



## **HUMAN RIGHT EDUCATION**

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### ***Abstract***

*Human right is most important factor in today's democratic and modern world. Human Right is universal for entire humanity irrespective of cast, creed, nationality etc. Human Right are the series of often disparate rights and freedoms asserted by many to be universally accepted and essential prerequisites for people's enjoyment of a life based uncertainty of human dignity. According to some people human right can be enjoyed only if country is economically strong. But according to some human rights can be conveyed to each and every citizen of country through human right education and how human right education can be given in educational institutes.*



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In this modern era of information technology every person is aware of technology. But even today many of the people don't have knowledge of the basic rights they have as a human being. Many of the people have the knowledge of them but don't have the knowledge of responsibilities they have in succession of human rights they enjoy, for above reason there is need of proper education of human rights in the school and other educational institutions and also in society.

All people of all ages should be aware of the basic rights and responsibilities that each individual possesses and in the long term to build a "culture of prevention of human right abuses". Education itself is fundamental human right and also a responsibility. Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Right (1948) states that every one has right to education and that education should strengthen respect for human rights. If people don't know their rights, they can't defend or fight for them. Human right education educates both about and for human rights. The goal of human right education should be to help people understand human right, value human rights, and to take responsibility of respecting, defending and promoting their human rights along with others human rights.

## **Human Rights: Meaning and Definitions**

Human rights had become an established reality since the establishment of the United Nations in 1945, which has its central concern, reaffirmed its faith in fundamental human rights in the dignity and worth of human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large or small.

Although they were defined first by the Scottish philosopher John Locke (1632-1704) as absolute moral claims or entitlements to life, liberty, and property, the best-known expression of human rights is in the Virginia Declaration of Rights in 1776 which proclaims that "All men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity." Called also fundamental rights.

### **Definitions**

- Human rights are those rights which are inherent in our nature and without which we cannot live with dignity as human beings.
- Human rights and fundamental freedoms are the birth right of all the human beings, their protection is the responsibility of the Government.
- Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language or any other status . We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination.
- The fundamental rights that humans have by the fact of being human, and that are neither created nor can be abrogated by any government.
- Human rights are moral principles or norms which describe certain standard of human behavior, and are regularly protected as legal rights in municipal and international law.

Some basic human rights are right of life free from slavery, right of speech, right of education etc.

Human rights education is all learning that develops the knowledge, skills and value of human right these fundamental rights to which every man or woman inhabiting any part of the world should be deemed entitled merely by virtue of having been born a human being.

The United Nations decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004) has defined Human Right Education as “training, dissemination, and information efforts aimed at the

building of a universal culture of human rights. Through imparting of knowledge and skill and the molding of attitudes which are directed to....

- a) The strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,
- b) The full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity.
- c) The promotion of understanding, respect, gender equality, and friendship among all nations, indigenous people and racial, national, ethnic, religious and linguistic groups.
- d) The enabling of all persons to participate effectively in a free society.
- e) The furtherance of the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

### **Objectives of Human Right Education**

Human rights education teaches both about human rights and for human rights, Sr. education about human rights should provide people about human rights. It includes learning about—

1. The inherent dignity of all people and their right to be treated with respect.
2. Human rights principles such as the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights.
3. How human rights promote participation in decision making and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.
4. The history and continuing development of human rights.
5. International law like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the convention on the Right of the child.
6. Regional, national, state and local law that reinforces international human rights law.
7. Human rights violations such as for fare, genocide, or violence against women and the social, economic. Political ethnic and gender forces which cause them.
8. The persons and agencies that is responsible for promoting, protecting and respecting human rights.

In all education of human rights people feel the importance of human rights.

## **Human right education models**

Human right education models –

### **1. Value and awareness model :-**

This model focuses on transmitting basic knowledge of human right issues and to foster its integration into public values based on its philosophical, historical approach. In this model the target audience is general public and topic includes global human rights and most cultural based matters. Learners are students and society.

### **2. Accountability Model :-**

This model is associated with the legal and political approach to human rights in which the learners which model targets are already involved via professional roles. The model is incorporated by means of training and networking, covering topic such as court cases, codes of ethics and how to deal with the media.

### **3. Transformational model :-**

This model of education focuses on the psychological and sociological aspects of human rights. The topic towards which this model is effective is those including vulnerable population and people with personal experiences affected by the topic, such as women and minorities i.e. those victims of abuse and trauma.

## **Human Rights Education and Training**

Human rights can be achieved through an informed and continued demand by people for their protection. Human rights education promotes values, beliefs and attitudes that encourage all individuals to uphold their own rights and those of others.

Human Right education can be imported through following agencies.

1. **Family** - A well-educated family can import fundamental human rights information to their children and make aware of human rights.
2. **Human right education at schools** – Human right education can be offered as part of their curriculum, for example linked subjects like History, politics, civics. The school can also run specialized courses, such as Diploma programme for high school students. This type of courses is run by many international academies.

Human right education can be given to students through extra curricular and co-curricular activities such as cultural programmes, essay competition on human rights, elocution competitions on human rights etc.

3. **Human right education at Higher education level** – Human right education at higher education level can be imparted through seminars, conferences, debates, discussions, essay competitions etc.
4. **Human right education in society** - Human right education in society can be imparted through awareness through various medias such as printed media, news paper, audio visual medias( T.V. , Internet etc.) folk culture, cinemas, radio etc. The programmes based on human rights awareness can be projected and broad casted through such media.

### **Conclusion**

The people concerned especially teachers bears a heavy responsibilities in exercising their discretion what to teach and how to impart Human Rights Education. Teachers, educated people in society, politicians, and people working in educational field have this sensitive responsibility and they should be aware of this. However carefully planned education programmes may be effective for imparting effective human rights education.

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