



UGC SPONSORED NATIONAL SEMINAR

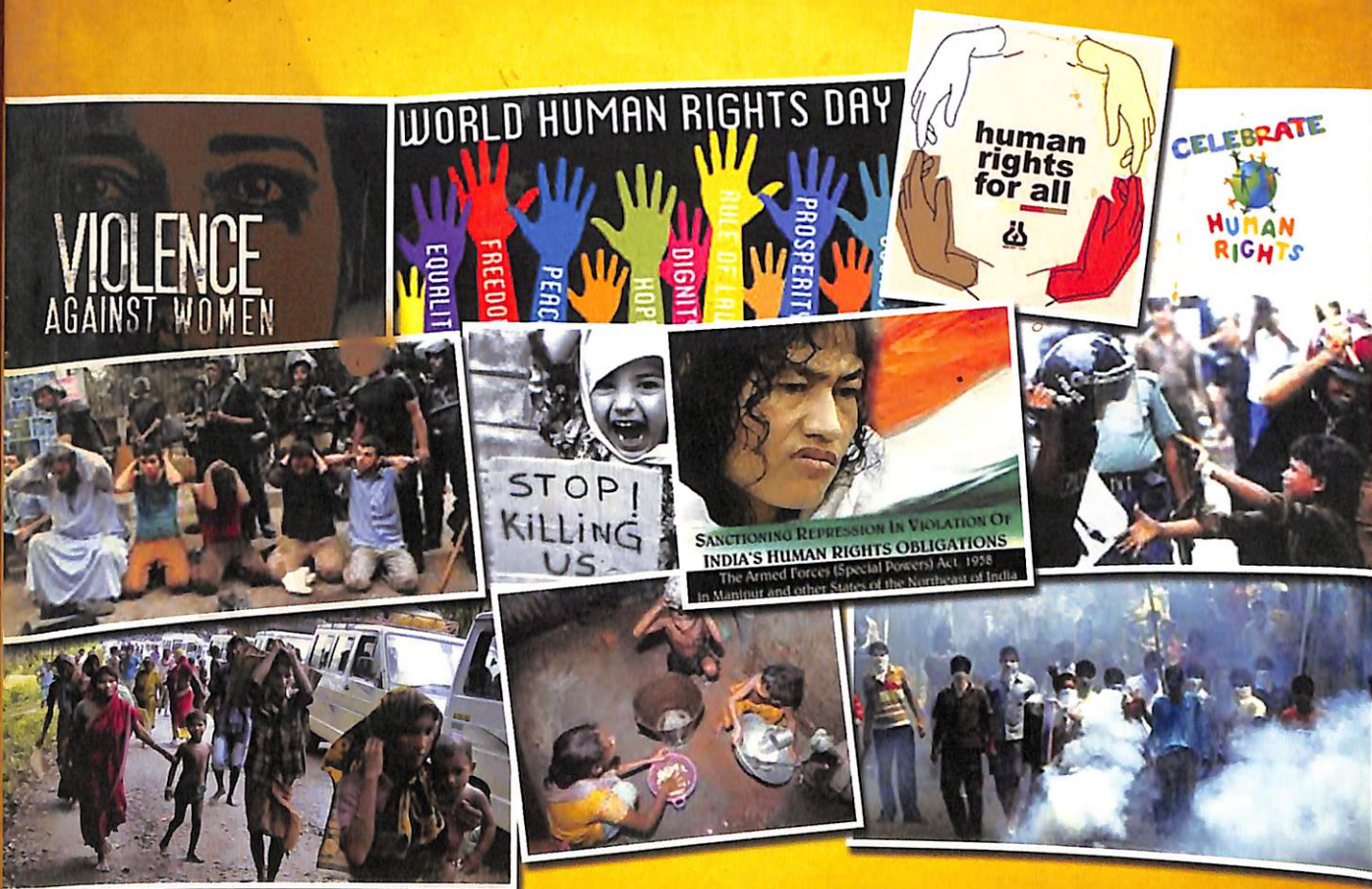
On



"HUMAN RIGHTS IN PRESENT DAY CONTEXT"

15 & 16 OCTOBER, 2014

ABSTRACT



Organized by
Department of Political Science
Nabajyoti College, Kalgachia

In Collaboration with
Manikpur Anchalik College
Manikpur

ABOUT NABAJYOTI COLLEGE

Nabajyoti College has been playing the pivotal role in disseminating knowledge and imparting higher education among the poor students of greater Kalgachia area since its inception (1971). The foundation stone was laid down by Fakaruddin Ali Ahmed, the then Honourable President of India.

The authority of the college has always been patronizing to enhance the quality of education with an objective to build skill and capacity among the students for ensuring their employment in the fast changing scenario of the country. The College is also providing training to the students for building good health and morality through NSS, NCC, BS&G regularly. The NAAC of India has adjudged the quality of the College and accredited Grade-B to it in the year 2003.

Started with 35 students in 1971, the college has enrolled about 2000 students in the ensuing Academic Session. The College has been conducting 'Distance Education' through two Study Centers at Under-graduate and Post-graduate level under Krishna Kanta Handique State Open University and Gauhati University along with Computer Education and emerging as the premiere institution of higher education in the area.

To do the undone, to explore the unexplored to search and research knowledge and disseminate it and extend services to reach the unreached is the motto of the College.



WELCOME ADDRESS

Hon'ble Chairperson, eminent Resource Persons, esteemed Keynote Speaker, learned Participants, respected Guests, my dear Colleagues and Students.

It gives me enormous pleasure to welcome you all to this National Seminar on, "Human Rights in Present Day Context". I feel great pleasure to have all of you here in this momentous moment of national importance.

Nabajyoti College since its inception in 1971 has been rendering its yeomen services by imparting quality education in both Arts and Science streams at UG level under Gauhati University and also in PG level under IDOL, GU and KKHSOU, Assam.

Human rights are almost a form of religion in today's world. The present day concept of human rights is referred to as civil rights, political rights, economic rights, legal rights, social rights, cultural rights and religious rights etc. A broad consensus has emerged in the twentieth century on rhetoric that frames judgment of nations against an international moral code prescribing certain benefits and treatment for all human beings simply because they are human. Within many nations political debates are going on the denial or abuse of human rights. The political activists and commentators are content to look at the United Nations' ever-growing body of human rights agreements as proof that these rights exist universally and therefore have to be respected by everyone. Domestic human rights legislation represents the local implementation of internationally-recognized rights that are universal and inalienable. But yet, human rights are being abused.

At International level, a large number of treaties, declarations, conventions and covenants have been adopted in the field of human rights. But violations of human rights are being reported from all parts of the world even today.

Presently, India, the world's largest democratic country is suffering from a number of human rights problems. Abuse of powers by armed forces and police officials, failure on the parts of the Government in implementing policies that protect the rights of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, refugees, minorities etc. are some of the examples of violations of human rights in India.

In recent decades, enormous progress is being made towards a culture of accountability in diverse fields of activities. The concept of good governance has percolated into the human rights discourse recently, though its relevance of human rights is very much known. Basic education and public information that provide knowledge, life skills and respect for diversity are particularly important for human rights. The vulnerability of children can be gauged from the fact that children constitute a sizable section of the labour force and are engaged in activities from which they should be far removed.

In recent times, one of the emerging and significant fields of research among social scientists is Human Rights. Keeping it in view, this seminar will make a sincere effort to examine and identify the problems in order to find out a solution.

I hope, this National Seminar through the intelligent perception, the Resource Persons of National repute and esteemed Participants from different Colleges and Universities from different parts of the country shall focus on the violation of human rights in and around the globe and enable us to chalk out a module programme of action to fight together.

With these few words, I regretting for inconveniences for accommodation facilities, once again extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to all the dignitaries who grace their presence here in the Seminar.

Thanking You

Yours Sincerely

Dr Shahjahan Ali Ahmed
Principal
Nabajyoti College, Kalgachia
& Chairperson
National Seminar Organizing
Committee

ADDRESS OF THE CO-ORDINATOR

Hon'ble Chairperson of the Inaugural Session, respected Inaugurator of the National Seminar, distinguished Resource Persons, Hon'ble Principal, Nabajyoti College and respected Principal of Manikpur Anchalik College, respected Guests, esteemed Participants, respected Colleagues, ladies and gentlemen and my dear student friends.

First of all I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all of you for your gracious presence and participation in the Seminar. At the same time I must convey my cordial gratitude to the University Grants Commission (NERO) for sponsoring the National Seminar on "Human Rights in Present Day Context" which is being held in collaboration with Manikpur Anchalik College, Manikpur.

Ladies and gentlemen, as you know that Human Rights are rights intrinsic to all human beings irrespective of nationality, sex, color, religion, language or any other status. The Preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights addresses that all Human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. That means Human Rights are significant for equality, freedom, peace, justice, prosperity, dignity, rule of law and all things which are essential for mankind as per the Constitution of India. In Indian context, Human Rights problems, despite making commitments to tackle some of the most prevalent abuses, are growing rapidly. The country has a flourishing civil society, free media and an independent judiciary. But, corruption and lack of accountability for abusive practices foster human rights violations. This Seminar would make students, participants and public aware of Human Rights and how to defend & protect them.

During this Seminar, the intellectual fraternity will discuss the causes of violation of Human Rights and suggest measures to uphold these noble rights as enshrined in the Constitution of India. This Seminar will achieve the ultimate global object in respect of changing dimensions of Human Rights and Duties and forward the message of charity and cooperation by reducing racism and regionalism.

The purpose of this Seminar is to acquaint about Human Rights, specifically the challenges & their solutions and inspire to become valuable messengers for tolerance and peace.

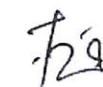
The said Seminar will make the society aware about need of Human Rights and realize that they must take responsibility to protect themselves and their

peers. As they become aware and active for this cause, the message of Human Rights will travel far and wide.

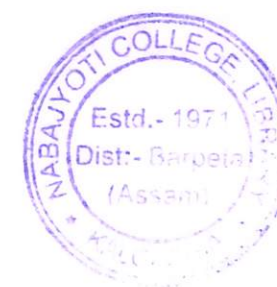
The seminar will motivate people to take positive and peaceful action in support of human rights. The seminar would highlight about human rights abuses and would find out how we could do something to protect Human Rights. The only way that human rights can be effectively protected is by respecting the principle that every individual possesses certain inherent fundamental rights that cannot be taken away - not even in the name of "the common good", during emergency, national security, or religious or other ideals. Otherwise none of us are really safe. We cannot defend principles and ideals by actions which undermine them.

I, once again, on behalf of the National Seminar Organizing Committee cordially welcome you all to this institution and wish this Seminar a grand success and also expecting your kind forgiveness for any mistake done by us.

Thanking you all



(Dr Fakhrul Alom)
Co-ordinator
National Seminar Organizing
Committee



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DEPICTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN LITERATURE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TEMSULA AO AND MITRA PHUKAN

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Abstract

Human Rights are understood as inalienable rights which essentially belong to any individual as a human being. Human Rights violation is a burning problem in the present day world. This problem has also been addressed off and on in literature. In our paper we have selected two representative writers of North-East to study how they have taken up the issue of Human Rights violation in their creative works to draw the attention of authorities concerned. In North-Eastern part of India, the violation of Human Rights is a grave issue. The extremist activities and the government mechanism to control it are always at war in this part of India. In between these two sides, the civil rights of the common people are crushed. Temsula Ao and Mitra Phukan deal with this issue in their short stories and novel in an artistic way. The writers are the product of society; their creations are bound to depict what goes on in society. In the case of the writers taken up for our study, Ao represents the Naga society, while Phukan represents the Assamese society in 1980s. Being the women writers, in their works, a special focus can be noticed on the Human Rights violation in case of women. The issue of insurgency, terrorism and its impact on the Human Rights will also be accommodated. The paper contends that while acting as monitors of Human Rights violation, they keep up their mission of safe guarding Human Rights.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION AND STATE TERRORISM

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Abstract

Human rights refer to meaningful human existence. It advocates for the creation of an atmosphere conducive to the meaningful and dignified living of human beings. Social security, Political participation and economic empowerment large section of people at the grass root level signifies the existence and relevance of human Rights. But Human Rights situation in different parts of the glow is not up to the mark because of serious impediments. The most dreaded impediment is state Terrorism. The law enforcing and security agencies backed by the state and Government machinery are creating a terror and panic situation in the minds of the common people. Secret killings, Fake Encounter, custodial violence, Rape in police lockup and prison, shooting at sight, Arbitrary arrest etc. are the manifestations of state Terrorism. These hazards are to the wiped out in the interest of preservation and protection of Human Rights all over the world. The civil societies, peoples movement groups have great role to play in the liquidation of human rights hazards. This paper attempts to highlight the issues and concerns with all seriousness.

Keywords: State Terrorism, Fake Encounter, Arbitrary Arrest Secret Killings.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A CONCEPTUAL STUDY

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Abstract

In the present 21st century the world has witnessed a remarkable change in the role of women. Women are the integral part of our society and they constitute half the population of the world. Women of 21st century become competent and independent as the male members of the present society. Though times have changed, what remains intact and stagnant is the victimization and violence against women in the private sphere of life. They were physically and sexually abused and harassed in the family. They are assaulted and subjected to mental trauma. The value and dignity of a women as an individual and as a human being was undermines. Domestic violence is an abusive behaviour used by a person or a group of persons in a family to control women's participation in every sphere of her life. Thus it is a serious human rights violation. Domestic violence is into a global problem. This paper is an approach to know the real problems, causes and remedial measures, combating laws and most importantly focusing how it relate to human rights violation.

ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON THE PERSPECTIVES OF EMPLOYEES OF THE VARIOUS BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS IN GUWAHATI

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Abstract

Human rights are those basic standards without which people cannot live in dignity and worth. The process of civilizations, throughout the world, has progressed quite a lot and the people have started enjoying various rights almost everywhere irrespective of the forms of governments. Even business organizations are not exception to it. Lots of researches, revolutions and rationalization have forced the business organizations to provide human rights to the employees in every aspect through various legislations. With the same realization, the concept of human resource management also began to develop. HRM is the process of management which develops and manages the human elements of an enterprise and presently, it considers employees as partners; those at the earliest stage were bought and sold like machines. The theories of HRM suggest that the efficient and effective work can be derived from an employee only when his or her commitment for the work is achieved. Thus, the common factor for both the concept is human being and their psychology. This research work attempts to study the role of human rights in human resource management, examine whether the HR departments of the various organizations are following the basic principles of human rights or not and put forward recommendations accordingly.

Keywords: Role of human rights, human resource management, employees' perspectives, Guwahati.

TERRORISM AND VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

Terrorism is a serious issue threatening the survival of the human being confronted to the most of the countries in the world. The international attention had been focused on terrorism when 'The World Trade Centre' of united state of America attacked in 11th Sept, 2001. The attack shows the entire world. India is also not exempted from such kind of painful and fearful terrorism which is depicted by her ever experience with attack on the Parliament in the month of 13th Dec, 2001. It was the first time attack that wounded the symbol Of Indian Republic in the national Capital.

Assam is also one of the insurgents violating regions in the country wherein the terrorism remains as a major issue till date.

RIGHT TO EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY THROUGH INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

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Abstract

Historically, attempts towards development and ensuring equality and justice for all have been done to conform to the norms and systems of the society. Quality basic education is a fundamental human right. However, many continue to be denied this right and the opportunity to enjoy its many benefits because of limited access to the participation in the education system. Through inclusive education, one can respond to the diversity of needs of all learners and thereby reducing exclusion to and within education system. Hence, inclusive education is a means to achieve fundamental right to education for all.

The principle of inclusive education was adopted at the Salamanca World Conference on Special Needs Education held in Spain in 1994, and was reaffirmed at the World Education Forum, the challenge of getting all children into school has been put on the political agenda in many countries and is reflected in the Right to Education Bill in India also.

An important prerequisite for inclusive education is have respect for differences, respect for different learning styles, variations in methods, open and flexible curricula and welcoming each and every child. In other words, inclusive schools are learner-centered and child-friendly. There is also a need to shift in perspectives and values so that diversity is appreciated and teachers are given skills to provide all children, including those with different learning needs, quality education.

This paper will attempt to analyze the origin, concept and practices of inclusive education also it focuses on a critical element of the inclusive education as a challenge towards achievement of equity for students with disabilities. It will also explain the nature of barriers will be confronted to inclusive education and suggest the approach for successful its implementation.

Keywords: Right to Education, Disability, Inclusive Education.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN ASSAM A STUDY ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION AMONG THE BENGALI LOWER CASTES WOMEN IN BATGAON GAON PANCHAYAT OF BARPETA DISTRICT

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Abstract

Human rights are a very significant perspective to study now. But in this context, it is necessary to explain what we mean by human rights. Human rights are a set of universal claims to safeguard human dignity from illegitimate coercion. The existing international regime assumes that such claims and entitlements to human dignity will be either provided or threatened by the state. *A more cosmopolitan and open* international system is expected to free individuals to pursue their rights, but in reality large numbers of people seen to be sufferings from both long standing state repression as well as fresh denials of rights linked to transnational forces.

The term recognized that without Human rights people can't live society. But from ancient times human rights are violated by any means in a society. There are different causes which helped them to violate our human rights as a result we could not enjoy our human rights in practice. It is very unfortunate that in modern times intensely violated the women right in our society but in this regard we may say that in our lower castes Bengali women are generally has victim of this violation. Though women are always weak and neglected in our men dominated society and some ancient tradition, customs, concern nation, rites etc. which dominated our villages women from the than period. They are exploited in our society in politically socially, economically, culturally on account of their proper

education and self dependency women are the half of total population of India so, without their proper development we cannot think the real development of our society. In this regard, though we are going to discussion human rights however without all round development we never protect human rights and in real practice if we are a fail to protect human rights of women than we cannot build a strong nation. In another reason we may say that some draconian laws launched by the govt. India which is the main cause of violation of women as well as all society because during the time of operation the army jowan targeted the beautiful girls and women in our society to at erode, physically. Some important such kind of events we are going to discuss through this paper.

Besides this discussion I am going to portray a picture of our Batgaon lower oppressed castes women human rights about a hundred years these people has been living in this backward neglected place. Any one Govt has no attention to develop this regions people due to proper implementation of Govt. policies and entire negligence of concerned govt. this part has differed from any other part of Barpeta District so, in the same time we may say that the women of this area remain more back ward than men. So, it is very necessary to study their socio-politico and socio economic aspect of their life otherwise we can't protect their human rights.

In this paper, an attempt has been made to explore how the human rights were violated to the people of Assam as well as the human rights of lower and oppressed castes of Bengali people of Batgaon Gaon Panchayat which to be considered a serious concerned, at present without which can't hope peace, prosperity and tranquility in our society.

Keywords: Human rights violation lower & oppressed castes women in Batgaon G.P.

PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRIES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

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&

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Abstract

Human rights are far more complicated phenomena that any inquiry into the origin, nature, and content of human rights reveals tremendous conceptual hurdles that need to be overcome before one can accept their pre-eminent authority. Indeed, many argue that the problems encountered in this analysis demonstrate that human "rights" are a misnomer, and that the rhetoric of human rights is really a description of ideals - and a controversial set of ideals at that. In the Philosophy of politics and Social Sciences, Human Rights have occupied an important place. Human rights are almost a form of religion in today's world. They are the great ethical yardstick that is used to measure a government's treatment of its people. A broad consensus has emerged in the twentieth century on rhetoric that frames judgment of nations against an international moral code prescribing certain benefits and treatment for all humans simply because they are human.

Keywords: complicated, phenomena, conceptual, encountered, demonstrate, yardstick.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA: A GLIMPSE

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Abstract

Human rights transcend the boundaries of civil jurisprudence. (Prof. Mohan Krishan Teng). The area of human rights is vast and expanding one. With the mankind's development and need new dimensions of human rights are still emerging.

Apart from the enforcement of fundamental rights in the Indian context it also contains such economic rights as right to health, freedom from hunger, women's rights etc. Apart from the traditional classification of civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights were added to it in 1966. The third generation human rights such as peace, development, environmental protection and the benefits stemming from the common heritage of mankind etc. Additional human rights such as human right to compensation resulting from natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, volcanoes, earthquakes etc.

Child labour is not a new phenomenon to our age. After independence of India various acts came into force prohibiting employment of children under 15. But still till today this malpractice has been continuing in India. The children are being employed in various industries, factories, motor work enterprise, hotel, restaurant, tea stall, stone breaking etc.

In this paper an attempt has been made to analyze human rights and child labour in India, its causes, extension, problems, Acts of Govt., role of constitution of India, and preventive measures.

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GLOBALIZATION AND WOMEN RIGHTS

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Abstract

There is a consensus that the development of any society rest on the development of women.

The development of women on the country, to a great extent, depends on the proper application of "Women Rights". The term "Women Rights", denotes to the freedoms inherently possessed by women and rights of all ages which may be institutionalized, ignored or suppressed by law, custom and behavior of a particular society. The present age of Globalization has made some progress in terms of Economic growth, but at the same time it has also had many negative impacts in developing societies like India.

This situation demands the study about the relationship between Globalization and Women Rights.

Today "Rights to Development" has itself become a "Human Rights". This paper thus wants to focus on certain issues like-

- (a) Opportunities created by Globalization for woman, particularly for Indian women.
- (b) Women empowerment and Globalization.
- (c) Should women overcome from oppression, exploitation, injustice, with the spread of Globalization.

Keywords: Development, Rights, Women.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

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Abstract

The open and unchecked violation of human rights during the two World Wars was alarming to all the democratic and peace-loving people across the globe. This led to the setting up of the UNO in 1945. One of the prime objectives of the UNO was the re-establishment of human dignity and human rights in the world. Hence, the UN Economic and Social Council prepared the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with the help of Human Rights Commission. The UN General Council accepted it on 10th of December, 1948. This universal declaration grants civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights to all the people of the world. The UNO has been adopting different conventions at different time span for preserving human rights ; viz. Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women-1979, Convention Against Torture and other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment-1984, Convention on the Rights of the Child-1989 etc.

Human rights have been going on violating day and night in different parts of the world by different agencies. The picture in the Middle East and Africa is even worse than rest of the world. The UNO is trying hard to look into the infringement cases of human rights; still it has to play more effective role in this respect. This world based organization is also sometimes criticized for playing biased role under the pressure of the big powers especially the USA. The present paper discusses the role of the UNO in preserving human rights i.e. what it did in past in this respect, what role it is playing at present and what role it should play in future for the upliftment of human dignity and human rights.

PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

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Abstract

"Human rights are not a privilege conferred by government. They are every human being's entitlement by virtue of his humanity. The right to life does not depend, and must not be contingent, on the pleasure of *anyone else*, not even a parent or sovereign. ... You must weep that your own government, at present, seems blind to this truth". – Mother Teresa. Human beings are rational beings. They by virtue of human beings possess certain basic and inalienable rights which are commonly known as human rights. Human rights being the birth right are therefore inherent in all individuals irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, sex and nationality. *Because of their immense significance to human beings, human rights are sometimes referred to as fundamental rights, basic rights, inherent rights, natural rights and birth rights.* Presently the vast majority of legal scholars and philosophers agree that every human being is entitled to some basic rights. Human rights are therefore those rights which belong to an individual as a consequence of *being human. Human rights being essential for all round development of the personality of the individuals in the society, be necessarily protected and be made available to all the individuals. They must be preserved, cherished and defended if peace and prosperity are to be achieved. Human rights are the very essence of a meaningful life and to maintain human dignity is the ultimate purpose of the government. Human rights are universal and are applicable to all human beings without any discrimination of any kind and every*

human being is entitled to certain basic rights which cannot be denied to him. LOUVIS in his book 'AGE OF RIGHTS' defines human rights as 'Rights of individuals in society'. BENNET in 'INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS' defines 'Human rights includes those areas of individual or group freedom that are immune from governmental interference or that, because of their basic contribution to human dignity or welfare are subject to governmental guarantee, protection or promotion'. In India there are so many NGOs are working and delivering their service in protection and promoting of human rights. Some of the leading NGOs working in promoting and protecting human rights are, All India Human Rights Organization (AIHRO), Human Rights Protection Foundation, Udupi (HRPF, Udupi), Manab Adhikar Sangram Samiti (MASS), Confederation of Human Rights Organizations, Forum for Fact-finding Documentation and Advocacy, Human Rights Documentation Centre, International Human Rights Administration (IHRA), Human Rights Protection Organization [(Bathinda - Website)], Indian Institute of Human Rights, National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights, Vigil India Movement, Kashmir Human Rights Commission, Zomi Human Rights Foundation (ZHRF), Manipur, United youth human rights International, United Council of Human Rights (UCHR) Andhra Pradesh, India, Human Rights & Social Justice Mission, Human rights Journalist Association of India. NGOs have great potentialities in protecting and promoting human rights in the countries like India as the country is regarded as a mini nature universe and conceived vast multiplicity of caste, creed, colour, culture, language, religion etc. In presence of the huge multiplicity the feelings of distress, inequalities are common and as a consequence question of violation of human rights seems to arise frequently. So protection and promotion of human rights is the very genuine claim of the society to ensure social justice. In this field NGOs initiative can play effective role undoubtedly.

Keywords: Concept, Protection, Promotion, legislation and necessities of human rights.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

Domestic Violence is an abuse of power. Domestic Violence occurs when one person attempts to physically or psychologically dominate and control another person. Domestic violence is a human rights violation. While domestic violence is often treated as a private matter, the human rights framework provides a tool to challenge this perception and reframe it as a collective problem that society as a whole must address.

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that all people in the world are entitled to have, regardless of their sex, religion, nationality, race, or language. Many international agreements such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain the human rights standards and customs agreed to by the nations of the world. International human rights law requires that governments take effective measures to prevent and respond to prevent, investigate, punish and remedy domestic violence. Human rights laws also impose specific obligations around how particular authorities - for example, police, prosecutors, legislators and housing authorities respond to individual cases of domestic and family violence.

The concept of human rights evolved largely from ideas of western political theory about rights of individuals to autonomy and freedom. Thus the international human rights law evolved to protect individuals' autonomy vis-à-vis the state and it held states responsible for individual rights and accountable for abuse of those rights. The development of human rights has been expressed in terms of 'generations': The civil and political rights, as the first generation rights; economic, social and cultural rights as the second generation rights; and the group or people's rights, which are recently defined as the third generation rights. It is an unfortunate legacy of the patriarchal structures upon which human rights law has been built, that issues pertaining primarily to women, such as domestic violence, continue to struggle for recognition within global human rights bodies and agendas.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE INTERNET

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Abstract

The internet has given citizens across the world enhanced opportunities to communicate in the public domain, breaking down commercial, social and geographical boundaries to communication. Outlining human rights is controversial enough in the physical world; on the Internet, defining rights is even more of an ambiguous task. Issues of human rights on the Internet are extremely nebulous given the size, scope, and borderless nature of the Internet world, which has no pre-set guardians, laws, or norms -a virtual no man's land. In India, according to the 2011 census, 6.3 percent of the total population had access to computers or laptops within the household. Half of those with computers or laptops had internet access, and many more citizens had access to the internet through cyber cafes and mobile telephones. The main purpose of this paper is to explore key trends and challenges to the right of all individuals to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through the Internet.

