

PRATITEE

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PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE



It is a moment of immense pleasure that the Department of Political Science, Radha Gobinda Baruah College is publishing the e-magazine PRATITEE for the year 2024. It is a great endeavour to showcase the writing capabilities of the students. Such initiatives are always praiseworthy.

Congratulations and Best Wishes.

Dr. Pranjit Kumar Nath,
Principal,
Radha Gobinda Baruah College
Guwahati

EDITOR'S DESK



We are really excited to publish the third edition of E-Magazine of our department. We sincerely thank Dr. Pranjit Kumar Nath, Principal , Radha Govinda Baruah College for his encouragement and support.

We thank everyone who contributed their valuable writings for this E-Magazine. The theme of this E-Magazine is Human Rights which is quite relevant in present times. This Edition of PRATITEE tries to portray the various aspects related to human rights. We thank Dr. Mallika Kandali, Associate Professor & Former (HOD) for guiding and helping us in every way.

THANK YOU ALL!!!



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RIGHTS OF CHILDREN



Children's rights or the rights of children are a subset of human rights with particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to minors.

[1] The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child as "any human being below the age of eighteen years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier."

[2] Children's rights includes their right to association with both parents, human identity as well as the basic needs for physical protection, food, universal state-paid education, health care, and criminal laws appropriate for the age and development of the child, equal protection of the child's civil rights, and freedom from discrimination on the basis of the child's race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, disability, colour, ethnicity, or other characteristics.

Interpretations of children's rights range from allowing children the capacity for autonomous action to the enforcement of children being physically, mentally and emotionally free from abuse, though what constitutes "abuse" is a matter of debate. Other definitions include the rights to care and nurturing.

[3] There are no definitions of other terms used to describe young people such as "adolescents", "teenagers", or "youth" in international law,[4] but the children's rights movement is considered distinct from the youth rights movement. The field of children's rights spans the fields of law, politics, religion, and morality.

