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3.3.2.1 Research Paper Published in UGC Care Listed Journals

The Indian Constitution: A Source of Human Rights

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INTRODUCTION

The development of human society has been exercising through the natural rights. And we also know the misused of political power for self-interest, which is an obstacle of individual freedom. Each citizen naturally accomplished the human rights. Its practical use and protection is fundamental responsibility of the citizen. These factors are necessary for a stable and suitable life of citizens. Human rights have been started to implement since last 12th century, the signature was most important which signed by that time British King in memorandum of the human rights on 15th June 1215. The describing the human rights memorandum was lately known as "Magna Carta" it was also known as the supplication letter in 1628. This was the great success of the British parliament concerning about the human rights in 1689 after taking suggestion of British king it was distributed in public life thereafter.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS

The grant for human rights by the British parliament concerning to welfare of entire human society accomplished successively step by step in forthcoming times. In mid-18 century the form of human rights theorized in constitution in US council firstly introduced in state of Virginia of America after (1776) the freedom memorandum French revolution (1789), Russian revolution (1917) constitution of Ireland (1912), Weimar constitution of German (1933) and constitution of India (1949) etc. Various place in these are known and described as a human rights in freedom memorandum and democratic rights. The greed political power conflicts of the two World Wars that affected the human rights. This is an important perspective regarding to human rights. The world's human society works briefly to bring change. The fundamental rights of large number of people were affected during the period of the influencing attitudinal imperialism. The international organization UN Council was established on 24th October 1945 to introspect the process of policy based implementation of the world population regarding with the security and financial crisis during the world wars.

Through the present UN Council a constitution is established to introspect human rights of world community in a peaceful way. For practicing and implementing the human rights the UN council Charters make very crucial roles to accomplish human development, individual freedom, equality, and life necessary rights were discussed in the 1929 world's meetings. But the actual form of the human rights realized in 1945. The established UN council monitoring body which interprets that the individual should not be justify on the basis of race, caste, gender, religion and color etc. in peaceful manner the human rights accomplished through the constitutional announcement of UN council on 10th December 1948, for securing the natural human rights of individual, the necessary punishments for deterioration of these rights the nation should be boycotted from the world family.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF INDIA

Considering various power chains on Indian regions the multi social community, caste system, religious problems these are various problems seen in Indian society. The pre-independence India was covered by British Rule to establish of greed power imperial goal of British power in whole country. British made so many policies for accomplishing their goal, they started to educate Indians that creates new lights in Indian life through the policies Indians are understood the life value elements like democracy, freedom, equality, the condition becomes applicable for Indian to understand the problems which hold back their development of social life from long ago. The equality base values are included in the constitution in divert backgrounds of ancient social system of India. Inequality base society causes for multi-problems still in Indian society since long ancient time. Generally, through the religious supremacy the caste systems, Varna system and language problems such problems are the forms of Indian social life, all problems make obstacle to accomplish natural rights of the individual. The religious important in Indian society is not measurable and different religious life styles create imbalance in social harmony through the imitation of religious faith differently creates the strong hate for each other. That's why the natural giving rights violated by the people. The rights for the life and imitating these religious faith creates superior and inferior, senior and junior, such kind of the religious structures and method caused harm to social health. Due to its political power base conflicts among the small and big state creates an obstacle in the human rights, also the domination of culture affected the

social life of India. These all social emotional faiths create big problems to accomplish the natural rights in Indian society.

HUMAN RIGHTS: CONSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVES OF INDIA:

The India constitution adopted human rights such as liberty, equality, fraternity and social justice, such values and principles have the social rights for individual from 1895 Indian demand to include the rights of citizen in the constitution. The executive council should not work as it wanted the social and economic justice should be defined and the rights of minority should be secure this purposeful demand which is there in the root of constitutional perspectives. The constituent assembly focus onto secure the rights of individual and make the polices for their welfare. This is the responsibility of every government. At time of founding democratic government souring people and democratic republic is established.

PREAMBLE:

The important rights and duties which are included in human rights declaration, necessary to create equality and justice based on society are taken into the preamble of Indian constitution. It is a directive principle of the state which are based on human rights. According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the fundamental rights are the soul of Indian constitution for the protection of our fundamental rights. We have the right to appeal to the court. There are five types of rights as provided under the articles 32 of the constitution of India, as constitutional remedies such as quo warranto, Habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, writ of prohibition.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

1. Equality before the law (article 14 to 18): Under this article the constitution ensure equality can't be denied on the basis of caste, race, social status, etc.
2. Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, (article 19 to 22): Under this article certain freedom be defined by constitution as fundamental rights such as speech freedom to organize public speech and travel through the country etc.
3. Protection from exploitation (23 to 24): The article is formed to stop exploitation of underprivileged.

4. Right to religious freedom (25 to 28): The article focuses on the right to freedom. It enhances the liberty to propagate religious teachings & not to hinder others religious rights.
5. Right to cultural and education (29to 30): It gives liberty to inculcate ones cultural values with the help of education.
6. Right to constitutional Remedies (32 to 35): If the rights are being suppressed, the individual can ask for the Individual Rights & can appeal for his Rights in the court.

To maintain the political & cultural health with the responsible citizens we also need the responsible government. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar rightly stated that 'Cultivation of mind should be the ultimate aim of human existence.'

CONCLUSION:

- 1] To preserve overall human values of the individual but to help to achieve its universal development.
- 2] Natural rights implementation makes the protection of human rights.
- 3] The welfare of the individual under the social equality that the constitution has defined.
- 4] The constitution remedies about the human rights create the equality based social systems forever.
- 5] Man made self development is being affected by other human being, by looking for self-interest.