Keywords: Internet, Communication, Cyber, Computer.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KGBV IN PROTECTING WOMEN RIGHTS THROUGH EDUCATION: A STUDY IN BARPETA DISTRICT OF ASSAM

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Abstract

Human being as a social entity requires some rights which are known as human rights. Human rights protects individual and groups against all evil practices and ensures dignity. Since the Second World War, the term is being popular. It safeguards the weaker section of society including women. Human rights are an inseparable part of legal and political, socio-economic and cultural aspect of the world. Promotion and protection of human rights in the only way to save the human society.

In 1993, the UN affirmed human rights of women as 'an inalienable, integral and invisible part of universal human rights'. Since, women's rights have been acknowledged as human rights, a new term has come out as "Human Rights are Women's Rights, i.e., all human rights collectively constitute Women's Right.

India, being a developing country resulted both stable and unstable economy go hand in hand. Due to population explosion and diverse culture, there are conflicts among various forms of human right. Constitution of India ensures human rights in the form of fundamental rights.

In India, primary education is one of the fundamental rights for children. Due to conservative tradition, the status of women education through the ages have been considered to be lowered than that of man in India. Illiteracy and ignorance mainly influence in the prevailing system. The evil is rampant in rural area than the urban.

The government of India formulated a policy regarding free and compulsory education for the children, keeping in view the low percentage of literacy, enrolment and high percentage of dropouts declaring 'Right to Education Act in 2009'. In this content, every child irrespective of gender right to education in India.

In this paper, an attempt has been made to study the role of KGBV (Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya) towards protection of women rights in Barpeta District of Assam.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN WOMEN

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Abstract

Human right is a birth right. It is inherent and inalienable which are universal to all humanity, regardless of citizens, residency states, ethnicity, gender or other consideration. In democratic country every women should have rights like the men for their liberty, freedom of thought and expression and equality before the law but even today women have been occupied disadvantaged position in all section of our society.

In medieval period, women had been regarded as the evil sources of society. However, poverty, superstition belief, illiteracy, negative attitude of political leaders towards the women right, Unsuitable curriculum, problem of co-education etc. are the major problems for which women have been depriving from their constitutional rights. According to 2011 census report, we found that literacy rate of India is 74.04 percent where male literacy rate is 82.14 percent and women literacy rate is 65.45. We see that 33% women reservation bill is not yet been passed in parliament due to the political reason. Especially in Assam, total number of crimes against women is 13616 in 2012.

Constitution of India has provided various provisions to protect the rights of women in Article 14, 16, 39 (A), 243 (D), the Hindu marriage Act (1955), Dowry prohibition Act (1961), women inheritance bill (2005), Domestic violence bill (2005) etc. Govt. may be passed various Acts to protect the women rights but these acts could not come to success due to the negative attitudes of the political leaders and the people of our country. So, educated women should aware about their constitutional right to survive as a rational being in our society. However, negative attitude towards the women should be changed and govt. should be sincerely implemented all kinds of plans, policies and Acts towards the protection of women rights.

Keywords: Rights, women, Article, attitude, society.

TERRORISM AND VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASSAM

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Abstract

Human rights are simply defined as the rights which every human being is entitled to enjoy and to had protected, Human beings are born equal in dignity and rights. These rights enable individuals to fully use their intelligence, talents and conscience to satisfy their spiritual and other needs. Everyone has equal rights to live on this mighty earth. No one should threaten others.

Terrorism is the systematic use for threatened use of violence to intimidate a population or Government and there by effect political, religious or ideological change. Terrorism in India possess a significant threat to the state as well as humanity.

Terrorism developed in India from very tiny elements. Main reasons for terrorism are earning easy money, religious feeling, unemployment and so on. But generally they use the play card of patriotism towards country. Terrorism takes its path to grow in such situation where there are absence of social awareness, political consciousness, wide spreaded illiteracy and lack of unity.

Another common phenomenon that helps in the growth of terrorism is that the prevailing system or the government do not bother to the peaceful protest, unless, violence happen. So almost all the terrorist groups takes the path of violence to show their strength by killing innocent people. The ultimate result of such detrimental activities disturb social harmony and economic backbone of a country in almost all the places where terrorism grows violation of human rights are very commonly seen.

Assam, the beautiful state of India has also been experiencing the evil effect of terrorism since last few decades.

Here in this paper our humble attempts will be to find out the vital causes for the rise of terrorism in India as well as in Assam. Efforts will also be made to find out some remedial measures for the solution of terrorism from Assam as well as from India.

GLOBALISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN RIGHTS: ADDRESSING THE ISSUE OF GIRL CHILD

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Abstract

This paper is concerned with presenting a comprehensive view about the impact of globalization on human rights and a special emphasis given on the rights of girl child, which is a very recent phenomenon. The study about the subject got its momentum from the Declaration of Human Rights (1948), it was only in 1989 that the general assembly of the United Nations adopted a convention which came in to force in 1990, on the rights of the child promoting the cause of children's rights entitled UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 20th Nov, 1989.

Here an attempt is being made for clearly demonstrating the issue that inspite of human rights conventions and law it is ironic that girl child is still neglected, discriminated exploited deprived of basic human rights. The laws of human rights are there but when it comes to implementation of such laws, there seems to prevail hurdles.

This paper highlight is Introduction, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, World Summit for Children, Laws for preservation of Human Rights and Conclusion.

Keywords: CEDAW, Convention, World Summit, world Conference, Beijing Declaration.

GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

Globalization has substantially contributed to the intensification of debt, poverty and economic crisis in the developing world. Globalization means global economic liberalization, developing a global financial system and a transnational production system which is based on a homogenized worldwide law of value. The demise of the Cold War helped the emergence of a new aggressive competitive global economic order. This was possible mainly due to the integration of the newly industrialized countries and much of the developing nations. Although globalization and market liberalization have made some progress in terms of economic growth in certain countries, it has also had many negative impacts in developing societies.

The Structural Adjustment Programs (SAP) designed and imposed by the global creditor institutions is a typical instrument to create a favorable atmosphere for globalization, which ultimately affects developing countries. In order to meet the mandates set by the SAP, a country spends less by cutting back government expenditures, social services, and economic investments so that resources can be placed elsewhere. Human rights have become an integral part of the process of globalization in many ways. The Western countries are increasingly using their view of human rights concept as a yardstick to judge developing countries and to deal with economic and trade relations to extend development assistance. At the same time globalization intensifies impoverishment by increasing the poverty, insecurity, fragmentation of society and thus violates human rights and human dignity of millions of people.

Although globalization of the economy has been characterized as a locomotive for productivity, opportunity, technological progress, and uniting the world, it ultimately causes increased impoverishment, social disparities and violations of human rights.

THE UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

The equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, while the Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Moreover, a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this right. The recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. Whereas, on the other hand disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people. It is essential, if a man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law. It is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations. For this the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person.

Keywords: Human Rights, Freedom, Human Rights and Society.

HUMAN RIGHTS FOR HUMAN SECURITY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: THE NEED OF THE DAY

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Abstract

The issue of human rights has become a major concern among all the countries around the world in contemporary socio-political landscape. Human security and human development are interrelated and both are also related to and depend on the human rights scenario of any country to a great extent. Human security is an integral part of human development. The level of human security of any country are now determined and measured by human development of any country in contemporary world. The issue of human security of any country in contemporary world is very much related to human rights. At present, all the countries in contemporary world ensure the basic human rights to its citizens through its constitution. In present day context, it has been immensely observed that socio-economic development of any country depends on the human security factor to a considerable extent. Again it has been observed that the human security and human development of any country in present day context solely depends on the human rights factor of a country. If the countries do not emphasize on the problems of poverty, illiteracy, etc, and give much importance on state security, then the country will fail to bring about human security and human development and it cannot claim to be a developed country. All these issues are related to human rights. So, it can be said that human rights, human security and human development are interrelated and interdependent and protection of human rights for human security and human development has become the need of the present day context among all the countries in contemporary world.

Keywords: Human rights, Human security, Development, Human development.

GENDER INEQUALITY AND WOMEN RIGHTS IN INDIA: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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Abstract

“Human Right”- is a right which is believed to belong to every person. Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings irrespective of caste, sex, race, religion, language, place of residence, national or ethnic origin, colour, or any other status. The constitution of India under Article 14 to 18 of Part III has provision of right to equality for every citizen. As such Article 14 provides equality before law and equal protection of law, again Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste and gender, Article 17 abolishes untouchability, Article 23 and 24 provides rights against exploitation. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10th of December 1948 under Article 1 states that “all human being are born free and equal in dignity and rights”. The UDHR has thirty articles under which it has tried to ensure various rights to all the human being. When we talk about “human rights” we must also talk about the rights enjoyed by women in the society. In the 21st century women rights has become one of the concerning as well as one of the most debated subject all over the world. The issues related to women rights are gender inequality, crime against women, women empowerment etc. “Gender inequality” refers to unequal treatment or perceptions of individuals based on their gender. The seriousness of this subject can be realized by the fact that the United Nations Millennium Development Goals have set the target of promoting gender equality and empowering women as well as improving maternal health by the year 2015. In this context it is tried to evaluate the rights enjoyed by the women in India and other related aspects in the ongoing discussion.

Keywords: Human Rights, Gender Inequality, Women Empowerment, Sex Ratio, Domestic Violence.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION AND NEED FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION: A STUDY ON THE EMERGING RELEVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION IN PRESENT DAY CONTEXT

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Abstract

In the middle of the 20th century, the concept of human rights received much attention in the international arena than the earlier. The right to life, liberty and property of any human being are referred as human rights. The issue of human rights has gained great importance in present day context among all the countries in contemporary world as violation of human rights has become a serious problem around the different parts of the world. At present, the immense human rights violation around the different parts of the globe necessitates a comprehensive educational policy as well as system persisting among the citizens of all the countries in contemporary world. In order to check and solve the problem of human rights violation to a considerable extent and to protect human rights at national as well as international level, a comprehensive human rights education has been felt necessary as a crucial instrument for human rights awareness and human rights protection in present day context among the citizens of all the countries in contemporary world. It has been observed that at present most of the countries have given importance on a proper and comprehensive human rights education which is inclusive and universal in nature imparting among its citizens with a view to check and solve human rights violation and to protect and promote basic human rights. So, it can be said that human rights education is a recent origin in the discourse which has great relevance in present day context.

Keywords: Human rights, Human rights violation, Human rights Education, Human rights protection.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN BTAD: BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

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Abstract

This paper contains the violence since 2012-14 in BTAD Assam followed ethnic tensions between the Bodo peoples and Bengali-speaking Muslims. The first incident was reported to have taken place on the 20th July, 2012. As of 8 August 2012, 77 people had died and over 400,000 people were taking shelter in 270 relief camps, after being displaced from almost 400 villages. Eleven people have been reported missing. Again in 2014, after Lok Sabha election nearly 100 of people were died in BTAD. These incidents resulted in resentment directed at India's central government, to prevent illegal died, from the indigenous Bengali Muslim community for failing to protect the rights of minorities of BTAD.

Human Rights that are to be stated that the living conditions, where over 400,000 displaced persons were sheltered, have been deplorable and Government of Assam and India has failed to adopt minimum standards in humanitarian response as provided in the sphere guidelines despite in the BTAD facts. The inmates are not willing to return due to security concerns. However, some families, mostly agriculturists whose houses were burnt down, not returned home to cultivate their paddy fields and well established. But the returnees have reportedly neither been provided adequate monetary compensation nor security yet. Further, the state government has closed down the any response against their illegal murder, to band the illegal arms, identify the riot prone vulnerable areas and issues, to increase the number of police stations and set up police station level, the prevailing situations relating to ethnic tensions for further appropriate action to prevent riots; establish accountability by prosecuting all those responsible for acts of violence in the riots since July 2012.

Keywords: Human Rights, Law, Human dignity, Liberty, Government response, Resettlement of people, Army's role, Political rights, foresters' role in killings, and etc.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT-WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN ASSAM

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Abstract

When the Rights of Women are violated, movements take place for protecting those rights without which women cannot live dignified lives. The women's movement in Assam was historically linked with India's struggle for freedom and women played a significant role 1920s to 1940s organizing themselves as Mohila Samitees. But the very nature the work of the Mohila Samittes have changed from 1950s and become apolitical emphasizing on rights based approvals alerting the ideology of, women participation in the economy can about in the Government plans between the late 1970s and 1980s. But Assam during this period *was wrapped in its internal problems that lead to extreme violence on civil society.* Several *Women's organization* has come up in Assam which is starting to question gender inequalities and discrimination. The Assam state commission for women (ASCW) was constituted under state commission for women's Act, 1994 at economic and social upliftment of women setting the goal of raising the status of women. *New women's groups have been formed in recent years which have rightly made attempts at mobilizing women both at the urban as well as rural level, but the rate of crime against women has gone up.* Despite various constitutional and legal provisions, women in India and also in Assam are still marginalized. It can be seen regarding the passes of the constitution (108th Amendment) Bill, 2008, popularly known as the women's reservation Bill which is yet to pass in the Lok Sabha. Let's hope that the movement that has been raising for women rights in Assam will be able to establish a society based on gender equality which will enhance the scenic beauty of Assam with its social beauty.

Keywords: Women, Movement, Empowerment, Assam, Rights.

IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

Domestic Violence is a violation of women's Human Rights. The violence directed against women by their intimate partners is an epidemic of global proportions that has devastating physical, emotional, financial and social effects on women, children, families and communities around the world.

It is universally recognized that women constitute almost fifty percent of total population of the world. But yet women have not treated equally as men and they have not enjoyed equal rights in the society. They were harassed by the society of men for their Gender difference, physical weakness, custom and traditions. This inequality helps the men for creating domestic violence against the women in the society. Thus the domestic violence has violated the Human Rights and it discriminates the women to enjoy the Human Rights.

Therefore, the main objective of the study is to discuss about the measures for prevention of Domestic Violence and protection of Human Rights by solution of the problem of harassment of women in the society.

GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

Globalization and Human Rights This process of globalization is part of an "ever more interdependent world," where political, economic, social, and cultural relationships are not restricted to territorial boundaries or to state actors and no state or entity is unaffected by activities outside its direct control. Developments in technology and communications, the creation of intricate international economic and trade arrangements, increasing activity by international organizations and transnational corporations, and the changes to international relations and international law since the end of the Cold War have profoundly affected the context within which each person and community lives as well as the role of the state.

In an age of globalization, the struggle for human rights has become more complex and challenging. While protections for human rights are increasingly passed by governments and international bodies like the United Nations, grave threats to and gross violations of human rights are also on the rise.

The world's financial capital is ever more integrated, and wealth is ever more centralized in the hands of financial elites and institutions. Realizing social and economic rights, especially eradicating hunger and unemployment, is becoming increasingly difficult. Bringing conflicts to a just and durable resolution is more daunting with the increased capacity of individuals, governments and their military forces, and other groups, including paramilitary, to organize and unleash violence. These groups have access to more sophisticated communications technology and more deadly instruments of war than ever before.

What must be globalized is a culture of peace that institutes peace with justice in ways that are visible and tangible in the lives of peoples and communities. We are challenged to globalize an ethos that respects and protects human life with human rights so that all "may have life, and have it abundantly" as God intends.

THE INTERDEPENDENT DIMENSION OF HUMAN RIGHT

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Abstract

This paper sets out to establish the logical and operational connection between human rights concepts and human rights indicators, the combination of which is essential for human rights measurement. The international human rights, policy, and donor community has long sought to establish the full content of human rights that ought to be promoted and protected, while less progress has been made on providing meaningful, valid, and reliable measures of human rights

The distinction between the categories of rights is the result of the historical struggle to achieve them which include the appearance of the separate international instruments that protect them. The philosophy arguments concerning their status and the methodology issues surrounding their measurement. But significant section of the human rights have sought to establish the general claim that all rights are indivisible and usually reinforcing, a sentiment that found formal expression in the 1993 Vienna declaration and program of action.

Here human rights discourses attempts to go beyond the scientifically set human nature and natural outer limits of human possibilities. Instead, it tries to be based on a moral vision of human nature in moral way. it fuses moral vision with political patience. it shapes political society such a conceptual source of human rights would declare the self fulfilling moral prophecy that treat people like human beings and you will get a truly being.

Keywords: logical and operational, policy, protected, instruments, significant.....

CONFLICT DYNAMICS IN NORTH-EAST INDIA: EXPLORING ETHNIC *CONFLICT AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN BTAD OF ASSAM*

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Abstract

Conflict research about North-east India tends to focus on ethnicity. Within the diverse socio-political landscape of North-eastern region, ethnicity, tribal identity, Autonomy has always been issues of much contestation. Conflict dynamics in North-east India revolves around basically the issues of the assertion of ethnic identity, autonomy, insurgency, inter-state border disputes and so on. For more than half-a-century, the North-east India has seen an unending cycle of violent conflicts dominated by insurgencies with demands ranging from outright sovereignty to greater political autonomy. Now it is well-known that North-east India is plagued by inter-ethnic conflict and violence. The elites of the different ethnic group's articulate values and interests and the articulation of such interest generate a lot of conflict because many of these groups compete with each other for share of valued resources in society. These conflicts are very often connected with the movements of the groups to protect, safeguard and maintain distinct ethnic identity as well as to attain political and economic gains within the existing power-structure which also extends to separatist and secessionist demands leaded by armed insurgent movements. It has been observed that the ethnic activism of the different ethnic groups and the growing inter-ethnic conflicts has been found to create human rights violation. Now the inter-ethnic conflict has assumed a serious problem of human rights violation in North-east India. Violation takes a pre-dominantly physical toll of human lives, public and private property. Most of the ethnic conflict in North-east India violates the right to life, liberty and property of human lives and also creates the problem of human displacement. The *Human rights violation, as a result of ethnic conflict, increasingly attracts attention of the national as well as international press too.*

Keywords: Ethnic conflict, Conflict dynamics, Human rights violation, Displacement.

GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

Globalization means different things to different people. For the economist, sociologist, politician, businessperson, journalist, environmentalist and lay person, it means different things. The dominant issue may range from genocide to drug trafficking, to child prostitution, to integration with global market. Globalization is also a politically-loaded term that stirs emotions and divides people into "pro" and "anti" camps. Since the ambiguity about the meaning of the term lies at the heart of the controversy, we have to start by addressing the definition issue.

Globalization has been a popular subject for decades and addressed in a wide variety of academic studies and popular readings. Scholars and advocates who work in the expanding field of human rights have been no exception and have contributed to the burgeoning literature on globalization. The Globalization of Human Rights and Globalization and Human Rights are two welcome additions to this body of literature. As their titles imply, the two volumes attempt to emphasize relatively different aspects of the relationship between two terms: globalization and human rights. Both volumes are undertaken with an understanding that there has been an increasing international acceptance of human rights at the normative level, but that the norms have not been applied to improve human rights conditions, and their meanings and relevance are contested. As the literature that came out in the 1990s pointed to state sovereignty as the main obstacle to globalization and raised hopes about transnational civil society and networks, these two volumes examine a broader set of actors and the processes of globalization in addressing the practice and prospects of human rights.

**INSURGENCY, VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN
NORTH-EAST INDIA: UNDERSTANDING THE INSURGENT
ACTIVITIES OF NDFB(S), VIOLENCE AND HUMAN
RIGHTS VIOLATION IN BTAD OF ASSAM**

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Abstract

North-east India is a homeland of different tribal groups having distinct socio-cultural identity and the entire Northeastern region comprising the seven states is known as a tribal dominated region in the eyes of other Indians since time immemorial. In North-east India, the different tribal groups demand themselves as the "Son of the Soil" of this region and assert to safeguard and maintain their distinct ethnic identity in the spirit of the right to self-determination. In North-east India, the movements for the assertion of tribal identity ranges from greater political autonomy and sovereignty in the form of separate statehood within the Indian union and it also extends to secession from India. In North-east India, the tribal dominated insurgency and insurgent movements continues to be a major phenomenon and a prime and factor changing and moulding the nature of politics in North-east India. It has been observed since pre-colonial period to post-colonial period in North-east India, the insurgency and insurgency movements by different tribal groups tracing from NSCN to ULFA to NDFB is a continuous process in North-east India demanding separate statehood and sovereignty and which extends to secession from the Indian union. It has been observed that the insurgency and insurgent movements led by different tribal groups in North-east India has resulted conflict and violence in the name of more autonomy, demanding separate statehood, sovereignty and secessionist demands which has caused immense human rights violation in different parts of the region taking a pre-dominantly physical toll of human lives, public and private property.]

This paper tries to deal with insurgency, violence and human rights violation in North-east India with special reference to Insurgent activities of NDFB(S), violence and human rights violation in BTAD of Assam.

Keywords: *Insurgency, Violence, Human rights violation, NDFB(S), BTAD, Assam, North-east India.*

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, WOMEN, CONFLICT AND HUMAN
RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: EXPERIENCES FROM NORTHEAST INDIA**

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Abstract

Human rights, being the birthrights are therefore, inherent in all the individuals irrespective of caste, creed, religion, sex and nationality. Human rights are essential for all round development of the personality of the individuals in the society, so it should be protected and made available to all the individuals. Human Rights of women is necessary because the mere fact of their 'humanity' has not been sufficient to guarantee the protection of their rights. Women are still deprived. There is a discrimination against Women. Millions of women throughout the world live in abject deprivation of their basic human rights for no other reason than that they are women.

The advancement of women has been a focus of the work of the United Nations since its creation. The General Assembly of the United Nations on November 7, 1967 adopted a declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and in order to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration, a convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by the General Assembly on December 18, 1979.

Conflicts of value and interest are inherent in all forms of society. In northeast context conflict has got forms as separatist movements, clashes between different ethnic groups, demands by fundamentalist groups etc.

The convention under Art. 1 defines the term discrimination against women as any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men & women of human rights & fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION AGAINST WOMEN AND MINORITIES AND ITS ECONOMIC IMPACT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BARPETA DISTRICT

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Abstract

All human beings are entitled to enjoy certain minimum rights. But, the reality is different. Every human being is a victim of one or the other types of human right violation. Human rights violation is widely prevalent in the modern world. Certain human rights violations have great economic impact, while some others have very small economic impact but very serious psychological impact. The researcher is very eager to know not only the economic impact of human rights violation but also the reasons for human right violations particularly right violations against women and minorities. The objectives of the study would include;

1. To estimate the number of human rights violations against women and their nature.
2. To find out the number of human rights violations encountered by the minorities.
3. To understand the socio-economic conditions of women and minorities who are the victims of human rights violations.
4. To study the causes of women rights violation and rights violation against minorities.
5. To estimate the socio-economic outcomes of violations against women and minorities.

Based on these objectives, a lot of information have been collected on victims family size, age, caste, sex, religion, marital status, nature of family, type of house, sanitation and drinking water facilities, electrification, education, occupation and monthly household income, knowledge about human rights, types of violation against women and SC/ST/OBC/MOBC people, attitude of victims towards political parties and police officials are analyzed in detail. Trend and tendencies of crime against the two study groups women and minorities in comparison with the total Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes, the socio-economic institutions contributing to human rights violation, the socio-economic impact of human rights violations and the involvement of political parties and the role of NGOs and SHGs in helping victims are discussed. We, the investigation team want to make a conclusion which is summarized beautifully in the last chapter of the thesis.

Key tasks: Trying to establish the reality of administration in the district in saving human rights, build up awareness about it to both the group.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DOWRY SYSTEM IN OUR SOCIETY

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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to show how the dowry system of our society creates the domestic violence in most of the families and violates the human rights in case of women. Domestic violence is known as a violent aggressive behavior within the home, typically involving the violent abused of a spouse on his wife. Domestic violence includes the physical abuse like bruises or broken bones, emotional abuse like depression, anxiety, verbal, economic and sexual abuse. Now, in our society about 75% women faced domestic violence and lost their human rights.

In the present context in our society, domestic violence is frequently occurred due to dowry system. The word 'Dowry' means the valuable things like property and money that a bride brings from her home to her husband's house at the time of marriage. It is a traditional custom. Though it is traditional but it is different from one section of the society to the other. This system of our society brings both joy and cruse. It creates joy to the bridegroom's family and cruse for the bride's parents. When the bride's parents can not satisfied the bridegroom's family demand, and then a group of greedy people creates domestic violence upon the bride by means of physical and mental exploitation. Gradually, this domestic violence can be acclaimed crime. When a women or bride faces this violence then she will lose her human rights like freedom of live, speech and also some offences include physical violence, emotional abuses, murder and even sometime the brides are compel to do suicide.

Because of this prevailing violence in our society, many families would not hope the girl child or abortion the female embryo. In the present context, though the literacy rates of women are increased day by day, the violations of human rights of women are also increased because of the some greedy people's unexpected demand.

Keywords: Dowry, Violence, Bridegroom, Bride, Domestic.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RAG PICKING CHILDREN: A SUBJECTIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Child labour and human rights are the terms usually and frequently used two most controversial terms of sociological discourses. In this paper, a subjective analysis will be made on the sad plight of the child labour especially of the Rag pickers that we find in the streets of the nearest cities of our locality along with the big as well as the metropolitan cities. It is observable how they have lost their dreams of life in their tender age when thousands, millions and even billions of children like them are getting the taste of the modern civilization as well as everything that their age demands. It is not true that time and situation compel them to adopt such a miserable life in their early life but we, the most civilized and most descent people of 21st century are directly responsible for the present fate of their life. We have given birth to the greater concept like 'Human rights' wherein all the people supposed to get minimum treatment as human being from all the perspectives of our social, political, economic and judicial life. But do we working on that or are we conscious about the downtrodden like little rag pickers who have to work early in the morning when other children still enjoying the warmth of the tender mattress.

In different times, different groups of people are seen to speak for them but them still unable to influence this down trodden class. It is found that the act of human right also is seen impractical and remains useless in this regard. The purpose of the paper here is to find how much Human right is responsible or not responsible.

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

The trend towards globalization has made links between processes of communication for development and processes of politics, economics and ideology much more evident and problematic. Whether globalization improves or undermines the human rights is not a fact that can be observed in the short term. Globalization has been the second "Great Transformation" for spreading capitalism over the entire world. Many of the short term effects will be negative one. In spite of that its medium and long term effects may be positive, because it impels social changes and will result in greater movements to democracy, economic redistribution, the rule of laws and promotes civil and political rights. Democracy is the best political system to protect the human rights. The change in Sovereignty with the globalization means that the non-state actors are more involved in issues relating to human rights. This development poses challenges to the international human rights law, for most of the part law has been designed to restrain abuses by powerful states and state agents. While globalization enhances the ability of civil society to function across borders and promote human rights; but other actors have gained the power to violate the human rights in unforeseen. The role of globalization as to what extent globalization is good for human rights and also to what extend human rights are good for globalization; which requires several legal responses as they relate to the promotion and protection of human rights. The responses to the globalization are significantly changing international law and institutions in order to protect persons from violation of human rights committed by non-state actors.