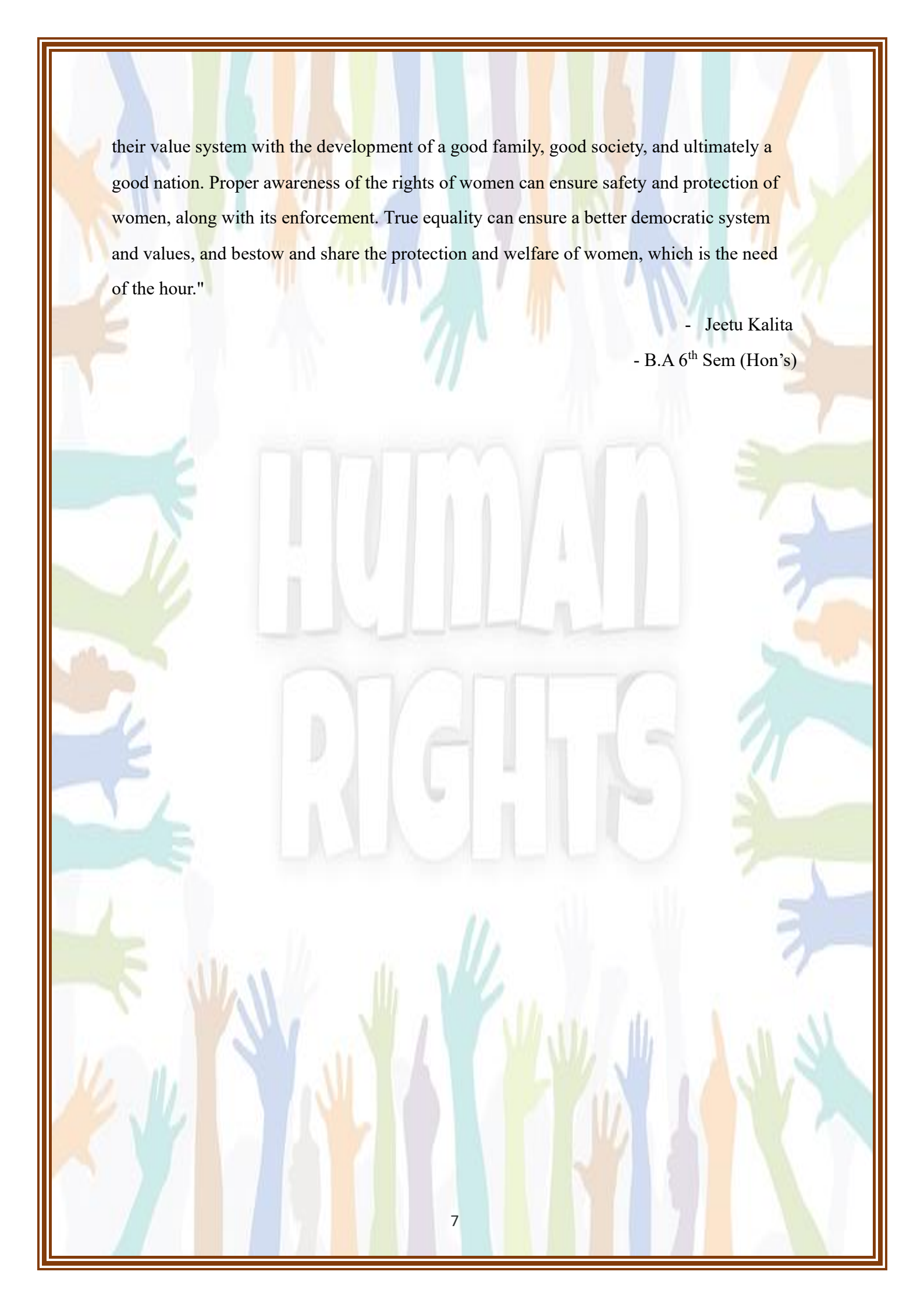
- Jeshim Ali

-B.A 6thSem (Hon's)

WOMEN RIGHTS



"Swami Vivekananda, India's patriotic sage, quoted": 'There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved, and it is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing.' To achieve the status of a developed country, India needs to transform its colossal women force into an effective human resource. This is possible only through proper awareness of women's rights. India, the land of goddesses where women are to be respected with the highest esteem, witness harassment, abuse, and other atrocities and crimes against women. Historical study clearly reveals that the status of women in India has been subject to many changes over the span of recorded Indian history. A phenomenal change happened during the British rule when they enacted measures aimed at removing social taboos, including the Bengal Sati Regulation of 1829, the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856, the Female Infanticide Prevention Act of 1870, and the Age of Consent Act of 1891. There are some unique Indian women's rights, which include the right to sharing of property, right to equality, right to dignity and decency, right against workplace harassment, right against domestic violence, right to get free legal aid, right not to be arrested at night, right to register virtual complaints, and right to FIR. There are some challenges to women's rights in India. These issues will have a direct bearing on the empowerment of women in India, which are education, poverty, sexual abuse and harassment, health and safety, professional inequality, and household inequality. These are some challenges faced by women in India. Hence, when women move forward, the family moves, the village moves, and the nation moves. It is essential to anchor their thought and



their value system with the development of a good family, good society, and ultimately a good nation. Proper awareness of the rights of women can ensure safety and protection of women, along with its enforcement. True equality can ensure a better democratic system and values, and bestow and share the protection and welfare of women, which is the need of the hour."

- Jeetu Kalita

- B.A 6th Sem (Hon's)

HUMAN RIGHTS

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN



India is a traditional male-dominated country where the women have to face various violence in the society from the ancient time. In the 21st century India, both technological progress & violence against women are going together. Crime against the woman are increasing day by day such as rape, murder, dowry system, sexual harassment, domestic violence, trafficking and prostitution and many more. There are some important of crimes against Women:-

1) Adultery:- Adultery is a very serious crime against women in India and affect married women. In simple word adultery means having voluntary sexual relationship with a married person other than the spouse. The offence of adultery is dealt with by section 497 of the Indian penal code, 1860, which says adultery means sexual intercourse of a man with the married women without the consent of her husband when such sexual intercourse does not amount to rape. Before only men were punished under the law of adultery in India but now men and women both are equally responsible for committing the crime of adultery. As per section 497, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years, or with fine, or with both.

