

- Through these schemes, the government attempts to make vulnerable groups self-reliant.

3. Legal Provisions for Rehabilitation

Law/Act	Description
Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), Section 357	Provision for compensation to crime victims.
Juvenile Justice Act, 2015	Special rehabilitation system for juvenile offenders.
Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985	Provision for the rehabilitation of drug victims.
Transgender (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019	Special provisions for the rehabilitation and protection of transgender individuals.

- These provisions are made to provide rehabilitation assistance to victims and offenders.

4. Challenges in Rehabilitation

- **Lack of Financial Resources:** Many rehabilitation programs lack sufficient funding.
- **Reacceptance in Society:** It is difficult for offenders and victims to be reintegrated into society.
- **Legal and Administrative Complexities:** Delays in the implementation of compensation and rehabilitation programs.
- **Lack of Mental Health Support:** Proper mental health services are not provided to victims and offenders.
- **Solutions:**
 - Increase the budget and resources for rehabilitation programs.
 - Awareness campaigns in society to facilitate the reintegration of offenders and victims.



- NOTES -

- Strengthening rehabilitation efforts through collaboration between the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
 - Rehabilitation is not just a legal process, but a humanitarian task.
 - The rehabilitation of offenders and victims helps in creating a healthy and crime-free society.
 - With the cooperation of the government, NGOs, and society, rehabilitation programs can be made more effective.
 - “Rehabilitation uplifts not only the individual but also the entire society.”

Conclusion:

The Indian criminal justice system is designed to ensure the safety of society and to provide appropriate punishment to criminals. It includes various laws and acts that focus on crime prevention, reform, and rehabilitation. This system is essential for maintaining peace and order in society through the rule of law. However, there is always room for improvement to make it more effective.

2.5 Comprehensive Questions

1. What is the objective of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000?
2. What provisions are provided under this Act for juvenile offenders?
3. What changes were made in the Juvenile Justice Act after the 2015 amendment?
4. What are the key provisions of the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act, 1986?
5. Which crimes are punishable under this Act?
6. What measures are taken under this law to ensure the safety of women and children?
7. What are the key features of the Criminal Enforcement Act, 1958?
8. How does this Act differ from the traditional punishment system?
9. How does this Act help in the rehabilitation of offenders in society?
10. What are the main components of the Indian criminal justice system?



11. What are the major problems in the Indian judicial system, and what solutions can be proposed?
12. What role do the police, judiciary, and prison reforms play in crime control?

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Module - 3

Human Rights and Protection System

Contents

Unit - 9	History of Human Rights
	Meaning
	Definition
Unit - 10	Concept and Historical Context of Human Rights
	Human Rights Declarations
Unit - 11	Conventions and Treaties
	Human Rights and Protection System
Unit - 12	Human Rights in the Indian Context
	Conclusion
	Comprehensive questions
	Reference

Unit - 9

3.1 History of Human Rights

- Meaning, Definition, and Concept

3.2 Meaning

Meaning of Human Rights

Human rights are the fundamental rights that every individual is entitled to simply because they are human. These rights are necessary to ensure a person’s dignity, freedom, equality, and justice. They are equally applicable to all humans, irrespective of caste, religion, gender, language, nationality, or social status.

3.3 Definitions

Definitions of Human Rights

1. According to the United Nations:

“Human rights are those rights that every individual is entitled to from birth, without any discrimination, and they are essential for a dignified life.”



Human Rights and Protection System

2. According to the Indian Constitution:

“Rights granted to every citizen by the Constitution that cannot be taken away under any circumstances.” (Fundamental Rights and Human Rights are not the same, but they are interconnected.)

3. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1948:

“Human rights include the right to life, liberty, and security, equality, freedom of expression, and the right to live a dignified life.”

4. According to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India:

“Human rights are those rights associated with life, liberty, equality, and dignity, which are constitutionally and legally protected.”

Key Features of Human Rights

1. **Universality** – These rights apply equally to all humans.
2. **Inalienability** – No one can be deprived of their fundamental rights.
3. **Indivisibility** – All human rights are interconnected and equally important.
4. **Protection and Promotion** – Governments and society are responsible for protecting these rights.

Major Types of Human Rights

1. **Civil and Political Rights** – Right to life, right to liberty, freedom of expression, judicial protection, etc.
2. **Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights** – Right to education, right to health, labor rights, cultural identity, etc.
3. **Collective Rights** – Right to self-determination, right to development, right to a clean environment, etc.

Unit - 10

3.4 Conventions and Treaties

Concept of Human Rights

Key Concepts of Human Rights

1. Natural Rights Concept

- This ideology believes that humans are entitled to certain rights by birth.



- John Locke considered life, liberty, and property as fundamental rights.

2. Legal Rights Concept

- Human rights are not just moral concepts; they must also have legal recognition.
- These rights are included as fundamental rights in modern constitutions (e.g., the Indian Constitution).

3. Socio-Economic Rights Concept

- Civil and political rights alone are not sufficient; rights to education, health, employment, and social security are also necessary.
- Karl Marx emphasized economic equality and workers' rights.

4. Universality and Indivisibility

- Human rights apply equally to all humans.
- These rights are interlinked and dependent on each other.

Development of the Concept of Human Rights

1. Ancient Times

- Concepts of justice and morality-based rights existed in ancient societies.
- In ancient India, the principle of “Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah” could be considered as the foundation of human rights.
- Greek philosophers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle introduced ideas of justice and equality.
- Roman law developed the concept of “Natural Rights.”

2. Medieval Period

- In 1215, the Magna Carta was passed in England, laying the foundation for civil liberties.
- The Bill of Rights 1689 in England preserved the rights of the people.

3. Modern Era

- In 1776, the American Declaration of Independence proclaimed the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
- The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in 1789 recognized equality and liberty.
- In 1948, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted, laying the foundation for modern human rights.



Key Principles of Human Rights Concept

1. **Equality and Non-Discrimination** – All people are entitled to equal rights.
2. **Freedom and Dignity** – Every individual has the right to freedom and a dignified life.
3. **Justice and Rule of Law** – A legal and judicial system is necessary to protect human rights.
4. **Universality** – Human rights transcend race, religion, gender, or nationality.
5. **Responsibility and Accountability** – Governments and societies have an obligation to protect human rights.

The concept of human rights has gradually evolved and is now globally recognized. It is not limited to legal rights but also includes social, economic, and cultural rights. Governments, international organizations, and civil society must work together to protect and promote these rights.

Unit - 11

3.5 Concept and Historical Context of Human Rights

Core Elements of Human Rights

Human rights have some basic elements that make them universal and inalienable. These elements clarify the concept, definition, and practical utility of human rights.

1. Universality

Universality is the most significant element of human rights, meaning that these rights apply to every person worldwide, regardless of their race, religion, gender, language, social status, or nationality. These rights are not limited to any specific group or community but are equally applicable to all humans. The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted by the United Nations firmly established this principle. Human rights are the same for all individuals, irrespective of their race, religion, gender, language, nationality, or social status.

Example: According to the UDHR, all human beings are entitled to equal rights.

2. Indivisibility

Human rights are indivisible and cannot be separated or divided under any circumstances. All human rights are interconnected and dependent on



each other. For example, if a person does not have the right to education, their freedom and equality are also affected. Similarly, if freedom of expression is not granted to someone, the spirit of democracy is weakened.

Another feature of these rights is that they are inherent. This means that they are not granted by governments or laws but are inherent to every individual from birth. No authority or organization can take these rights away from a person, as they are linked to the fundamental identity of being human.

Example: The right to freedom and the right to education are both equally important.

3. Inherent Nature

Human rights are inherent, and they are not granted by any government or law, but every individual is entitled to them simply because they are human.

Example: The right to life cannot be taken away under any circumstances.

4. Legally Protected

The protection of human rights is not only the responsibility of the government but also the moral responsibility of society and every individual to respect the rights of others. This is the principle of responsibility and duty, under which each citizen must also fulfill their duties alongside their rights. No one should use their freedom in a way that violates the rights of others. National and international laws have been established for the protection and enforcement of human rights.

Example: The fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution (Articles 12-35) protect the rights of citizens.

5. Equality & Non-Discrimination

The concept of human rights is based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination. This means that every individual should have equal rights and opportunities, regardless of their caste, religion, language, or social background. Discrimination in any form is unacceptable and is considered a violation of the fundamental principles of human rights. All individuals should have equal opportunities and rights, without any discrimination (such as caste, religion, gender, language, region, etc.).

Example: The Right to Equality (Articles 14-18) in India provides equal opportunities to all citizens.

6. Dignity & Freedom



Human Rights and Protection System

The dignity and freedom of an individual form the core of human rights. Every person should have the freedom to choose their thoughts, expressions, religion, and way of life. This freedom should not affect the rights of others. Dignity means that every individual should be respected and protected from inhumane or degrading treatment. Human rights protect an individual's dignity and allow them to lead a free life.

Example: Prohibition of human trafficking and child labor, which helps in maintaining an individual's dignity.

7. Justice & Rule of Law

Justice and the rule of law are necessary for the effective enforcement of human rights. If an individual's rights are violated, they should have the right to seek justice. A fair judicial system and the rule of law are essential for this. In India, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the judiciary play a significant role in this work. The judicial system and legal framework are necessary for the protection of human rights.

Example: The NHRC and the judiciary protect human rights.

8. Accountability & Responsibility

Human rights are not only the responsibility of governments but also of every individual and society to respect each other's rights.

Example: The right to equality and freedom can only be preserved when everyone respects each other's rights.

The core elements of human rights are based on their universality, equality, dignity, freedom, and legal protection. Maintaining and respecting these elements is the responsibility of every society and government, so that every individual can lead a dignified and secure life.

Human Rights and Ethics

Human rights and ethics are deeply connected to each other. The concept of human rights is fundamentally based on ethical principles, which ensure that every individual is entitled to dignity, freedom, and equality. Ethics refers to the distinction between right and wrong, and it determines moral values, duties, and obligations in society. Human rights are established on this ethical foundation to maintain justice, compassion, and harmony in society.

- **The Connection Between Ethics and Human Rights** – Human rights are not merely legal obligations, but ethics also ensure that every individual receives dignity, equality, and freedom. The relationship between ethics and human rights is evident from the fact that many human rights principles are inspired by ancient moral philosophies. In



Indian philosophy, ideas like “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” (The world is one family) and “Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah” (May all be happy) reflect the moral foundation of human rights. Similarly, in Western philosophy, thinkers like Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Kant, and John Locke prioritized morality and human dignity, which laid the foundation for the modern concept of human rights.

Example: Caste discrimination is prohibited by law, but ethics also demand that everyone be treated with equal respect.

- **The Moral Foundation of Human Rights** – These rights are inherent to humans from birth and cannot be limited to legal structures. The foundation of human rights stems from ethics. These rights are not only legally binding but also morally important. For example, if a person has the right to freedom of expression, the moral aspect is that they should exercise this freedom in a way that does not affect the dignity and respect of others. Similarly, the right to equality imposes a moral duty to prevent discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, or economic status.

