

Human Rights and Tribals

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Abstract

Human rights are birth rights which are available to every human being by birth irrespective of casts, creed, religion, sex and place of birth. It is a universal concept without which we cannot live as human beings. For protecting human rights number of Acts and various international conventions have been passed for protecting human rights especially to tribals. In India tribals are unaware of their rights, more uneducated, malnourished, follow superstition. There are various reasons for violation of human rights to tribals.

Key words: Human rights, tribals, law, Convention, Protection

Introduction

Human rights inhere in a person by virtue of his being a human. They comprise both civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights. The concept of "Human Rights" is universal. They are so important that without them we cannot live as human beings. Human rights include all fundamental freedoms and are based on mankind's demand for a life in which the inherent dignity and worth of each human being will be given respect and protection. Throughout history every society has sought to define the concept of human dignity in the sense of seeking to ascertain the qualities and inherent value, if any, of each person and his relationship to society. Every civilized state has a population consisting of man and woman. All men and women are the members of the state or society. One has to depend on others for their daily life. This interaction causes good as well as bad relationships between the members of the society. In such situations violation of one's rights arises. Here the concept of human rights provides that every human being has the right to liberty and security of person.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948

This declaration sets a new international standard. For the first time in the history the representatives of the governments on the earth have agreed that certain rights belong not only to any one nation or group but also to every human being. The General Assembly proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common goal of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every

individual and every organ of society.

International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1966

Article 2 of the UDHR envisages that the rights and freedoms provided in the declaration shall be available to all persons irrespective of the race, colour, sex and religion. In 1963, the assembly proclaimed the declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination. The declaration affirmed the fundamental equality of all persons and confirmed that discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin is a violation of the human rights and is an obstacle of friendly and peaceful relations among nations and peoples.

Tribal

The definition of tribal is relating to a group or community with similar ancestors, customs and traditions.

Tribal means a group of people, often of related families, who live together, sharing the same language, culture, and history, especially those who do not live in towns or cities.

Tribal Rights

The Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) has been conducting legal interventions regarding forest land rights of tribals, atrocities on tribals, labour cases and ensuring the implementation of the 73rd amendment to the Indian Constitution. In order to raise awareness within the community, the CSJ is engaged in a campaign for tribal self-rule in Panchayati Raj and training of tribal farmers on revenue related issues. For its public meetings, theatre and documentary films were the primary medium. The CSJ has also worked in coordination with voluntary agencies on issues related to land and forest rights of tribal people and provided logistics and media support to Adivasi Mahasabha - a movement for tribal rights. As a result of the CSJ's efforts and awareness campaigns, drastic changes have come about among tribal communities where it works. Though it has been customary for tribals not to seek legal remedy without the permission of the community leader, tribals, especially women, are beginning to approach courts in cases where they feel that their rights have been violated. This is a direct result of the efforts of the CSJ. Following the CSJ campaign on the Right to Information Act (RTI), tribals have begun using the RTI

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Role of Teachers during COVID - 19
Dr. Kiran S. Marathe
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Abstract

The lack of person-to-individual contacts, the problems of communication on digital devices, the need to self-organise can grow to be extra demanding situations for the beginners to take in new facts and hold track of the studying system. The teacher's role becomes vital as for making sure that the newbies live engaged and do no longer lose their motivation. The speakers from the Union and its neighborhoods will proportion their sensible guidelines & tricks for teachers to facilitate learner hobby, to reinforce their motivation and interplay.

Introduction

The complete academic system from elementary to tertiary stage has been collapsed throughout the lockdown length of the novel coronavirus. Now not simplest in India however throughout the globe. These observe is a portrayal of on line teaching-studying modes followed by using the Mizoram University coaching-mastering Technique and subsequent semester examinations. It looks ahead to an intellectually enriched possibility for in addition future academic selection-making at some stage in any adversity. The meant cause of this paper seeks to deal with the required essentialities of on line coaching-mastering in education amid the COVID-19 pandemic and the way can present sources of tutorial institutions effectively transform formal schooling into on line training with the assist of virtual lessons and other pivotal on-line gear in this continually shifting instructional landscape.