2) Trafficking & Prostitution:- Trafficking means important export of human for sex business. Prostitution is one of the biggest problems in this world which is damaging the women in many ways.

3) Rape & Murder:- Rape is another very serious crime against women and this crime is increasing day by day like anything . Provisions related to rape are given in section 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

There are few Laws in India in order to prevent the crime of prostitution like suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girl Act, 1956 and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

- Reshma Purbey

- B.A. 6th Sem (Hon's)

FAMOUS SLOGAN'S ON WOMEN RIGHTS



1. "Women are the largest untapped reservoir of talent in the world."

- Hillary Clinton

2. "Well - behaved women rarely make history."

-Eleanor Roosevelt



3. "If you educate a man, you educate an individual. But if you educate a woman, you educate an entire family and eventually, a nation."

- Savitribai Phule



4. "Each time a woman stands up for herself she stands up for all women."

- Maya Angelou





5. " A woman with a voice is by definition a strong woman .
But the search to find that voice can be remarkably difficult."

- Melinda Gates

6. "Feminism isn't about making woman strong. Women
are already strong. It's about changing the way the world
perceives that strength."

- G.D Anderson



7. "Empowering women isn't just the right thing to do, it's the
smart thing to do."

-Barack Obama

8. "There is no force more powerful than a woman determined to
rise."

-W.E.B. Dubois



- Reeta Mukherjee

B.A 6th Sem (Hon's)

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES



UN Sub Commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, has defined minorities as ‘those non-dominant group of people which tries to preserve ethnic, religious, linguistic traditions from rest of the people’. The term Minority has not been properly defined anywhere in the Indian constitution.

There are two articles, Article 29 and Article 30 in the constitution of India, that explicitly stand guarantee to the protection of the interests of minorities in India. Indian constitution recognizes two types of minorities based on language and religion.

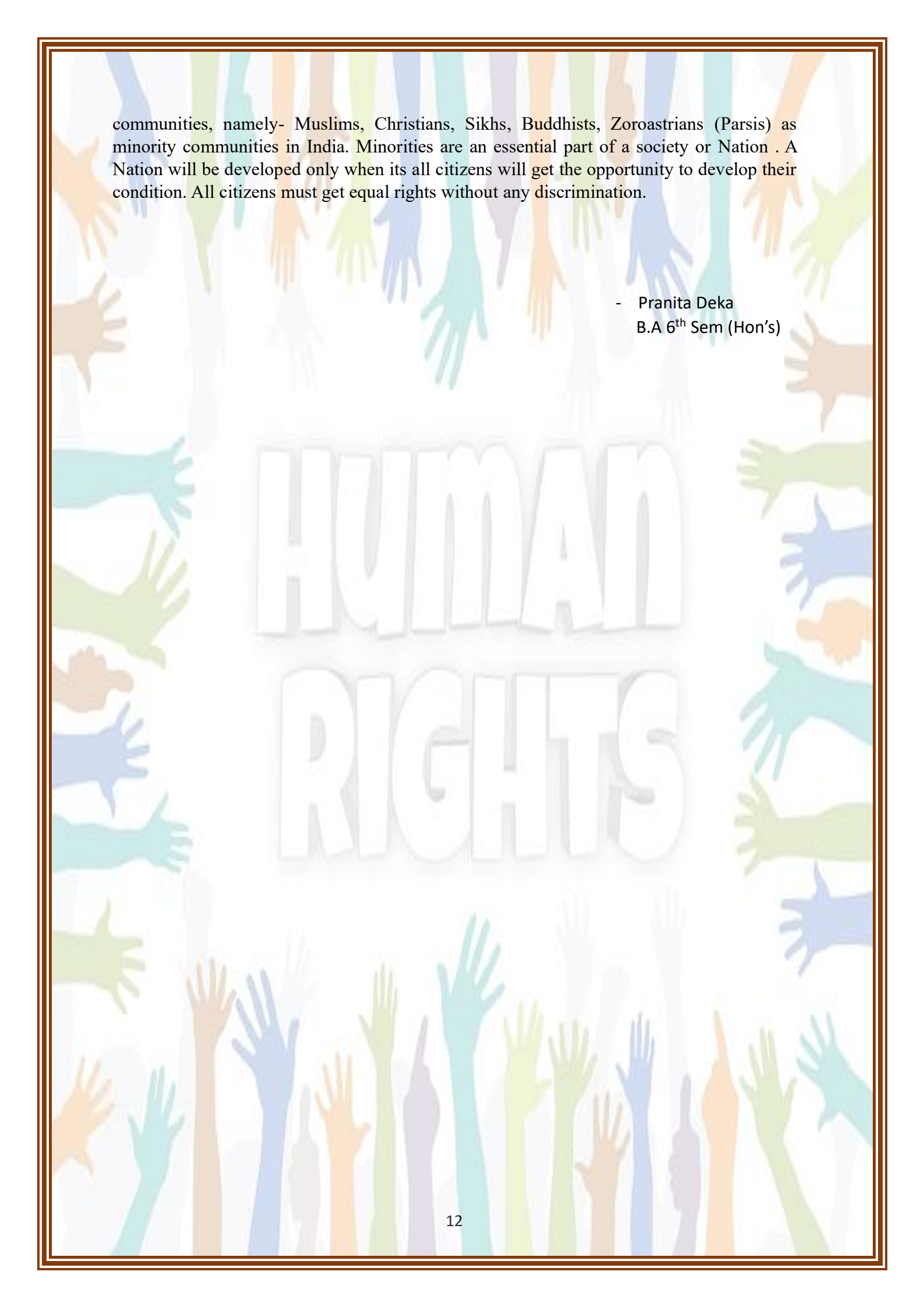
Article -29 Protection of interest of Minorities