Example: Child labor is legally prohibited, but it is also a moral responsibility of society to eradicate it.

- **Freedom and Morality** – Every individual should have the freedom of expression, but this freedom should be exercised within the boundaries of morality.

Example: Expressing one’s thoughts on social media is a right, but spreading false rumors is morally wrong.

- **Equality and Morality** – While the law may guarantee equality, ethics also ensure that no one is subjected to discrimination.

Example: Male and female employees should be given equal opportunities at the workplace, irrespective of the law; this is also a moral responsibility.

- **Inspiration from Ancient Moral Philosophies** – Many of the world’s moral philosophies form the foundation of human rights.

Example: The Indian philosophy of “Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah” illustrates that everyone should be granted equal rights and respect.

- **Enforcement of Human Rights by Ethics** – In some cases, laws may be absent, but ethics guide people in the right direction.

Example: Helping an injured person lying on the road is not a legal obligation, but it is a moral necessity.



Human Rights and Protection System

- **Protection of Rights Based on Humanity** – Even during wartime, certain ethical principles must be followed.

Example: The Red Cross organization helps the injured in war zones, which is an excellent example of ethics and human rights.

- **Changes in Morality Over Time** – Many traditions that were once considered moral are now seen as violations of human rights.

Example: In the past, prohibiting women’s education was considered morally acceptable, but today it is considered a fundamental right.

- **Ethics and Legal Obligation** – Sometimes, even in the absence of laws, ethics lead society in the right direction.

Example: Although strict environmental protection laws may not exist in many countries, ethics dictate that we must protect nature.

- **Role of Ethics in Society** – Ethics not only influence individuals but also affect the collective mindset of society.

Example: Maintaining cleanliness in public places is not just a legal duty but also a moral responsibility.

Thus, ethics and human rights complement each other. While law protects human rights, ethics ensure that people do the right thing even without legal compulsion.

Classification of Human Rights

Human rights are classified based on different criteria, primarily social, economic, political, and cultural rights. These rights play an important role in ensuring the overall development and dignified life of an individual.

Classification of Human Rights – Chart

Classifi- cation	Meaning	Main Rights	Examples
Social Rights	Rights that ensure a dignified life and equality in society.	- Right to life- Right to health- Right to educa- tion- Right to equality- Labor rights	- Ban on dowry system and honor killings- Ayushman Bharat Scheme (healthcare)- Right to Education Act (RTE)- Abolition of untouchability (Article 17)



Economic Rights	Rights related to economic freedom and security.	- Right to employment- Right to property- Right to trade and business- Right to fair wages- Right to social security	- MGNREGA (rural employment)- Minimum Wages Act- Startup India Scheme- Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana (pension)
Political Rights	Rights that ensure participation and freedom in governance.	- Right to vote- Right to contest elections- Right to freedom of expression- Right to protest- Right to form organizations	- Voting rights for those above 18 years of age- 33% reservation for women in panchayats- Article 19(1)(a) (Freedom of expression)- Permission to form trade unions
Cultural Rights	Rights that protect an individual's language, religion, tradition, and cultural identity.	- Freedom of religion and belief- Protection of language and culture- Right to establish educational and cultural institutions- Tribal rights- Right to cultural identity and heritage	- Articles 25-28 (Religious freedom)- Recognition of 22 languages in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution- Special status for madrasas and missionary schools- Special rights for tribal communities

This chart clearly presents the various categories of human rights, making it easier to understand their importance, key rights, and practical examples.

1. Social Rights

Social rights are related to an individual's dignified presence and development in society. These rights provide social security and equality to individuals.

- **Right to Life** – Every individual has the right to live and lead a secure life.

Example: Laws have been enacted in India to prevent dowry systems and honor killings.

- **Right to Health** – Every individual has the right to access healthcare services.



Human Rights and Protection System

Example: The Ayushman Bharat scheme in India provides free medical services to poor families.

- **Right to Education** – Every citizen has the right to receive quality education.

Example: The Right to Education (RTE) Act in India mandates free education for children aged 6 to 14 years.

- **Right to Equality** – No one can be discriminated against based on caste, religion, gender, etc.

Example: Articles 15 and 17 of the Indian Constitution focus on abolishing untouchability and discrimination.

- **Labor and Employment Rights** – Every individual should receive fair wages, a safe workplace, and labor rights.

Example: The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 ensures fair wages for workers.

2. Economic Rights

Economic rights are related to an individual's economic security and freedom. These rights provide individuals with the ability to participate in economic activities and access economic resources.

- **Right to Employment** – Every individual has the right to engage in dignified work for a living.

Example: The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in India guarantees 100 days of employment for rural workers.

- **Right to Property** – Every citizen has the right to acquire, own, and sell property.

Example: The 44th Amendment (1978) of the Indian Constitution made the right to property a legal right.

- **Right to Trade and Business** – Every individual should have the freedom to do business of their choice.

Example: The Startup India Scheme in India promotes new entrepreneurs.

- **Right to Fair Wages** – Every worker should receive fair wages and benefits for their labor.

Example: Workers in the informal sector are protected under the Minimum Wages Act.

- **Right to Social Security** – Individuals should receive support in times



of unemployment, old age, and disability.

Example: The Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana provides pensions to workers in the informal sector.

3. Political Rights

Political rights relate to the participation of citizens in the governance system and their freedom.

- **Right to Vote** – Every citizen has the right to choose their representatives.

Example: In India, all citizens over the age of 18 have the right to vote.

- **Right to Equal Political Participation** – Every citizen has the right to participate in politics and contest elections.

Example: Women have been given 33% reservation in Panchayats.

- **Freedom of Expression** – Every citizen should have the freedom to express their opinions.

Example: Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution grants citizens the freedom of expression.

- **Right to Protest and Demonstrate** – Citizens have the right to peacefully protest and express dissent.

Example: The farmers' movement and civil rights movements fall under this right.

- **Right to Form Organizations** – Citizens have the right to form organizations, associations, or trade unions.

Example: Various labor unions and political parties in India exercise this right.

4. Cultural Rights

Cultural rights relate to an individual's language, tradition, religion, and cultural identity. These rights ensure the preservation and development of diverse cultures.

- **Freedom of Religion and Belief** – Every individual has the freedom to follow, propagate, and practice their chosen religion.

Example: Articles 25-28 of the Indian Constitution guarantee religious freedom.

- **Right to Preserve Language and Culture** – Every individual has the right to preserve their language and cultural traditions.



Human Rights and Protection System

Example: The 8th Schedule of the Constitution recognizes 22 languages as official.

- **Right to Establish Educational and Cultural Institutions** – Any community should have the freedom to establish its educational and cultural institutions.

Example: In India, minority institutions (such as Madrasas and missionary schools) are granted special status.

- **Tribal and Traditional Rights** – Traditional communities and tribes should have the right to preserve their cultural heritage and access to resources.

Example: Special rights for tribal communities are protected under the Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Indian Constitution.

- **Right to Cultural Identity and Heritage** – Every individual has the right to maintain and promote their cultural identity.

Example: In India, special programs are run to preserve yoga, Ayurveda, and traditional arts.

Historical Perspective of Human Rights

Human Rights in Ancient Civilizations

The concept of human rights is not a modern phenomenon; its foundation can be traced back to ancient civilizations. Different civilizations had principles of equality, justice, freedom, and social welfare, which later evolved into the foundation of modern human rights.

1. Mesopotamian Civilization (around 3000 BCE - 500 BCE)

- **Code of Hammurabi (1754 BCE)**

The first written legal code in the world, which established rules for maintaining justice and social order.

Example: The principle of “an eye for an eye” (Lex Talionis) established the notion of justice.

The code also provided some protection for workers, women, and children.

2. Egyptian Civilization (around 3100 BCE - 30 BCE)

- **Concept of Justice and Equality**

Egyptian laws were based on the principle of “Ma’at,” which reflected truth, justice, and moral order. Slaves and workers had some rights, and



women were allowed to own property.

- **Religious Freedom**

Multiple gods were worshipped in Egypt, promoting religious tolerance.

3. Indus Valley Civilization (around 2500 BCE - 1500 BCE)

- **Social Equality**

Archaeological evidence suggests that this was an organized society with minimal signs of social discrimination. Urban planning (roads, drains, public baths) indicates that all classes had equal access to facilities.

- **Economic and Labor Rights**

People were involved in various trades, ensuring economic freedom. Workers' and traders' rights were protected, and a standardized system of weights and measures for trade was developed.

4. Vedic and Buddhist Period (1500 BCE - 500 BCE)

- **Equality and Justice in the Vedic Period**

The concept of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" (the world is one family) in the Rigveda reflects human equality. Women had the right to education and participate in religious rituals (examples like Gargi, Maitreyee). The principles of Dharma, Karma, and reincarnation presented the idea of social justice.

- **Non-Violence and Human Rights in Buddhism and Jainism**

Gautama Buddha and Mahavira Swami promoted non-violence, compassion, equality, and freedom. Buddhist monastic communities allowed people from all social classes to join. They opposed the caste system and worked towards societal harmony.

5. Greek and Roman Civilizations (800 BCE - 500 CE)

- **Greek Civilization and Democracy**

Direct democracy began in Athens (5th century BCE). Philosophers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle presented ideas of justice, freedom, and equality.

Citizens had the right to vote, though slaves and women were excluded from this right.

- **Roman Empire and "Natural Law"**

Roman law introduced the concept of "Natural Rights," which later became the foundation of modern human rights. Slaves had some legal



Human Rights and Protection System

protections. The Justinian Code (6th century CE) organized laws and emphasized equality.

6. Chinese Civilization (2000 BCE - 500 CE)

- **Confucianism and the Principle of Humanity**

Confucius (551-479 BCE) emphasized morality, kindness, and social duties.

The “Golden Rule” – “Treat others the way you want to be treated.”

Rulers were taught to govern for the welfare of the people.

7. Islamic Civilization and Sharia Law (7th Century CE)

- **Human Rights and Justice in Islam**

Prophet Muhammad emphasized equality, freedom for slaves, women’s rights, and justice. The Medina Charter (622 CE) was the first written document for religious tolerance and the protection of minorities. Zakat (charity), social security, and the right to education were promoted.

8. Medieval India and Human Rights (900 CE - 1700 CE)

- **Bhakti and Sufi Movements**

These social and religious reform movements emerged in India during the medieval period (8th to 17th century). These movements promoted social equality, religious tolerance, love, compassion, and brotherhood. The messages were not limited to religious reforms but also promoted fundamental human rights concepts like equality, freedom, and social justice. Saints like Kabir, Guru Nanak, Mirabai, and Sant Tukaram preached social equality.

