

HUMAN RIGHTS AND VIOLATIONS IN INDIAN CONTEXT - AN SURVEY APPROACH TO IDENTIFY GROUNDED REALITY

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Abstract

*After independence, 'the constitution of India' adopted majority of its' clauses and articles from the constitutions of other countries which are believed to be the biggest protectors of human rights. 'The Constitution of India' has endorsed the people with 'fundamental rights', which includes 'freedom of religion', 'freedom of speech', 'freedom of movement within the country', 'right to equality' and others which make people feel an ownership in the country. These rights are approved under 'Part III (Articles 12-35)' of the 'Constitution of India'. The country has a segregation of executive and judiciary system to protect the people's 'fundamental rights'. Independent judiciaries and other bodies were established to look into the issues of 'human rights'. But the country's large area, dense population, poverty, illiteracy and its different culture and traditions has made the issues more and more complicated in our society over the period of time. Almost every day there are scary cases of violence, genocides, horrible tortures, child abuse cases, bonded labour cases, racism, regionalism, domestic violence's, harassments in routine life and several other human rights violations happening in the country. The Human Rights Act, 1997 are in existence in our country but it is fruitless. Violations of even fundamental rights of the people have become everyday affairs and the 'law- enforcement' bodies have failed to implement the rules of laws. **Purpose:** The present paper highlights violations and breaches of human rights of the people in public, domestic and official environment. A study has been made specially on those cases and instances of human right violations which are happening in our everyday life and it has become so common that it doesn't even make an issue in our society. An attempt has been made to identify the problems and provide suggestions to minimize the cases of such violations. **Methodology:** A survey method is used to conduct this study. A random and convenient sampling was used for this survey. **Findings:** In survey findings, It is clear that there are many issues of domestic violence's, discriminations at work place and issues in our society, which are happening in our routine life but rarely being raised as an issue on any platform. Those issues are highlighted here to bring in the notice of policy makers and concerned authorities so that the gravity of these issues can be taken cared and it could become a concern for the society.*

Keywords: Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, Religious violence, Caste Related Issues, Inequality, Social Injustice, NHRC

Introduction

Cases of human rights violations have become common things. Every day, incidents of human Rights violations are being coming into light. In general 'the right to life, liberty, equality, the honour and respectability' of an individual, irrespective of caste, creed, sex or status are taken as the rights of a human being. But it has become a great challenge to protect the 'rights of people' in our country. The news of murder, rape, child abuse, violence, torture, starvation, dowry, custodial deaths and sexual harassment has become routine affairs in our society.

‘The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)’ established in the year 1993, is able to register only those violations of Human Rights which were highlighted on national level. NHRC only is not responsible for it; our society also has the same amount of liabilities.

The Former Chairperson of the NHRC, **Justice Anand**¹ stressed that it was the responsibility of a State to guarantee their people for the ‘right to food, education and enjoyment’ of the highest possible quality and ensure a healthy life to all. These are the basic ‘fundamental rights’ of the citizen and it should be protected and respected by the State, said Justice Anand” during the Workshop on “Economic, Social and Cultural Rights” organized jointly by the NHRC and IIPA, New Delhi

The NHRC put their best effort to control the ‘Human Right violations’ in the country in a broad-spectrum manner. In an effort to improve the situation the NHRC issued many advisories to States and UTs of India in April 2000 in order to keep the jails and lock-ups in hygienic condition, to make video films of the post-mortems of all custodial deaths, to give Rs. 5000 per month as maintenance allowances to widows and divorcee in lock ups. NHRC took up the matters of violations of children rights, rape cases, and death and detention without trials also, **NHRC, 2018**². The soul of NHRC acts are lies in fundamental rights of citizens of our Constitution. Fundamental rights has given six rights to the people, which are ‘right to equality’, ‘right to freedom’, ‘right against exploitation’, ‘right to freedom of religion’, ‘cultural and educational rights’, and ‘right to constitutional remedies’ **The Constitution of India**³ But still the incidences of Human Right violations in our country are above the average. “**NCAT**⁴ Report 2020 reported total 1,569 custodial deaths in the country which includes more than 18 deaths due to torture, 51 deaths due unavailability of proper medical treatments and 34 suicides in Jails. **The Hindu (2020)**⁵, 1606 deaths in Judicial custody and 125 deaths in police custody were reported in Annual Report on torture 2019. Between 2000- 2017, a total 1782 cases were registered as fake encounters in the country, **NHRC**⁶

A study on **Social Problems**⁷ published by Utkal University, Bhubaneswar about the main causes of all type of violence’s are *Illiteracy, Poverty, Caste ism, Terrorism, Untouchabilities, Overpopulation, Corruption, Child Marriage, Child Labour, Gender Inequality, Starvation, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace, Dowry, Domestic Violence against Women, Sexual Violence against Women, Child Sexual Abuse, Communalism, Religious Violence, Marital Rape, Child Trafficking, Bonded Labour.*

In this paper, a survey is conducted to discuss about the cases of those kind of Human Right Violations in our society which are very common in our life and we never consider them as an issue of human right violations. The traffic rules violations and street hooliganism are very common on roads in our society, which cause danger to others. Similarly biased and discriminated decisions at work place, mental exploitation and domestic abuses at home and people’s narrow attitude at work places, home and in society which all we are suffering in our day to day life. In study we find it clearly that level of awareness about the fundamental rights among the people is very less due to low efficacy of Human Right act, Police & Judiciary and political will. Such things create problems and injustice in human lives. These should be taken care by our policy makers and protectors of Human rights.

Statement of Problem

Cases of Human Right Violation are now a day has become a routine phenomenon in our society. But some selective major issues of Human Right Violations are only being raised and registered with **NHRC**⁸, mainly some major issues or violations as follows;

Custodial Torture and deaths of persons in Police Stations and Prisons, Rape Cases by Armed Forces and the Police, Slaves and bonded labourers, Unlawful Killings, Honour Killings, Fake encounters, Use and abuse of excessive Powers, Police Conflict Child Labour, Common Violence and discrimination against Women and Children, Sexual Violence against Women and Children, Violence against LGBT, Problems faced by SC and ST, Religious Minorities, Persons with Disabilities, Abortion, Pre-natal Sex determination, Unlawful Arrest and Incarceration etc.

But apart from above we face lot of violations of human rights in our daily life in all fronts, whether it is civic, political, cultural, social or religious system. There have never been raised as an issue of Human Right Violations in our society.

- a. Mental pressure and stress people bear at workplace.
- b. Mental torture and double standard behaviour people face at home.
- c. People face troubles due to people's behaviour and attitude, corruptions in society.
- d. Non performance of duties by the Police and other Govt. Dept.

Similarly so many problems which we face in our day to day life but these issues are never being raised as violations of Human Rights. This shows that we are not fully aware and serious about our fundamental rights and we have become habitual to take these problems as granted.

Research Questions

The research paper is an effort to find out ppeople's perceptions and views on following questions.

