



# Jai Maa Saraswati Gyandayini

An International Multidisciplinary e-Journal  
Journal home page: [www.jmsjournals.in](http://www.jmsjournals.in), ISSN: 2454-8367  
Vol. 08, Issue-II, Oct. 2022



## Human Rights of Men in the World of Globalization-An Essence of Time: A Critical Appraisal

Dr. Ramesh Kumar<sup>a,\*</sup>

Rohit Kumar Verma<sup>b,\*\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Assistant Professor (Law), School of Law, Lovely Professional University, Punjab, (India)

<sup>b</sup> Human Rights Activist, B.Com.LL.B., LL.M. (International Human Rights Law), Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, (India).

### KEYWORDS

Meninism; Feminism; abuse of law; equal rights; gender justice; gender neutrality; gender neutral human rights; human rights of men; men's human rights; human rights for men, international human rights of men, human rights of men in India.

### ABSTRACT

The life, liberty, and security of men cannot be given into the hands of women as a puppet in the Rule of Law under the conception of human rights, bearing in mind the "abuses of the law, preconceived ideology, predefined consequences and others against men, subjecting to exceptions." Men have also the universal, inherent inalienable, and natural human right to life with dignity and security. In today's changing globalized scenario, the human rights of men have become the need of the hour and essence of time by reason of arbitrary deprivation and denial of human rights. This research has no intention against women's human rights and feminism in any case and circumstance. Gender neutrality is required in today's context for certain matters as to human rights otherwise than some exceptions and exclusions in accordance with the time, necessity, circumstances, and others in this regard. This research has especially emphasized the specification of human rights of men in a global perspective. This research has emphasized the human rights of men in the world of globalization as an essence of time as available.

### Introduction

"..Whereas 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.."

- Preamble, U.D.H.R.

"..Whereas 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 and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom..."

- Preamble, U.D.H.R.

### Introduction

Human rights are inherently available for all. Men has the human rights universally inalienable and by birth. In today's context the essence of human rights for men must be ensured with view to implementation under Rule of law. "Meninism means the rights of men on the basis of equality and inherent dignity. In today's democratic society, men are the victim of law abuses by some women resultantly the life and liberty of men is in danger other than some exceptions. Justice is being affected on the basis of preconceived ideology to get its predefined consequences against men. All human being has accessibility of human rights including men equally without any distinction under some exceptions as reasonable classification, protective discrimination and others."<sup>1</sup> "...To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small.." "To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends."<sup>2</sup> "Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, 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" "Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his

economic, social and cultural rights"<sup>3</sup> "Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person, Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights, as well as his civil and political rights."<sup>4</sup>

### 3. Human Rights of Men

#### 4. Human Rights of Men in U.N. Charter

The Charter is the foundational document. The Relevant and Important Provisions relating to the human rights are as follows

The Preamble of U.N. Charter reveals that the coming generations be saved from the scourge of war. Human has already been suffered from the wars, its consequences, untold, unexpressed sorrow and other related things therefore we, all the peoples of UN provide the reaffirmation and faith in the fundamental human rights, dignity, worth of person with equal rights in men and women for the promotion of social progress and better standard of life in the larger freedoms.

**In the Purposes and Principles**<sup>5</sup> the same of United Nations have been mentioned under article 01 to 02.<sup>6</sup> In which the most important is clause 03 of the article 01 of the Charter which shows that the promotion and encouragement of respect towards the human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of sex, language, race, and religion. It is one of the major purposes of the UN regarding the human rights. The purposes of it shall be fulfilled as per the principles which have been as contained in art. 02.

**In respect of the General Assembly**<sup>7</sup> many responsibilities, functions and powers have been conferred to the Assembly but also further relating to human rights which are as- shall promote the universal respect and observance for the human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons without any distinction of sex, language, race, and religion.<sup>8</sup>

**With respect to pledge of all members in relation to take action also for human rights jointly and separately** This article 56<sup>9</sup> states that all members of this organization conferred pledged that themselves that

### \* Corresponding author

E-mail: [jmsdrameshkumar@gmail.com](mailto:jmsdrameshkumar@gmail.com) (Dr. Ramesh Kumar).

E-mail: [rohitklaw@gmail.com](mailto:rohitklaw@gmail.com) (Rohit Kumar Verma).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.53724/jmsg/v8n2.02>

Received 27<sup>th</sup> August 2022; Accepted 10<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2022; Available online 30<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2022

2454-8367 /©2022 The Authors. Published by Jai Maa Saraswati Gyandayini e-Journal (Publisher: Welfare Universe). This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License



<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2771-7274>

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8534-2055>

they shall take action jointly and separately in co-operation with the U.N. to achieve the purposes as contained in article 55 which shall also include one the main purposes of the human rights.