Each individual needs rights to develop his personality while sustaining in a social life. To live & to take free breath, it is necessary to have Human Rights which are headed by the constitution of India.

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3.3.2.1 Research Paper Published in Peer Reviewed and Referred Journals

Resent Trends and Issues in Social Science & Science towards Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The need for twenty-first century to achieve sustainable development has become urgent and compelling. Although draped in natural resources in abundance, continues to trail the rest of the world in many areas such as education, healthcare, decent employment, infrastructural amenities, food security, considerable per capita income, technological progress and access to technological tools per capita, security and others. This research paper attempt to dissect the rubric of sustainable development in twenty-first century and the role of the social science & science . Using the theoretical paradigms of Modernisation and Human Development theories, the research paper the need for societies to embrace the secrets of development as employed by developed countries and to priorities human development in place of statistics-laden & science economic growth and development. This research paper identify the role that the social science academy can should play for the sustainable development particularly regarding the realisation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda with its 17 goals.

Keywords: Social Sciences, Social Science Academy, Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goals

Introduction:

The imperative for sustainable development in twenty-first century world continues to perturb international governments, leaders, development institutions, civil society groups, and a cortege of stakeholders including academia, particularly those belonging to the social science family and science disciplines. When such human development indices (HDIs) as education, healthcare (covering the gamut of child, maternal and adult healthcare), decent employment, which affords decent income to workers, infrastructural amenities, food security, considerable per capita income, technological progress and access to technological tools per capita and security are consider.

For instance, out of the 47 least developed countries (LDCs), designated by the Committee for Development Policy (CDP), a group of independent experts working for and reporting to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), 33 (about 70%) of these countries are found in Africa, 8 are in Asia but none in Europe and America (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD], 2018). The African countries that made this list include Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. These countries show negative indicia of either failed, failing or struggling states. In fact, they are specifically characterised by agrarian economies, dominance of the informal sector, chronic current account deficits and they remain highly dependent on external resources to finance a significant portion of their investments and part of their consumption (UNCTAD, 2018).

Social Science:

The social sciences are academic disciplines or fields of learning that focus on understanding the society and the relationships of human beings within it. They often rely on or deploy empirical approaches in the methodological process of data gathering, analysis and interpretation of modern academic practice, often employ eclectic or multiple methodologies (for instance, by combining the quantitative and qualitative techniques) in the investigation of a particular phenomenon notes that the social sciences are branches of science that deal with human behaviour in its social and cultural aspects. Thus, unlike the physical or natural sciences that deal with inanimate or animate things, the social sciences focus on social phenomena as they affect human beings or are affected by human beings. Therefore, the laboratory of social sciences is the society, peopled by human beings with their unique behaviours, perspectives, opinions, feelings, subjectivities, preferences, natural inclinations, world views, experiences and so on. For instance, two individuals exposed to

the same situation, the same time, the same place, and having similar opportunities, may not respond the same way. This unpredictability is what defines and underlines theories within the social sciences.

Emerging Approaches in the Social Sciences:

Considering the changing environmental conditions as well as the dynamic process of rapid transformation which societies are undergoing in the present situation, sustainability stresses the need to focus on the dynamic character of the process of societal change in which the natural environment is involved as a central dimension. Hence, sustainability should not refer to the conservation of specific structures or to static qualities of societies or the natural environment, but, rather, should refer to stabilized and preserved patterns within socioecological transformations. Both approaches are providing important insights into the societal implications of sustainability. This is especially true with respect to the conceptualization of the society/nature relationship as it has been worked out within Ecological Economics. However, the limitations of both approaches are obvious as they take social activities and processes into account only as far as they are part of the economy. A remarkable attempt to move beyond economic concerns by introducing issues of social justice and political participation in the debate on sustainability has been formulated by Ignacy

Sachs (Sachs 1996). Drawing on a "whole sustainability" approach, Sachs distinguishes between environmental and social sustainability in terms of "outer" and "inner" limits of society. While environmental sustainability is concerned with the biophysical limits of social activities, social sustainability is related to the internal organization of individual societies as well as of the world community as a whole.

Sustainable Development

The doctrine of 'sustainable development' derives from a discipline in economics that has been evolving for almost two centuries. The debate about whether Earth's limited natural resources will continue to provide life support for humanity's burgeoning population began with the work of the English political economist Thomas Malthus in the early 1800's. In *An Essay on the Principle of Population*.

According to Šlaus and Jacobs (2011), sustainable development impinges on a wide array of economic, social, political, ecological, and technological issues, including energy, water, mineral resources, climate, urban congestion, population, pollution, industrialisation, technological development, public policy, health, education, and employment. The goal of sustainable development is that development should not only be reproducible but should also be sustainable. The definition of sustainable development, to which many scholars have subscribed and derived their various interpretations, is that mooted by the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) as enshrined in the Brundtland Report. This definition states that sustainable development is that development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Brundtland Report, 1989).

The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development further illumines the subject of sustainable development by identifying 27 principles of sustainability (The Rio Declaration, 1992) some of them as presented below:

- Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature
- States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem with developed countries taking the lead because of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technologies and financial resources they command.
- States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies in order to achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people
- Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant levels. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided.

Conclusion:

World's countries are resource-endowed but have continued to struggle and straggle behind nations those hitherto are their contemporaries in the past. The social sciences are important fields of knowledge whose researchers, academics, thinkers and scholars can help in rescuing world from underdevelopment and placing it on the path of sustainable development. By utilising what it has in abundance such as research ability or propensity, building industry-academy partnership, framing policies, providing qualitative social science education, the social sciences in world would be able to turn the continent around from its downward course of underdevelopment and carve a new trajectory that the continent and its people can walk on to sustainable development. Particularly, the role of the social sciences cannot be underestimated in the realisation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and its 17 goals.

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