- Level of Knowledge and awareness among the people about human rights?
- People's views and attitude on violations of their rights?
- Trust of common people in our Judiciary and Police system?
- Loopholes in human right acts and its misuse?
- Efficacy level of Human Right act?
- Efficacy level of political environment in our country?

Objectives

The main objective of this study is to investigate awareness among people about their rights under the various aspects of life--security, religion, expression, education, social justice etc

Literature Review

(Domestic Violence)

'NCRB 2019 report' states a total of 4.05 lakh cases of crime have been reported, out of which almost 30.9% cases are registered under crimes against women. It shows that the cases of domestic violence have been deeply rooted in our country. But on the other hand reports on crime against male in domestic violence are missing. **Seth, 2021**⁹ and only 30.9% of the total cases are reported, rests preferred to avoid or ignore it or kept silent

In 2015-16, NFHS survey-4 was conducted and it was reported that 33% of married women of the age group of 15-49 faced mental, sexual and physical violence's by their respective husbands. Out of 33% only in 14% cases, help was sought. **NAG, 2021**¹⁰ Here it is surprising that out of 33% only 14% cases were reported in case of women only. No cases against males. On other hand in America and Europe such incidences are lesser and awareness is very high among the women. '27% of women aged 15-49 years who have been in a relationship; report that they have been subjected to some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner.' **WHO, 2021**¹¹

"Studies show that only a minuscule proportion of incidents of violence are reported to the police. NCRB, 2019 reported a total of 4, 05,861 cases of offence against women in 2019, which is 7.3 per cent greater than the cases reported in 2018. In 2019 out of the total numbers of crime against women, 30.9 per cent cases were under the 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives', 21.8 per cent cases were registered under 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty', 17.9% of 'Kidnapping & Abduction of Women' and 7.9 percent of 'Rape' cases, **NAG 2021**¹²

It has become a mindset of the people in our society that in cases of domestic violence's, women always remain victims. But on the contrary, a study shows 52.4% of men are the sufferer of domestic violence's. 51.5% males out of 1000 faced violence at least once in their lifetime at the hands of their wives and spouses and 10.5% in the last 12 months. Most common violence's faced by the 51.6% males were emotional and 6% males were faced physical violence. **Singh and Nadda 2019**¹³

At present it has become very often to abuse or misuse the laws or acts by the women with the temptation to teach a lesson to their male relatives. Many such cases are coming into light on a regular basis. Justice S. Vaidyanathan found notable flaws and loopholes in the laws and acts made for the protection of human rights. **Imranullah 2015**¹⁴

(Violations at workplace)

A survey conducted by JobBuzz, states that at workplace, age-based biases have been faced by about 33 % of Indian employees whereas 17% faced biases due to their physical appearance and 15% employees faced biases due their culture or religion, while 14% of employee claims that they faced favouritism due to their gender at workplace. According to a survey of 1940 employees conducted by Times Jobs, about 79 per cent claims that they were offered promotions due to their gender and 62% point out that at workplaces women issues have become more sensitive and focus is being sifted towards new issues as it is claimed by TimesJobs and TechGig Business Head Sanjay Goyal **PTI 2020**¹⁵

(Social Issues)

Social Issues are very complex. It becomes an issue only when a large chunk of people find it unacceptable. Sati pratha was not taken as social evil until a social movement was created by Raja Ram Mohan Roy against it **Ahuja 2014**¹⁶

"Ordinary citizens, who are bounced from table to table in government offices for getting what is rightfully theirs, often look upon their entitlements as a great favour. Even the terminologies like 'submitting an application' and the general tone of government communications betray a patron-client relationship—incongruous to the egalitarian values of the Constitution. There is an ongoing drama of entitlements being dispensed as gratis and the dignity of the individual becoming a myth" **(Jayakumar, 2018)**¹⁷. This type of culture not only put people in stress and frustrations but also a clear violation of Human Rights.

When people are denied basic needs and are not able to arrange house, health care facility, education, food, employment, social security and social justice are examples of human rights violations. When

states fail to fulfil their responsibilities towards their citizens on economic, social and cultural front then these are observed as a violation of Human Rights. **UNHR, 2008**¹⁸

Mindset of people in our society is a major cause of many evils and complications prevailing in our surroundings. People's mindset can only be changed at family level. Education on behavioural science can also be a very important tool to change the opinion and mindset of people. Public mindset in India has to be changed to revolutionize the changes among the society. The changes in people's behaviour and attitude, may change and end many evils in our society. **The Hindu, 2016**¹⁹

World Report 2007²⁰, states that from 2005 to 2009, on an average 130 people died every year *due to* religious and communal violence in India.

The highest number of religious violence's from 2005-09 occurred in Maharashtra. The highest number fatalities rate per year in these five years are happened in Madhya Pradesh **PRS, 2011**²¹

97 people were killed across the India in religious violence's and riots happened in 2012 **TOI, 2013**²²

Research Methods

A survey method is used to conduct this research study.

Population- A random and convenient sampling was used for the survey to conduct this study. Questionnaire was sent to 100 people across the country of all ages, economic levels and standards. Out of 100, 70 responses received for study, analysis and interpretations.

Questionnaire: For data collection a questionnaire was constituted with the method of Likert-type scale and used to obtain the people's views toward the violation of Human Rights. There are three main sections in the questionnaire apart from the respondent's personal information. The first section is on domestic violence and respondents' awareness about the various types of offences at home, the second section asks participants about the problems employees face in day to day working at workplace. Third section asks participants to provide their views on social life problems they face in their day to day life.

Validations of Questionnaire's reliability

The questionnaire was developed by consulting **UN Report on Human Right**²³ and **NHRC report 2017-18**²⁴ to collect the data. In addition to this, the questionnaire was also sent for review to experts before its distribution. On their suggestions, the questionnaire was updated.

Process of data collection

The questionnaire link was distributed through whatsapp to 100 people across the country. Out of 100, 70 people sent their responses. Though we prepared the questionnaire on Google form, the analysis part of data was done automatically through it.

Analysis of Data

The data collection works have been done through Google form. Google form summary were used to represent the respondents data in chart form.

Findings (Data collection from the Respondents)

AGE GROUP ?
70 responses

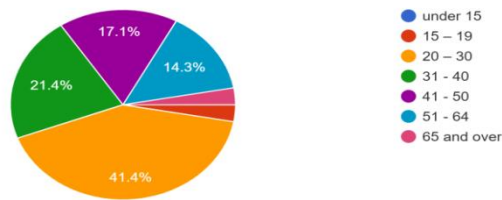


Fig.1

Among the respondents 41.4% are of the age group 20-30, 21.4% are of the age group 31-40, 17.1% are of the age group 41-50, 14.3% are of the age group 51-64, 2.9% are 65 and above and only 2.9% are of the age group between 15-19.