**With respect to the objects of the International Economic and Social Co-operation**<sup>10</sup> In this regard, the responsibilities, functions and powers have been assigned in the chapters 09 and 10<sup>11</sup> regarding human rights.

**In connection with Economic and Social Council**<sup>12</sup> the Council has power and also function to furnish recommendations for the fulfillment of the purposes with regard to the promotion, respect and observance with respect to human rights and freedoms fundamentally for all.<sup>13</sup>

**In respect to Economic and Social Council in relation to set up to a Commission (s) to promote the human rights**<sup>14</sup> the Commission (s) shall be established to promote the human rights and such other Commission (s) according to requirements for performing its functions in the economic and social fields by the Economic and Social Council.<sup>15</sup>

**Regarding the objects of the Trusteeship System**<sup>16</sup> the fundamental objectives of the Trusteeship System shall be according to the contained purposes of the U.N. but the System above shall do the encouragement for the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all beyond the distinctions of race, sex, language, or religion and also do the encouragement of the recognition of the independence of the peoples of the world.<sup>17</sup>

The various provisions have been placed under the UN Charter relating to human rights but the main and important provisions were contained hereinbefore as per the most special view of convenience and this instant research. Hence we now arrived to the finding (s) that human rights have been placed in the basic purposes and principles of the UN which is highly and mostly worth appreciating, significant and historic for the respect, protection, promotion, preservation and other things connected there from all these. All the aforesaid things also expresses that the U.N. is committed for the development, respect, protection, preservation, enforcement of human rights.

### 5. Human Rights of Men under the U.D.H.R.<sup>18</sup>

**The General Provisions**<sup>19</sup> it reveals that all the mankind is born free and equal in dignity and rights. All human should do the acts in the spirit of brotherhood with each other which endowed with reason and conscience.<sup>20</sup>

The entitlement (s) of all the rights and freedoms of this declaration has been provided to everyone without any kind of discrimination as- race, language, colour, religion, or social origin, property, birth or other status sex, political or other opinion, national In this connection, further no discrimination shall be made on the ground of political jurisdiction or international status of the country or area to which a person relates, whether it become independent believe, non-self-governing or in any other limitation with regard to sovereignty.<sup>21</sup>

**The Civil and Political Rights for Men**<sup>22</sup> the rights are as under

1. The right relating to life, liberty and security person is has been conferred to everyone.<sup>23</sup>
2. The right relating to the protection from slavery or servitude. And the trade of slave shall be prohibited in their all forms.<sup>24</sup>
3. The right regarding the protection from torture, cruelty, inhumanity or degrading treatment or punishment.<sup>25</sup>
4. Every person has right regarding recognition, everywhere, as a person before the law.<sup>26</sup>
5. Right to equality, the entitlement in respect of protecting equally as per law, it is against any distinction in the violation of any rights and any incitement to such distinction (s).<sup>27</sup>
6. The right to effective remedy by the competent Tribunal (s) of the country for the protecting fundamental rights in the constitution or any law.<sup>28</sup>
7. The right regarding the protection from arbitrary, arrest, detention or exile.<sup>29</sup>
8. The right of full equality to a fair and public hearing by the independent and impartial tribunal for the adjudication of the

rights, obligations and any criminal charge against the person.<sup>30</sup>

9. The right of presumption to be an innocent until proved guilty with respect to the charge of a penal offence according to law in a public trial in which he shall have all the necessary guarantees for his defence.<sup>31</sup>
10. No person shall be held guilty in any penal offence by reason of any act or omission which did not make out a penal offence in national or international law (s), at the time when the offence was caused. The heavier penalty shall not be imposed than the one that was enforceable at the time of the commission of the offence.<sup>32</sup>
11. The right to privacy and the protection of law against the arbitrary interferences or attacks.<sup>33</sup>
12. The right to freedom of movement and residence with in the territory of each state.<sup>34</sup>
13. The right to nationality<sup>35</sup>
14. The right to solemnize marriage, found to a family. The men and women shall have the equal rights in respect of marriage, during marriage and its dissolution.<sup>36</sup> The marriage shall be solemnized with the free and full consent of the spouses concerned.<sup>37</sup> The right of family protection by the Society and state.<sup>38</sup>
15. The right to property.<sup>39</sup> The protection from the arbitrary deprivation of one's property.<sup>40</sup>
16. The right to freedom of thoughts, conscience and religion, with the inclusion of freedom to change the religion or belief and right to manifest the religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.<sup>41</sup>
17. The right to freedom of opinion and expression with the inclusion of freedom to hold opinion (s) without interference(s) and right to seek obtain and furnish information and ideas by any Media and without limitations.<sup>42</sup>
18. The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.<sup>43</sup> The right to protecting from the compulsion to belong to an association.<sup>44</sup>
19. The right of participation in the Government of the nation directly or by freely elected representatives.<sup>45</sup> The right of equal accessibility in Public Services of the nation.<sup>46</sup> The rights of people relating to elections, suffrage, secret vote or equal free voting processes.<sup>47</sup>
20. Others human rights.

