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M.A SEMESTER-III
COURSE CODE-Phil CC- 12
PAPER – HUMAN RIGHTS & FEMINISM
TOPIC : Human Rights movement in India
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The Human Rights movement in India officially started by the Socialist leader Jayaprakash Narayan by forming human rights organisation or body that is people's union for civil Liberties and Democratic Rights (PUCLDR).

The 19 months of National Emergency imposed by Indira Gandhi between 1975 and 1977 represent a watershed in the postcolonial history of democratic India. During that period, the civil rights movements developed a wider organizational base and consequently grew more visible. Jaya Prakash Narayan was a Gandhian leader in India after independence when Indira Gandhi was found guilty of violating electoral law by the Allahabad High Court. Narayan called for Indira to resign, and advocated a program of social transformation. He asked the military and police to disregard unconstitutional and immoral orders. However, Janta Party opposition leaders and dissenting members of her party, Congress were arrested, beginning the Emergency period. Narayan was detained at Chandigarh, and when released in 1976, formed PUCL to oppose the suppression of civil and political rights during the emergency. The organisation was thrown into disarray by his death and the election of the Janta Party to power, which promised to enact the PUCL Platform. Narayan originally intended PUCL to be an organisation free from political ideologies, bringing those concerned about defending civil liberties and Human Rights from different backgrounds. On to a common platform. According to the PUCL, the PUCLDR was a loosely organised group of people

who were working with Narayan, a prominent figure in the Indian opposition in the 1970s.

PUCL: People's Union for Civil Liberties :

People's union for Democratic Rights is an organisation based in Delhi which is committed to legally defend "Civil liberties and democratic rights" of the people. The people's union for Democratic Rights (PUDR) is an independent body and is not affiliated to any political party or organisations. After the return of Indira Gandhi to power in 1980 elections in India, the organisation regained momentum and was renamed as the people's union for civil liberties (PUCL). Its founding conference was held in November 1980.

Operations:-

The founding conference of the PUCL in November 1980, drafted and adopted the organization constitution, making it a membership based organisation. The PUCL's constitution does not allow members of a political party to hold any office and hold membership in the PUCL, the number of members, belonging to political parties, in the national or state executive committees shall not be more than 50% of the members of the National Council and the National Executive Committee respectively (and also the local level) The PUCL does not allow more than 10% of its members to be from the same political party. V.M. Tarkunde served as president and editor, politician of PUCL. Arun Shourie served as general secretary, Y.P. Chibbar was appointed as executive secretary. Those elected as president and general secretary have included V.M. Tarkunde, Rajni Kothari, Rajender Sachar, K.G. Kannabiran, Arun Shouri, Y.P. Chhibbar, Arun Jaitley, Satish Jha, Dalip Swami and others. It publishes a monthly journal in English, the PUCL Bulletin, that was founded by Satish Jha, Arun Jaitly, Smita Kithari and Neeraja Chowdhary and helped to bring a large number of people to the fold of PUCL. PUCL also organises a J.P. MEMORIAL Lecture March 23 every year, the

date on which the Indian state of emergency was lifted in 1977. It presents its Journalism of Human Rights's Award which carries a citation and an award of Rs. 20,000. PUCL, as its policy does not accept money from any funding agency Indian or foreign. All the Expenses are met by the members, the office bearers, and the activists. The PUCL supports grassroots movements that focus on organizing and empowering the poor rather than using state initiatives for change. They have brought to light the cases of the bounded labourers, children in prison, violence committed against women, and Dalits. The PUCL has worked on the issue of the hundreds of people detained by India and Pakistan's government and accused of espionage after trivial crimes like minor trespassing, a problem linked to the tension caused by the Kashmir conflict. Dr. Binayak Sen, an equally well known human rights activities, Vice President of the people's Union for civil liberties PUCL, and also a paediatrician, who has completed two years in a Raipur Prison on 14 May 2009, on false charges of abetting Maoist activity in Chhattisgarh. Sedition, waging war against state public security Act, 2005, the unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 2004, (amended) and the IPC. Dr. Sen raised his voice against salwa Judum, an disappearances and encounters in the state of Chhattisgarh. Though, in the past two years, there have been several calls and action within and outside India by Nobel Laureates, medical professionals, academicians, journalists, human rights and health activists, students, workers, and rural folk for the release of Dr. Binayak Sen. Human Rights and social movements have been protesting against the Chhattisgarh special Public Security Act, 2005 and the UAPA (amended 2004, demanding for their repeal, and release of those arrested under it. Some 178 people have been detained under these draconian laws in Chhattisgarh. These include traders' businessman, tailor, Journalists, doctors, NGO, workers, media person, filmmakers, farmers, landless agricultural workers

and cultural activists. There is no institutional mechanism to address the harassment and prosecution of human rights activity in India.

-PUDR: People's Union For Democratic Rights the PUDR has an executive committee that is constituted 7 members that includes two secretaries and a treasurer. The executive committees elected every year during the annual General Body Meeting by the secret ballot. Every member of the PUDR is a part of its general body. The Secretaries of the PUDR in 2013 were Asish Gupta and D. Manjit. GautamNavlakha is also veteran activist of the PUDR, and has worked as the organisation's secretary as well.

Membership:

The PUDR's membership is accorded only to the individuals and is not granted to organisations, based on the precondition that the members concur to the aim, and objectives of the PUDR, and would "work activity and support the programme" of the PUDR. The applicants are required to get their membership application approval by the Executive Committee which thereafter has to be renewed annually.

Aims and Objective:

- To protect, extend and help implement, the fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution and to make people aware of the same"
- To work towards making the Directive Principles of state policy enforceable and justifiable.
- To build public opinion towards the ratification and enforcement by the Indian government of the united nation charter of Human Rights, International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights. International covenant and civil and political Rights, and other such covenants and charters".

- To defend and help democratic struggles against caste, class, community, ethnicity, religion and gender based oppression.

Funding:

The PUDR raises funds for itself by income received from sale of its literature, membership fee, and donations received from members and sympathisers from time to time.” And does not obtain money from the government, institution, or political parties. It does not take any financial aid from any source in other countries as well. The members of the PUDR work as volunteers and not give any payment for their time.

-National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India is an autonomous public body constituted on 12 October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights ordinance of 28 September 1993. It was given a statutory basis by the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (TPHRA) “The NHRC is the National Human Rights Commission of India, responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights, defined by the Act as “rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the constitution or embodied in the International Covenants.”

CONCLUSION: The adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a significant international document marked each year on 10 December, and is known as Human Rights Day. The Theme of Human Rights Day-“Human Rights 365” encompasses the idea that every day is Human Rights Day and everybody at all times entitled to the full range of human rights.