GENDER
70 responses

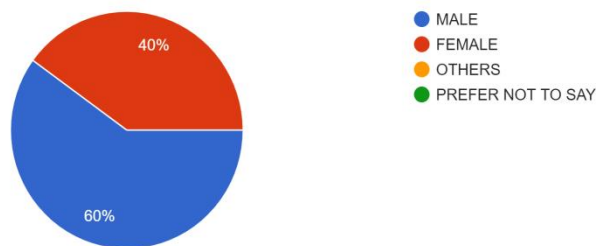


Fig.2

Gender wise 40% are women and 60% are male out of the total respondents.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING VULNERABLE POPULATION GROUPS YOU BELONG TO ?
70 responses

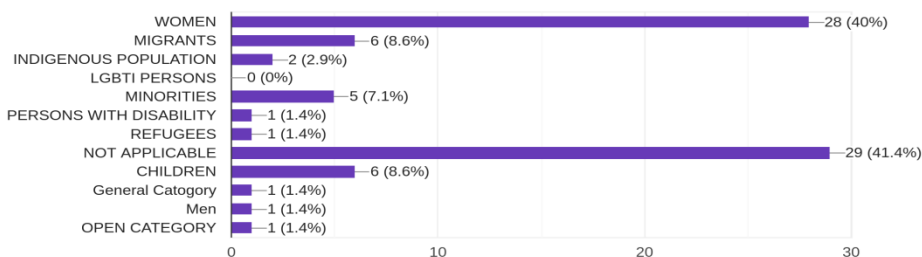


Fig.3

Among the Vulnerable population groups, the percentage of respondents are as follow. Women-40%, Migrants-8.6%, Indigenous Population-2.9%, LGBT- 0%, Minorities- 7.1%, Persons with disabilities- 1.4%, Refugees-1.4%

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION
70 responses



Fig-4

Academic qualification wise percentage of respondent are PG level – 41.4%, Graduate level-27.1%, PhD 18.6%, M.Phil -8.6%, 10th-4.3%

STATE/UNION TERRITORY REGION WHERE YOU BELONG ?
70 responses

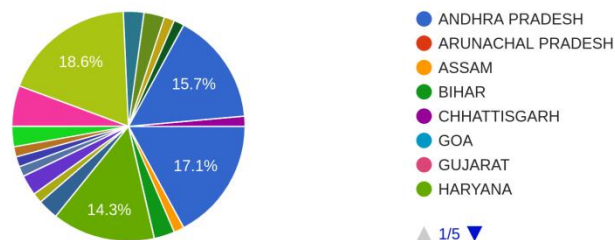


Fig-5

Respondents region wise percentage are Uttar Pradesh 18.6%, Andhra Pradesh 17.1%, Delhi 15.7%, Haryana 14.3%, Telangana 5.7%, Sikkim 2.9%, Maharashtra 2.9%, Jharkhand 2.9%, Madhya Pradesh 1.4%, Odisha 1.4%, Punjab 1.4%, Rajasthan 1.4%, Bihar 2.9%, Assam 1.4%, Puducherry 1.4%, Uttarakhand 2.9%, West Bengal 2.9%, Andaman and Nicobar Island 1.4%, Chandigarh 1.4%

ARE YOU AWARE OF HUMAN RIGHTS ?
70 responses

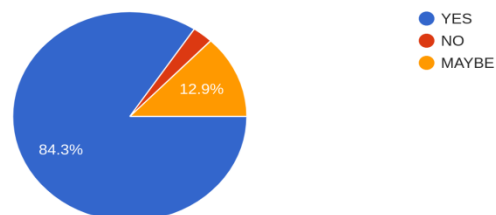


Fig-6

About the awareness of Human Rights, 84.3% of the total respondents said 'yes' 12.9% said 'may be' and 2.9% said 'no'.

HAVE YOU EVER EXERCISED RIGHTS ON HUMAN VIOLATION ?

70 responses

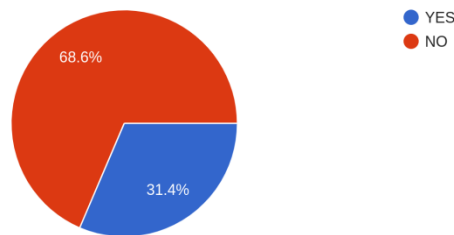


Fig-7

Percentage of respondents who have exercised their rights against human right violation is 31.4% only and 68.8% never exercised their rights against violation of human rights.

YOU LEARNED ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH ?

70 responses

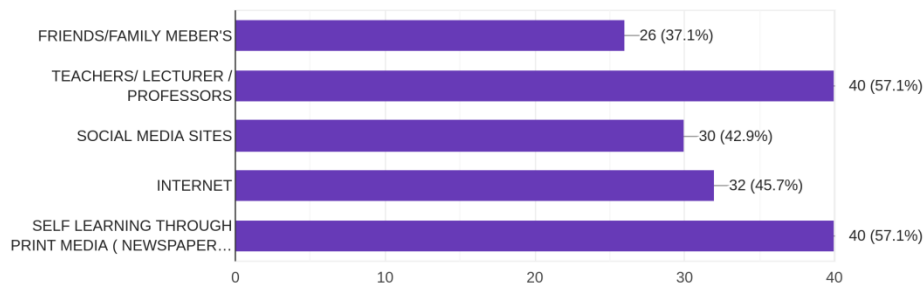


Fig-8

About the source of information on 'Human Rights', 57.1% of respondents learned through 'Teachers/ Lecturer / Professors', 57.1% Learned through 'Self Learning through Print Media (newspapers/ books/journals/articles)', 45.7% through Internet, 42.9% through 'social media sites', and 37.1% through 'friends/family member's'

DO YOU FEEL THAT SOCIAL MEDIA & INTERNET USAGE HAS HELPED IN THE AWARENESS ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS ?

70 responses

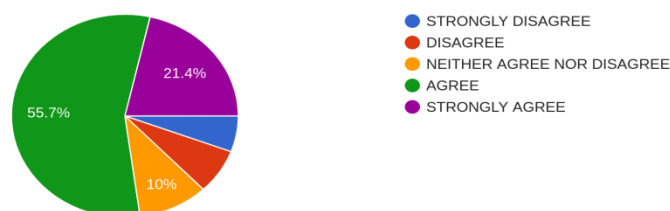


Fig-9

The role of Social Media on awareness of Human Rights, 55.7% of the respondents agreed on the role of social media which helped them to learn about the Human Rights. 21.4% are strongly agreed, 10% states neither agree nor disagree, 7.1% are disagreeing and 5.7% strongly disagree.

Domestic Violence

TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE YOU ARE AWARE OF ?

70 responses

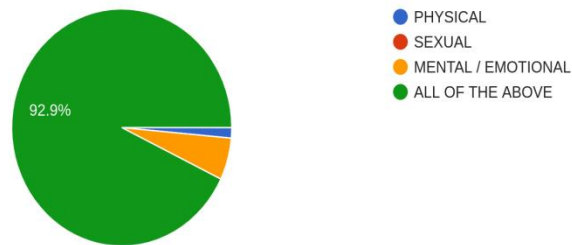


Fig-10

92.9% respondents are aware of all type of domestic violence. 5.7% are aware of mental and emotional torture and only 1.4% are physical violence only.