**6. The Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for Men**<sup>48</sup> the rights are under

1. The right to social security and the free development of the personality.<sup>49</sup>
2. The right to work, right to free choice of employment, right to just and favourable condition (s) of the work and the right to protection against unemployment.<sup>50</sup>
3. The right to equal pay for equal work.<sup>51</sup> The right to social protection in connection with the right to just and favourable remuneration for oneself and one's family an existence worthy of human dignity and supplemented if essential, by other means of the social protection.<sup>52</sup>
4. The right to rest and leisure with the incorporation of reasonable limitations working hours, holidays periodically, with pay.<sup>53</sup>
5. The right to a standard of living adequate in respect of health and well-being of oneself and family and the right to security in the case of unemployment illness, disability, old age or other lack or livelihood in circumstance (s) beyond control.<sup>54</sup>
6. The right to education.
7. The right to elementary and fundamental education free of cost.<sup>55</sup>

8. The rights regarding freely participation in cultural life of the society.
9. The right to enjoyment of arts and the right to share in scientific development & its benefit.<sup>56</sup>
10. The right to protection of the moral & materials interests with regard to any scientific, literary or artistic production.<sup>57</sup>
11. Others human rights.

**7. The Miscellaneous<sup>58</sup>** with regard to this, the entitlements of social and international order in which the rights and freedoms placed in this declaration have been provided for fully realization to everyone.<sup>59</sup>

Art. 29 (1) reveals about the duties for everyone to the community; the rights & freedoms as contained in this declaration shall be subject to the limitations.<sup>60</sup> The aforesaid rights & freedoms may not be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.<sup>61</sup> The last article of it as- the interpretation of this declaration may not be as implying for any state or group or person (s) any right to engage in any activity (ies) or for the performance of any act in the destruction of any of the rights or freedoms as placed over here.<sup>62</sup>

#### **8. Men's Human Rights under the I.C.C.P.R., 1966<sup>63</sup>**

This has 53 Articles and 06 Parts and the rights are as under

**The General Provisions<sup>64</sup>** Art. 01 (1) of this covenant is in connection with the right of self-determination on the basis of that they provide determination for their political status, freely pursuance of their economic, social and cultural development. Art. 01 (2) is in respect of the disposal of their natural wealth and resources for their own ends without prejudicial effect related to respective things. Art. 01 (3) says about the responsibility of the States parties of this covenant. Art. 03 is with regard to undertaking of the states, respective for ensuring the equal rights of men and women to enjoy all the civil & political rights of this covenant. Article 05 is in relation to protection preservation and other related things thereof from such interpretation destruction, derogation, limitation on the fundamental human rights against this covenant.

**The Rights in connection with Emergency (Art. 04)** The state parties of this covenant has right to take the required measures in the time of public emergency which causes the threatens the life of the country and the existence up to the extension of exigency of the situations but the same above said shall not be discriminated on the basis of race, sex, colour, language, religion or social origin.<sup>65</sup>

**The Part in respect of Substantive Rights (Art.- 06-27)** The Substantive Rights have been contained under the Part -03 of this instant covenant which are being mentioned hereinafter concisely in the convenient view of study as-

1. The inherent right to life and also this article-06 provides the death penalty in most serious crimes on the deprivation of the right to life.<sup>66</sup>
2. The rights of prohibiting of and providing protection from torture, cruelty, inhuman degrading treatment or punishment. Particularly no person shall be subjected to the medical or scientific examination without one's free consent.<sup>67</sup>
3. The rights in relation to the prohibition of slavery, slave and slavery trade in all forms and servitude.<sup>68</sup>
4. The rights with regard to liberty, security of persons and protecting from arbitrary arrest or detention<sup>69</sup>
5. The rights in respect of the treatment with humanity to inherent dignity of human persons for all the persons deprived from their liberties.<sup>70</sup>
6. The rights regarding the equality before the courts or tribunals<sup>71</sup>
7. the right to fair and public hearing<sup>72</sup>
8. The right to presumption as innocent until proved guilty in accordance with law.<sup>73</sup>
9. The right about the adequate time and facilities to prepare the defence and communication with the counsel of his own choice<sup>74</sup>
10. The right to be tried without undue delay<sup>75</sup>