- **Akbar and Religious Tolerance**

Akbar founded Din-e-Ilahi, which included teachings from all religions. He abolished the Jizya tax (tax on non-Muslims) and honored various religions and cultures.

Situation of Human Rights in the Medieval Period

The situation of human rights in the medieval period (8th to 18th century) was different from modern human rights concepts. This era was marked by monarchy, religious influence, feudal systems, and wars, where most rights were controlled by rulers, the elite, and religious institutions. However, during this period, there were some reform movements, social changes, and policies that contributed significantly to human rights.

1. Social Structure and Human Rights Medieval society was predom-



inantly based on a feudal system, with inequality prevalent between kings, landlords, warriors, and peasants-laborers.

- **Kings and the Elite:** The complete power was in the hands of the king, and the rights of the common people were limited.
- **Peasants and Laborers:** They had no land rights and were dependent on the feudal lords.
- **Women:** Women had fewer rights than men and were subjected to social and religious norms.
- **Minorities and Lower Castes:** There was no social equality due to caste-based discrimination and oppression.

2. Religious Tolerance and Intolerance Religious tolerance refers to the respect for all religions, beliefs, and ideologies and allowing individuals to freely adopt them. It promotes peace, harmony, and brotherhood within society. Throughout history, there have been examples where rulers, philosophers, and saints encouraged religious tolerance. Emperor Ashoka, for example, promoted tolerance for all religions through his edicts, while Akbar abolished the jizya tax, gave equal respect to all religions, and introduced the Din-i Ilahi policy. The Bhakti and Sufi movements also advocated for religious tolerance, where saints and Sufi mystics prioritized humanity over caste, religion, and class distinctions. Saints like Guru Nanak, Kabir, Rahim, and Ras Khan delivered messages of secularism in their teachings.

Examples of Religious Tolerance:

- **Akbar (1556-1605):** Abolished the jizya tax, introduced “Din-i Ilahi,” and respected all religions equally.
- **Bhakti and Sufi Movements:** Opposed casteism and religious discrimination, emphasized equality and brotherhood.
- **Guru Nanak (Sikhism):** Advocated for religious equality and brotherhood.

In contrast, religious intolerance refers to the rejection or suppression of other religions, beliefs, or ideologies. History provides many examples of religious intolerance, where wars, persecution, and violence occurred in the name of religion. For instance, Pushyamitra Shunga destroyed Buddhist monasteries, some rulers of the Delhi Sultanate forcibly converted people to Islam and destroyed temples, while Aurangzeb reimposed the jizya tax, promoting religious extremism. Similarly, the Crusades in Europe were marked by brutal conflicts between Christian and Muslim forces. During the colonial era, the British employed the “divide and rule” policy, deepen-



Human Rights and Protection System

ing the Hindu-Muslim divide, which later resulted in the partition of India and communal riots.

Examples of Religious Intolerance:

- **Some rulers’ religious discrimination:** Some Muslim and Hindu rulers enforced forced conversions, demolished temples/masjids, and imposed religious taxes to promote their respective religions.
- **Communal Conflicts:** Periodic Hindu-Muslim conflicts, often resulting from the intersection of politics and religion.

Religious tolerance is essential for maintaining peace and stability within society. It helps unify various cultures and communities, promoting social harmony. On the other hand, religious intolerance leads to division, conflict, and violence in society. India, as a multi-religious country, has had a tradition of tolerance since ancient times, and the Indian Constitution has recognized freedom of religion as a fundamental right. In modern times, it is important for people to respect each other’s religion and beliefs to maintain harmony and brotherhood within society.

The Impact of Religion on Society and Politics in the Medieval Period: The distinction between religious tolerance and intolerance has been presented, highlighting their different effects:

Basis	Religious Tolerance	Religious Intolerance
Meaning	Respect and acceptance of all religions, beliefs, and ideologies.	Rejection or suppression of other religions and beliefs.
Examples	Emperor Ashoka, Akbar’s Din-i Ilahi policy, Bhakti and Sufi movements.	Pushyamitra Shunga’s destruction of Buddhist monasteries, Aurangzeb reimposing jizya tax, Crusades.
Impact	Promotes peace, harmony, brotherhood, and cooperation in society.	Leads to tension, conflict, communal violence, and fragmentation.
Political Impact	Strengthens democracy and secularism.	Promotes dictatorship, extremism, and religious discrimination.
Social Impact	Fosters unity and mutual cooperation among people of different religions.	Encourages religious riots, division, and discrimination.
Economic Impact	Encourages trade, tourism, and cultural exchange.	Obstacles to economic growth due to violence and instability.

Modern Ex-amples	Right to religious freedom in the Indian Constitution, Mahatma Gandhi's emphasis on Hindu-Muslim unity.	Communal riots, terrorism, religious extremism.
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This chart clearly illustrates the differences between religious tolerance and intolerance, making it easy to understand how tolerance is crucial for society.

3. Status and Rights of Women The status and rights of women are indicators of a society's progress and prosperity. Over time, women's social, economic, political, and legal status has changed, but many challenges still remain. In modern society, protecting and promoting women's rights is essential for their empowerment.

1. Historical Perspective on Women's Status The status of women can be evaluated across different historical periods:

- **Ancient Period:** In the Vedic period, women held high status. They had freedom in education, religious rituals, marriage, and property rights. Prominent women like Gargi, Maitreyee, Apala, and Lopamudra exemplify this. The concept of "female power" was strong during this period, and goddesses like Saraswati, Durga, and Lakshmi were worshipped.
- **Medieval Period:** Women's status declined. Practices like purdah, child marriage, and sati became widespread. During this time, some women made their mark, such as Rani Padmavati, Razia Sultana, and Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi. The Bhakti and Sufi movements spread the message of spiritual equality for women.
- **Modern Period:** Reformers worked for the improvement of women's status. Raja Ram Mohan Roy led the movement against sati, resulting in its prohibition in 1829. Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule worked for women's education. In the freedom struggle, women like Sarojini Naidu, Aruna Asaf Ali, and Vijayalakshmi Pandit played active roles.

2. Women's Rights

- **Social Rights:**
- **Right to Education:** Women have the right to receive equal education.
- **Health and Nutrition Rights:** Women should have access to health services, maternity care, and nutrition.
- **Equality in Marriage and Divorce:** The Prohibition of Child Mar-



Human Rights and Protection System

riage Act, 2006 protects women’s rights.

- **Right to Safety:** Laws have been enacted to protect women from dowry practices, domestic violence, and sexual harassment at the workplace.

(Kh) Economic Rights

- **Right to Property** – Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, women were granted equal rights in their father’s property.
- **Right to Equal Pay** – Under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, both women and men must receive equal pay for equal work.
- **Right to Employment** – Equal employment opportunities are provided to women in both the government and private sectors.
- **Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship** – Women are encouraged with financial assistance for self-employment and the establishment of small industries.

(G) Political Rights

- **Right to Vote** – Women in India have had the right to vote since 1950.
- **Right to Contest Elections** – Women can participate in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and state assembly elections.
- **Reservation in Panchayati Raj** – Women are given 33% reservation in panchayats, which has increased their participation.

(Gh) Legal Rights

- **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961** – Prohibition on the giving and taking of dowry.
- **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005** – Provides protection to women from domestic violence.
- **Protection against Sexual Harassment (POSH Act, 2013)** – Law to protect women from sexual harassment at the workplace.
- **Equal Remuneration Act, 1976** – Ensures equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

3. Government Schemes for Improvement of Women’s Status The Government of India has launched several schemes for the empowerment of women and the protection of their rights:

Scheme Name	Objective
Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana	Promoting the education and safety of girls.



Ujjwala Yojana	Providing free gas connections to poor women.
Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana	Financial support for girls' higher education and marriage.
Women Helpline 181	Providing emergency assistance to women.
Maternity Benefit Scheme	Providing financial assistance to pregnant women.
One Stop Centre Scheme	Providing legal and medical aid to women facing violence.

4. Measures for Improvement of Women's Status The following steps can be taken for improving the rights and status of women:

1. **Spread of Education** – Making girls' education mandatory and accessible.
2. **Economic Independence** – Encouraging women for self-employment and startups.
3. **Legal Awareness** – Educating women about their rights and laws.
4. **Change in Social Mindset** – Developing a positive attitude towards women in society.
5. **Promoting Political Participation** – Inspiring more women to participate in politics.
6. **Gender Equality in the Workplace** – Providing equal career opportunities and a safe environment for women.

The protection of women's rights and their empowerment will lead to the overall development of society and the nation. When women are educated, self-reliant, and secure, progress and stability in society will increase. By making efforts at the government, societal, and individual levels, women can be empowered. To improve the status of women, we must work together to create an equal and just society.

“When a woman is empowered, the entire society is empowered.”

4. Slavery and Worker Rights

- **Slavery:** During this period, there was a prevalence of slavery, especially with slaves being kept in the courts of Muslim rulers.
- **Condition of Farmers:** Farmers were under landlords and had to bear heavy taxes.
- **Workers' Rights:** There were no special legal protections, and the



Human Rights and Protection System

working class was often exploited.

5. Justice System and Laws

- **Judicial System:** The justice system was mainly in the hands of kings and religious leaders.
- **Religious Law:** In Hinduism, the Manusmriti was followed, while Muslim rulers followed Sharia law.
- **Punishment System:** Harsh punishments (flogging, amputation, death penalty) were prevalent.
- **Social Justice:** Lower castes and women faced difficulties in obtaining justice.

6. Efforts for Human Rights Reforms in the Medieval Period

Movement/Person	Key Reform
Bhakti Movement	Opposition to casteism, message of equality
Sufi Movement	Religious tolerance, love, and brotherhood
Akbar’s Policies	Abolition of jizya tax, religious freedom
Guru Nanak and Sikhism	Humanity, equality, and service
Raja Todarmal’s Taxation System	Reforms in the taxation system for farmers

The status of human rights in the medieval period was not ideal, but significant reforms occurred during this time. The Bhakti and Sufi movements, Akbar’s policies, and the rise of Sikhism led to progress in religious tolerance and social equality. However, the situation of women, slavery, and the rights of farmers and lower castes remained challenging.

Origin of the Modern Human Rights Movement The roots of the modern human rights movement can be found in ancient and medieval concepts, but its systematic development occurred in the 17th and 18th centuries. This movement focused on the protection of liberty, equality, and human dignity, developing through various revolutions, struggles, and international agreements.

1. Early Ideas and Philosophical Background The modern human rights movement has its foundations in ancient Greek, Roman, and Indian philosophy. However, it was in the 17th and 18th centuries during the European Renaissance and Enlightenment periods that the concept of human rights was formally defined.

- **John Locke** – He introduced the concept of natural rights, including rights to life, liberty, and property.
- **Jean-Jacques Rousseau** – He presented the idea of the “social con-



tract,” where the legitimacy of government is based on the consent of the governed.

- **Montesquieu** – He introduced the principle of separation of powers to prevent dictatorship.