HAVE YOU EVER FACED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR FELT THAT YOU WERE BEING EXPLOITED OR MENTALLY TORTURED BY ANYONE IN YOUR FAMILY?

70 responses

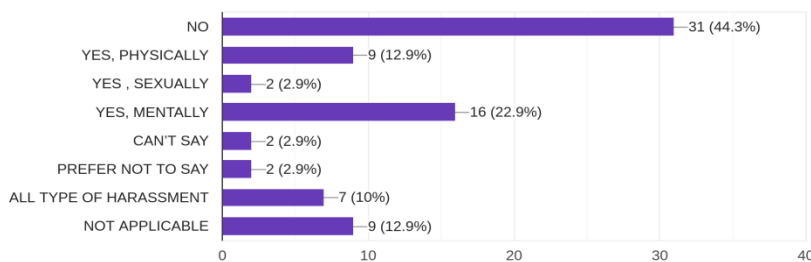


Fig-11

44.3% replied that they had never faced any type of domestic violence, 10% faced all type of domestic violence, 12.9% faced physically violence, 2.9% faced sexual violence, 22.9% faced mental torture, can't say, prefer not to say, all type of harassment, not applicable

WHAT WOULD BE YOUR ACTION IF SOMEONE TORTURES YOU MENTALLY IN THE FAMILY ?

70 responses

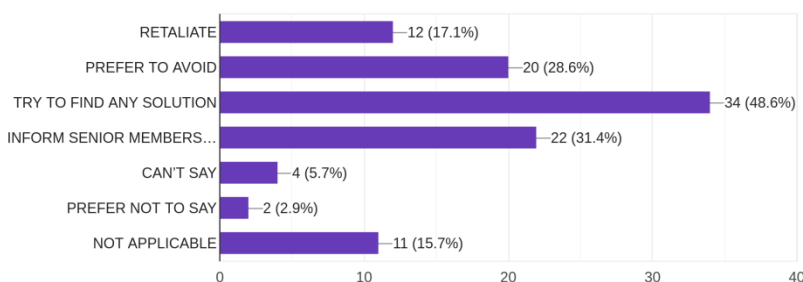


Fig-12

When it is asked about the action against mental torture people face at home, 17.1% retaliate in this situation, 28.6% prefer to avoid, 48.6% try to find any solution, 31.4% inform senior members of family, 5.7% say 'Can't say', 2.9% preferred not to say, 15.7% find it not applicable.

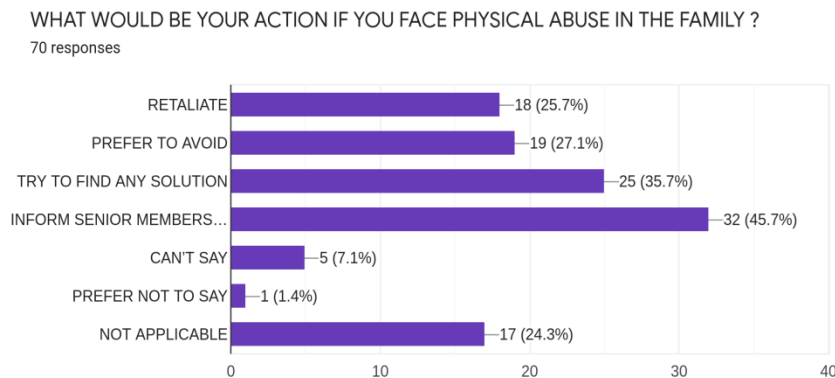


Fig. 13

On physical abuse in family, 25.7% retaliate in this situation, 27.1% prefer to avoid, 35.7% try to find any solution, 45.7% inform senior members of family, 7.1% say 'Can't say', 1.4% preferred not to say, 24.3% find it not applicable.

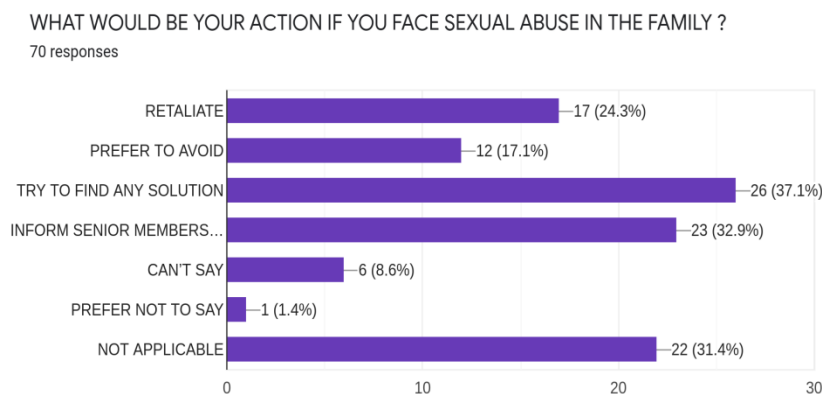


Fig.14

On sexual abuse in family, 24.3% retaliate in this situation, 17.1% prefer to avoid, 37.1% try to find any solution, 32.9% inform senior members of family, 8.6% say 'Can't say', 1.4% preferred not to say, 31.4% find it not applicable.

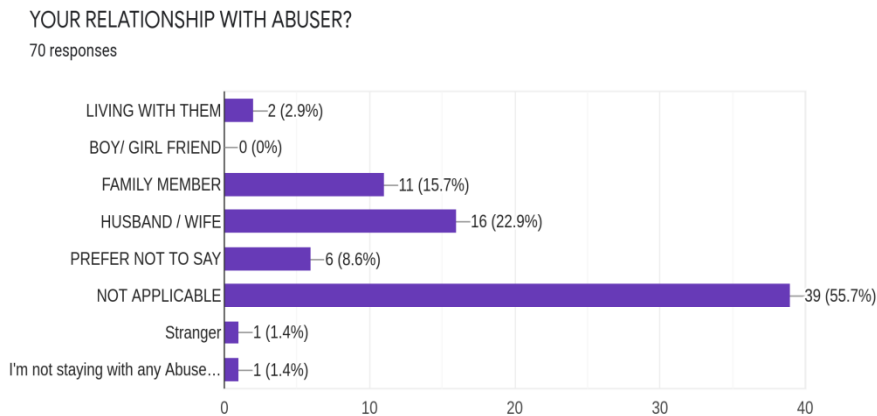


Fig.15

Among the respondents, 2.9% are live in relationships.22.9% are husband and wife, 15.7% are other family members, rest preferred not to say.

IS LEGAL AND POLICE SUPPORT HELPFUL IN PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ?