- Clause (1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part , having a distinct language , script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.
- No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the state or receiving aid out of state funds on grounds of religion, race, caste, language etc.

Article-30 Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institution

- All minorities, whether based on religion or language shall have the right to establish and administer educational institution of their choice.
- The state shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions , discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

The National Commission for Minorities aimed to safeguard and protect the interest of the minorities. Under section 2(c) of this Act, the government of India, notified five religious



communities, namely- Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) as minority communities in India. Minorities are an essential part of a society or Nation . A Nation will be developed only when its all citizens will get the opportunity to develop their condition. All citizens must get equal rights without any discrimination.

- Pranita Deka
B.A 6th Sem (Hon's)

HUMAN RIGHTS

TERRORISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS



Terrorism clearly has been very real and direct impact on human rights with devastating consequences for the enjoyment of the right to life, liberty and physically integrity of victims. In addition to these individual costs, terrorism, can destabilize Governments undermine civil society, jeopardize peace and security and threaten social and economic development. Security of the individual is a basic human right and the protection of individual is accordingly a fundamental obligation of Government.

Terrorism is commonly understood to refer to acts of violence that target civilians in the pursuit of political or ideological aims. In 1994, the General Assembly's Declaration on Measures to eliminate the International Terrorism, set out in its resolution 49/50, stated that terrorism includes "criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes" and that such acts "are in any circumstances unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, radical, ethnic, religious or other nature that may be invoked to justify them".

The UN Security Council, in its resolution 1566 (2004), referred to "criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the of purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act"

Terrorism aims at a 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 people's 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.

The destructive impact of terrorism on human rights and security has been recognized at the highest level of the United Nations, notably by the Security Council, the General Assembly, the former commission on human rights and the new Human Rights Council.

The General Assembly is currently working towards the adoption of a comprehensive convention against terrorism, which would complement the existing sectorial anti-terrorism conventions.

From a human rights perspective, support for victims in the context of terrorism is a paramount concern. While efforts immediately following the events of 11 September 2001 largely failed to give due consideration to the human rights of victims, there is increasing recognition of the need for the international community to take fully into account the human rights of all victims of terrorism.