2. Major Phases of the Modern Human Rights Movement

(a) 17th and 18th Centuries: Constitutional Development of Human Rights During this period, several significant events occurred that laid the foundation for the human rights movement.

1. Magna Carta (1215)

- This was an agreement between King John of England and the barons, which granted citizens legal protection and the right to personal freedom.
- It is considered the beginning of constitutional rights.

2. American Revolutionary War (1776) and the Declaration of Independence

- The “Declaration of Independence” written by Thomas Jefferson declared the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness as fundamental rights.
- This document was a crucial step towards freedom and democracy.

3. French Revolution (1789) and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

- The “Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen” established the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity.
- It recognized equality before the law and the freedom of expression as fundamental rights.

(b) 19th Century: Abolition of Slavery and Expansion of Democratic Rights In the 19th century, movements against slavery intensified, and significant changes occurred to expand democratic rights. Many countries passed laws to abolish slavery, protect women’s and workers’ rights, and strengthen democratic foundations.

1. Abolition of Slavery

- In Britain, the Slave Trade Act of 1807 and the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 abolished slavery.
- In the U.S., the 13th Amendment passed in 1865 abolished slavery.

2. Women’s Rights Movement

- In the 19th century, struggles were fought for women’s rights to educa-



Human Rights and Protection System

- tion, voting, and equality.
- The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was the first major event demanding women's rights. Expansion of Democratic Rights In the 19th century, the demand for the expansion of democratic rights grew in many countries. Various reforms were made to include the public in government participation, extend voting rights, and protect civil liberties.
- (i) **Democratic Reforms in Britain**
- **Reform Act of 1832** – This reformed the electoral system and gave voting rights to the middle class.
 - **Second Reform Act of 1867** – This granted voting rights to urban workers.
 - **Third Reform Act of 1884** – This extended the voting rights to rural workers as well.
- (ii) **Democratic Reforms in France** After the French Revolution (1789), democratic values were established, but they were further strengthened in the 19th century. In 1848, the “Second Republic” was established, and universal male suffrage was implemented. However, in 1852, Napoleon III reestablished imperialism, but after 1870, with the establishment of the Third Republic, the democratic system was consolidated.
- (iii) **Expansion of Democratic Rights in America** After the Civil War in the 1860s, slavery was abolished in America, and civil rights were granted to African Americans. The 15th Amendment (1870) provided voting rights to African Americans. However, racial discrimination remained for a long time in the southern states, which was later addressed by the Civil Rights Movement in the 20th century.
- (iv) **Beginning of Women's Rights Movements** In the 19th century, movements for women's rights also began. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 in the U.S. was the first significant event for women's rights. Struggles for women's education, property rights, and voting rights intensified. However, most countries granted women the right to vote only in the 20th century.
- (c) **20th Century:** Development of International Human Rights Movement In the 20th century, human rights were recognized at the international level, and various institutions were established to protect these rights.
1. **United Nations (UN) and the Universal Declaration of Human**



Rights (1948)

- After World War II (1939-1945), there was a growing need for the protection of human rights.
- On December 10, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
- It consists of 30 articles that affirm equality, liberty, and dignity for all human beings.

2. Human Rights Conventions and Organizations

- **European Human Rights Convention (1950)** – Adopted to protect human rights in European countries.
- **International Human Rights Conventions** – Such as ICCPR (Civil and Political Rights), ICESCR (Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights), etc.
- **Amnesty International (1961)** – An organization that works globally to protect human rights.

3. End of Racial Discrimination and Apartheid

- Martin Luther King Jr. led the Civil Rights Movement in the U.S., resulting in the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- Nelson Mandela's struggle led to the end of apartheid in South Africa in 1994.

3. Contemporary Human Rights Movement

Contemporary Human Rights Movements and Challenges

Today's human rights movement focuses on the following areas:

- **Women's Rights** – Gender equality, equal pay, protection from violence.
- **Children's Rights** – Education, prohibition of child labor, movement against child marriage.
- **LGBTQ+ Rights** – Marriage equality, protection from discrimination.
- **Indigenous Rights** – Land rights, protection of cultural identity.
- **Refugee and Migrant Rights** – Protection and rehabilitation of refugees.

The modern human rights movement has developed through various revolutions, struggles, and international treaties. Today, this movement is not limited to legal rights but is also focused on protecting equality, justice, and dignity on a global scale. Continuous efforts are required to ensure that



Human Rights and Protection System

every individual can live a free and respectful life.

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.” – Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948)

Development of Human Rights in the 20th Century

The 20th century was a significant era for the development and institutional protection of human rights. During this century, the two World Wars, the end of colonialism, democratic movements, and the efforts of international organizations strengthened global acceptance of human rights. Many legal documents, treaties, and organizations were formed to promote individual freedom, equality, and justice.

1. World War I (1914-1918) and its Impact

- **Impact on Human Rights:** The extreme violence and genocide during World War I highlighted the need to protect human rights.
- **League of Nations (1919):** After the war, the League of Nations was established with the aim of maintaining international peace, but it was not effective in protecting human rights.
- **Treaty of Versailles (1919):** This treaty blamed Germany for the war and imposed various sanctions on it. The rights of minorities were also discussed, but it was not effectively enforced.

2. World War II (1939-1945) and a New Direction for Human Rights

During World War II, massive violations of human rights were carried out by Nazi Germany and other totalitarian regimes.

- **The Holocaust:** Nazis murdered approximately 6 million Jews. Roma, homosexuals, disabled individuals, and political dissidents were also tortured.
- **Nuremberg Trials (1945-1946):** After the war, Nazi leaders were prosecuted for crimes against humanity. This introduced the concept of individual responsibility for human rights violations.

3. The United Nations (UN) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948)

- **United Nations (1945):** After World War II, the United Nations was established to protect international peace and human rights.
- **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948):** On December 10, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the UDHR, which consists of 30 articles guaranteeing equality, freedom, dignity, and justice for all human beings. It is considered the foundation of modern human rights.



Key Rights of the UDHR:

3. Right to Life and Liberty (Article 3)
4. Freedom from Slavery and Torture (Articles 4, 5)
5. Legal Equality and Fair Trial (Articles 6-11)
6. Freedom of Expression and Thought (Articles 18, 19)
7. Right to Education and Health (Articles 25, 26)

4. International Treaties and Organizations for Human Rights Protection

- **European Convention on Human Rights (1950):** Adopted by European countries, it led to the establishment of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR).
- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, 1966):** This treaty protects political and civil rights such as:
 - Right to life and personal freedom
 - Fair justice and freedom of expression
- **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR, 1966):** This includes social and economic rights such as:
 - Right to education
 - Labor rights
 - Improvement in health and living standards
- **Amnesty International (1961) and Other Organizations: Organizations like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch play a key role in monitoring and protecting human rights violations.**

5. Human Rights Movements and Struggles

- **Civil Rights Movement (1950-1960):** Martin Luther King Jr. led the movement to protect the civil rights of African Americans in the U.S. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 declared racial discrimination illegal.
- **Anti-Apartheid Movement (1948-1994):** Led by Nelson Mandela, the movement fought against apartheid in South Africa. Apartheid ended in 1994, and Nelson Mandela became president.
- **Women's Rights Movement:** In the 20th century, women gained the right to vote. In 1979, the United Nations passed the "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women" (CEDAW).
- **Children's Rights Movement:** In 1989, the United Nations adopted



Human Rights and Protection System

the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which includes rights to education, security, and health.

6. Contemporary Human Rights Challenges

- **Terrorism and National Security:** After the 9/11 attacks, many countries introduced strict security laws, affecting human rights. Torture, unlawful detention, and surveillance increased.
- **Climate Change and Environmental Rights:** Focus has shifted to “Environmental Human Rights,” with international efforts being made to protect clean water, air, and ecosystems.
- **Refugee and Migrant Rights:** The protection of human rights of displaced people from regions like Syria, Afghanistan, and other conflict zones has become a major issue.

In the 20th century, there was significant progress in the development of human rights. The United Nations, international treaties, and various human rights organizations continue to work towards protecting and promoting these rights. However, new challenges are emerging, and global cooperation is essential to address these issues.

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.” – Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

3.6 Human Rights Declarations

Human Rights Declarations, Treaties, and Conventions

- **1215:** Magna Carta
- **1689:** English Bill of Rights
- **1776:** American Declaration of Independence
- **1789:** French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
- **1948:** Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
- Other International Treaties (ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC, etc.)

3.7 Human Rights and Protection Systems

United Nations and Human Rights Protection

The United Nations (UN) is the most important international organization for the protection, promotion, and enforcement of human rights. It was established on October 24, 1945, after World War II, with the aim of



maintaining international peace, security, and protecting human rights. The UN ensures human rights through various charters, declarations, treaties, and agencies.

1. UN Charter and Human Rights

- Articles 1, 13, 55, and 56 of the UN Charter emphasize the promotion and protection of human rights.
- **Article 1:** Promotes peace and security between nations and ensures respect for human rights.
- **Article 13:** Promotes human rights and fundamental freedoms for all individuals.
- **Articles 55-56:** Cooperate in the protection of human rights while ensuring social and economic progress.

2. **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948)** On December 10, 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

Key Rights of UDHR:

1. Right to Life and Liberty
2. Freedom from Discrimination
3. Freedom of Expression
4. Right to Education
5. Right to Employment and Fair Wages
6. Fair Justice and Legal Protection

3. United Nations and Human Rights Protection Mechanisms

United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC, 2006)

- This council works to monitor human rights and prevent violations.
- It consists of 47 member countries that make policies to protect human rights.
- **Universal Periodic Review (UPR):** Under this, the human rights record of member countries is reviewed.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR, 1993)

- This is the primary body of the United Nations that ensures the protection and enforcement of human rights.
- Its headquarters is located in Geneva, Switzerland.



- NOTES -

Human Rights and Protection System

- It works with governments, NGOs, and international organizations on human rights issues.

International Human Rights Treaties

The United Nations has established several key treaties that ensure the protection of human rights:

1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, 1966)
2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR, 1966)
3. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, 1979)
4. Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC, 1989)
5. Convention Against Torture (CAT, 1984)

United Nations Specialized Agencies and Human Rights Protection

1. United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR, 1950)

- Provides protection and assistance to displaced people due to war and conflict.

2. UNICEF (1946)

- Ensures the health, education, and safety of children.

3. International Labour Organization (ILO, 1919)

- Protects the rights of workers and helps in implementing labor laws.

4. UNESCO (1945)

- Promotes human rights through education, science, and culture.

Challenges to United Nations in Human Rights Protection

1. **Human Rights Violations:** Many countries violate human rights treaties despite signing them.
2. **Political Interference:** Major countries have a significant influence on UN policies, which can affect impartiality.
3. **Refugee Crisis:** The safety of refugees from countries like Syria, Afghanistan, and other conflict zones remains a major challenge.
4. **Terrorism and Human Rights:** Many countries implement stringent laws in the name of national security, which can impact human rights.
5. **Climate Change:** Environmental issues are also affecting human rights, such as water scarcity and displacement.