70 responses

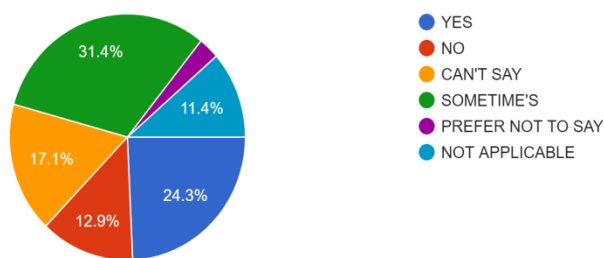


Fig. 16

31.4% respondents say that they find support of police and legal system on case to case basis, not always. 24.3% find it supportive, 17.1% are not in position to say anything, 12.9% said 'no', for 11.4% it is not applicable to them and 2.9% proffered not to say anything.

HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED THE MISUSE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT

70 responses

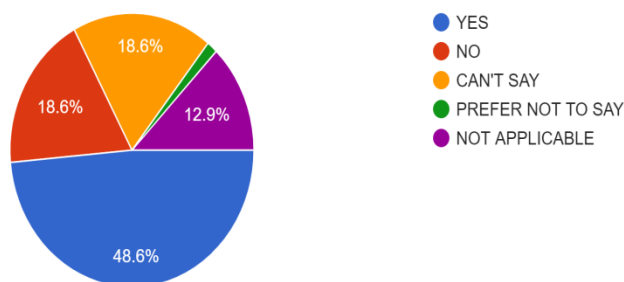


Fig. 17

Misuse of any act shows the loopholes in the law and also corruption among the system up to the some extent. Here survey says that 48.6% of respondents agreed that misuse of domestic violence acts were happening in our society. 18.6% says 'no', and the same percentages of respondents are not in position to say anything.

VIOLATIONS AT WORKPLACE

YOUR EMPLOYMENT STATUS ?
70 responses

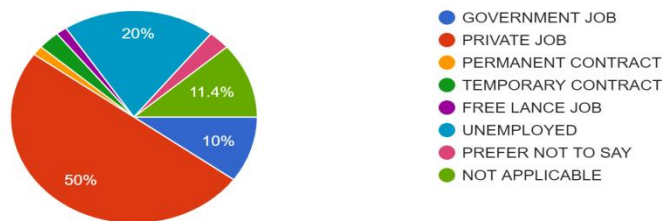


Fig. 18

Among the respondents 50% are in private job, 20% unemployed, 10% in government job, 5.7% are in contractual and free lance job while 2.9% preferred not to say anything and for 11.4% it is not applicable.

COMFORTABILITY AT YOUR WORKPLACE PLACE ?
70 responses

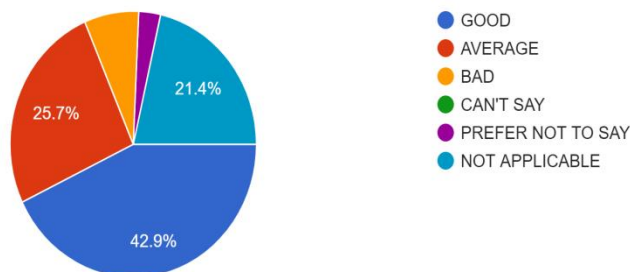


Fig. 19

On comfort ability at workplace, 42.9% find it comfortable, 25.7% find it average and for 7.1% their comfort ability at work place is bad, whereas for 21.4%, it is not applicable to them. 2.9% preferred not to comment.

DOES EMPLOYEES VOICE ANY CONCERNS OR COMPLAINTS ABOUT THEIR EMPLOYMENT OR WORKING CONDITIONS IN YOUR ORGANIZATION ?

67 responses

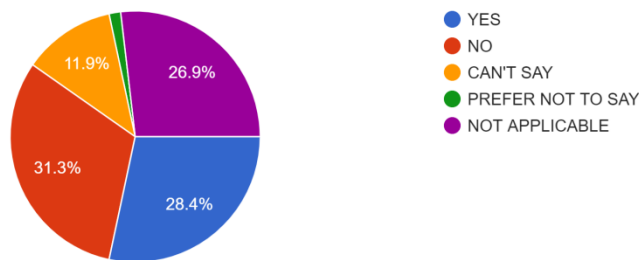


Fig.20

On availability of option to raise concerns/complaints at workplace, 31.3% respondents say 'no', 28.4% say 'yes', 11.9% are not in position to say and 1.5% preferred not say and for 26.9% it is not applicable.

IF EMPLOYEES EVER BEEN DISCRIMINATED AT WORKPLACE DUE TO BEING FROM THE FOLLOWING VULNERABLE CATEGORY?

70 responses

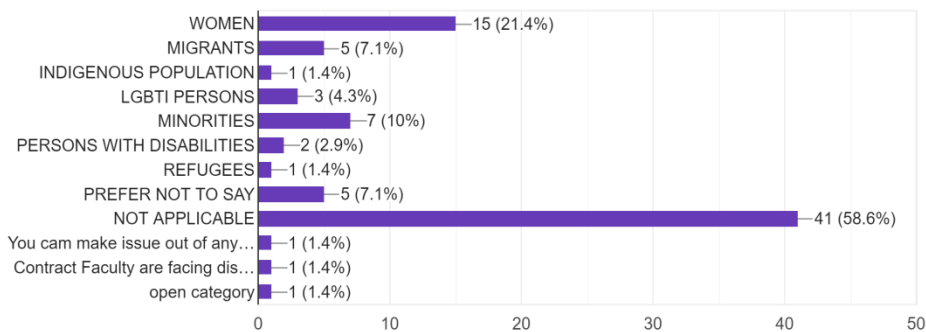


Fig. 21

Over discriminated at workplace against being from vulnerable category, among the total respondents 21.4% are women 10% are minorities, 7.1% are migrants, 4.3% are from LGTBI group, 2.9% are in disabilities group, 1.4% are indigenous population and 1.4% are refugees. 7.1% preferred not say anything and for 58.6% it is not applicable.

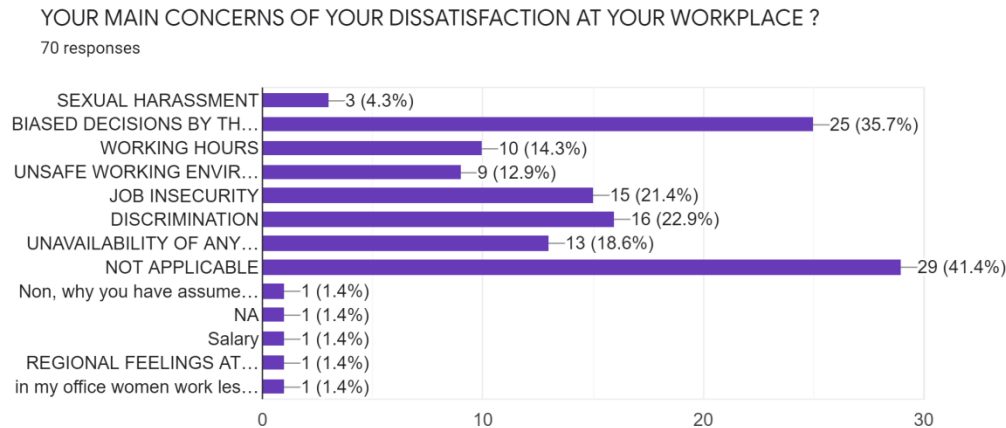


Fig. 22

On main concerns of dissatisfaction at workplace, 35.7% feel biased decisions by the management, 4.3% face sexual harassment, 14.3% find working hours not suitable at workplace, 12.9% find unsafe working environment, 21.4% feel job insecurity, 22.9% find discrimination at workplace, 1.4% feel salary as main concern of dissatisfaction. Whereas unavailability of any grievance redressal cell is the main concern of 18.6% and for 41.4% it is not applicable.