- Sumit Dutta & Chiranjit Saha
- B.A 6th Sem (Hon's)

HUMAN RIGHTS

INDIGENOUS RIGHTS (খিলঞ্জীয়াৰ অধিকাৰ)



খিলঞ্জীয়া জনসাধাৰণ বা আদিম অধিবাসী বুলি কলে এখন ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ সেইখিনি মানুহক বুজাই যিসকল সেই ৰাষ্ট্ৰখনত অন্য কোনো ঠাইৰ পৰা কোনো মানুহ অহাৰ আগৰ পৰাই তাত বসবাস কৰিছিল। এখন ৰাষ্ট্ৰত আদিম অৱস্থাৰ পৰা বসবাস কৰা জনসাধাৰণৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বা বংশধৰসকলকো 'খিলঞ্জীয়া' লোক বুলি কোৱা হয়।

দ্বিতীয় মহাযুদ্ধৰ পূৰ্বে খিলঞ্জীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ অধিকাৰসমূহ সুৰক্ষিত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কোনো সংগঠিত কাৰ্য আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰা হোৱা নাছিল। পোন প্ৰথমবাৰৰ কাৰণে ৰাষ্ট্ৰসংঘৰ অধীনৰ আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় শ্ৰমিক সংগঠনএ বিশ্বৰ খিলঞ্জীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ সমস্যাসমূহ গভীৰভাৱে উপলব্ধি কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ অধিকাৰসমূহ সুৰক্ষিত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অধ্যয়ন আৰু গৱেষণা আৰম্ভ কৰিছিল। বিশ্বৰ সকলো অঞ্চলৰ খিলঞ্জীয়া জনসাধাৰণ যাতে কোনোধৰণৰ বৈষম্যৰ সন্মুখীন হ'ব লগা নহয় আৰু তেওঁলোক যাতে নিজৰ সংস্কৃতি আৰু পৃথক পৰিচয় ৰক্ষা কৰি সন্মানজনকভাৱে জীয়াই থাকিব পাৰে এই উদ্দেশ্যেৰে ১৯৫৩ চনত আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় শ্ৰমিক সংগঠনৰ প্ৰচেষ্টাত খিলঞ্জীয়া আৰু জনজাতিসকলৰ চুক্তিপত্ৰ (**Indigenous and Tribal Population Convention**) নামেৰে এক আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় চুক্তিপত্ৰ সম্পাদন কৰা হৈছিল।

চুক্তিপত্ৰৰ ১ নং অনুচ্ছেদৰ মতে, খিলঞ্জীয়া আৰু জনজাতি সকলৰ চুক্তিপত্ৰ বিশ্বৰ সকলো স্বাধীন ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ জনজাতিসকলৰ ওপৰত প্ৰযোজ্য হ'ব যি সকলৰ সামাজিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক অৱস্থা ৰাষ্ট্ৰত কৰা আন সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ পৰা পৃথক।

খিলঞ্জীয়া লোকসকলৰ অধিকাৰ সমূহ :

- (১) মৰ্যদা আৰু অধিকাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত খিলঞ্জীয়া জনসাধাৰণ অন্য মানুহৰ লগত সমান আৰু মুক্ত।
- (২) সকলো অধিবাসী বা খিলঞ্জীয়াই আত্মনিৰ্ধাৰণৰ অধিকাৰ লাভ কৰিব।

(৩) খিলঞ্জীয়া জনগোষ্ঠীৰ সকলো ব্যক্তিয়ে জাতিয়তাৰ অধিকাৰ লাভ কৰিব।

(৪) সশস্ত্ৰ সময়ত খিলঞ্জীয়া জনসাধাৰণক বিশেষ নিৰাপত্তা আৰু সুৰক্ষা প্ৰদান কৰিব লাগিব।

(৫) খিলঞ্জীয়া জনসাধাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ সংস্কৃতি, পৰম্পৰা আৰু ৰীতি - নীতি মানি চলিব পাৰিব।

- Jyotismita Pathak &
Tania Paul
- B.A 6th Sem (Hon's)

HUMAN RIGHTS