The United Nations plays a crucial role in the global protection of human rights. UDHR, international treaties, UNHRC, OHCHR, and other bodies monitor and enforce human rights in various countries. Despite several challenges, the UN continues to work towards ensuring human rights.

International Court of Justice and Human Rights

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) and human rights are deeply connected as the court's role is to ensure compliance with international laws and provide justice in cases related to human rights violations.

1. Introduction to the International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- The ICJ is the primary judicial body of the United Nations, established in 1945, with its headquarters in The Hague, Netherlands.
- Its main purpose is to settle disputes between states and provide advisory opinions.
- The ICJ only hears cases between states, not individuals or non-state organizations.

2. Relationship Between Human Rights and ICJ

- The ICJ passes judgments on human rights-related cases, especially when states violate human rights laws.
- The ICJ mainly focuses on violations of treaties and resolving disputes between states.
- The ICJ adjudicates cases related to various international treaties concerning human rights, such as:
 - Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
 - Genocide Convention
 - War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity

3. Key Human Rights Institutions and Courts

- Besides the ICJ, several other international courts and organizations work to protect human rights, such as:
 - International Criminal Court (ICC): Hears cases of war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity committed by individuals.
 - European Court of Human Rights (ECHR): Hears human rights violation cases in European countries.
 - United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC): Investigates human rights violations and makes recommendations.

4. Some Significant Human Rights Cases Heard by the ICJ



- NOTES -

Human Rights and Protection System

- **Bosnia vs. Serbia (2007):** Case related to genocide.
- **Gambia vs. Myanmar (2019):** Case related to the genocide of Rohingya Muslims.
- **Ukraine vs. Russia (2022):** Case related to Russia's invasion and human rights violations.

The ICJ plays an important role in human rights protection, but its jurisdiction is mainly limited to disputes between states. The ICC and other human rights courts handle crimes against individuals. Nevertheless, the ICJ's rulings help strengthen international human rights laws and remind countries of their obligations.

Enforcement of Human Rights and Challenges

Human rights are enforced through various national and international institutions. However, there are several challenges in their effective implementation.

1. Enforcement of Human Rights Various institutions work at different levels to enforce human rights:

- At the International Level:

1. United Nations (UN):

- **UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC):** Monitors human rights violations in various countries and makes recommendations.
- **UN General Assembly (UNGA) and UN Security Council (UNSC)** can take action on human rights violations.
- **UN High Commissioner for Human Rights** works on the protection and promotion of human rights.

2. International Court of Justice (ICJ): Hears disputes related to human rights violations between states.

3. International Criminal Court (ICC): Punishes individuals for war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity.

4. Regional Human Rights Courts & Institutions:

- European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)
- Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR)
- African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

- **At the National Level:**

1. Constitution and Laws: Many countries have provisions in their constitutions for the protection of human rights.



2. **Judiciary:** National courts can hear human rights cases.
 3. **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):** These bodies investigate human rights violations and make recommendations to the government.
 4. **Media and Civil Society Organizations (NGOs):** Play a significant role in protecting and raising awareness about human rights.
2. **Challenges in the Enforcement of Human Rights Several barriers exist in effectively enforcing human rights:**
- **Political Challenges:**
 - Many governments attempt to conceal human rights violations.
 - Authoritarian regimes suppress human rights.
 - UN organizations sometimes fail to take effective action due to the misuse of veto power in the Security Council.
 - **Legal and Administrative Challenges:**
 - In many countries, the judiciary is not independent, affecting human rights cases.
 - There is no binding mechanism to enforce ICJ's rulings.
 - **Social and Economic Challenges:**
 - Discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, etc., still exists in many countries.
 - Poverty and illiteracy prevent people from being aware of their rights.
 - Issues like child labor, human trafficking, and gender-based violence hinder human rights enforcement.
 - **War and Terrorism:**
 - Human rights violations occur on a large scale during wars and terrorist activities.
 - Refugee crises and displacement issues arise.
 - **Challenges of the Digital Age:**
 - Cybercrimes, privacy violations, and internet censorship pose new threats to human rights.
 - Surveillance technologies are misused.
3. **Solutions and the Way Forward**
- **Legal Reforms:** Human rights laws should be strictly enforced.



Human Rights and Protection System

- **Strengthening the Role of the United Nations:** Measures should be taken to minimize the misuse of veto power.
- **Increased Participation of Civil Society and Media:** Reporting human rights violations and raising awareness should be encouraged.
- **Education and Awareness:** Citizens should be made aware of their rights.
- **Use of Technology:** Strict regulations should be established for digital human rights protection.

Human rights are enforced at multiple levels, but legal, political, and social barriers need to be addressed for effective implementation. National and international bodies must take a more active role to ensure that every individual enjoys their fundamental rights.

Unit - 12

3.8 Human Rights in the Indian Context

Indian Constitution and Human Rights

The Indian Constitution is considered the most detailed and progressive constitution in the world, with comprehensive provisions for the protection of human rights. It ensures human rights through Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and various constitutional and legal institutions.

1. Protection of Human Rights in the Indian Constitution

(a) Fundamental Rights and Human Rights

Part III (Articles 12-35) of the Indian Constitution specifies Fundamental Rights, which are equivalent to human rights. These rights are granted to all citizens without any discrimination.

Fundamental Right	Related Human Rights
Article 14 – Equality before the law	Right to Equality and Non-Discrimination
Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination based on religion, caste, sex, etc.	Right to Social Equality and Human Dignity
Article 16 – Equality of opportunity in public employment	Right to Employment and Livelihood
Article 17 – Abolition of Untouchability	Right to Social Equality and Dignity

Article 19 – Freedom of Speech and Expression	Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
Article 21 – Right to Life and Personal Liberty	Right to Life, Dignity, and Freedom
Article 21A – Right to Education	Right to Free Education for Children
Article 22 – Protection against arrest and detention	Right to Personal Freedom and Judicial Protection
Article 23-24 – Prohibition of human trafficking, child labor, and forced labor	Right to Labor and Protection from Exploitation
Article 25-28 – Freedom of Religion	Right to Religious Freedom
Article 32 and 226 – Right to move the Supreme Court and High Courts in case of violation of Fundamental Rights	Right to Constitutional Remedies

(b) Directive Principles of State Policy and Human Rights

Part IV (Articles 36-51) of the Constitution includes Directive Principles of State Policy, which guide the government towards the social and economic upliftment of citizens. These are necessary for the effective realization of human rights.

Article	Related Human Rights
Article 39 – Adequate means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work	Economic and Social Justice
Article 41 – Right to work, education, and public assistance	Right to Employment and Education
Article 42 – Maternity benefit and humane working conditions	Rights of Women and Workers
Article 45 – Free education for children up to 6 years of age	Children’s Rights
Article 46 – Protection of the rights of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and backward classes	Social Equality

(c) Constitutional Bodies and the Protection of Human Rights

1. **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** – Established in 1993, this body investigates human rights violations.





Human Rights and Protection System

2. **Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Commission** – Protects the rights of Dalits and Tribals.
3. **National Commission for Women (NCW)** – Protects the rights of women.
4. **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)** – Monitors child rights.

2. **Indian Constitution and International Human Rights Treaties**

India has signed several international human rights treaties, such as:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979

The influence of these international treaties can be seen in the Constitution, particularly in the broad interpretation of Article 21, which now includes aspects like health, environment, and quality of life.

3. **Challenges in the Protection of Human Rights**

Although the Indian Constitution has comprehensive provisions for the protection of human rights, there are several challenges in their effective implementation:

- **Casteism and Discrimination** – Social inequality and atrocities against Dalits.
1. **Gender Inequality** – Violence against women, dowry issues, and workplace discrimination.
 2. **Child Labor and Human Trafficking** – Exploitation of children due to poverty.
 3. **Minority Rights** – Violence and discrimination against religious and linguistic minorities.
 4. **Police Brutality and Custodial Deaths** – Human rights violations by the state machinery.
 5. **Naxalism and Terrorism** – Balancing security policies with human rights concerns.
 6. **Environmental Rights** – Violation of the rights of tribal and rural



communities due to industrialization and urbanization.

4. Reforms and Solutions for the Protection of Human Rights

- **Legal Strengthening** – Human rights laws should be made more effective.
- 1. **Judicial Independence** – Ensure swift resolution of cases in courts.
- 2. **Education and Awareness** – Raise awareness among citizens about their rights.
- 3. **Police Reforms** – Implement reforms to prevent custodial abuse and fake encounters.
- 4. **Civil Society and Media Participation** – Increase the role of media and social organizations in reporting and preventing human rights violations.
- 5. **Protection of Digital Rights** – Strengthen cyber laws to protect privacy and freedom of expression.

The Indian Constitution provides a strong foundation for the protection of human rights. Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and constitutional bodies ensure the protection of citizens’ rights. However, several social, economic, and political challenges need to be addressed for their effective implementation.

Fundamental Rights and Duties

The Indian Constitution grants Fundamental Rights to citizens, protecting their freedom, equality, and dignity. At the same time, it also imposes some Fundamental Duties on citizens, ensuring that they fulfill their responsibilities toward the nation and society.

1. Fundamental Rights

Part III (Articles 12-35) of the Indian Constitution is related to Fundamental Rights. These rights are protected by the judiciary, and if a citizen’s fundamental rights are violated, they can approach the Supreme Court or High Courts under Articles 32 and 226.

Fundamental Right	Article in Constitution	Key Features
Right to Equality	Articles 14-18	Equality before the law, prohibition of social discrimination, abolition of caste-based discrimination and titles.



Human Rights and Protection System

Right to Freedom	Articles 19-22	Protection of freedom of expression, movement, residence, profession, personal liberty, and life.
Right Against Exploitation	Articles 23-24	Prohibition of human trafficking, child labor, and forced labor.
Right to Freedom of Religion	Articles 25-28	Right to practice, propagate, and manage religious institutions.
Cultural and Educational Rights	Articles 29-30	Protection of the language, culture, and educational institutions of minorities.
Right to Constitutional Remedies	Article 32	A citizen can file a petition in the Supreme Court if their fundamental rights are violated.

- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called Article 32 the “soul” of the Constitution.**

2. Fundamental Duties

Originally, there was no mention of fundamental duties in the Indian Constitution, but in 1976, through the 42nd Amendment, Part IV-A (Article 51A) added 10 fundamental duties. Later, the 86th Amendment (2002) added one more duty.

Fundamental Duty (Article 51A)	Main Purpose
To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals.	Maintain national sovereignty.
To honor the ideals of the freedom struggle.	Promote patriotism and nationalism.
To defend the unity and integrity of India.	Ensure national security.
To be ready to sacrifice for the defense of the country.	Develop courage and sacrifice in citizens.
To respect the rich heritage of India’s culture.	Preserve cultural diversity.
To protect the environment, wildlife, and natural resources.	Promote sustainable development.
To develop scientific temper and humanism.	Eliminate superstition and extremism.
To safeguard public property and avoid violence.	Prevent misuse of national resources.