SOCIAL ISSUES



Fig. 23

On life satisfaction scale out of 10, 84.2% respondents (20% gave 6, 20% gave 7, 17.1% gave 8, 20% gave 9 and 7.1% gave 10) gave six and above and only 15.8% scaled the social liberty and satisfaction five and below five.

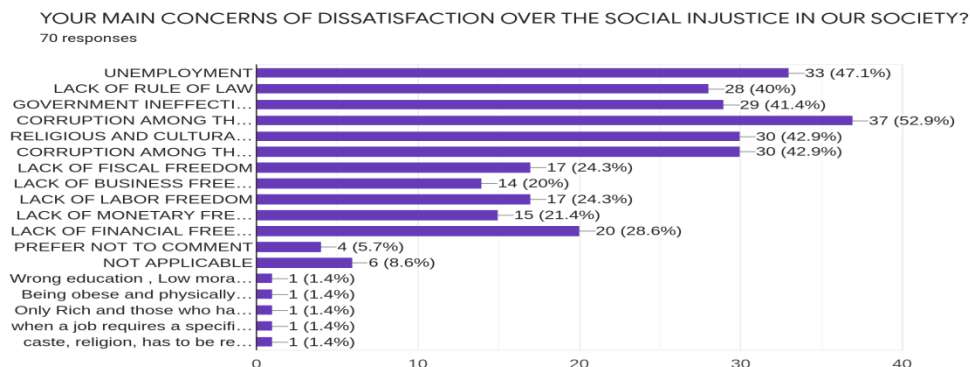


Fig. 24

When it was asked about the main concern of their dissatisfaction over the social justice in our society, the responses were as follow; 47.1% said ‘unemployment’, 40% said ‘lack of rule of law’, 41.4% said ‘government ineffectiveness’, 52.9% said ‘corruption among the society’, 42.9% said religious and cultural factor, 42.9% said corruption among the government offices, 24.3% said lack of fiscal freedom, 20% said lack of business freedom, 24.3% lack of labour freedom, 21.4% said lack of monetary freedom, 28.6% lack of financial freedom. 5.7% preferred not to comment and for 8.6% not applicable

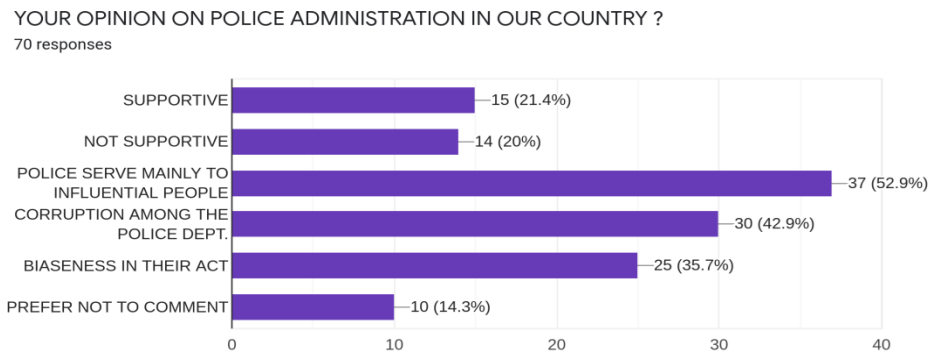


Fig. 25

Respondents opinion on police administration is as follows. 21.4% said them ‘supportive’, 20% said not supportive, 52.9% said ‘police serve mainly to influential people’, 42.9% said ‘corruption among the police dept.’, 35.5% said ‘biased in their act’ and 14.3% preferred not to comment

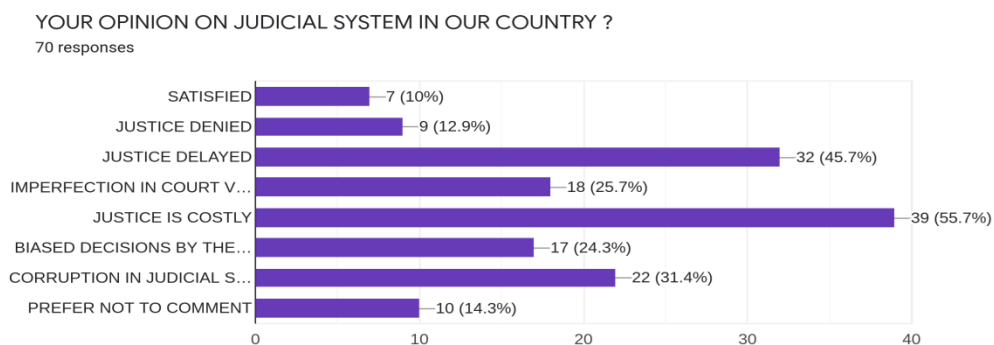


Fig. 26

On judicial system 10% respondents are satisfied, 12.9% find justice denied, 45.7% agreed that there is delay in judiciary system, 25.7% found imperfection in court verdicts, 55.7% said justice is costly, 24.3% experienced biased decisions by the court, 31.4% found corruption in judicial system and 14.3% preferred not to comment

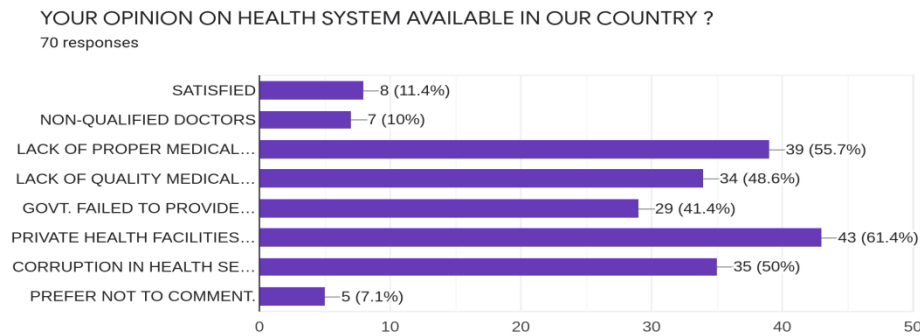


Fig. 27

On health system in our country responses are in the same line. 11.4% respondents are satisfied, 10% say non-qualified doctors are also an issue in our society, 55.7% find lack of proper medical and health facilities in our country, 48.6% said there were lack of quality medical and health facilities, 41.4% agreed that Govt. failed to provide sufficient health centres and hospitals whereas 61.4% say private health facilities are too costly, 50% of the respondents find corruption in health sector, 7.1% preferred not to comment.