11. The right to be tried in his presence.<sup>76</sup>
12. The right to defence himself, in person, or by legal practitioner of his own choice.<sup>77</sup>
13. the right to free legal aid on the basis of economical insufficient means or other disability<sup>78</sup>
14. the rights regarding examination of witnesses and their attendance<sup>79</sup>
15. To protect from self-incrimination<sup>80</sup>
16. The right to appeal against the conviction<sup>81</sup>
17. the protection from double jeopardy<sup>82</sup>
18. The protection from the retrospective effect or enforceability of laws.<sup>83</sup>
19. The right to recognition everywhere before the law as a person.<sup>84</sup>
20. Right to privacy and its protection<sup>85</sup>
21. The right to freedom of thoughts, conscience & religion.<sup>86</sup>
22. The right to freedom of holding opinion and expression.<sup>87</sup>
23. The prohibition of propagation for war.<sup>88</sup>
24. The right to peaceful assembly<sup>89</sup>
25. The right of protection of children.<sup>90</sup>
26. The rights in connection with taking part in public affairs or by elected representatives, adult suffrage, votes, elections and others.<sup>91</sup>
27. The rights as equality before law and equal protection of laws.<sup>92</sup>
28. The rights of minorities<sup>93</sup>
29. Others human rights.

#### **9. Human Rights for Men in the I.C.E.S.C.R., 1966<sup>94</sup>**

This covenant has 31 articles and 05 parts which are briefly as follows with the purposes of convenient study in the light of objectives

**The Preamble** the preamble of this covenant is similar to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 but up to specific limit. This covenant is considered the Economic Social and Cultural Rights as placed in the U.N. charter & also in the U.D.H.R., 1948 and also provide the recognition of the human rights which are inherent and inalienable as a foundation. It also recognized the human rights which derive from the dignity of individuals inherently. The obligation of the state parties have been considered under the U.N. charter for the promotion, respect universally & observance for human rights & freedoms. The duties of the persons individually have also been realized towards the other persons individually and the community.<sup>95</sup>

**The General Provisions<sup>96</sup>** the general provisions of this international instrument were contained in the Part 01 and 02. The article 01 is related to the right of self-determination, responsibilities of the state parties and other connected things. Art. 02 is in respect of the undertaking of states parties for the realization of the recognized rights under this covenant and the guarantee of the human rights without any kind of discrimination. Article 03 is with regard to the undertakings of the state members for ensuring the equal rights of men and women. Art 04 shows that the states members may impose the limitations on the rights by making laws for the promotion of the welfare of democratic set up. Article 05 is in connection with the interpretation or construction of this covenant which may not be in the destruction of this covenant.

**The Provisions relating to Substantive Rights<sup>97</sup>** the rights as under

1. The right to work with freely chooses and safeguards.<sup>98</sup>
2. The right to enjoy of just and favourable conditions of work, fair wages, equal remuneration for equal work value without any discrimination or distinction, safe, healthy conditions, rest, leisure, reasonability of working hours, holidays with pay with remuneration.<sup>99</sup>
3. The right regarding social security with social insurance.<sup>100</sup>
4. The rights with respect to the widest possible protection and assistance to the family.<sup>101</sup>



5. The rights regarding an adequate standard of living for oneself and family with the inclusion of food, clothes and house.<sup>102</sup>
6. The fundamental right to be free from hunger.<sup>103</sup>
7. The right of enjoyment regarding the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and medical services.<sup>104</sup>
8. The right to education for the full development of the personality of human.<sup>105</sup>
9. The right to compulsory and primary education free of charge to all within a reasonable time period.<sup>106</sup>
10. The rights with respect to take part in cultural life.<sup>107</sup>
11. The right of enjoyment of scientific progress and its application.<sup>108</sup>
12. The right of benefit from protecting of moral and material interests.<sup>109</sup>

## 10. Conclusion

In the light of heretofore contained, it is very crystal clear that 'everyone' 'no one' 'person' etc. have been used under some exceptions which have evident connotation that men of any age, women of any age, transgender/third gender as human of any age all are inherently have the human rights by birth subjecting to principle of reasonable classification, protective discrimination and others as connected, but the men cannot be denied and deprived from human rights with arbitrariness due to the preconceived ideology, traditions, customs usages and others. All men are also entitled to human rights in Rule of Law. "The human rights have equally been conferred on men and women otherwise than some exceptional matters<sup>110</sup> which are justified but for the protection and preservation of one person's human right another's human right and life, liberty and security cannot be endangered, deprived and denied. In some cases, the International instrument relating to human rights evidently reveals the equal human<sup>111</sup> rights of men and women. The laws should be gender neutral excluding some exceptional cases. The women empowerment, privileges, rights and others should not so excessive and violative and endangering of human rights of men, an innocent man should not be criminalized, due to all above, the criminalization of men should not be done in democratic, society the same should be balanced as needed in according to time and circumstances because men and women both are complement and completion of each another. The prima facie presumptions or assumptions at the very initial stage with the preconceived ideology to get its predefined consequences against men should not be made that this particular act may surely be initiated and incepted only by men and with it, such a treatment full of preconceived ideology to get its predefined consequences against men should not be given in today's changing world of abuses of law whereas it should be independent and fair. The physiology of human brain as preconceived ideology to get its predefined consequences against men should not be borne in mind for the enforcement of laws to deliver the justice by people and society. "Speedy justice must be delivered without having violations of Human Rights and its Law with respect to aforesaid slept Governments must be wake up now with vigilance mandatorily because sovereignty<sup>112</sup> is found in people for welfare of people."<sup>113</sup> "Human Rights & its Law must be included in the syllabus as compulsory subject of Schools, Colleges, Universities and in other required institutions or organizations or establishments and Human Rights & its Law must be taught or imparted education, knowledge and literacy as well as above also to Employees, workers and all persons from time to time."<sup>114,115</sup> Human rights also are available for men by birth.<sup>116</sup>

