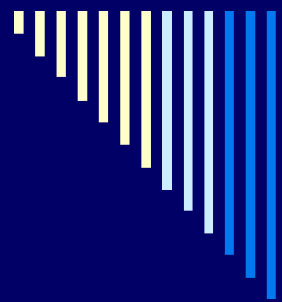


Human Rights and Values in Education

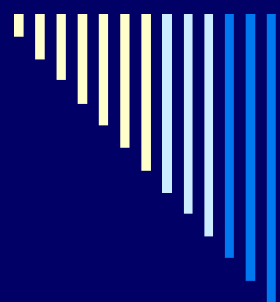
By

Dr. P.K. Pandey



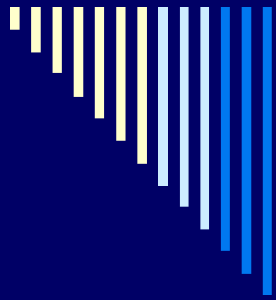
Human Rights Education

- Educate the people to use and defend their own and others human rights-
 - Human Rights-Meaning and Concept?
 - What type of authorities, their powers and functions?
 - What is the mechanism to enforce human rights?
 - How can people use and defend human rights if they have not learned about them?
 - Preamble to the UDHR: Every individual and every organ of society, ... shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms.
 - A lifelong learning process.
-

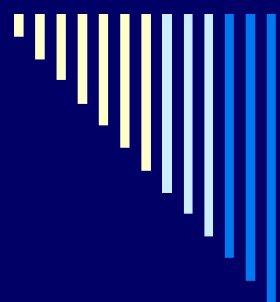


Objectives of Human Rights Education

- ❑ Developing a culture of human rights
 - ❑ Having a society that upholds dignity, inclusion and equality
 - ❑ To contribute social transformation towards-
 - rights-respecting societies,
 - sustainable participative democracy
 - social justice
 - ❑ To empower people to become active participants in their communities, taking action for the realization of own/others human rights.
-



- To disseminate knowledge/information of human rights and its mechanisms.
- To empower people to take action to defend and promote human rights, democracy and the rule of law
- To create a culture where people-
 - respect everyone's rights
 - understand their rights and responsibilities
 - recognise human rights violations
 - can take action to protect own/others rights



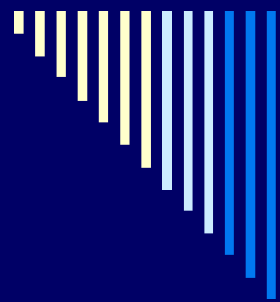
First International Instrument

- *UN Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training* adopted by the General Assembly *vide* resolution 66/137 on 19 December 2011.
- Everyone has the right to know, seek and receive information about all human rights and fundamental freedoms and should have access to human rights education and training. (Art. 1)



Value Education ...

- To differentiate in-
 - Good and bad
 - Right and wrong
 - Acceptable and non-acceptable
 - Universal in character
 - Indian culture: self-control, honesty, honour, faith and universal brotherhood
 - NEP, 1986 advocated for value education.
-



National Education Policy 2020

- Traditional Indian values and all basic human and Constitutional values such as-

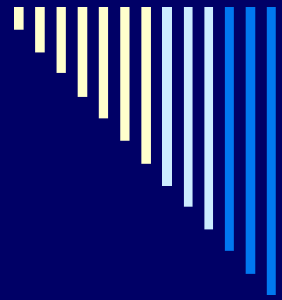
| | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|
| Seva | Sacrifice | Respect for elders | Courtesy | Democratic outlook |
| Ahimsa | Tolerance | Respect for all people and their inherent capabilities regardless of background | Patience | Integrity |
| Swachchhata | Diversity | | Forgiveness | Responsibility |
| Satya | Pluralism | Respect for environment | Empathy | Justice |
| Nishkam karma | Righteous conduct | | Patriotism | Liberty |
| Shanti | Gender sensitivity | Helpfulness | Compassion | Equality and fraternity |



Value Education ...

