

## **STATE AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

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### **Introduction:**

Government of the various countries world over are today championing the cause of human rights. While doing so they are not only voicing their concern with in their nation but are also showing concern for violations of Human rights in nations out side their boundaries irrespective of how powerful the nations are.

The democracies of Latin America, Africa ,and Asia, have begun to stand up for Human Rights in certain International forums. Despite moments of promise, These governments have yet to get to get cooperation needed across regional boundaries to find an effective common voice. Too often, they show greater allegiance to their regional blocs than to their human rights ideals. This tendency played a particularly pernicious role in the United Nation New human Rights Council, Which, for from improving on the discredited Commission on human Rights Commission on Human Rights, is threatening to repeat its disappointing ways, damaging the credibility of the entire UN system.

### **NEED FOR CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP:**

Every government these days seems to have a ready excuse for ignoring human rights. Highbrow pronouncement on every occasion possible come from capitals or form their ambassadors, but without the sustained follow up. They seem to forget their own pronouncements and toy with the idea that all is well. This is my opinion is the scant respect the breed of leader is having for the Human Rights. It is an this context argument is for a change in the leadership. Commitments are one thing but actions are the needed fallow through.

There are several example to put in place my argument for the change in leadership. Take for example the lack of punitive consequences for Sudan's problems in Darfur, or the humanitarian crises in the Iraq. Each of the so-called committed nations has the best of reason to escape from the realities in these situations.

### **NEED FOR OPENNESS:**

Today, as growing tendency of governments' stand for periodic election and speak for the aspirations of their people , They should be guided in their dealing with other government by concern for the same rights that their own citizens embrace. All that one notice at this stage is that the status quo reflects an unacceptable abdication of leadership by most of the countries at a time when we are insisting upon an ideal type of leadership that is the major deficiency.

However it must be noted of that there is no contention of serious variety to this question of the need for effective global leadership to human rights. September 2005 must be seen as a milestone in this direction because; the government of various countries in a historic declaration embraced the doctrine of responsibility to project people facing mass atrocities. Despite this, the usual political cowardice when it comes to military deployment to prevent mass murder accounts for some of the inaction bringing mass murders to justice, particularly in Uganda. Iraq has degenerated into massive sectarian bloodletting, while the countries like North Korea, Burma and Turkmenistan and the closed dictatorships persist in Vietnam and Saudi Arabia, In Syria also ruthless violence continues with no punishment for the violations of Human Rights.

The intergovernmental institution devoted to addressing these problems the new UN Human Rights Council has yet to show any real improvement over its ineffectual predecessor, the commission on Human Rights. A central duty of the council is no pressure highly abusive government to change. That Require a Series of graduated steps that can lead to the deployment of human rights monitors or public condemnation. This failure threatens to call into question whether the United Nation is capable of upholding global human rights Standards?

### **HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER ISSUES:**

Millions of human throughout the world live in conditions of abject deprivation of and attack against their fundamental human rights for no other reason than that they are women. Combatants and their sympathizers in conflicts, such as those in Sierra Leone, Kosovo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Afghanistan, and Rwanda have raped women as a weapon of war with near complete impunity. Men in Pakistan, south Africa, Peru, Russia, and Uzbekistan beat women in the home at astounding rates; while these government alternatively refuse to intervene to protect women and punish those guilty this symbolizes inequalities in unequivocal words.

In Guatemala, South Africa, and Mexico, women's reproductive status to exclude them from work and by discriminatory employment laws or discriminatory enforcement of the law. In the US students discriminate and attack girls in school who are lesbian, bi-sexual , or transgender, or do not confirm to male standard of female behavior. Women in Marocco, Jordan Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia face government sponsored discrimination that renders them unequal before the law including discriminatory family codes that take away women's legal authority and place in the hands of male family member and restricts women's participation in public life.

Abuse against women are relentless, systematic, and widely tolerated, if not explicitly condoned. Violence and discrimination against women are global social epidemics, notwithstanding the very real progress of the international women's human rights movement in identifying, raising awareness about, and challenging impunity for women's human rights violations.