## Worksites:

1. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). 2008 b. Claiming the Millennium Development Goals: A Human Rights Approach. New York and Geneva: United Nations. Available at [http://www2.ohchr.org/SPdocs/Claiming\\_MDGs\\_en.pdf](http://www2.ohchr.org/SPdocs/Claiming_MDGs_en.pdf). (23 May 2022)

2. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2000. 'Human Development Report 2000: Human Rights and Development'. Available at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2000/> (23 May 2022)
3. United Nations. 2005. 'The Human Rights Based Approach to Development Cooperation: Towards a Common Understanding among UN Agencies'. Available at <http://www.crin.org/hrbap/index.asp?action=theme.docitem&item=4689> (23 May 2022)
4. 'Report of the Working Group on Harmonisation of Working Methods of Treaty Bodies' dated 9 January 2007. Available at [www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/b56b719684cb837ec12572800050cc29/\\$FILE/G0740045.doc](http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/b56b719684cb837ec12572800050cc29/$FILE/G0740045.doc) (23 May 2022)
5. 'Report of the Working Group on Harmonisation of Working Methods of Treaty Bodies' dated 9 January 2007. Available at [www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/b56b719684cb837ec12572800050cc29/\\$FILE/G0740045.doc](http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/b56b719684cb837ec12572800050cc29/$FILE/G0740045.doc) (23 May 2022)
6. 'Report on Working Methods of the Human Rights Treaty Bodies Relating to State Party Reporting Processes: Note by the Secretariat HRI/MC/ 2007/4' dated 11 June 2007. Available at [http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/icm-mc/docs/hri\\_mc\\_2007\\_4.doc](http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/icm-mc/docs/hri_mc_2007_4.doc) (23 May 2022)
7. UN OHCHR (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights). 2020. Who is a Defender? <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/SRHRDefenders/Pages/Defender.aspx#fn1> (23 May 2022)
8. 2018. Situation of Human Rights Defenders. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders. A/73/215. (23 May 2022)
9. 2017. Situation of Human Rights Defenders. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders. A/72/170. (23 May 2022)
10. UN General Assembly. 1998. Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Resolution 53/144, adopted 9 December. A/RES/53/144. (23 May 2022)
11. 2017. NHRC, India (National Human Rights Commission of India), Study of Human Rights of Transgender as a Third Gender [https://nhrc.nic.in/sites/default/files/Study\\_HR\\_transgender\\_03082018.pdf](https://nhrc.nic.in/sites/default/files/Study_HR_transgender_03082018.pdf) (23 May 2022)
12. Brian MacWhinney, Davida Fromm, Yvan Rose & Nan Bernstein Ratner (2018) Fostering human rights through TalkBank, International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, 20:1, 115-119, DOI: 10.1080/17549507.2018.1392609
13. Steven LB Jensen, Stéphanie Lagoutte & Sébastien Lorion (2019) The Domestic Institutionalisation of Human Rights: An Introduction, Nordic Journal of Human Rights, 37:3, 165-176, DOI: 10.1080/18918131.2019.1682235
14. James Harrison (2013) Establishing a meaningful human rights due diligence process for corporations: learning from experience of human rights impact assessment, Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal, 31:2, 107-117, DOI: 10.1080/14615517.2013.774718
15. Sharynne McLeod (2018) Communication rights: Fundamental human rights for all, International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, 20:1, 3-11, DOI: 10.1080/17549507.2018.1428687
16. M. Gadda, Juliet Harris, E. Kay M. Tisdall, Elizabeth Millership & Ursula Kilkelly (2019) Human rights' monitoring and implementation: how to make rights 'real' in children's lives, The International Journal of Human Rights, 23:3, 317-322, DOI: 10.1080/13642987.2018.1558972
17. Deborah Hersh (2018) From individual to global: Human rights and aphasia, International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, 20:1, 39-43, DOI: 10.1080/17549507.2018.1397749
18. Sofia Gruskin, William Jardell, Laura Ferguson, Kristin Zacharias & Rajat Khosla (2021) Integrating human rights into sexual and reproductive health research: moving beyond the rhetoric, what will it take to get us there?, Sexual and Reproductive Health Matters, 29:1, 367-376, DOI: 10.1080/26410397.2021.1881206
19. Dr Gary Cox (1998) Faster, higher, stronger...but what about our rights? human rights and hallmark events, Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal, 16:3, 175-184, DOI: 10.1080/14615517.1998.10590206
20. Inga T. Winkler & Carmel Williams (2017) The Sustainable Development Goals and human rights: a critical early review, The International Journal of Human Rights, 21:8, 1023-1028, DOI: 10.1080/13642987.2017.1348695
21. Emily Howie (2018) Protecting the human right to freedom of expression in international law, International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, 20:1, 12-15, DOI: 10.1080/17549507.2018.1392612
22. K. A. Polonko & L. X. Lombardo (2005) Human Dignity and Children: Operationalizing a Human rights Concept, Global Bioethics, 18:1, 17-35, DOI: 10.1080/11287462.2005.10800863
23. Robyn Holder, Tyrone Kirchengast & Paul Cassell (2021) Transforming crime victims' rights: from myth to reality, International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, 45:1, 1-13, DOI: 10.1080/01924036.2020.1857278
24. Atara Sivan & A. J. Veal (2021) Leisure and human rights: the World Leisure Organization Charter for Leisure: past, present and future, World Leisure Journal, 63:2, 133-140, DOI: 10.1080/16078055.2021.1918755