To strive for progress through individual and collective efforts.	Ensure social and economic development.
To provide education for children between the ages of 6-14 years by parents/guardians.	Ensure the constitutional right to education for children.

3. Balance Between Fundamental Rights and Duties

- Fundamental Rights provide freedom and protection to citizens, while Fundamental Duties make them responsible towards society and the nation.
- It is essential to maintain a balance between rights and duties to strengthen democracy.
- Example: While we have the right to freedom of expression (Article 19), it is also our duty to use it responsibly and not hurt anyone's sentiments.

The Indian Constitution has granted fundamental rights to citizens, providing them with freedom and dignity. Meanwhile, fundamental duties make them responsible towards their country and society. Maintaining the balance between rights and duties is essential for the success of democracy.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commissions (SHRC)

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commissions (SHRC) have been established in India for the protection and monitoring of human rights violations. These commissions were set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

1. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

(a) Establishment and Objective

The NHRC was established on 12th October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

- Its main objective is to protect, promote, and monitor human rights violations in India.

(b) Structure of NHRC

The NHRC consists of a Chairman and other members:



- NOTES -

Human Rights and Protection System

1. **Chairman:** The former Chief Justice of India or a former Supreme Court judge.
2. **Other members:**
 - A former judge of the Supreme Court.
 - A former Chief Justice of a High Court.
 - Two members who have knowledge and experience in the field of human rights.
3. Special representatives for minorities, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, women, and persons with disabilities.
4. The chairpersons of the National Commission for Women, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, and National Minority Commission.

(c) Functions and Powers of NHRC

- Investigating human rights violations.
- Making recommendations to the government and administration.
- Conducting research and awareness campaigns on human rights.
- Providing suggestions to the government on human rights policies.
- Coordinating with the United Nations and other international institutions.

(d) Limitations of NHRC

- NHRC does not have binding decision-making power – it can only make recommendations.
- NHRC has limited intervention in cases related to the armed forces.
- It cannot investigate cases older than one year.
- In some cases, the government ignores NHRC's recommendations.

2. State Human Rights Commission (SHRC)

(a) Establishment of SHRC

The SHRC is established in each state to monitor human rights violations at the state level.

It operates at the state level and, like NHRC, makes recommendations to the state government.

(b) Structure of SHRC

1. **Chairman:** A retired Chief Justice of the High Court.

2. Other members:

- A retired judge of the High Court or a District Court judge.
- An expert in human rights issues.

(c) Functions and Powers of SHRC

- Investigating human rights violations in the state.
- Providing policy recommendations to the state government.
- Collaborating with civil society and NGOs.
- Conducting human rights awareness campaigns.

(d) Limitations of SHRC

- SHRC does not have authority to investigate matters related to the armed forces.
- Its recommendations are not binding.
- The state governments often ignore SHRC's recommendations.

3. Differences Between NHRC and SHRC

Aspect	NHRC (National Human Rights Commission)	SHRC (State Human Rights Commission)
Area of Operation	Applies nationwide	Applies only within the respective state
Year of Establishment	1993	Established in states after 1993
Chairman	Former Chief Justice of India	Retired Chief Justice of the High Court
Action Against Armed Forces	Limited intervention	No authority over armed forces issues
Direct Power	Can make recommendations, but not binding	Can make recommendations to the state government

- NHRC and SHRC are crucial institutions for the protection of human rights in India.
- However, to make them more effective, their recommendations should be made binding, investigative powers should be enhanced, and government interference reduced.
- Citizens should also increase their awareness of their human rights



Human Rights and Protection System

and make proper use of these commissions.

Initiatives to Raise Awareness of Human Rights in Society

Awareness is the most important tool for the protection and promotion of human rights. When people are aware of their rights and duties, they can raise their voices against exploitation, discrimination, and injustice.

1. Need for Human Rights Awareness

- Human rights violations in society are seen in problems such as corruption, caste-based discrimination, child labor, women's oppression, police brutality, and economic inequality.
- If citizens are aware of their rights, they can fight legal and social battles against injustice.
- The United Nations and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) consider human rights awareness as the foundation of democracy and social justice.

2. Key Initiatives to Raise Human Rights Awareness

(a) Education and Awareness Campaigns

- Including human rights topics in schools and universities.
- Making human rights education compulsory in NCERT and UGC curricula.
- Providing information about human rights through seminars, workshops, and webinars.

(b) Use of Media and Social Media

- Running human rights awareness campaigns on TV, radio, and newspapers.
- Using social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram) for awareness campaigns.
- Creating documentaries and short films to spread the message to the general public.

(c) Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

- Organizations like Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, PUCL (People's Union for Civil Liberties), and CRY work towards human rights awareness.
- Organizing camps in remote areas to conduct education and awareness programs.
- Informing women, children, laborers, and minorities about their rights.

(d) Government and Commission Initiatives

- The NHRC and SHRC organize various workshops, helplines, and awareness programs.
- Special campaigns and events on Human Rights Day (December 10).
- Highlighting the status of human rights through regular reports and research.

(e) Legal Aid and Advisory Centers

- Providing pro bono (free) legal assistance.
- Establishing human rights helpline numbers and complaint portals.
- Judicial activism for quick decisions in cases of human rights violations.

3. Challenges and Solutions

Challenges	Solutions
Lack of awareness in rural and backward areas.	Conduct campaigns in local languages and organize training programs at the village level.
Lack of coordination between government and non-governmental efforts.	Strengthen partnerships between NHRC, SHRC, and NGOs.
Limited access to digital media.	Provide information via mobile phones and community radio.
Fear in reporting human rights violations.	Develop a safe and confidential complaint system.

- Human rights awareness is the foundation of democracy, equality, and justice.
- The government, media, educational institutions, and civil society can collectively raise awareness.
- Every citizen needs to be aware of their rights and duties and speak out against injustice.
- “Aware citizens, empowered society!”

3.9 Comprehensive Questions

1. What is the definition of human rights?
2. What are the key features of human rights?



- NOTES -

3. How did the concept of human rights develop?
4. What was the state of human rights in ancient and medieval societies?
5. How did the French and American Revolutions impact human rights?
6. When and how did the modern human rights movement begin?
7. What are the key principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?
8. What are the major international treaties for the protection of human rights?
9. What provisions for the protection of human rights are made in the Indian Constitution?
10. What are the key features of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993?
11. What are the major human rights violations in India, and what efforts are being made to address them?

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Module - 4

Human Rights and Social Work

Human Rights and Social Work

Contents

Unit - 13	Concept of Human Rights and Social Work
	Code of Ethics in Social Work and Protection of Human Rights
Unit - 14	Human Rights Perspective in Social Work Practice, Ethnically Sensitive Practice
Unit - 15	Feminist Practice
Unit - 16	Social Work with Diverse Groups
	Conclusion
	Comprehensive questions
	Reference

Unit - 13

4.1 Concept of Human Rights and Social Work

Human rights and social work are deeply interconnected. The primary goal of social work is to establish equality, justice, and dignity, which aligns with the fundamental principles of human rights. Social workers work with individuals and groups whose human rights are violated, such as the poor, marginalized communities, women, children, the elderly, the disabled, and minority groups.

1. Relationship Between Human Rights and Social Work

Human rights and social work are closely linked. The main aim of social work is to protect and empower the rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups. At the same time, human rights provide each individual with the right to live with equality, freedom, and dignity. Social workers work at various levels to ensure these rights, including social justice, law, policy development, and community development.

(1) Concept of Human Rights

Human rights are fundamental rights that every individual is entitled to simply by being human. These rights are essential to ensuring dignity, freedom, equality, and justice. Human rights are basic rights granted to every person at birth. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948) ensures rights like the right to life, the right to education, the right to freedom, gender equality, etc. The constitution and international treaties



provide guidelines to protect these rights.

(2) Purpose of Social Work and Protection of Human Rights

Social work is a professional and humanitarian service whose primary goal is to promote social justice, equality, and human dignity. It specifically works to assist marginalized, exploited, and needy communities. Social work and human rights are deeply interconnected because the core objective of social work is to protect the rights that every individual is entitled to by virtue of being human.

- Social work aims to establish social justice and equality.
- Social workers work with groups who suffer from discrimination, poverty, violence, or injustice.
- Various fields of social work, such as mental health, child welfare, disaster management, gender justice, and rehabilitation, are linked to the protection of human rights.

2. Human Rights-Based Approach in Social Work

A human rights-based approach in social work means viewing every individual with the rights to dignity, freedom, and equality. This approach focuses on raising awareness and empowering marginalized, vulnerable, and underserved groups regarding their rights.

Under this approach, social work is based on the following principles:

- 1. Universality and Equality** – All individuals are entitled to the same rights, regardless of their social, economic, or cultural status.
- 2. Participation and Empowerment** – Marginalized communities are included in solving their issues to become self-reliant.
- 3. Accountability and Transparency** – Governments and social welfare organizations must ensure proper efforts to protect and promote human rights.
- 4. Non-Discrimination and Inclusion** – Any form of discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, disability, etc., is unacceptable.
- 5. Social Justice and Protection** – It is necessary to implement policies and laws to protect the rights of marginalized groups.

A human rights-based approach in social work emphasizes the protection of the rights of women, children, the disabled, the elderly, the poor, and minorities. This approach plays a significant role in promoting inclusivity, equality, and dignity in society.

(1) What is Human Rights-Based Social Work?



Human Rights and Social Work

Human rights-based social work is an approach focused on the protection and promotion of human rights to ensure equality, justice, and dignity in society.

Key Features:

6. **Equality and Non-Discrimination** – Everyone should receive equal rights without discrimination.
7. **Empowerment and Participation** – Empowering communities and involving them in solving their problems.
8. **Accountability and Transparency** – Governments and institutions should be accountable for protecting human rights.
9. **Social Justice and Dignity** – Ensuring justice for marginalized groups and protecting their dignity.

Key Areas:

- **Child Rights Protection** – Ensuring education, health, and security for children.
- **Women Empowerment** – Protecting women's rights and increasing self-reliance.
- **Rights of Disabled Individuals** – Providing equal opportunities and employment.
- **Support for Minorities and Indigenous Communities** – Protecting constitutional rights.
- **Refugees and Migrants' Rights** – Ensuring rehabilitation and justice.

It includes concepts such as Empowerment, Equality, and Freedom.

(2) Key Principles of Human Rights and Social Work

15. Equality and Non-Discrimination

Both social work and human rights are based on the principle that all humans are born with equal rights. Discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, class, language, or any other factor is unacceptable.

16. Human Dignity and Respect

Maintaining the dignity and self-respect of each individual is the core objective of social work. This ensures that no individual suffers from humiliation, exploitation, or injustice.