Role of teacher

The teachers need to come ahead to join fingers with medical examiners and doctors in spreading this consciousness among commonplace mass to develop the perception to prevent this trendy hazard to human race in the world. People are scared of this novel corona virus disease. Youngsters are tormented by fear, anxiety, and depression. Teachers are their position fashions. So, teachers have to now not panic and ought to update their know-how base accurately about this novel virus. Teachers are the country developers and children are the destiny residents. So, instructors have to make college students aware of this global pandemic and need to manual them properly so that no confusion can take region in their young minds. Teachers need to take every day online classes and have to create an inclusive, secure, supportive environment in order that children can maintain to examine. Instructors must teach youngsters the approaches to maintain private hygiene and the significance of social distancing. Instructors should regularly communicate with their college students and need to patiently listen the children's issues. Teachers should inspire the students to explicit their emotions and reports concerning this sickness. In an age suitable manner, instructors need to offer essential facts to students. Teachers ought to tell college students about the social distancing norms i.e. status away from pals, warding off direct touch or touch, avoiding long queue or crowded places and so forth. Teachers should help kids to learn the idea of disorder pathogenesis, signs, prevention and manipulate.

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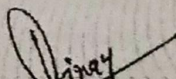
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NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020: FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES FOR EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

□ Dr Sunny Suresh Kumar Hasani*

ABSTRACT

Education and that too quality education for all, is the basic foundation of India's destiny. This resolution can be fulfilled only when education is planned according to the interest, aspiration and need of every student. Education, which provided an opportunity to manifest the divinity of man, was considered a resource to man. That is why we formed the Ministry of Human Resource Development. To consider human as a resource was the result of mistake in the original itself. In the National Education Policy-2020, a systematic effort has been made to rectify these mistakes. This paper gives detailed explanations to the fundamental principles for the education system and the individual institutions, which are laid down in this new education policy. Also this paper highlights the probable challenges to be faced for implementation of this new education policy. The method used for this paper is doctrinal one as it discusses previous policies and traditional principles of education in India.

Keywords: Education, Policy, Principles

Introduction

The need to change the National Education Policy according to the changing needs was felt for a long time. The aim of the new education policy is to create a competitive environment for the youth at the international level by changing the curriculum according to the demands of time from primary schooling to college level higher education. The various regulators such as University Grants Commission in Higher Education, All India Council for Technical Education are still functioning in the country, which leads to confusion. The decision to bring them under one roof is a decision taken in the right direction. This will not only speed up decision-making in the direction of higher education, but will also bring transparency. The biggest feature of the new national education policy is to achieve hundred percent youth and adult literacy rate by 2030 and increase the gross enrolment ratio in higher education to at least fifty (50) percent by the year

2035. It is said that the National Research Foundation would be created as an apex body to promote a strong research culture and research capacity in higher education. With this, 'Higher Education Commission of India' will be set up as a very important comprehensive body for all higher education except medical and legal education. It has been decided to establish 'Multi-disciplinary Education and Research University' at par with IIT, IIM as the best multi-disciplinary education models of global standards in the country. Higher education has received a lot of attention in India over the past few years there are various reasons for this recent focus. First, country's weak higher education system is being blamed for skill shortages in several sectors of economy. Second, in the backdrop of the first development, it began to be argued that the country would not be able to sustain its growth momentum and maintain competitiveness and less problems with higher education are fixed. Third, demand for higher

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**EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19
ON CURRENT EDUCATION
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“CHANGING CHARACTER OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA & ABROAD: COVID 19 ERA”

Dr. Sunny S. Hasani

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Abstract

Institutions providing higher education will have to adopt the process of teaching through the internet today or not tomorrow, but it may take time to adapt itself to this big change. The world is now at your fingertips. One click and a variety of information on any topic in the world is easily available to you. Overall, the sudden catastrophe of Covid 19 has affected not only India but the entire world. E-learning is technology based learning. In order to use it publicly, some basic requirements like regular supply of electricity, fixed internet facility, having electricity connections in the house, having a laptop, computer or smartphone at home must be met. Twenty-first century India still has a digital divide. This paper highlights about the changing character of Higher Education in India & abroad in this Covid 19 era

Keywords: Education, Learning, Covid

Introduction

Higher education in India had a long history of its own and has a long tradition in learning. We were all fascinated by the comforts of a liberal economy.