25. Todd Landman, David Kernohan & Anita Gohdes (2012) Relativizing Human Rights, *Journal of Human Rights*, 11:4, 460-485, DOI: 10.1080/14754835.2012.730917
26. Kirsten Roberts Lyer (2019) Parliaments as Human Rights Actors: The Potential for International Principles on Parliamentary Human Rights Committees, *Nordic Journal of Human Rights*, 37:3, 195-215, DOI: 10.1080/18918131.2019.1681610
27. Radhika Gore & Richard Parker (2019) Analysing power and politics in health policies and systems, *Global Public Health*, 14:4, 481-488, DOI: 10.1080/17441692.2019.1575446
28. Dr. Ramesh Kumar, *Human Rights Law in India*, Lap Lambert Academic Publishing SIA OmniScriptum, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. (2020).
29. The Constitution of India, <https://www.india.gov.in/my-government/constitution-india> (23 May 2022)
30. The Protection of Human Rights Act 1993, [https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15709/1/A1994\\_\\_\\_\\_10.pdf](https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15709/1/A1994____10.pdf) (23 May 2022)
31. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights> (23 May 2022)
32. <https://translate.google.co.in/?sl=en&tl=hi&text=Preconceived%0A&op=translate> (last visited on 17/03/2022 at about 09:41 Am)
33. Kumar, Ramesh. (2017). A Critical Appraisal of Law relating to Human Rights with Special Reference to Enforcement System. *Legal Research Development (An International Referred e-Journal)* Vol.1.Issue III March 2017. 69. doi: <https://doi.org/10.53724/lrd/v1n3.06>.
34. Kumar, Ramesh. (2016). A Critical Appraisal of Human Rights Law with Special Reference to Constitution of India. *Legal Research Development (An International Referred e-Journal)* Vol.1.Issue II Dec. 2016. 55-64. doi: <https://doi.org/10.53724/lrd/v1n2.06>.
35. Kumar, Ramesh. (2018). A Study of Human Rights Jurisprudence: An Overview. *Legal Research Development (An International Referred e-Journal)* Vol.II. Issue III Dec. 2016. 55-64. doi: <https://doi.org/10.53724/lrd/v2n3.03>
36. Verma, Raj, K. & Kumar, Ramesh (2017). Role of Para- Legal Services in Administration of Justice: An Empirical Study of Ashok Nagar District. *Legal Research Development (An International Referred e-Journal)* Vol.II.Issue I Sep. 2017. doi: <https://doi.org/10.53724/lrd/v2n1.02>.
37. Verma, Raj, K. & Kumar, Ramesh (2017). Role of Para- Legal Services in Administration of Justice: An Empirical Study of Gwalior District. *Legal Research Development (An International Referred e-Journal)* Vol.I.Issue III Mar. 2017. doi: <https://doi.org/10.53724/lrd/v1n4.06>.
38. Verma, Raj, K. & Kumar, Ramesh (2017). A Critical Study of Challenges of Para-Legal Services in India. *Legal Research Development (An International Referred e-Journal)* Vol.1.Issue III Mar. 2017. doi: <https://doi.org/10.53724/lrd/v1n3.14>.
39. Kumar, Ramesh. (2017). The Role of Indian Judiciary with respect to Human Rights Law in India: *JMSG (An International Multidisciplinary e- Journal)* Vol. II Issue III Jan. 2017. 01-09. doi: <https://doi.org/10.53724/jmsg/v2n2.02>.
40. Kumar, Ramesh. (2022). Meninism and Preconceived Ideology with specific Indian Dimension of Human Rights in Today's Changing Globalized Scenario: A Critical Appraisal. *Legal Research Development*, Vol.07.Issue-I.Sep.2022.27-29 doi: <https://doi.org/10.53724/lrd/v7n1.10>.
41. Kumar, Ramesh. (2022). State Human Rights Commissions as Enforcement System in India: A Critical Appraisal. *Research Inspiration* Vol.07.Issue-II.Sep.2022.1-17 doi: <https://doi.org/10.53724/inspiration/v7n2.02>.
42. Yap Jia Qing. Ernest Lim. (2022). A Legal Framework for Artificial Intelligence Fairness Reporting. *Cambridge Law Journal*, Cambridge University Press, Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge doi:10.1017/S0008197322000460
43. Siobha'N Mcinerney- Lankford. (2009). Human Rights and Development: a Comment on Challenges and Opportunities from a Legal Perspective. *Journal of Human Rights Practice*, Oxford University Press, Oxford University, UK Vol. 1. Number 1. March 2009, doi:10.1093/jhuman/hun005