Keywords: Change, Unity and Integration, Rights, violation, protection and promotion.

GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

In the most general sense human rights are understood as inalienable rights which essentially belongs to any individual as a human being. 'Human Rights' is a generic term and it embraces civil rights, civil liberties and social, economical and cultural rights. It is therefore difficult to give a precise definition of the term 'human rights'. However it can be said that the rights that all people have by virtue of their being human are human rights. These are the rights which no one can be deprived without grave affront to justice.

Human rights being essential for all round development of the personality of the individuals in the society be necessarily protected and be made available to all the individuals. Presently, there is a widespread acceptance of the importance of human rights in international structure because it has legal, moral and political bearing. Presently, the vast majority of legal scholars and philosophers agree that every human being is entitled to some basic rights. So, I would like to say that human rights are the very essence of a meaningful life and maintain human dignity is the unlimited purpose of the government. It is moral because human rights are a value-based system to preserve human dignity and it is political in the larger scenes of the word.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

Domestic violence is a global problem. It is a serious human rights violation. Domestic violence frequently involves cruel and degrading, treatment, including, physical violence such as wife battering, sexual abuse, torture, spouse abuse as well as psychological and emotional abuse such as denial of recognition, use of derogatory language, emotional damage and neglect such as denial food and denial of financial access. Domestic violence is a series of repeated abusive behaviour which affects women's participation in public and private spheres. It also harms a women's physical, mental, psychological and sexual well being. Along with formulation legislation and policies nation should pay attention towards effective implementation. This paper is based on theoretical research and begins by introducing the concepts of human rights, domestic violence and important players involved in it. This paper mainly focuses on domestic violence and human rights. The paper concludes by discussing briefly the contribution and role played by civil society groups in India towards the issue.

ROLE OF INSTITUTION, NGO FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

Human rights are moral principles that set out certain standards of human behaviour, and are regularly protected legal rights in national and international law. They are "commonly understood as inalienable fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being." The earliest conceptualization of human rights is credited to ideas about natural rights emanating from natural law.

Many groups and movements have achieved profound social changes over the course of the 20th century in the name of human rights. In Europe and North America, labour unions brought about laws granting workers the right to strike, establishing minimum work conditions and forbidding or regulating child rights. The women rights movement succeeded in gaining for many women the right to vote. National liberation movement in many countries succeeded in driving out colonial powers.

The establishment of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the 1864 Lieber Code and the first of the Geneva Conventions in 1864 laid the foundations of International humanitarian law, to be further developed following the two World Wars. The World Wars, and the huge losses of life and gross abuses of human rights that took place during them, were a driving force behind the development of modern human rights instruments. The League of Nations was established in 1919 at the negotiations over the Treaty of Versailles following the end of World War I. Enshrined in its charter was a mandate to promote many of the rights later included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

At the 1945 Yalta Conference, the Allied Powers agreed to create a new body to supplant the League's role; this was to be the United Nations. The United Nations has played an important role in international human-rights law since its creation. Following the World Wars, the United Nations and its members developed much of the discourse and the bodies of law that now make up international humanitarian law and international human rights-law.

Thus, we can see that human rights as a concept and in regard to the protection of human rights, many national, international institutions and NGOs play important role.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND THE INTERVENTION OF "HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST WOMEN"

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Abstract

Domestic violence is a global problem. Domestic violence has gradually emerged as a global problem. It is present in all countries irrespective of the nation's social, economic and political status. Policy makers and social scientists worldwide have started taking serious note of it and therefore, various legislations and acts are being formulated to which is a basic right enjoyed by every living human being is the basis of all the other rights available in the world. Human right is natural as it is provided to an individual soon after his birth. It is universal, as it is available to all human beings irrespective of gender or nationality around the globe. It is fundamental as it helps in individual's holistic development and it is necessary as it helps an individual to lead a respectful and dignified life.

As domestic violence undermines the value of women as an individual, it is a serious human right violation. Domestic violence most of the times is equated to physical abuse like beating, hurling of objects or abusing. Though it is most common and most visible variety of domestic violence, domestic violence is much more than just that.

Keywords: Domestic violence, Human rights, Women, Legislation and Civil Society Groups.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHT IN INDIA AND ITS CHALLENGES & REMEDIES

Sultan Mahmud

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Abstract

Human right is a matter of contemplation for all the nations in the world at present time. Human rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behaviour and are regularly protected as a legal right in national and international law. As a human being, every person is inherently entitled to them irrespective of their nation, location, language, religion or any other status. The concept of human right has been continuing since the ancient times. Many of the basic ideas that animated the human right movement developed in the aftermath of the two World Wars, specially the Second World War and the atrocities of the Holocaust. To protect the human right, many institutions and NGOs are formed at the international and national level. In India, after its independence, almost all the Principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, which were adopted by the UN General Assembly, were included in Indian constitution in the form of Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy. During the last decade of the 20th century, many government and non-government institutions and organizations were formed at the national and regional levels which are working now for the protection of human rights in India. But at the same time, the human rights are confronting many challenges that make difficulty in the development of human rights.

This paper is an attempt to highlight the development of human rights in India and its challenges and remedial measures to be adopted.

Keywords: Ancient India, Moral Principles, NGO.

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PRESENT SCENARIO

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Abstract

Human rights are depending on the assumption that human beings are born equal in dignity and rights. Human rights represent claims and demands essential protection of human life and enhancement of human dignity, and should therefore enjoy full social and political sanctions.

In a democratic country, citizens should gain equal political rights and distribution of social and economic values should be fair. Violence against women in various ways is a violation of human rights, for which women are deprived of their ability to enjoy fundamental freedom. It is a serious obstacle to equality between women and men. Violence against women is universal and remains hidden in the culture of silence.

The various types of violence against women cover a wide range, such as domestic violence including dowry related violence, rape, child marriage female infanticide and foeticide, forced Prostitution, including temple prostitution, eve-teasing, sexual harassment in public place, pinching, pawing and pornography etc.

India is bound to take all necessary measures to prevent and combat violence against women and girls. Existing laws, regulations customs and practices found discriminatory against women and to establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men.

The paper is an attempt to highlight violence against women in present scenario and try to prevent from these kinds of violence.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND NGO: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

Merina Ahmed
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Abstract

Human rights are a necessary condition for any democracy. It is likewise true that human rights became a matter of world concern in the twentieth century. Rights connect with democracy in that both are built upon an unconditional respect for human beings. In a democracy, the people not only benefit from Government, many organizations around the world dedicate their efforts to protecting human rights and ending human rights abuses. Public support and condemnation of abuses is important to their success, as human rights organizations are most effective when their calls for reform are backed by strong public advocacy. Non Governmental Organization is one of the examples of such groups.

The NGO are a necessary corollary to the democratic machinery of the government, they are means of democratic empowerment of those who are less powerful and less advantaged as the government machinery and its authorized institution are not always sufficient to guarantee the protection of human right. Human rights belong to everyone. They are the basic rights we all have simply because we are human, regardless of who we are, where we live or what we do.

NGO's have a vital role to play in the promotion and protection of human right specially in the developing country, has the largest number of NGO's whose activates are spared in different fields for the welfare of human being including the promotion and protection of human right.

"Peace, development and human rights are essentially inter-related, inter-dependent and indivisible".

The NGO play important role to become a concrete expression of international, national and regional and local level voice to assist and stand up for those who can't speak themselves. The most important pillar of the paper is Human rights and NGO. So the paper will shed light on basically the role and efforts of NGOs' at protecting human rights.

Keywords: Human Right, NGO, Democracy.

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Merina Ahmed

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Keywords: Human Right, NGO, Democracy.

**CHILD LABOUR ISSUES AND HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION IN 39NO.
MADHYA BETBARI GAON PANCHAYAT IN BARPETA DISTRICT**

Hannan Ali Ahmed
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Dewan Sadullah Ahmed
Asstt. Prof., Department of Philosophy
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Abstract

Children are the blooming flowers in the garden of society. They play a vital role in nation building process because children of today are the potential citizen of tomorrow.

'Child labour' is generally speaking works of children that harms them or exploits them somehow (Physically, mentally, morally or by blocking access to education). It is one of the most pressing social problems.

Every man, woman, youth and child has the human right to education, training and information and to other fundamental human rights dependent upon realization of the human right to education. It promotes individual freedom and empowerment and yields important development benefits. Still many of children remain deprived of educational opportunities in facing various problems.

This paper is an attempt to highlight the importance of human right education, various causes of child labour and find out the remedial measures in religion to child labour more particularly in 39 No. Madhya Betbari Gaon Panchayat.

**FORCED LABOUR EXPLOITATION ON CHILDREN:
STUDY WITHIN A SMALL AREA**

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Abstract

'Human Rights'- an important part of our fundamental rights of Indian Constitution. It is an exploring topic to study about the child labour, which included in right against exploitation. Article 23 has expressed the prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour. By the reference of a study area, with this paper i have tried to discuss about the child labour within Ward No-3, Abhayapuri, Bongaigaon district. A geographical (areal) study of this area is being an important topic, have exploring about exploitation on childrens.

Keywords: Human rights, Article 23, Exploitation and Child labour.

TERRORISM AND VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASSAM

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Abstract

Human rights, in the most general sense, are understood as inalienable rights which essentially related to any individual as a human being. These are the fundamental rights usually possessed by every human being irrespective of one's race, religion, nationality, language, culture, sex and so on. Human rights mean the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual.

Though the concept of human rights has become a global and universal phenomenon, yet we have been observing the violation of the same on account of terrorism everywhere. Today terrorism has emerged as one of the most serious challenge to human rights. Along with the international society, it has become a rampant issue towards the people of Assam. Kidnapping, bomb blasting, murder, torture etc. has become the routine like work effecting the basic human rights. Both the state and non-state terrorism has threatened the very question of human security and survival.

In this backdrop, this paper attempts to find out the violation of human rights due to terrorism especially in case of Assam.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

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Abstract

Sixty years after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is still more a dream than reality. Domestic violations exist in every part of the world. Domestic violence is a human rights violation. While domestic violence is often treated as a private matter, the human rights framework provides a tool to challenge this perception and reframe it as a collective problem that society as a whole must address. In India domestic violence is a major social problem. Domestic violence specially refers to violence against women. Therefore domestic violence is recognized as the significant barriers of the empowerment of women, with consequences of women's health, their health-seeking behaviour and their adoption of small family norm. However an attempt has been made to study whether ever married women of reproductive age group in India view wife-beating as justified National Crime Records Bureau reveal that a crime against a woman is committed every three minutes, a woman is raped every 29 minutes, a dowry death occurs every 77 minutes, and one case of cruelty committed by either the husband or relative of the husband occurs every nine minutes. In this situation the government of India has passed 'Domestic Violence Act of 2005' for protection of women from domestic violence. This paper tries to show how domestic violence violets the human rights in India.

ECONOMIC IMPACT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

Human rights act' takes place in Indian constitution on 1993 to protect all sorts' human rights of all people belongs to civilization.

Human rights should take away in specific case. For example the rights of liberty may be restricted if a person is found guilty.

Human rights are not bounded in geographical boundaries of a country. Since universal declaration of human right accent first in 10th December 1948. So all countries of world organized 10th December as "International human rights day".

"National human rights commission" forms in India on 28th September 1993 just after conference held on 25th June, 1993 at Vienna. Also human rights act' passed in parliament in the same year as mention below:

Human rights are the rights of all human beings which gives rights to all human to enjoy the own nationality, place of residence, sex, religion, language etc. to live as independent and freedom citizen. Human rights provide a beautiful and civilized life to all human being. Human rights create some condition to all develop the knowledge, talent, physical condition and personality equally to all people. Therefore human rights are impartial part of independence and democracy.

In the period of world war all countries of the world avoid much kind of human rights. Maximum countries think to minimize of breaks of human rights in international base. In this regards, a declaration made like inviter sale declaration of human rights in 10th December, 1948.

The chairman of commission will be the retired chief justice of supreme court and one member will be a justice or retired of supreme court other one member will be the chief justice or retired chief justice of high court and the other two member will appointed that persons which have practical knowledge and experience about human rights. Also the chairman of national minority commission, chairman of national SC and ST commission and national female commission will be the members of national human rights commission. There is only seven state human rights commission form in India till now. Which are Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Punjab and Kashmir. Assam human rights commission formed on 19th march 1996 under the president f justice Surendra Nath Bhargab.

NGO'S IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

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Abstract

Human rights are natural rights which every individual inherently entitled with. It covers all that rights which each and every person deserves to enjoy being as a member of human society. The origin of the natural rights is the religion and natural laws. The natural rights are the main source of human rights. Development of human civilization is a dynamic process which accompanies so many new problems and necessities. It also develops rational capacities of human beings. Civilization claims, brings and creates more expectations, aspirations, uniformity, and sense of responsibility, peace and harmony in the society. In existence of human problems and necessities the rational practice of human being in the society is to meet and satisfy them within the limited source. Most of the question of rights arises from the feelings and perceptions of their necessities and disregards of their dignity. Co-Existence of human rights and sense of responsibility are found in the civil society. The paper attempts to discuss the role of NGO in promotion and protection of human rights. NGO's are the association of people having common objectives, thought, feelings and action shared by them with certain code of behavior. NGO's are considered as the organization of the people of dedicated personality and it is expected to be more effective than that of either government or private agencies in delivering the results towards the under privileged groups in the society. They are believed to be less bureaucratic, closer to the ground realities and more committed to their cause than government agencies. NGO's are expected to serve the people better because of their mission to help those who can't help themselves. Due to their integrity they can do commendable work to remove or alleviate some of the distress of the people. One of the advantages of the NGO is that they are small and they are directly

connected with the people. They can see, feel and understand the miseries of the people and can take appropriate measures for removing their distress. Their approach is more practical from case to case and time to time. They are not stuck with rules for which they can adopt innovative approach. More over NGO's enjoys the advantages of commitment, autonomous nature of working, feed back mechanism, informal work style, flexibility of operations, quick decision making, easier communication, modular structure, expertise, trained and skilled manpower's.