17. Social Justice

Establishing a just society by eliminating social inequalities is a key principle of social work. It focuses on ensuring that marginalized groups



receive rights and resources.

18. Participation and Empowerment

Social work involves communities and individuals in their development and problem-solving processes. This approach encourages self-reliance.

19. Accountability and Transparency

Governments, institutions, and society must be responsible for ensuring the protection and promotion of human rights. Transparency in policy-making and implementation is necessary.

20. Freedom and Right to Self-Determination

Every individual should have the freedom to make decisions related to their life. Social work ensures that no individual is forced or pressured into making decisions.

21. Compassion and Empathy

Service in social work requires a sense of compassion and empathy, helping individuals to solve their problems with care.

22. Protection and Promotion of Human Rights

Social work is connected to the protection and promotion of human rights, helping ensure civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights.

Social work and human rights complement each other. These principles help establish justice, equality, and dignity in society.

3. Role of Human Rights in Different Fields of Social Work

The primary goal of social work is to establish equality, justice, and dignity in society, which aligns with the core principles of human rights. Human rights play a significant role in various fields of social work because it helps raise awareness about individuals' and communities' rights and actively works to protect these rights.

- **Child Protection and Education**

Protecting children from issues like child labor, child trafficking, physical abuse, and child marriage is an important area of social work. It ensures that every child has the right to education, health, safety, and a dignified life.

1. Women Empowerment and Rights

Social work protects women's rights, including equal pay, education, healthcare, workplace security, and protection from domestic violence. It helps empower women by promoting gender equality.



2. Social Justice and Dalit Rights

Protecting the rights of marginalized communities like Dalits, indigenous groups, and backward classes is a key aspect of social work. It helps fight caste-based discrimination, social exclusion, and economic inequality.

3. Rights of Disabled Individuals

Social work ensures that disabled individuals have access to education, employment, healthcare, and public spaces. It protects their right to a dignified and independent life.

4. Mental Health and Rehabilitation

By raising awareness about mental health issues, social work provides proper counseling, medical care, and social rehabilitation to individuals. It protects their rights and helps them gain a respectable place in society.

5. Labor Rights and Livelihood Security

Protecting workers' rights, ensuring minimum wages, safe working conditions, and combating labor exploitation and bonded labor are important areas of social work. It helps in the effective implementation of laws and policies to bring justice to workers.

6. Refugee and Displaced Communities' Rights

Social work focuses on the rehabilitation and security of people displaced due to war, natural disasters, and political conflicts. It ensures their basic human rights like housing, food, healthcare, and legal protection.

7. Rights and Care of the Elderly

Social work protects the rights of the elderly, including social security, healthcare, care, and the right to live with dignity. It helps them through old age homes, pension schemes, and mental health services.

8. Environmental Rights and Sustainable Development

Clean water, air, and a healthy environment are the rights of every individual. Social work promotes environmental justice and works on issues like climate change, pollution, and the conservation of natural resources.

Human rights play a vital role in various fields of social work. It not only raises awareness among marginalized and exploited groups about their rights but also actively works to protect and promote these rights. Social work and human rights are deeply interconnected in ensuring justice, equality, and dignity in society.

(1) Child Protection and Human Rights

Child protection refers to preventing children from exploitation, vio-



lence, trafficking, child labor, child marriage, and other forms of abuse. Ensuring that every child has access to education, health, safety, and development opportunities is a crucial aspect of human rights. For example:

- Working against child labor, child trafficking, and child exploitation.
- Ensuring the rights to education, health, and nutrition.
- Implementation of child protection laws and policies.

(2) Women's Rights and Social Work

Women's rights are the fundamental human rights that grant women social, economic, political, and legal equality. Social work focuses on empowering women, protecting their rights, and ensuring gender equality. For example:

- Working against domestic violence, dowry practices, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation.
- Implementing women's empowerment programs.
- Empowering women through self-help groups (SHGs).
- Raising awareness among women about their rights.
- Assisting in the effective implementation of government schemes and laws.

Women's rights and social work are interconnected, as social work plays a vital role in empowering women, protecting their rights, and promoting gender equality.

(3) Social Work with Other Vulnerable Groups

Other vulnerable groups include social communities that are marginalized due to social, economic, political, or physical reasons, such as people with disabilities, the elderly, tribals, minorities, refugees, and the LGBTQ+ community. Social work focuses on the empowerment of these groups, protecting their rights, and ensuring their inclusion.

- **Rights of persons with disabilities:** Inclusive education, employment opportunities, and protection from discrimination.
- **Tribal and minority communities:** Cultural identity, land rights, and participation in development plans.
- **LGBTQ+ community:** Gender equality, social acceptance, and legal rights.



Human Rights and Social Work

4.2 Code of Ethics in Social Work and Protection of Human Rights

The Code of Ethics in social work provides a set of ethical principles and values that guide social workers in protecting human rights and promoting social justice. It works towards ensuring equality, dignity, and freedom in society.

Key Principles:

- **Human Dignity and Respect** – Human dignity means that every individual is entitled to respect, freedom, and equality from birth. Any form of discrimination, exploitation, or inhuman treatment is against human dignity.

Importance:

- Maintaining the self-respect and dignity of every individual.
- Protecting against exploitation, discrimination, and injustice.
- Ensuring equality on social, economic, and political levels.
- Giving individuals the freedom to express their thoughts and make decisions.
- **Social Justice** – Social justice means providing equal rights, opportunities, and resources to all individuals in society without discrimination. It is the process of eliminating discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, class, economic status, or any other basis and ensuring equality.

Importance:

- Providing equal opportunities and resources to all citizens.
- Eliminating social inequality, discrimination, and injustice.
- Empowering marginalized and vulnerable groups.
- Promoting equality, dignity, and freedom in society.
- **Freedom and Self-Determination** – Freedom and self-determination mean that every individual has the right to make decisions related to their life, without external pressure or barriers. This is a crucial aspect of human rights that ensures the dignity and autonomy of individuals.

Importance:

- Every individual should have the freedom to express their thoughts, opinions, and actions.
- Individuals should have the opportunity to improve their social, economic, and political conditions.



- Preventing coercion, oppression, and exploitation.
- Individuals and communities should be able to choose their path of development.

- **Confidentiality and Transparency –**

Confidentiality means keeping an individual's private information secure and not sharing it without their consent.

Transparency means maintaining clarity and honesty in actions, policies, and decisions so that the trust of stakeholders is maintained.

Importance:

- Ensuring the privacy and respect of individuals' personal information.
- Maintaining honesty and accountability in service and decision-making processes.
- Preventing corruption, discrimination, and misinformation.
- Strengthening trust between service recipients and social workers.

- **Accountability and Professionalism –**

Accountability means that social workers are responsible for their actions, decisions, and policies, and they must fulfill their duties towards service recipients, communities, and institutions with integrity.

Professionalism means adhering to ethics, impartiality, transparency, and high standards in social work to serve society effectively and reliably.

Importance:

- Ensuring the credibility and integrity of social workers.
- Protecting the rights of service recipients and fulfilling their needs.
- Following ethical standards in social work.
- Maintaining trust in society through transparency and accountability.

- **Empowerment and Participation –**

Empowerment means enabling individuals and communities to participate in decisions, resources, and processes, so they can become self-sufficient and empowered.

Participation means actively involving every individual in decision-making and development processes, ensuring their needs and interests are respected.

Importance:

- Enabling individuals and communities to become self-sufficient and



- NOTES -

Human Rights and Social Work

confident.

- Ensuring equality, justice, and protection of rights in society.
- Achieving more effective and sustainable solutions by involving everyone in decision-making.
- Promoting social inclusion and community development.
- Role in the Protection of Human Rights

The protection of human rights means safeguarding every individual's freedom, dignity, and equality, so they can live a secure and respectful life without discrimination and injustice. Social work plays an active role in this process, as its goal is to bring justice to marginalized, deprived, and exploited communities and ensure social equality.

- **Assistance to Exploited and Vulnerable Groups**

Assisting exploited and vulnerable groups means providing support and resources to individuals and communities that are socially, economically, or politically deprived and oppressed. These include women, children, Dalits, tribals, persons with disabilities, the elderly, minorities, and the poor. Social work plays a significant role in protecting the rights of these groups and making them self-reliant.

- **Role of Social Work**

- **Education and Awareness** – Providing information about fundamental rights and government schemes to marginalized groups. Making them self-reliant through education and skill development.
- **Economic Empowerment** – Providing economic independence through self-employment, loan schemes, and self-help groups. Conducting training programs for women and unemployed youth.
- **Legal Assistance and Protection** – Providing legal assistance to victims of domestic violence, caste discrimination, child labor, and human trafficking. Helping them obtain justice through government and non-government organizations.
- **Social Rehabilitation and Re-establishment** – Establishing rehabilitation centers for the homeless, disabled, and violence victims. Providing mental health services and counseling.
- **Providing Health and Basic Facilities** – Providing healthcare services, clean water, and nutritional support to vulnerable groups. Running special assistance programs for the disabled and elderly.
- **Promoting Political and Social Participation** – Encouraging marginalized groups to participate in panchayats, local bodies, and govern-



ment schemes. Contributing to policy-making to protect their rights and interests.

- Assistance to exploited and vulnerable groups is essential for maintaining equality, justice, and dignity in society. Social work helps these groups overcome their problems, become self-reliant, and provides a strong platform for protecting their rights.

- **Advocacy for Legal and Policy Reforms**

Advocacy for legal and policy reforms means demanding changes in ineffective laws and policies to eliminate injustice, discrimination, and inequality in society. Social work plays a crucial role in this process, as its goal is to protect the rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups and bring them justice.

- **Role of Social Work**

- **Protection of Human Rights** – Demanding effective laws to end social injustice, discrimination, and oppression in society. Advocating for policy reforms to protect the rights of Dalits, tribals, women, persons with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and other marginalized groups.
- **Initiating Reforms in Government Policies** – Demanding changes in government policies related to education, health, employment, and social security. Expanding welfare schemes to benefit marginalized groups.
- **Legal Assistance and Access to Justice** – Providing legal assistance to vulnerable groups and advocating for their rights in courts. Working to eliminate discriminatory laws and implement inclusive policies.
- **Civil Society and Social Movements** – Participating in policy-making through social organizations, NGOs, and civil groups. Demanding legal reforms through protests, rallies, and public awareness campaigns.
- **Communication with Government and Administration** – Making policy-makers, legislators, and government institutions aware of the problems prevalent in society. Pressuring the government to implement public welfare laws.
- **Moral and Practical Change** – Raising legal awareness in society so people can understand their rights and duties. Conducting research and presenting data-driven suggestions for the need for new and effective laws.
- Social work, through advocacy for legal and policy reforms, works towards social justice and equality. It not only helps marginalized groups



Human Rights and Social Work

obtain justice but also plays a vital role in creating a more just and inclusive society.