**Declaration of conflicting interests**

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

**Funding**

The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

**Acknowledgements**

I/We would like to unlimitedly and sincerely oblige and thank perpetually and irrevocably to God, Goddess Saraswati and Shiv Aadishak.

**Endnotes:**

<sup>1</sup> Kumar, Ramesh. (2022). Meninism and Preconceived Ideology with specific Indian Dimension of Human Rights in Today's Changing Globalized Scenario: A Critical Appraisal. *Legal Research Development (An International Referred e-Journal)* Vol.07.Issue-I.Sep.2022.27-29 doi: <https://doi.org/10.53724/lrd/v7n1.10>.

<sup>2</sup> Preamble, UN Charter (1945).

<sup>3</sup> Preamble, I.C.C.P.R., (1966).

<sup>4</sup> Preamble, I.C.E.S.C.R., (1966).

<sup>5</sup> Art.1 (3) UN Charter.

<sup>6</sup> Id. UN Charter.

<sup>7</sup> Art. 55 (c), UN Charter.

<sup>8</sup> Art. 55 (c).

<sup>9</sup> UN Charter.

<sup>10</sup> Art. 13 (2) as mentioned in Chapters-09-10, UN Charter.

<sup>11</sup> U.N. Charter.

<sup>12</sup> Id. Art. 62 (2)

<sup>13</sup> Id. Art. 62 (3)

<sup>14</sup> Id. Art. 68

<sup>15</sup> Id. Art. 68

<sup>16</sup> Id. Art. 76 (c)

<sup>17</sup> Id. Art. 76

<sup>18</sup> Come into force on 10 December, 1948.

<sup>19</sup> Art.- 01 to 02 UDHR.

<sup>20</sup> Art. 01 UDHR

<sup>21</sup> Id. Art. 02.

<sup>22</sup> Art. 03 to 21, UDHR, 1948.

<sup>23</sup> Id. Art. 03.

<sup>24</sup> Id. Art. 04.

<sup>25</sup> Id. Art. 05.

<sup>26</sup> Id. Art. 06.

<sup>27</sup> Id. Art. 07.

<sup>28</sup> Id. Art. 08.

<sup>29</sup> Id. Art. 09.

<sup>30</sup> Id. Art. 10.

<sup>31</sup> Id. Art. 11 (1).

<sup>32</sup> Id. Art. 11 (2).

<sup>33</sup> Id. Art. 12.

<sup>34</sup> Id. Art. 13 (1).

<sup>35</sup> Id. Art. 15 (1).

<sup>36</sup> Id. Art. 16 (1).

<sup>37</sup> Id. Art. 16 (2).

<sup>38</sup> Id. Art. 16 (3).

<sup>39</sup> Id. Art. 17 (1).

<sup>40</sup> Id. Art. 17 (2).

<sup>41</sup> Id. Art. 18.

<sup>42</sup> Id. Art. 19.

<sup>43</sup> Id. Art. (1).

<sup>44</sup> Id. Art. (2).

<sup>45</sup> Id. Art. 21 (1).

<sup>46</sup> Id. Art. 21 (2).

<sup>47</sup> Id. Art. 21 (3).

<sup>48</sup> Id. Art. 22-27.

<sup>49</sup> Id. Art. 22.

<sup>50</sup> Id. Art. 23 (1).

<sup>51</sup> Id. Art. 23 (2).

<sup>52</sup> Id. Art. 23 (3).