So NGO's can play pivotal role in the promotion and protection of human right specially in the developing country, in different fields for the welfare of human being. Towards the development of human rights NGO's can mobilize public opinion. They can make the people aware to their rights, popularize the govt. schemes and how to take the advantage of them for their betterment, pressurize the government on certain issues such as child rights, women's rights, minority's rights, prisoner's rights, rights of disabled etc. They can approach the judiciary on behalf of the victims and deprives who otherwise have no access to justice. In India some NGO's are very actively delivering their role in the field of human rights. 'People's Union for Civil Liberties' is one of the strong organization continues their data base field works in preparing reports on human rights. It works in Assam in 1983-1993 during Assam agitations and makes investigation and prepares reports on the mass killing of Neli, Gohpur and on the killings of the member of CPI, CPI (M), Cong (I) etc. MASS, North East Human Rights Council, Bodo Women Justice Forum is actively working in the field in north east India. The TADA act is withdrawn as a consequence of the effective role and pressure created by the National Human Right Commission and various organizations. For better results in India NGOs need to expand their programmes, campaigns to increase awareness in the field of human rights. It also needs more aid both from national and international agencies to carry out their objectives. For which NGOs must have clear goals and priorities, and a clear written work plan for both individual and staff activities.

Keywords: [Human rights, awareness, legislation, violation, promotion and protection]

HUMAN RIGHTS AND LAW: A CRITICAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HUMAN RIGHTS LEGISLATION IN PRESENT DAY CONTEXT

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Abstract

The right to life, liberty and property of any human being are referred as human rights. The issue of human rights has gained great importance in preset day context among all the countries in contemporary world as violation of human rights has become a serious problem around the different parts of the world. Now the nature and dynamics of human rights violation has been recognized as a universal in present day context. Violation of human rights is occurring in a continuous process around the different parts of the world due to various reasons such as: terrorist activities, insurgent activities, military operation, coercive state intervention, civil war, border disputes, ethnic conflicts, refugee and migration problems, adverse effect of natural disasters and so on. Protection of human rights has become a major concern in front among all the countries developed and developing around the world. In order to protect human rights, 1948 was evolved under the patronage of Universal Declaration of Human rights, 1948 under United Nations Organization and its various important conventions from time to time as relevant mechanisms to solve the problem of human rights violation. Now, the human rights law has been accepted and recognized by all the constitutions of all the countries around the contemporary world. In spite of the existence of different human rights law for the protection of human rights of different groups including the vulnerable groups in society, the immense violation of human rights is occurring in a continuous process due to various activities around the different parts of the world due to lack of effectiveness and lack of proper execution of human rights legislation.

In this paper, I would like to make a critical study about the effectiveness of human rights law in present day context.

Keywords: Human rights, Human rights law, effectiveness, execution, criticism.

HUMAN RIGHT EDUCATION

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Abstract

Education should encompass values such as peace, non-discrimination, equality, justice, non-violence, tolerance and respect for human dignity. Human rights education constitutes an essential contribution to the long-term prevention of human rights abuses and represents an important investment in the Endeavour to achieve a just society in which all human rights of all persons are valued and respected. Human rights education is a process of imparting the issues and knowledge of history, theory and law of human rights in educational institutions with a structured curriculum. Present article shall be made an attempt to discuss the issues and problems of human right education in details as possible.

Keywords: Education, justice, law, institution, curriculum, Human rights.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHT: A VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHT AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASSAM

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Abstract

Domestic violence and Human Right against women has emerged as an Important Social evil in India as well as Assam. 'Violence against women is a manifestation of the historically unequal power relation between men and women, which have led to domination over discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of women full advancement'.

Although both men and women face violence, an overwhelming majority of victims of sexual assault and domestic violence are women. In this seminar paper, attempt to discuss the meaning of violence, types of violence, causes of violence, physical violence, Sexual assault, dowry, signs of Domestic violence and also major findings and suggestion for remedial measures of this violence against women. This paper based on secondary data collected from Books, Internet and various sources. At present time domestic violence against women has increasing day by day. That is why Government has enacted necessary measures to combat the Domestic violence with enforcing of various Act.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOM

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Abstract

It advocates for the creation of an atmosphere to the meaningful and dignified living of human beings. The equal rights of man and woman have determine to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom while the member state have pledged themselves to achieve, the promotion of Universal respect and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Social security, Political participation and economic empowerment large section of people at the grass root level signifies the existence and relevance of human Rights. But Human Rights situation in different parts of the glow is not up to the mark because of serious impediments. The recognition of the inherent dignity of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of human family. The most dreaded impediment is state Terrorism. The law enforcing and security agencies backed by the state and Government machinery are creating a terror and panic situation in the minds of the common people. It is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations. These hazards are to the wiped out in the interest of preservation and protection of Human Rights all over the world. This paper attempts to highlight the issues the Human Rights and all the Fundamental Freedom of human being.

Keywords: Fundamental Freedom, Equal Rights, State Terrorism.

TERRORISM AND VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

Terrorism is a term without any legal significance. Terrorism is the very antithesis of human rights. Indeed, it is the body of international human rights and humanitarian law the limits placed on permissible means to political ends that best explains why such acts are not legitimate acts of war or politics. Such law makes clear that governments have a responsibility to protect citizens from politically motivated violence of this kind and to cooperate internationally to bring to justice the perpetrators of such abuse. In fighting terrorism, however, governments must also ensure they meet their other obligations to their people by ensuring that counter-terrorist measures respect and do not violate international human rights, humanitarian, and refugee law. As U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan has consistently stressed since September 11, 2001, there must be no tradeoff between human rights and fighting terrorism. In the very first paragraph of his latest report on the Work of the Organization, he states: "I firmly believe that the terrorist menace must be suppressed, but States must ensure that counter-terrorist measures do not violate human rights." True security is ultimately about ensuring an environment in which all human rights are fulfilled, respected and protected—this will not be achieved when basic freedoms are undermined, democratic space is closed, and alienation and discontent are channeled into politically motivated violence.

Terrorism aims at the very destruction of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. It attacks the values that lie at the heart of the Charter of the United Nations and other international instruments: respect for human rights; the rule of law; rules governing armed conflict and the protection of civilians; tolerance among peoples and nations; and the peaceful resolution of conflict.

Terrorism has a direct impact on the enjoyment of a number of human rights, in particular the rights to life, liberty and physical integrity. Terrorist acts can destabilize Governments, undermine civil society, jeopardize peace and security, threaten social and economic development, and may especially negatively affect certain groups. All of these have a direct impact on the enjoyment of fundamental human rights.

Human rights are universal values and legal guarantees that protect individuals and groups against actions and omissions primarily by State agents that interfere with fundamental freedoms, entitlements and human dignity. The full spectrum of human rights involves respect for, and protection and fulfillment of, civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, as well as the right to development. Human rights are universal—in other words, they belong inherently to all human beings—and are interdependent and indivisible.

ROLE OF NGO'S FOR PROTECTION HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

Human Rights: Human Rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behavior. The main concept of Human Rights is "All Human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights."

Role of N.G.O:

The last 60 years the N.G.O's for the promotion and defense of Human Rights has played a great role. Many organizations around the world dedicate their efforts to protecting Human Rights and ending Human Rights abuses. Major Human Rights organization maintains extensive websites documenting violations and calling for remedial action, both at a governmental and grass roots level. N.G.O's have played a primary role in focusing the international community on Human Rights issues. In present time the role of N.G.O's have increased very much. The emergence of all the organization at the international scene and their activities within many nations of all five continents is fortunate for Human Rights. Without the efforts and the inputs of this N.G.O's role the global Human Rights situation would be bleaker.

There are many N.G.O's around the world who are taking a great step for protecting Human Rights. Some of the important N.G.O's are bellow:

- a. Amnesty International
- b. Civil Human Rights front. (Chaina)
- c. All India right organization. (A.I.R.O.)
- d. Children defense fund. (C.D.F.)
- e. Refugees International.
- f. International Committee of the Red Cross.
- g. Human Rights watch.
- h. Human Rights Action Centre.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN BORDER AREA: A CASE STUDY OF INDIA BANGLADESH BORDER ASSAM

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Abstract

Human rights are very vocal in the present day context. But it has repeatedly come under threat in different circumstances. There is an extensive demand from all walks of life to avail human rights to all. But till date a section of people are beyond the touch of human rights. These people are either deprived or excluded from the society. The border Landers are perpetually suffering due to their peripheral existence. In this regard suffering of land locked people of every border is more. Due to maintaining no men's land and constructing border fencing of India Bangladesh border, few villages are within such transnational area. These people are also indiscriminately suffering. They can maintain relation with the mainstream society only just for fixed few hours. The socio-political, economic exclusion make their life detrimental one. Development is a distance dream for them. Human rights violation is very frequent in their day to day life. Therefore a substantial study is important here.

The paper seeks to address the human rights violation in daily life of people living in land locked area of India Bangladesh border connecting with Assam. How the state is responsible for the violation of human rights is also taken in to account here.

Keywords: human rights, Indo-Bangla Border, land lock area, deprived community.

HUMAN RIGHT AND POLICE: A CRITICAL APPROACH

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Abstract

Human rights are legal entitlements possessed by all by virtue of being human. They assure human dignity, their universal, derivable in some circumstances, but in inalienable protected by international treaties, instruments, customary law, constitutions, domestic laws are legally enforceable and dynamic. In this paper an attempt has been made how human rights are violated by police and what should police can do for protection of human rights.

Human rights are mostly claimed against the state, Although then can be arrested against private individuals as usual as private institutions, these rights are constant reminder to the state that it can't violate certain rights of individuals as these rights ante-date the state and are entirely autonomous of it. The state is committed to protect human rights. The acts of police are considered as the act of state. That's why if human rights are violated by the police the state automatically falls under the charged.

There are thousands of ways in which human right can be violated, where there exist minimum of human rights there is the possibility of violation. The human rights are also violated by police. The role and function of police is increasingly being called into question. Today police isn't trusted and is largely seen as corrupt. It doesn't see itself as providing service to public but as supreme force, exploiting and harassing everyone else. The police atrocities during the time of arrest interrogation, harass public come to seek their help, fabricate false case, make informal and arbitrary arrest third degree method in lock-ups, commit custodial torture, rape and murder, fact encounter are the acts of human rights violation by police.

It is the solemn duty of police to ensure that human rights are not violated either by them or by other. Police must bear faithful allegiance to the constitution of India and respect and uphold the rights of citizen. Police should avoid rudeness and misbehaviour, torture to extract confession, delay in investigation of cases, making involved innocent persons in false cases, corruption etc.

It may be said that police must work as the guardian of human rights instead of violating the same. Democracy is to ensure that the institution of police which is created to protect the society doesn't become instrument of their bondage. The use of force by police should be commensurate with the object, it is sought to be achieved.

WITCH HUNTING AND VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN ASSAM

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Abstract

The human rights concept is directly related to the society. In every society we are concerned about our rights. Those rights of people are known as human rights. We know that human rights are those rights which we enjoy by birth as human being. Without those rights we cannot think about all-round development of human beings.

In my paper I would like to focus human rights in Assam in the perspective of Witch Hunting. I want to discuss about Human Rights violation through Witch Hunting in Assam.

Before we go to discuss about Witch Hunting, firstly we need to know about the meaning of Witch. As found in the Oxford English dictionary Witch mean "A woman who is believed to have magic powers, especially in doing evil things". In our society the witch are symbolize as "dain or daini" and some illiterate people think that it creates some problem for the people of society. There for some illiterate people try to kill those Witch (daini). We can say that through the process of Witch Hunting people violate the Human Rights law. Because killing of people is directly related to "right to life". Which is addressed by UDHR that right to life is a major part of Human Rights discussion. Therefore I want to discuss Witch Hunting and Human Rights violation in Assam and try to find some solution of this burning problem.

GENDER PRACTICES AND WOMEN IN INDIA: A HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

There is several gender practices practised in the world. India is not exception to that. It has been quite questionable that why those practices always undermine women sexuality. Religious scriptures, even science also assess that women are inferior to men. Sometimes it is said that women are devoid of all qualities of decision making. They have no talents, qualities to be recognized as superior as men. The whole world is bent on to prove that the fair sex is inferior. The women have been left in the lurch in this patriarchal world system. The power system is centered in the hands of the male sexuality. In India, basically, the caste system, and the patriarchal social system have made the environment muddled for the women section. These systems have diminished the possibility for women to become empowered and developed. The fair sexes of the whole world are living life under hardship in this world. Gender-based violence is defined as violence that reflects the existing asymmetry in the power relations between men and women and that perpetuates the subordination and devaluation of the female as opposed to the male. This violence exists within the framework of the patriarchy as a symbolic system that engenders an array of day-to-day practices which deny women their rights and reproduce the existing imbalance and inequity between the sexes. The difference between this kind of violence and other forms of aggression and coercion lies in the fact that in this case the risk factor or source of vulnerability is the mere fact of being a woman.

