



THE ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS, UN CHARTER RIGHTS AND ITS ROLE IN THE GROWTH OF THE POLITICAL STABILITY OF A STATE AND THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT

“Human rights, Fundamental rights” are most essential security, and right to have their peaceful living and to enjoy the political freedom in the state or the country. India is a vast democratic country with second most populated country in the world after China. India has much diversity in the world, with most religious or richest in the world in cultural diversities; Indian constitution has found many rights to save our culture and Right to select the religion to live in India. For example after 21st century we have seen lot of reservations and amenities has been given to the SC (Schedule caste) and ST (Schedule Tribes), Women reservations in the state, countries by the central and the state governments, the main reason for the giving amenities and reservations is to support the depressed class or the places where there is no development in the state, with political and the social exploitation, from the recent years we can find from the data where India is facing some of political religious divide, which is harmful for the secular state, which may lead to lot of clashes in the state, so state has to intervene during that incidents and try to find solution through the Judicial organ. Even women should be given equal opportunity, power in contesting the elections and it has to be implemented in the constitution of Indian state, it can lead to political development of the nation with all-round political stability in the country, especially in developing economics due to patriarchal domination, the political development of the women in the nations are in not up to the mark as in European countries, so there is a need for the political development of women for decreasing gender partiality in the Indian state and the world, otherwise it may lead to improper implementation of political rights in India.

Important features of Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 193 U.N.T.S. 135, entered into force July 7, 1954.

The Contracting Parties, Desiring to implement the principle of equality of rights for men and women contained in the Charter of the United Nations, Recognizing that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country directly or indirectly through freely chosen representatives, and has the right to equal access to public service in his country, and desiring to equalize the status of men and women in the enjoyment and exercise of political rights, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

KEYWORDS: *Political Rights, Universal Fundamental Rights In The Constitution Of India, Women Political Development.*

INTRODUCTION

Constitutional rights of women

The Indian constitution establishes a parliamentary system of government, and guarantees its citizens the right to be elected, freedom of speech, freedom to assemble and form associations, and vote. The Constitution of India attempts to remove gender inequalities by banning discrimination based on sex and class, prohibiting human trafficking and forced labour, and reserving elected positions for women. The Government of India directed state and local governments to promote equality by class and gender including equal pay and free legal aid,

humane working conditions and maternity relief, rights to work and education, and raising the standard of living. Women were substantially involved in the *Indian independence movement in the early 20th century* advocated for independence from Britain. Independence brought gender equality in the form of constitutional rights, but historically women's political participation has remained low.

The UN Charter explains

Having resolved to conclude a Convention for this purpose, hereby agree as hereinafter provided:



Article 1

Women shall be entitled to vote in all elections on equal terms with men, without any discrimination.

Article 2

Women shall be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies, established by national law, on equal terms with men, without any discrimination.



In Cambodia, hundreds of people joined the Siem Reap Running Race in 2015, saying no to violence against women. Gender Equality was made part of international human rights law by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights when it was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948. Photo: UN Women/Niels den Hollander.

Article 3

Women shall be entitled to hold public office and to exercise all public functions, established by national law, on equal terms with men, without any discrimination.

Article 4

1. This Convention shall be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and also on behalf of any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the General Assembly.
2. This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 5

1. This Convention shall be open for accession to all States referred to in paragraph I of article IV.
2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**Article 6**

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 7

In the event that any State submits a reservation to any of the articles of this Convention at the time of signature, ratification or accession, the Secretary-General shall communicate the text of the reservation to all States which are or may become Parties to this Convention. Any State which objects to the reservation may, within a period of ninety days from the date of the said communication (or upon the date of its becoming a Party to the Convention), notify the Secretary-General that it does not accept it. In such case, the Convention shall not enter into force as between such State and the State making the reservation.

Article 8

1. Any State may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary General.

2. This Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date when the denunciation which reduces the number of Parties to less than six becomes effective.

Article 9

Any dispute which may arise between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation, shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless they agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 10

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Members of the United Nations and the non-member States contemplated in paragraph I of article IV of this Convention of the following:

- (a) Signatures and instruments of ratification received in accordance with article IV;
- (b) Instruments of accession received in accordance with article V;
- (c) The date upon which this Convention enters into force in accordance with article VI;
- (d) Communications and notifications received in accordance with article VII;

(e) Notifications of denunciation received in accordance with paragraph I of article VIII;

(f) Abrogation in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VIII.

Article 11

1. This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts shall be equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a certified copy to all Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States contemplated in paragraph I of article IV.

GLOBAL ISSUES**➤ Gender Equality****The Unfinished Business of Our Time**

Women and girls represent half of the world's population and, therefore, also half of its potential. Gender equality, besides being a fundamental human right, is essential to achieve peaceful societies, with full human potential and sustainable development. Moreover, it has been shown that empowering women spurs productivity and economic growth.

Unfortunately, there is still a long way to go to achieve full equality of rights and opportunities between men and women, warns UN Women. Therefore, it is of paramount importance to end the multiple forms of gender violence and secure equal access to quality education and health, economic resources and participation in political life for both women and girls and men and boys. It is also essential to achieve equal opportunities in access to employment and to positions of leadership and decision-making at all levels.

The UN Secretary-General, Mr. António Guterres has stated that achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls is the unfinished business of our time, and the greatest human rights challenge in our world.

The United Nations and women

UN support for the rights of women began with the Organization's founding Charter. Among the purposes of the UN declared in Article 1 of its Charter is "To achieve international co-operation ... in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

Within the UN's first year, the Economic and Social Council established its Commission on the Status of Women, as the principal global policy-making body dedicated exclusively to gender equality and advancement of women. Among its earliest accomplishments was ensuring gender neutral language in the draft Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Women's rights as a human right

Gender Equality was made part of international human rights law by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December



1948. That milestone document in the history of human rights recognized that “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights” and that “everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, birth or other status.”

As the international feminist movement began to gain momentum during the 1970s, the General Assembly declared 1975 as the International Women’s Year and organized the first World Conference on Women, held in Mexico City. At the urging of the Conference, it subsequently declared the years 1976-1985 as the UN Decade for Women, and established a Voluntary Fund for Decade.

In 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which is often described as an International Bill of Rights for Women. In its 30 articles, the Convention explicitly defines discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. The Convention targets culture and tradition as influential forces shaping gender roles and family relations, and it is the first human rights treaty to affirm the reproductive rights of women. Five years after the Mexico City conference, a Second World Conference on Women was held in Copenhagen in 1980. The resulting Programme of Action called for stronger national measures to ensure women's ownership and control of property, as well as improvements in women's rights with respect to inheritance, child custody and loss of nationality

5. *25th anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (2020)*
6. *Infographic: Human Rights of Women*
7. *Progress of the world's women*

CONCLUSION

Female Participation in voting, The movement for women’s suffrage began in the early 1900s in response to a national movement for suffrage, even though vast majority of neither men nor women had a right to vote the British colonial rule before 1947. After Indian independence from Britain, the Indian Constitution in 1950 officially granted women and men suffrage. Prior to universal suffrage, provincial legislatures had granted women the right to vote, India has a federal form of government, with devolved powers. The electorate votes to elect a national parliament as well as state assemblies. In 2012, India had a minimal percentage of 10.9% women elected representatives in the national parliament, which is, but relatively higher than Hungary (8.8%), Brazil (9.6%), China (9.1%), and Malaysia (9.8%), so India needs a lot of development in the political representation and growth political departments.

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