### **WOMEN AS DEPENDENTS:**

We live in a world in which women do not have basic control over what happens to their bodies. Millions of women and girls are forced to marry men unnecessarily. Women are unable to depend on the government to protect them from physical violence in the home, which sometimes-fatal consequences, including increased risk of HIV/AIDS infection.

Women in state custody face sexual assault by their jailers. Husbands and other male family members obstruct or dictate women's access to reproductive health care. Doctor and

government officials disproportionately target women from disadvantage or marginalized communities for coercive family planning policies.

There is today a dire need to reject specific legal, cultural, or religious practices by which women are systematically discriminated against, excluded from political participation and public life, segregated in their daily lives, raped in armed conflict, beaten in their homes, denied equal divorce or inheritance rights, killed for having affairs, forced to marry, assaulted for not conforming to gender norms, and sold into forced labor. Substantiation for this however comes from the argument that these are not human rights abuses but are cultural norms.

The need of the hour is to promote women's equal rights and human dignity. The realization of women's rights is a global struggle based on universal human rights and the rule of law. It requires all of us to unite in solidarity to end traditions, practices, and laws that harm women. It is fight for freedom to be fully and completely human rights must be about making women's lives better everywhere all the time. In practice, this means taking action to stop discrimination and against women.

### **EQUALITY OF RIGHTS:**

One of the greatest challenges of government today is to make societies across the globe respect for women's rights a more permanent and central of the international human rights agenda. However, government's reluctance to promote respect for women's rights systematically and thoroughly undercut these again every day.

Many governments commitments o women's human rights remained at best tenuous and at worst nonexistent. The international women's bodily integrity and right to sexual autonomy, to examine and to protect women from gender specific violations of the laws of war.

The U.S led military action against the Taliban in Afghans in the post Post September,11 focused international attention on the plight of Afghans generally, and in particular on Afghan women. Government in the US led coalition and those outside it argued that the Taliban's behavior toward women was unacceptable. Yet, the same international community kept quiet about similar practices in other countries such as Saudi Arabia.

**WOMEN'S HUAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT:ACHIEVMENT AND FAILURES:**

The international women's human rights movement functioned as antidote to government complacency and lack of commitment. In every arena, women's rights activists challenged governments cursory commitment to women's human rights. Toward the end of 2000, in part as result of an ongoing campaign by women's rights and peace activities to highlight the particular insecurity of human in times of armed conflict, both the UN Security Council and European Parliament adopted resolutions on women participate both in peace negotiations and post conflict reconstruction planning.

Women's rights activists in Peru caused the government to modify its domestic violence law in January 2001 so that conciliation sessions between abusers and victims were no longer mandatory. At the United nation world Conference Against Racism Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and related Intolerance (WCAR), women's rights activists successfully worked to have the final document reflect hoe sex and race interested to render women vulnerable to sexual violence in armed conflict and to trafficking, and reinforced women's right to transfer their nationality on an equal basis with men, to their children. In mid October 2001, activists rallied to press the Ethiopian government to lift a ban on the only women's rights organization advocating for women's rights in Ethiopia.

As state and nongovernmental organizations(NGOs) throughout the world prepared for the WCAR, women's human rights activists explored the intersection between race, ethnicity, or religion and gender and the impact of this intersection on women's ability to enjoy human rights and fundamentals freedom. Likewise, women were vulnerable to trafficking into forced labor, not just because they were poor and uneducated ,(case of Hyderabad in focus) but also because in many countries their poverty and illiteracy tend to discrimination against women of a particular race, ethnicity, or religion. But the impact of this convergence of racism and sexism did not end with women experiencing trafficking related human rights violations: it is also affected how government officials, such as police and prosecutors, in both sending and receiving countries perceived them. Government defended these discriminatory laws and practices essential to maintaining the integrity of religion and culture.

**CONCLUSION:**

In fact one can go writing about these much published but “little cared for” issues of women and violations of Human Rights in the International Scenario. The trouble is the indiscriminate attitudes of society to brand the woman who writes for her right as feminist, giving derogatory connotation, thus crucifying her and her acts as un-conventional, anti societal and thus threatening her freedom and placing her outside the ‘normal’ social frame.

But as an academic I deem it as my responsibility to; share my concerns with the larger population and those interested in specifics of Human Rights, It Is up to the reader, to pursue the content of this paper in his or own right and conviction.

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