PERCEPTION OF MARRIED WOMEN TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN ASSAM, A STUDY ON GOHPUR SUB-DIVISION

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Abstract

Domestic violence can be against any member of the home or family. Domestic violence means violence against children, older people, spouses and other members of the family, which can be of different types like, physical, verbal, social and emotional. Women are pivotal around which the family, the society and humanity itself revolves. Women play a momentous and prominent role in the improvement of a society. The purpose of this paper is to study the married women's awareness about domestic violence and also to identify the different factors that lead to domestic violence. This paper will provide the different data related to the perception of married women on domestic violence, and also help to understand the types of domestic violence, its promoting factors and also awareness on present legislations and institutions that protect them from domestic violence. The study will be conducted in the Gohpur sub-division of Sonitpur district of Assam.

INTER STATE BORDER CONFLICT AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION: A STUDY OF ASSAM-NAGALAND BORDER

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Abstract

Conflicts in Assam as well as in North East India have become day to day activities. People of this region of India has been experiencing several forms of violence such as interstate border conflict, intrastate conflict, ethnic violence etc which has been resulted severe human rights violation where people had to lost their precious life and property. The Assam-Nagaland border conflict which had its origin in the colonial period has been violating human rights from time to time. In the recent violence of August 2014 in the Assam-Nagaland border also it has been estimated that around 17 innocent people had lost their life including several severely injured and more than 10,000 people have been displaced. Nevertheless, a huge number of houses and properties of either side set ablaze by different non-state actors. However, the respective state governments have been failed to resolve the disputes. Even the neutral forces and the other state forces like police have been failed to provide security to people living in the border areas of Assam-Nagaland. The people have been living under fear and insecurity since decades.

The present paper is based on three hypothetical arguments firstly, due to lack of political will between the respective governments the border disputes have not been resolved as of now; secondly, this border disputes between Assam and Nagaland has been created so many problems and developed suspicion, mistrust and misunderstanding among the masses; finally, as a result of Assam-Nagaland border dispute gross violation of human rights going on in the border areas of the states. This paper is a micro level study which is based on secondary sources of data.

HUMAN RIGHTS TURMOIL IN BODOLAND: SPECIAL REFERENCE OF MUSLIM PEOPLE

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Abstract

"The rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened" stated by John F Kennedy. There is now universal consensus that all individuals are entitled to certain basic rights under any circumstances. These include certain civil liberties and political rights, the most fundamental of which is the right to life and physical safety. However, many people have always suffered from the lack of them throughout their ages. In the post independent era, Assam, particularly Bodoland have been experiencing massive violence. There are number of incidents and events in which basic human rights has been violated. The recent incidents repeatedly prove that BTAD (Bodoland Territorial Autonomous District) is a hot bed of human rights violation. There problem of life vs identity gets mammoth importance here. Undoubtedly all the people are vehemently suffering from time to time, but the Muslim are victimized more. The inhuman massacre, politico-economic deprivation, educational deprivation and threat to the right to life etc are the major traits of human rights violation. In such situation this issue and problem requires an extensive study and need to be highlighted.

The present study seeks to address the following issues:

1. To understand the human right scenario in the Bodoland in the present day context.
2. To study the process in which the human rights are violated against the Muslims.

Keywords: Muslim, Human Rights, Bodoland.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract

Domestic violence is a global problem. It undermines the value of women as an individual and denies her the dignity of a human being. It, therefore, is a serious human rights violation. Domestic violence is a series of repeated abusive behavior which affects women's participation in public and private spheres. It also harms a woman's physical, mental, psychological and sexual well being. Taking serious note of it, countries worldwide, irrespective of their social, economic and political status is formulating legislative solutions to curb the menace. Though domestic violence and human rights are independent topics, they are closely related and impact one another in a very serious manner. Domestic violence, until few years back, was a limited area of study and was seen purely in the light of marital discord between husband and wife in household. However, with international agencies like UN and State agencies coming into picture, the perception of domestic violence has undergone a change and now it is being widely considered as a serious gender and human rights issue. Sincere effort is needed to build sensitivity and create awareness among individuals and agencies about it. Along with formulating legislations and policies in this regard, nations should pay equal attention towards effective implementation. The paper is based on theoretical research and begins by introducing the concepts of human right, domestic violence and important players involved in it. The paper mainly focuses on various facets of domestic violence, human rights instruments made available by United Nations and on legislative measures developed by select countries to counter domestic violence. The paper concludes by discussing briefly the contribution and role played by civil society groups in India towards the issue.

CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA AND HUMAN RIGHT VIOLATION

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Abstract

Child labour is undoubtedly a human rights issue. It is not only exploitative but also endangers children's physical, cognitive, emotional, social, and moral development. It perpetuates poverty because a child labour, deprived of education or healthy physical development, is likely to become an adult with low earning prospects. This is a vicious cycle which apart from ruining the lives of many results in an overall backwardness in the masses.

Moreover, conceptualising child labour as a human rights issue gives the victim with the authority to hold violators liable. Human rights generate legal grounds for political activity and expression, because they entail greater moral force than ordinary legal obligations. Children are right holders with the potential to make valuable contributions to their own present and future well being as well as to the social and economic development of the society and thus they should under no circumstances be perceived as passive and vulnerable.

According to the UN Study about 150 Million children of age group five to 14 are working in various industries in India. They are found working in road-side restaurants, tea stalls and shops, at construction sites and in factories. Girls suffer labour exploitation to such a degree that million of girls die before they reach the age of 15. They are paid a pittance as low as Rs.20 per day and many live in shops or work places where they are subjected to various forms of exploitation. Besides the work they are abused physically, mentally and sexually by the scurrilous task masters.

Mafia gangs bring children for "Begging" in urban cities. A child beggar of aged between five and ten collects the maximum. With a burn scar or decapitation they can earn more. As they grow older their earnings decrease. As a consequence they graduate to be big -time traders involved in drug peddling, pick pocketing, robbery and prostitution. A child beggar will only be paid 10% of his earnings of

Rs.300 to 500 a day. If he fails to meet the target fixed by the contractor he is punished brutally. The girls by the time they reach 13 years switch over to prostitution.

Begging is used as a profession by antisocial elements forcing children in begging. Begging is prohibited in some cities of India by local Governments.

The Indian government ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992 and introduced various pieces of legislation to curb child labour. The Labour Ministry of India has imposed a ban on children under age 14 from working as domestic help in hotels. Under this law any employment of children under 14 will invite imprisonment up to two years and a fine of Rupees twenty thousand. India has also banned employment of children in hazardous industries including the manufacture of fire crackers, carpet making, glass making etc. under Child Labour Act 2002.

Although India has the second largest child population in the world, there is no single unified separate legislation to deal with all the offences against children.

It is high time India introduced an all encompassing common act to safeguard the rights of a child.

In this paper we shall firstly trace the slow orientation of child labour laws to include human rights perspective internationally, and then evaluate current Indian laws and policies from a human rights perspective.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE DRAMA OF TAWFIQ AL-HAKIM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HIS WORK "AL-SULTAN AL-HAIR"

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Abstract

Human Rights are considered as absolute moral claims or entitlements to life, liberty, and property, where all men and women are equally free and independent. In this connection, the Egyptian playwright Tawfiq al-Hakim tried his level best to establish justice of law as equal to the king and subject as well. His drama al-sultan al-hair gives the idea of struggle between power and law, which sometimes falls in the grip of dilemma and it was felt by Tawfiq al-Hakim in Paris, who achieved the knowledge about the international struggle of hardship that fell between the executive law in the United Nations and the power execution in matters of the nuclear and hydrogen bombs. The drama itself means "The Confused Sultan" who was fallen in dilemma that remains between power and law. By nature he was an intelligent man and was purchased by the immediate earlier Sultan. By dint of his witticism and caliber he raised to the capacity of army general and after the demise of the Sultan, he was nominated to be the Sultan as the earlier Sultan's heir. At this point people started questioning how a slave can be the Sultan without manumission. Subsequently a public auction for his sale was held according to the suggestion of the Chief Justice of the state. There he was purchased by a wealthy widow lady who wanted to pass a night with the sultan through discussions and then she would manumit him. In fact, the drama shows that the sultan and the subjects are equal in the eye of rule of the state; and the women are globally free to go up parallel to the male folks.

ROLE OF THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF INDIA IN PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Md Shafiqul Islam Ansary
M A B Ed, F M M Phil
Research Scholar, Deptt. of Arabic
Assam University, Silchar

He will present a Seminar paper entitled-Role of the National Human Rights Commission of India in protection of Human Rights.

Abstract

Human rights have been a core concern of the United Nations since its inception. The Responsibilities, respects, protects, and fulfill human rights lies states. They ratify international human rights instruments and required to create mechanism to safeguard human rights.

The establishment of an autonomous National Human Rights Commission by the Government of India reflects its commitment for effective implementation of human rights provision under National and International Instrument. The Commission is the first of its kind among the National Human Rights institution, which were established in early 1990s. The Commission came into effect on the 12 October, 1993, by virtue of the protection of Human Rights Act 1993. The Act contains broad provisions related with its function and powers composition and other related aspects. The Indian constitution provides certain rights for individuals in part iii of the constitution which are known as the fundamental rights. The Constitution of the Commission dealt with in chapter ii of the Act section 3 of the Act Says; "The central government shall constitute a body to be known to the National Human Rights commission to exercise the powers conferred upon and to perform to the functions assigned to it, under this Act".

The wide powers and functions have been given to the commission under section 12 of the Act .The paragraph (a) of section 12 provides, that the commission can enquire suomotuaction against any public servant against whom a

complaint has been registered for violation of human rights. The Commission can make recommendations to state Governments on the basis of such visits. The commission has already initiated action to improve prison conditions in India, and started studying all prevailing reports related with prisons.

The responsibility entrusted to the functional commission under the Act of 1993 can't be adequately fulfilled without the development of close ties between the commission and NGOs. The commission acknowledged that the promotion and protection of human rights requires the courage and commitment that NGOs bring to bear in their endeavors and for this reason that the country has much to gain by encouraging their efforts, whether the NGOs are national or international.

There is a well-organized investigation division within the commission. The primary duty of this investigation division is to look into complaints received by the commission.

A considerable increase in public awareness of the work of the commission has been observed. This is reflected in the vast increase in the number of the complaints of human rights violations received by the commission over the years.

On the completion of inquiry, the commission may take any of the steps under section 18 of this Act. The commission is several cases recommended prosecution of the public servant responsible for violation of human rights, under section 18 (1) of the Act.

From its conception the commission attracted much suspicion because of its status as a government institution. The commission was able to demonstrate its ability to work independently and impartially, Even if the commission is a very small step in the daunting task of the implementation of human rights at the national level, it remains a very significant step.

A STUDY ON THE CURRICULLUM OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

Human rights are those rights which meant equally for all human beings irrespective of caste, creed, religion, sex and language. These rights are necessary to ensure the dignity of every person as human beings. Human rights safeguard every individual from abuses and exploitation, it mainly safeguard the weaker section of people. Higher education is the top level of education which is imparted to the colleges and university after the +2 level. Higher education is the optimal and final stage of formal learning. This education is considered very important as it makes the student knowledgeable and more enlighten. The curriculum of this stage is a very challenging one; the curriculum construction of this stage must have to be done considering the various needs and requirements of the learners. Moreover it must be kept in mind while framing the curriculum that the learner of this stage is a mature and upcoming citizen of the country. The knowledge about human rights and its types is very important; a learner can get a sound knowledge on human rights if it is incorporated in the curriculum. So the investigators want to study how far human rights have incorporated in the curriculum of higher education.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

1. To study how far the subjects of various disciplines have covered human rights as a subjects of study.
2. To study the impact of human rights in the curriculum of higher education.

CHILD LABOUR-VIOLATION OF CHILD RIGHTS

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Deptt. of Education
Chandrali Choudhury
M A (student)
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Cotton College, Guwahati

Abstract

Every child has the right to enjoy his childhood. But in spite of this a few children are forcefully put to work. Child Labour has been an international concern because it damages, spoils and destroys the future of children. The law in Indian soils says that any child below age of 14 cannot be employed either in a factory or office or restaurant. But child labour is frequently utilized in India in various places of production and services. Examples: Small scale industry, restaurant service, domestic aid, shopkeeper's assistant, stone breaking, book binding, etc. Child Labour is one of a multiplicity of family problems and is presently in the background of all the other issues such as child abuse, family violence and child maintenance. This study attempts to determine the extent to which Child Labour constitutes a violation of Child Rights. The International documents, especially the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), depart from the universal conception of childhood, makes children all over the world the same and deserving similar treatment but in India the same is not happening. Therefore the investigator attempts to study how far it is applicable in Assam, especially in Kamrup (metro) district.

Keywords: Child Labour, Child Rights, CRC, etc.

**ETHNIC CONFLICTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN
CONTEMPORARY ASSAM: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BODOLAND
TERRITORIAL AUTONOMOUS DISTRICTS (BTAD)**

Md Asif Nurjaman
M A in Political Science, G U

Abstract

Human rights are those rights which are inherent and available to all the individuals irrespective of their caste, creed, color, religion, sex. So, non-interference by the state as well as non-state agencies in these rights is desirable for the all round development of the individual. Assam is located in the northeastern part of India, is the hub of diverse ethnic groups having their origins in different parts of South and South East Asia living in various corners of Assam. Although, the different ethnic groups had a tradition to live here in peace and harmonious manner yet it was because of chauvinistic nature of Axomiya people, Assam had to split into seven states. Even the rest of ethnic groups who became the intrinsic part of Axomiya nationality had to face the same. Hence, the rest of ethnic groups pressurized the State as well as Central Govt. by using every means to attain independence or autonomy from Axomiya domination. When they got the autonomy they proof themselves as Axomiya and trying to drive out the other religious or linguistic minorities from their respective areas. In this respect Bodoland Territorial Autonomous Districts are much more ahead in terms human rights violation because of their ethnic cleansing policy. So, these are the main reasons of ethnic conflicts in Assam and ultimate consequence is nothing but violation of human rights in intense measure which is a great obstacle to the development of Assam as well as India.