- **Social Awareness Campaigns**

A social awareness campaign means spreading awareness about societal issues, rights, duties, and social concerns. The goal is to bring about social change, eliminate discrimination and social evils, and make citizens aware of their rights.

- **Role of Social Work**

- **Raising Awareness on Important Social Issues** – Raising awareness about gender equality, children’s rights, women’s empowerment, caste discrimination, education, health, environmental protection, etc. Running campaigns to end social evils like child marriage, dowry, domestic violence, child labor, and human trafficking.

- **Education and Information Dissemination** – Providing information about government schemes, human rights, and legal rights. Spreading awareness through digital and traditional media (social media, street plays, seminars, posters, radio, TV).

- **Promoting Public Participation** – Organizing community meetings and workshops to raise awareness among all sections of society. Ensuring active participation of youth, women, and vulnerable groups.

- **Health and Hygiene Campaigns** – Running awareness campaigns on vaccination, malnutrition, sanitation, HIV/AIDS, and mental health. Organizing health camps in rural and urban areas.

- **Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development** – Promoting water conservation, tree plantation, plastic-free society, waste management, and sustainable development. Raising awareness about climate change and environmental issues.

- Social awareness campaigns are a powerful tool to bring about positive change in society. Social work, through these campaigns, raises awareness among citizens, works to eliminate social evils, and sensitizes people about their rights and duties.

Unit - 14

4.3 Human Rights Perspective in Social Work Practice, Ethnically Sensitive Practice

The human rights perspective in social work practice means ensuring the dignity, equality, and freedom of every individual. The goal is to work



towards securing the rights of marginalized, exploited, and vulnerable communities. Social work is a process that promotes the protection of human rights, social justice, and equal opportunities.

- **Role of Human Rights Perspective in Social Work**
- **Protection of Human Dignity and Respect** – Human dignity and respect mean that every individual has the right to live with equality, freedom, and respect. This concept is the foundation of human rights, which ensures equal opportunities and justice for every individual without discrimination.

Importance:

- Ensuring every individual's right to self-respect and self-determination.
- Ending social discrimination, oppression, and injustice.
- Ensuring the availability of equal opportunities and resources for all.
- Promoting tolerance, compassion, and justice in society.
- **Promoting Social Justice** – Ending discrimination based on caste, gender, religion, language, economic status, etc. Providing awareness and support to bring marginalized groups into the mainstream.
- **Spreading Awareness of Rights** – Providing information about human rights, legal rights, and government schemes. Raising awareness among citizens about policies related to education, health, employment, and social security.
- **Advocating for Policy Reforms** – Demanding laws and policies that protect human rights. Presenting the problems faced by marginalized groups to the government and administration.
- **Empowerment and Participation** – Making marginalized groups self-reliant through self-help groups and community organizations. Promoting political and social participation so people can fight for their rights themselves.
- **Assisting Exploited and Victimized Individuals** – Providing assistance to people who are victims of domestic violence, child labor, human trafficking, caste discrimination, and other social evils. Offering legal assistance and rehabilitation services.
- **Coordination with Institutions and Organizations** – Collaborating with government agencies, NGOs, and international organizations to protect human rights. Working to bring improvements in public policy, education, health, and employment sectors.



- NOTES -

Human Rights and Social Work

- The human rights perspective in social work practice is a crucial foundation that protects social justice, equality, and dignity. It not only helps marginalized groups but also empowers them and works towards creating positive social change.

Culturally Sensitive Practice

Culturally sensitive practice refers to social work that respects the identity, traditions, and values of various ethnic and cultural groups. The goal is to eliminate caste-based discrimination, promote social harmony, and provide services that cater to the specific needs of each community.

Characteristics of Culturally Sensitive Social Work

1. Respect for Cultural Diversity

- Understanding and respecting the traditions, languages, and beliefs of different ethnic groups.
- Providing equal opportunities to all communities without discrimination.

2. Work Against Caste Discrimination and Inequality

- Developing policies and programs to eliminate caste-based discrimination, untouchability, and social injustice.
- Efforts to bring marginalized communities (Dalits, Adivasis, backward classes) into the mainstream of society.

3. Empowerment and Social Justice

- Providing education, health, employment, and legal aid to marginalized ethnic communities.
- Working to promote caste violence, Dalit rights, and social equality.

4. Policy Reforms and Legal Assistance

- Collaborating to effectively implement laws like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.
- Assisting ethnic groups in securing their rights through government schemes and reservation policies.

5. Promoting Dialogue and Participation

- Fostering communication between ethnic groups to promote social harmony.
- Collaborating with local communities to implement culturally sensitive policies and programs.

Importance of Culturally Sensitive Practice in Social Work

- Establishing an inclusive society by eliminating caste-based discrimination.
- Empowering marginalized communities and promoting social equality.
- Understanding the issues faced by different ethnic groups and developing effective solutions for them.

Culturally sensitive practice is an essential aspect of social work that promotes social justice, equality, and empowerment while respecting cultural diversity. It helps in fostering social harmony and eliminating caste-based discrimination in society.

Unit - 15

4.4 Feminist Practice

Feminist practice refers to the application of feminist principles in practice. It involves implementing feminist ideas on social, political, economic, and cultural levels. It encompasses both study and implementation.

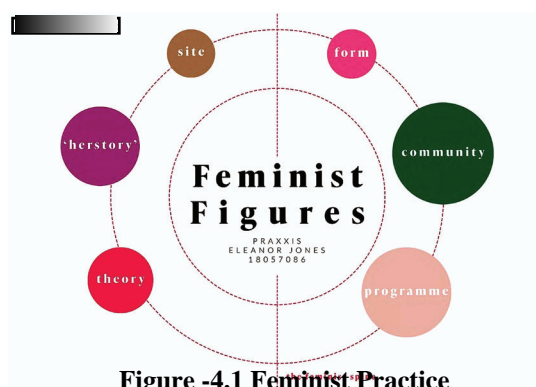


Figure -4.1 Feminist Practice

Key Areas of Feminist Practice

1. Feminist Practice in Education

- Including gender sensitivity in the curriculum.
- Creating and implementing policies that promote girls' education.
- Raising awareness about gender equality among teachers and students.

2. Feminist Practice in Economy and Labor

- Ensuring equal pay for equal work.
- Implementing policies to protect women's rights in the workplace.
- Promoting women entrepreneurship and self-help groups (SHGs).

3. Feminist Practice in Politics and Policy Making



- NOTES -

Human Rights and Social Work

- Increasing women's representation and reservation (e.g., 33% reservation in Panchayati Raj).
- Implementing women-centered schemes (e.g., Ujjwala Yojana, Sukanaya Samriddhi Yojana).
- Creating and effectively implementing gender-sensitive laws.

4. Feminist Practice in Social and Cultural Areas

- Running campaigns to break gender discrimination and stereotypes.
- Taking legal and social measures against practices like domestic violence, dowry, and child marriage.
- Promoting empowering representations of women in media, film, and literature.

5. Feminist Practice in Health and Safety

- Ensuring better access to health services for women.
- Raising awareness about menstrual hygiene, maternity care, and reproductive rights.
- Implementing safety measures for women in workplaces, schools, and public spaces.

Impact of Feminist Practice

- Increased women's education and economic independence.
- Promotion of gender equality in society.
- Strengthened political participation and decision-making capacity of women.
- Reduction in violence and exploitation of women in domestic and workplace settings.

Unit - 16

4.5 Social Work with Diverse Groups

Culturally sensitive practice is a crucial aspect of social work that respects ethnic diversity while promoting social justice, equality, and empowerment. It helps establish harmony in society and eliminates caste-based discrimination.

Potential Questions Related to Human Rights and Social Work

1. Code of Ethics in Social Work and Protection of Human Rights

- What is the code of ethics in social work, and how does it assist in the



protection of human rights?

- What are the key principles of social work for the protection of human rights?
- What is the relationship between ethics, professionalism, and human rights in social work?
- What should be the role of social workers in preventing human rights violations?
- Does the code of ethics in social work ensure equal treatment for all social classes?

2. Human Rights Perspective in Social Work Practice

- What does the human rights perspective in social work mean?
- Why is a human rights-based approach necessary in social work?
- What role do social workers play in the protection of human rights?
- In which areas of social work is the human rights-based approach particularly applied?
- Should special policies be created in social work for the protection of human rights?

3. Culturally Sensitive Practice

- What is meant by culturally sensitive social work?
- Why is cultural sensitivity important in social work?
- What role can social workers play in eliminating caste-based discrimination?
- What measures can be adopted to promote ethnic equality in society?
- Can strategies in social work be developed by considering ethnic diversity?

4. Feminist Practice

- What does feminist social work mean?
- What is the role of feminist social work in promoting women's rights?
- How can social work contribute to preventing gender-based discrimination against women?
- Is feminist social work limited only to women, or is it a part of broader social reform?
- What approaches can be adopted in social work for gender equality?



5. Social Work with Diverse Groups

- What is the importance of diversity and inclusion in social work?
- Which diverse groups does social work engage with?
- What are the specific principles of social work with LGBTQ+ communities, people with disabilities, and elderly individuals?
- How should social work be conducted with people from different social, cultural, and religious backgrounds?
- Can sensitivity towards diverse groups in social work promote equality in society?

4.6 Comprehensive Questions

1. Code of Ethics of Social Work and Protection of Human Rights

- What is the Code of Ethics of Social Work, and how does it help in the protection of human rights?
- What are the key principles of social work for the protection of human rights?
- What is the relationship between ethics, professionalism, and human rights in social work?
- What should be the role of social workers in preventing human rights violations?
- Does the Code of Ethics of Social Work ensure equal treatment for all sections of society?

2. Human Rights Perspective in Social Work Practice

- What does the human rights perspective mean in social work?
- Why is a human rights-based approach necessary in social work?
- What is the role of social workers in the protection of human rights?
- In which areas of social work is a human rights-based approach particularly applied?



- Should specific policies be developed in social work for the protection of human rights?

3. Culturally Sensitive Practice

- What is meant by culturally sensitive social work?
- Why is cultural sensitivity important in social work?
- What role can social workers play in eliminating racial discrimination?
- What measures can be taken to promote racial equality in society?
- Can strategies for social work be designed keeping in mind ethnic diversity?

4. Feminist Practice

- What is meant by feminist social work?
- What is the role of feminist social work in promoting women's rights?
- How can social work contribute to preventing discrimination against women?
- Is feminist social work limited only to women, or is it part of broader social reform?
- What approaches can be adopted in social work for gender equality?

5. Social Work with Diverse Groups

- What is the importance of diversity and inclusion in social work?
- What are the different groups that social work engages with?
- What are the specific principles of social work with the LGBTQ+ community, persons with disabilities, and the elderly?
- How should social work be carried out with people from different social, cultural, and religious backgrounds?



- Can sensitivity towards diverse groups in social work promote equality in society?

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