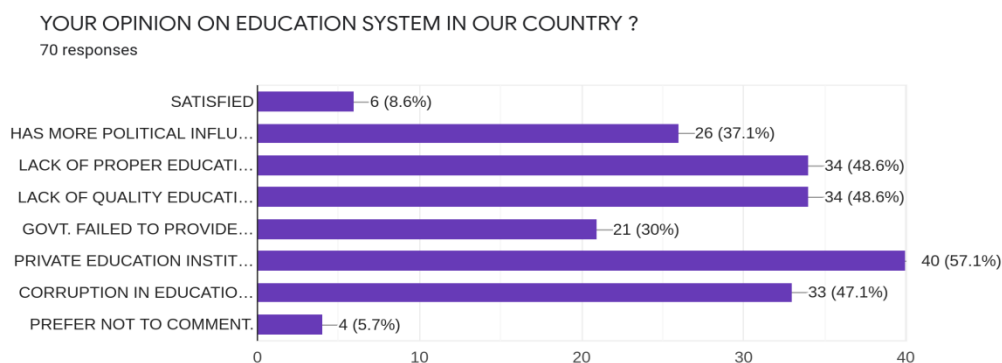


Fig. 28

Education is also important for our society. On survey 8.6% are satisfied with current system, 37.1% believe our education system has more political influence, 48.6% find lack of proper education facilities and same percent have feeling that there is lack of quality education facilities, 30% agreed that Govt. failed to provide sufficient education institutions, 57.1% see the private education institutions are too costly, 47.1% of the respondents find corruption in education sector and 5.7% preferred not to comment.

DO YOU HAVE CONCERN OVER THE HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDE IN OUR SOCIETY ?

70 responses

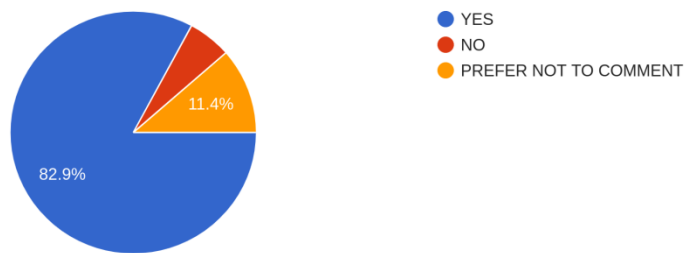


Fig. 29

On Human behaviour and attitude 82.9% respondents believe that it matters in our society whereas 5.7% say 'No', 11.4% preferred not comment

HAVE YOU EVER FACED PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES DUE TO HUMAN BEHAVIOR IN OUR SOCIETY ?

70 responses

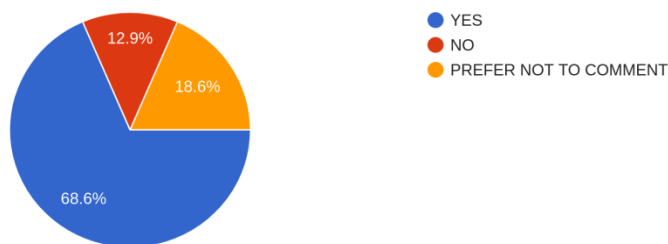


Fig. 30

68.6% of the respondents agreed that they faced problems and difficulties due human behaviour and attitude, 12.9% say 'No', 18.6% preferred not to comment.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN CAUSES OF YOUR DISSATISFACTION OVER THE HUMAN BEHAVIOR OR ATTITUDE ?

70 responses

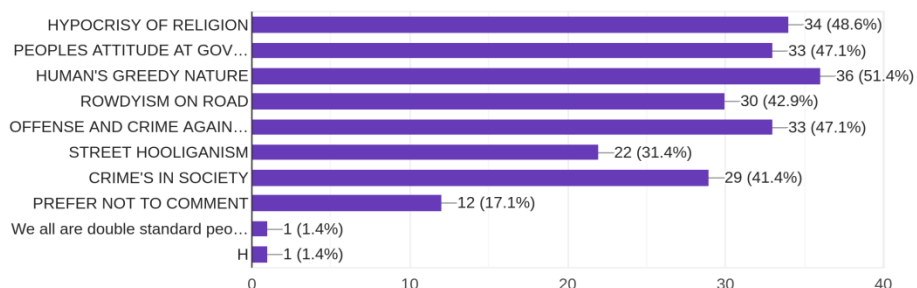


Fig. 31

When asked about the main causes of dissatisfaction over human behaviour and attitude, 48.6% find hypocrisy of religion is the main issue, 47.1% find peoples attitude at government offices are not cooperative, 51.4% see human's greedy nature are the main cause of problems, 42.9% believe rowdy -

ism on road is also an issue in our society, 47.1% finds offense and crime against women is a serious issue in society, 31.4% finds street hooliganism also add problems in society, 41.4 % say crime's in society as a serious issue in human society where as 17.1% preferred not to comment

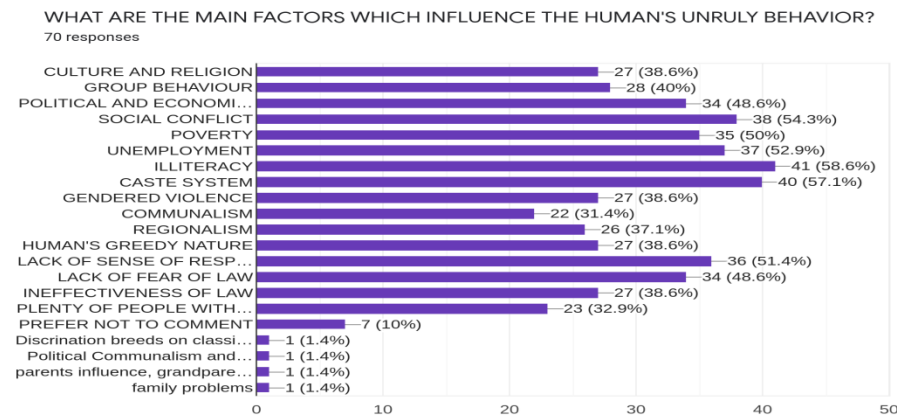


Fig. 32

There are many causes which influence people nature and behaviour in our society. 38.6 respondents find our culture and religion an issue, 40% see group behaviour as a cause, 48.6% find our political and economical system, 54.3% believe social conflict is a major cause, 50% find poverty as main reason, 52.9% see the unemployment as great reason, 58.6% see illiteracy as biggest issue, 57.1% find caste system is very complex issue in our society, 38.6% said gendered violence is also a cause, 31.4% see communalism as a reason, 37.1% see regionalism is also a cause, 38.6% say human's greedy nature also add lot of problems in our society, 51.4% believe that there is lack of sense of responsibility in our society, 48.6% find lack of fear of law in our society, 38.6% said ineffectiveness of law is also one of the main reasons for trouble in our society, 32.9% respondents see the sadistic nature of people are also a major creator of trouble in our society, and 10% preferred not to comment

Discussion

In survey findings, It is clear that in our society, people are facing problems due to many issues in all front of life but due to lack of awareness and social & cultural barriers, these problems are never being addressed on the platform of Human Rights. Data collected through survey as given below are self explanatory.