Keywords: Human Rights, Ethnic Conflicts, Violation, Development.

**WOMEN'S RIGHTS AWARENESS AMONG THE RURAL
WOMEN OF ASSAM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
BARPETA DISTRICT**

Ashrufa Khanam
M A in Education

Abstract

Women's rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every woman in the world. Women's rights are the rights and entitlements claimed for women and girls for the creation of awareness of women, based on equality, liberty, fraternity and equalisation of opportunities for women at all levels.

Women's rights are necessary for the empowerment of women in our Society. Women in our society now participate fully in areas such as Education, Sports, Politics, Media, Art & Culture, Science & tech. etc. But the women in the rural area are not so forward than the urban women. Women's in rural society has been victim of humiliation, torture & exploitation. Specially they are facing serious problems like Rape, Murder, Dowry, Wife beating, Early marriage, Discrimination in the Socio-economic & Cultural fields because their lack of awareness. So, it is very much important for them to know about the basic human rights and how to protect these rights.

Here, the investigator is going to study the women's rights awareness among the rural women of Assam with special reference to Barpeta Dist.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the awareness of rural women towards women's rights.
2. To study the main problem faced by the women regarding women's rights.

Keywords: 1. Women's rights 2. Awareness 3. Rural women & 4. Study.

MALNUTRITION OF CHILD AND RIGHTS OF CHILD

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Abstract

This paper tries to show the affect of malnutrition in the growth and development of child and deprivation of child from the right to take nutrient food and purified water. The phenomenon of procurement, assimilation and utilization of nutrients for energy, growth, development as well as maintenance and providing protection against diseases is called nutrition. A child is malnourished when body does not get right amount of nutrients.

Convention on the Rights of Children (1989) says, Child have right to take nutrient food and purified water. But there are a number of children in India which are suffering in malnutrition.

Due to lack of nutrient food and purified water, a number of diseases are occurring. Many children become physically handicapped due to drinking arsenic content water. In India, a number of Childs are died of every year for malnutrition. Malnutrition deeply affects in physical and mental development of child. Malnutrition is generally seen in poor families. Child has a great role to the development of country. Today's a healthy child can lead tomorrow our nation. So, Government and every parent should give attention and take care whether the child get the nutrient food and whether they eat or not.

Keywords: Malnutrition, Food, Child, Develop.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA: A LEGAL STUDY

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Gauhati University

Abstract

Human rights are the basic rights inherent to all human being. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible. We have well protected human rights legislations both in international as well as national level. Besides the adoption in 1966 of the two wide-ranging Covenants that form part of the International Bill of Human Rights (namely the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), a number of other treaties have been adopted at the international level. These are generally known as human rights instruments. India has also adopted many human rights legislations. The constitution of India has provided various fundamental rights such as right to life and personal liberty, right to equality, etc. which guarantees basic human rights to its citizen. Part III of the Indian Constitution maybe characterized as 'Magnacarta' of India. Besides this, India has also provided various national legislations to uphold human rights, such as, The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, etc. The Judiciary in India also plays a significant role in protecting human rights. In its report on human rights in India during 2013, released in 2014, Human Rights Watch stated, "India took positive steps in strengthening laws protecting women and children, and, in several important cases, prosecuting state security forces for extrajudicial killings."

Keywords: Human rights, inherent, legislation, magnacarta, judiciary, etc.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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Utpala Mali
M Sc 3rd Semester, Zoology
Shariful Hoque
B A 5th Semester, P Sc

Abstract

Domestic violence is a violation of women's human rights and governments have an obligation to take reasonable and effective measures to prevent, investigate, punish and redress domestic violence. Human rights arguments and individual women and to support arguments to change to law, policy and practice.

Domestic and family violence is one of the most prevalent, pervasive and serious human rights violations in Australia. One in three Australian women has experienced violence from a partner or ex-partner.

In Indian, Domestic violence is endemic. Around 70% of women in India are victims of domestic violence, according to Renuka Choudhury, Junior Minister for women and child development.

Domestic violence or intimate partner violence (IPV) as it is sometime called is a worldwide problem. Cultural and household stress factors need to be thoroughly addressed through such channels as the institutionalization of routine screening for warning signs of domestic violence by health professionals, legislation and support and empowerment stemming from women's groups.

Physical injury is the most visible form of domestic violence. The scope of physical domestic/intimate partner violence includes slapping, pushing, kicking, biting, hitting, throwing objects, strangling, beating threatening with any form of weapon or using a weapon.

Emotional abuse has been gaining more and more recognition in recent years as an incredibly common form of domestic violence within the private home throughout developing nations such as India. Psychological abuse can erode a women's sense of self-worth and can be incredibly harmful to over all mental and physical wellbeing.

Sexual assault is another common form of domestic violence in India. Sexual violence can include arrange of forceful and non-forceful acts including unwanted kissing, touch or fondling; sexual/reproductive w\coercion; rape and marital rape.

According to women's Aid, at least one in four women experience domestic violence in their life time and between one in eight and one in ten experience it annually. Domestic violence clearly violates various fundamental human rights, but it is only relatively recently that it has been recognized as being a human rights issue in legal terms. In some cases this has allowed victims to pressure their national governments for failing to respond adequately to their plight. This is putting added pressure on government to take a tough approach to the crime.

WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS IN NORTH EAST INDIA

Mahendra Tamang
Gauhati University

Abstract

There have been numerous incidents of human rights violations in Assam and Northeast India during the past twenty or more years. India, although lauded as the largest democracy in the world, has a consistently poor record in terms of human rights violations. Places where people have been tortured, maimed and killed by the Indian army, paramilitary forces, and the police on numerous occasions are primarily in Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, and the Northeast India

Thus in this paper, an attempt has been made to conceptualize certain gender specific violation as Human Rights violation in context of North East India. The methodology of this paper is descriptive required information are collected from different secondary sources like books.

VULNERABLE GROUPS AND WOMAN

Shahadat Hussain
M A, Political Science
B Ed Trainee

Abstract

In the contemporary time the human right is a very popular word. There is no any universal definition of human rights among the scholars. But in general sense by human rights we mean that there are some natural, moral and legal rights and without those rights no individual can developed there mental, physical physiological ability. Human rights are norms that helps to protect all people everywhere from the sever political, legal and social abuses. The examples of human rights are the right to freedom of religion, the right to a fair trial when charged with a crime, the right not to be tortured and right to engage in political activity. Those rights exist in morality and in law in national and international level

Vulnerable groups are those group of individual that they are unable to protect their human rights, they are ignored by social, political, economic and other institution. Examples of vulnerable groups like women, child, minority people [by language and religion], Dalits, refugees, internally displaced people, stateless people, indigenous people, migrant workers, elderly people etc. The aim of human rights instruments is the protection of those vulnerable to violations of their fundamental human rights. There are particular groups who, for various reasons are weak and venerable or have traditionally been victims of violations and consequently require special protection for the equal effective enjoyment of their human rights. In this presentation I will focus on one of the most vulnerable group that is women. Still women's are fighting for their human rights. Many national and international organizations are created for the issue relating to women rights to develop their human rights.

HUMAN RIGHTS: IT'S IMPORTANCE IN EMERGING SOCIETY

A S Shariful Hussain Abdullah
M A 3rd Sems, MBA, PGPM, PGDCA

Abstract

Human right refers to those rights that are considered universal to humanity, regardless of citizenship, residency status, ethnicity, gender or other consideration. Today human rights are more commonly viewed as basic to our identity as human being. Its has become the most ardent and crucial phenomenon because of the large scale of violence, threat, massacre etc worldwide have made people think about the human rights in positive way. The emerging society is fear to face a crisis of humanity and even in the existence of human values. The growing competition among the races, engrossment, selfishness, immoral practices and all have pushed the humanity into vanish. Human right is crucial because of ongoing trends of communal as well as ethnic riots and clashes have threatened mankind to their lives and property.

This paper is mainly focus to highlight the importance of human rights in the emerging society for the protection of human beings all over the globe.

Keywords: Human rights, communal riots, society etc.

GENERATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Md Hashmat Ali
F M M A, Arabic
B Ed Trainee of Ataur Rahman
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Abstract

We know that we are entitled to have all human rights respected. The writers of Human Rights are classified into three categories like first, second and third generations. Czech jurist Karel Vasak was initially proposed the human rights into three generations at the international institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg in 1979 but he used the term at least as early as Nov 1977. Vasak's divisions follow the three watchwords of the French Revolution: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. This classification follows the historical development of rights.

First Generation of Human Rights:

These rights began to emerge as a theory during the 17th and 18th centuries and were based mostly on political and civil rights. In this generation's rights consist of rights to security, property and politically participation. In first one's opinion, right to equality, freedom to practice religion, to express meetings etc.

Second Generation of Human Rights:

The second generation human rights concern how people live and work together and the basic necessities of life. They are based on the ideas of equality opportunities. Right to education, right to found and maintain the family, right to welfare, to work and employment and freely participation in cultural life of the community are included in this second generation of human rights.

Third Generation of Human Rights:

The term third generation human rights remain largely unofficial and thus houses are extremely broad spectrum of rights. The specific rights that are most commonly included within the category of third generation rights are the right to national self-determination, the right to sustainable development, to peace, to a healthy environment etc.

ETHNIC CONFLICTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Md Shah Alom Sheik
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Abstract

In the most general sense of human rights are understood as inalienable rights which essentially belong to any individual as a human being. These are fundamental rights naturally possessed by every human being irrespective of one's race, religion, nationality, language, culture, sex or any other factor that distinguishes human beings from each other. On the other hand an 'Ethnic Conflict' is a conflict between ethnic groups often as a result of ethnic nationalism. They are of interest because of the apparent prevalence since the cold war and because they frequently result in war crimes such as genocide.

Causes of Ethnic Conflicts: violent conflict between rival ethnic groups sometime breaks out spontaneously, but ethnic conflict is mostly a struggle between rival organizations seeking to maintain or gain control of state power to understand ethnic, managing such organizations. Further, we must understand how leaders use ethnically divisive strategies to mobilize political support.

In typical scenarios, leaders of a dominant ethnic group gain office and than use state institutions to distribute economic and political benefits preferentially to their ethnic brethren. Discrimination against subordinate group members, often portrayed as less deserving human beings accompanies this preferential treatment.

The result of ethnic conflict is ethnic polarization social disintegration and economic decline. This scenario has been all too prevalent developing and communist nations. A protracted ethnic conflict is, more often than not, a negative sum game in which both dominant and subordinate groups lose. Lebanon, Srilanka, Sudan, Ethiopia are just a few examples of conflicts where the long term costs of discriminatory policies to almost all involved far outweighed any conceivable benefits.

HARASSMENT ON WOMEN IN NORTH EAST INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASSAM

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Abstract

We have seen the gender is a socially created concept which attributes differing social roles and identities to men and women. Women not only constitute half of the society but also they are the cradle of life. Yet this important half does not enjoy the same rights, authority or power as the half of the society i.e men enjoys. They do not receive equal opportunity in family or work place and have to face male dominance in each and every sphere of their life. Human Development index, 2010 statistics proves this point but definitely, change is taking place for the betterment of women.

This paper tries to understand the role of patriarchal dominance and the process of harassment on women such as sexual division, dowry, female infanticide and sex selective abortion, domestic violence, rape and will highlight its root causes etc in North East India with special reference to Assam. Assam has recorded the dubious distinction of having the highest rate of incidences of crime against women in the North East and is ranked seventh in the country, according to the latest report of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

Harassment on women is one of the oldest problems of human society and is continuing till present time in India. There is an unmet need to reduce violence against women by bringing awareness and understanding about the plight of harassment on women.

Keywords: Harassment, Social roles, Rights, Authority and Power, Patriarchy, Rape etc.

WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS IN NORTH -EAST INDIA

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Abstract

The world population is constituted by men and women, they have not treated equally as men and the have not enjoyed equal rights in the society, gender differences, customs, tradition, social attitudes etc, are mainly responsible for the inequality between men and women. Women in traditional patriarchic society have always been considered as weaker section of the society. Today all the members of the society have an equal rights to live, to enjoy equally, to be treated justly and live in peace. Besides, the human rights of women and girl child are integral part of the Universal human Rights (1993 world conferences on human rights) Thus in this paper, an attempt has been made to conceptualize certain gender specific violence as human rights violation in context of North East India. The methodology of this paper is descriptive and require information are collected from primary and secondary source like books, research article, different government document, news paper and also from web resource etc.

Keywords: Patriarchic, Violence, Government documents, Society.

ETHNIC CONFLICTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Md Mustafizur Rahman
M A D Ed B Ed

Abstract

Human rights are understood as Inalienable rights which essentially belongs to any individual as a human being. There are fundamental rights naturally possessed by every human being irrespective of one's race, religion, nationality, language, culture, sex or any other factors.

Violent conflict between ethnic groups sometimes breakout spontaneously, but ethnic conflict is mostly a struggle between rival organizations seeking to maintain or gain control of state power.

As a result of ethnic conflict are ethnic polarization, social disintegration and economic decline.

We need to protect our human rights and in this discussion reflects its shadow.

Keywords: Human right, conflict, social disintegration, ethnic polarization, protect.

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