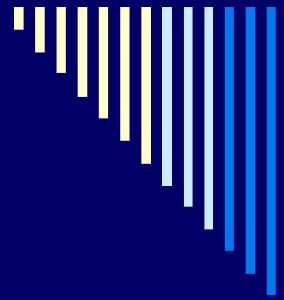
□ Constitutional values-

- Justice-social, economic and political
 - Liberty-thought, expression, belief, faith and worship
 - Equality-status and opportunity
 - Fraternity
 - Sovereignty
 - Socialism
 - Secularism
 - Democracy
-



Value Education ...

- Human value-Truthfulness, Sacrifice, Sincerity ...
- Social value-Self Control, honesty, respect ...
- Professional value-Regularity, Sincerity ...
- Religious value-Character, wisdom ...
- Aesthetic value-painting, drawing ...



Value Education ...

- To understand the feelings of others
- A constant awareness to take care not to hurt others by words and actions
- “To educate a man in mind and not in morals is to educate a menace to society”.

-US President Roosevelt



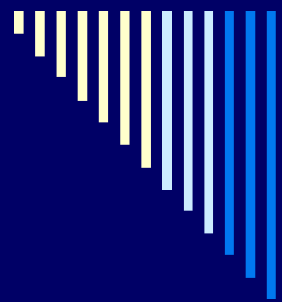
Human Rights ...

- In modern sense, the term 'Human Rights' has western origin specially after 2nd World War but its essence are very old:
 - Natural Law
 - Magna Charta, 1215
 - English Bill of Rights, 1689
 - U.S. Bill of Rights, 1791
 - French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, 1789
 - Ancient India- *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*, Dharma (Duty) oriented-everyone is equal without any type of discrimination
-



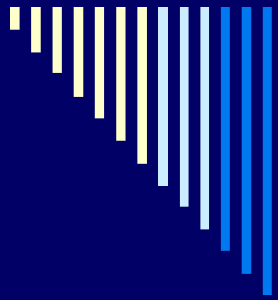
What are Human Rights?

- Section 2 (1)(d) *Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993*: Human rights means-
 - the rights relating to **life, liberty, equality** and **dignity** of the individual guaranteed-
 - by the *Constitution* or
 - embodied in the *International Covenants* and *enforceable by courts in India*.
 - Broader concept of constitutional rights.
-



Features of Human Rights

- Available to all only due to member of human family.
- Enable us to develop our qualities and satisfy our needs as human beings.
- Protect our lives and our physical/ psychological integrity.
- Based on **inherent dignity** of human beings.
- **Inherent** (every human being has them by virtue of his/her humanity), **Equal** (without distinction) and **Inalienable** (cannot be taken or given away).

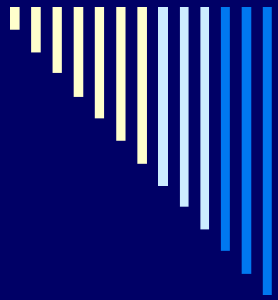


- All rights & entitlements to be provided by State to live a dignified life like a human being.
- HRs provides such environment where all round development (*physical, mental, intellectual and spiritual*) of every individual may take place.

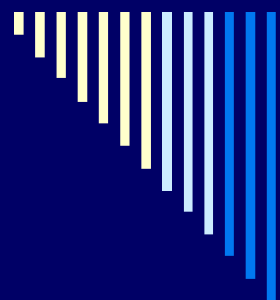


Human Rights

- **First Generation (Civil and Political rights/ negative rights):** restrict the powers of the Government regarding actions affecting the individual and his/her autonomy (civil rights) and opportunity upon people to contribute to the determination of laws and participate in Government activities without any discrimination (political rights). *E.g.-* freedom of speech and expression, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion or conscience, right to property, right to privacy, right to vote.
 - **Second Generation (Economic, Social and Cultural rights/positive rights):** require high level of investment (both financial and human) on the part of State. *For example-* right to education, right to housing, right to adequate standard of living, right to health, right to adequate food, right to social security, right to take part in cultural life, right to water and sanitation, right to work etc.
-



- *Third Generation (Green rights)*: ‘collective-developmental rights’ of people and groups. This part of human rights gives the individual the right to be part of a collective group. *For example-* right to self-determination, right to a healthy environment, right to natural resources etc.



Thank You