On Domestic Issues

SN	Domestic Issues	Yes	Some time	No	Reference
1	Faced mental torture and exploitations in family	22.9%	-	44.3%	Fig. 11
2	Action against mental torture people face at home	17.1%	-	58.6%	Fig-12
3	police and legal support in case of domestic violence	24.3%	31.4%	12.9	Fig. 16
4	abuse and misuse of domestic violence acts in our society	48.6%	-	18.6%	Fig. 17

Table: 1

Issues at Work Places

SN	Issues at Work Places	Yes	Ref.
1.	Discriminations at workplace against vulnerable category	48.5	Fig. 21
2.	Feel biased decisions by the management	35.7%	Fig.22
3.	Find working hours not suitable at workplace	14.3%	Fig.22
4.	Find unsafe working environment in office	12.9%	Fig.22
5.	Feeling of job insecurity	21.4%	Fig.22
6.	Find discriminations at workplace	22.9%	Fig.22
7.	Feel salary as main concern of dissatisfaction	1.4%	Fig.22

Table No. 2

Social Issues

SN	Social Issues	Yes	Ref.
1	Unemployment as a social issue	47.1%	Fig. 24
2	Lack of rule of law in society	40%	Fig. 24
3	Ineffectiveness of Governance	41.4%	Fig. 24
4	Corruption in society as a social Issue	52.9%	Fig. 24
5	Religious and cultural factor as a problem in society	42.9%	Fig. 24
6	corruption among the government offices	42.9%	Fig. 24

Table-3

Issues with the Police Administration

SN	Issues with the Policing System	Yes	Ref
1	Police serve mainly to influential people	52.9%	Fig. 25
2	Corruption among the police dept.	42.9%	Fig. 25
3	Police 'biased in their act	35.5%	Fig. 25
4	Police not supportive	20%	Fig. 25

Table-4

Judiciary

SN	Issues with our Judiciary	Yes	Ref.
1	Find justice denied	12.9%	Fig. 26

2	Delay in judiciary system	45.7%	Fig. 26
3	Imperfection in court verdicts	25.7%	Fig. 26
4	Judiciary is costly	55.7%	Fig. 26
5	Biased decisions by the court	24.3%	Fig. 26
6	Corruption in judiciary system	31.4%	Fig. 26

Table-5**Issues in our Education System**

SN	Issues in our Education System	Yes	Ref.
1	Education system has more political influence	37.1%	Fig. 28
2	Lack of proper education facilities	48.6%	Fig. 28
3	Lack of quality education facilities	48.6%	Fig. 28
4	Govt. failed to provide sufficient education institutions,	30%	Fig. 28
5	Private education institutions are too costly	57.1%	Fig. 28
6	Corruption in education sector	47.1%	Fig. 28

Table-6**Health System**

SN	On Education System	Yes	Ref.
1	Non-qualified doctors	10%	Fig. 27
2	find lack of proper medical and health facilities	55.7%	Fig. 27
3	lack of quality medical and health facilities	48.6%	Fig. 27
4	Govt. failed to provide sufficient health centres and hospitals	41.4%	Fig. 27
5	private health facilities are too costly	61.4%	Fig. 27
6	find corruption in the health sector	50%	Fig. 27

Table-7**Human behaviour**

SN	Human behaviour and attitude in our society	Yes	Ref.
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1 Human behaviour and attitude in our society, respondents believe that it matters in our society	82.9%	Fig. 29
2 Faced problems and difficulties due human behaviour	68.6%	Fig. 30

Table-8

Conclusion and Suggestions

Human rights are global rights, it is not bounded in any boundary and applicable to all, irrespective of gender, caste, colour, religion, language, region, community, status or country. It covers the most basic rights “right to life -right to equality, rights to food, education, work, health, employment and liberty” which make life worth living.

We found in the survey that there are so many issues which we are tolerating in our day to day life but never being raised in the society as a problem. Only major issues of Human Rights violation are being redressed by the NHRC. Reason is simple, lack of awareness, political and social obstacles. But the main reason behind it is our ignorance or incomplete knowledge about our rights.

It is important to state that the collection of data has been done mostly among the educated people from urban areas. The figures would have become more sensitive in case the data were collected from the rural areas of the country. Apart from these Constitution of India has commitments to *safeguard* our fundamental rights or human rights. Preamble in our constitution also refers about our fundamental freedoms and protects honour and respect of an individual person. Examination and interpretation of law is done by the judiciary execution is by the police dept. The Indian Judiciary had even put the rule of boarder line issues flexible for the protection of our rights which facilitate people to file Public Interest Litigation. Judiciary plays important role in the protection of human rights of the people. National Human Right Commission as well as State Human Right Commissions and Courts at the district level were established in our country under the Human Rights Act 1993 in order to provide justice at every level. But these institutions have not yet been fully successful in fulfilling their objectives. The current survey shows almost 22.9% of the respondents face mental torture in domestic environment, out of that 17.1% retaliates in this situation, 28.6% prefer to avoid, 48.6% try to find any solution. Similarly at work places 35.7% feel biased decisions by the management(Table-1), 14.3% find working hours not suitable(Table-2), 12.9% find unsafe working environment in office(Table-2), 21.4% feeling of job insecurity(Table-2), 22.9% find discrimination at workplace(Table-2), 1.4% find salary as main concern(Table-2). 52.9% see corruption in society as main issue(Table-3), 42.9% see corruption among the police dept.(Table-4), 31.4% corruptions in judiciary system((Table-5), 47.1% corruption in education sector(Table-6), 50% find corruption in the health sector(Table-7) and 82.9% respondents feel human behavior and attitude of public are the root cause of all evils(Table-8)

Some suggestions are being given here to make people aware about their rights and to strengthen the position of Human Right Commission in society.

- i. National Human Right Commission should be given financial autonomy and free from any political obligations. Commission should have own systems and executive bodies to implement their decisions.
- ii. National Human Right Commission should be empowered to have rights to review the decisions of various agencies along with judiciary.

- iii. More and more Human Right Commissions and Human Right Courts should be constituted on state and district levels.
- iv. Human Right commission should be easily accessible for everyone in our society.
- v. Abuses of Human Right acts due to loopholes in it's act and lack of political efficacy are major issues. There is need of certain changes in the Act of 1993.
- vi. It is Human Right Commission obligations to make the people more and more aware about their rights through seminars, conferences, short films, documentary, literature and newspaper through the public and Govt. partnerships.

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