<sup>53</sup> Id. Art. 24.

<sup>54</sup> Id. Art. 25 (1).

<sup>55</sup> Id. Art. 26 (3).

<sup>56</sup> Id. Art. 27 (1).

<sup>57</sup> Id. Art. 27 (2).

<sup>58</sup> Id. Art. 28-30.

<sup>59</sup> Id. Art. 28.

<sup>60</sup> Id. Art. 29 (2).

<sup>61</sup> Id. Art. 29 (3).

<sup>62</sup> Id. Art. 30.

<sup>63</sup> 1966.

<sup>64</sup> Art. 01-03, 05 I.C.C.P.R., 1966.

<sup>65</sup> Id. Art.04.

<sup>66</sup> Id. Art. 06.

<sup>67</sup> Id. Art. 07.

<sup>68</sup> Id. Art. 08.

<sup>69</sup> Id. Art. 09.

<sup>70</sup> Id. Art. 10.

<sup>71</sup> Id. Art. 14 (1).

<sup>72</sup> Id. Art. 14 (1).

<sup>73</sup> Id. Art. 14 (2).

<sup>74</sup> Id. Art. 14 (3) (b).

<sup>75</sup> Id. Art. 14 (3) (c).

<sup>76</sup> Id. Art. 14 (3) (d).

<sup>77</sup> Id. Art. 14 (3) (d).

<sup>78</sup> Id. Art. 14 (3) (d).

<sup>79</sup> Id. Art. 14 (3) (e).

<sup>80</sup> Id. Art. 14 (3) (g).

<sup>81</sup> Id. Art. 14 (5).

<sup>82</sup> Id. Art. 14 (7).

<sup>83</sup> Id. Art. 15.

<sup>84</sup> Id. Art. 16.

<sup>85</sup> Id. Art. 17.

<sup>86</sup> Id. Art. 18.

<sup>87</sup> Id. Art. 19.

<sup>88</sup> Id. Art. 20.

<sup>89</sup> Id. Art. 21.

<sup>90</sup> Id. Art. 24.

<sup>91</sup> Id. Art. 25.

<sup>92</sup> Id. Art. 26.

<sup>93</sup> Id. Art. 27.

<sup>94</sup> 1966.

<sup>95</sup> The Preamble, I.C.E.S.C.R., 1966.

<sup>96</sup> Id. Art. 01-05 I.C.E.S.C.R., 1966.

<sup>97</sup> Id. Art. 06 -15 I.C.E.S.C.R., 1966.

<sup>98</sup> Id. Art. 06.

<sup>99</sup> Id. Art. 07.

- 
- <sup>100</sup> Id. Art. 09.  
<sup>101</sup> Id. Art. 10 (1).  
<sup>102</sup> Id. Art. 11 (1).  
<sup>103</sup> Id. Art.11 (2).  
<sup>104</sup> Id. Art. 12.  
<sup>105</sup> Id. Art. 13.  
<sup>106</sup> Id. Art. 14.  
<sup>107</sup> Id. Art. 15 (1) (a).  
<sup>108</sup> Id. Art. 15 (1) (b).  
<sup>109</sup> Id. Art. 15 (1) (c).  
<sup>110</sup> Preamble, Art. 3,2,8,10,12 UDHR, (1948).  
<sup>111</sup> Preamble, Art. 1 (3), 13 (b), 8, 55 (c), 76 (c), UN Charter (1945).  
<sup>112</sup> The Preamble, Constitution of India.  
<sup>113</sup> Kumar, Ramesh. (2016). A Critical Appraisal of Human Rights Law with Special Reference to Constitution of India. Legal Research Development (An International Referred e-Journal) Vol.1.Issue II Dec. 2016. 55-64. doi: <https://doi.org/10.53724/lrd/v1n2.06>.  
<sup>114</sup> Kumar, Ramesh. (2016). A Critical Appraisal of Human Rights Law with Special Reference to Constitution of India. Legal Research Development (An International Referred e-Journal) Vol.1.Issue II Dec. 2016. 55-64. doi: <https://doi.org/10.53724/lrd/v1n2.06>.  
<sup>115</sup> Kumar, Ramesh. (2022). Meninism and Preconceived Ideology with specific Indian Dimension of Human Rights in Today's Changing Globalized Scenario: A Critical Appraisal. Legal Research Development (An International Referred e-Journal) Vol.07.Issue-I.Sep.2022.27-29 doi: <https://doi.org/10.53724/lrd/v7n1.10>.  
<sup>116</sup> Kumar, Ramesh. (2022). State Human Rights Commissions as Enforcement System in India: A Critical Appraisal. Research Inspiration Vol.07.Issue-II.Sep.2022.1-17doi: <https://doi.org/10.53724/inspiration/v7n2.02>.