Higher education in India had a long history of its own and has a long tradition in learning. We were all fascinated by the comforts of a liberal economy. We were so engrossed in the dazzle of new cars, air travel and mall culture that suddenly the Corona came and it derailed the car of our lives. It has affected every aspect of life. Even Corona has changed the character of education. There is a lot of talk about health concerns about Corona, but there has been a sudden drastic change

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Epidemic, Indian Judiciary and Constitutional Provisions

Dr. Sunny Suresh Kumar Hasani

Abstract

This is the first time Indian courts are facing such a crisis. Due to a century-old Spanish flu pandemic, US courts have had experiences with such situations, although Indian courts are facing a global epidemic disaster for the first time. The good thing is that the Supreme Court of India already has powers that are required in situations like COVID-19, under the instructions issued by Article 142. In this paper it is observed that, the Supreme Court of India is in a better position to make rules for all the courts in India. The bad thing is that the challenge faced by the Indian courts, especially the Supreme Court, is unique, internal as well as external. Outside such that the courts have to cooperate with the government in the wake of the great depression, the constitutional responsibilities of the government also have to be monitored, such as there is no mass wage reduction or retrenchment, the police does not violate basic human rights.

Key Words : Supreme Court, Epidemic, Constitution

Introduction

The Constitution is not a law which states the rules for the passing hour but contains principles for an expanding future.¹ A Constitution is a way of organizing people for self rule.² In the US, there is not a single rule governing all courts. All 13 federal appellate courts are making their own strategies for the disposal of COVID-19. Indian courts have to face internal challenges such as lack of basic facilities, technology (especially for lower courts) and how the courts move in the era of social distancing.

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CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 2019 - A JOURNEY FROM BUYER BE AWARE TO SELLER BEWARE

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Institute of Legal Education & Research,
Nandurbar (MS)

Abstract :

Commercial sectors have expanded considerably with the changing times. Along with this, due to competition, the act of enticing consumers into their web by luring them also started to grow in vicious style. Consumers also fall into confusion due to various unfair terms and conditions. Apart from consumer commissions in the changing environment, the absence of any centralized system for the protection of consumers, the increasing scope of e-commerce and the need for strengthening of consumer commissions forced the government to think of changes in the Consumer Protection Act 1986. On the basis of a lot of struggle, deliberations and recommendations of committees made in this regard, the Consumer Protection Bill 2019 was prepared and laid on the Table of Parliament. Following the recommendation of Parliament, now the Consumer Protection Bill 2019 has replaced the 34-year-old consumer law by becoming an Act. In such a situation, when the government is giving you the necessary rights, then it is also important to know about these rights. Let us know in detail about this Consumer Protection Act 2019.

Keywords: Consumer, Law, Protection, Rights, Complaint



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systemic features operate not merely within but also between natures.

The Debate of hour regarding ecology and development between ecologist and other scientist gets controversy, Ecologist concern about total degradation of environment which leads to imbalance in nature and life existence on the earth surface but other scientist consider this attitude. As overly emotional, fear producing and scientifically unjustified They say about good old days had no electricity, good transport system, medical facilities, for this ecologists replies "Dose progress requires polluted river & lakes, chokay air, birds dying for pecticies, intolerable crowding, ulcers in children heart attacks in young men etc, These controversy and argument can continue almost indefinitely. But without harmonious relation between human being & natural environment life on the earth can't be happy one this situation already arrived and alarmed also.

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Indian Environmental Law and Climate Change

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(A) Introduction

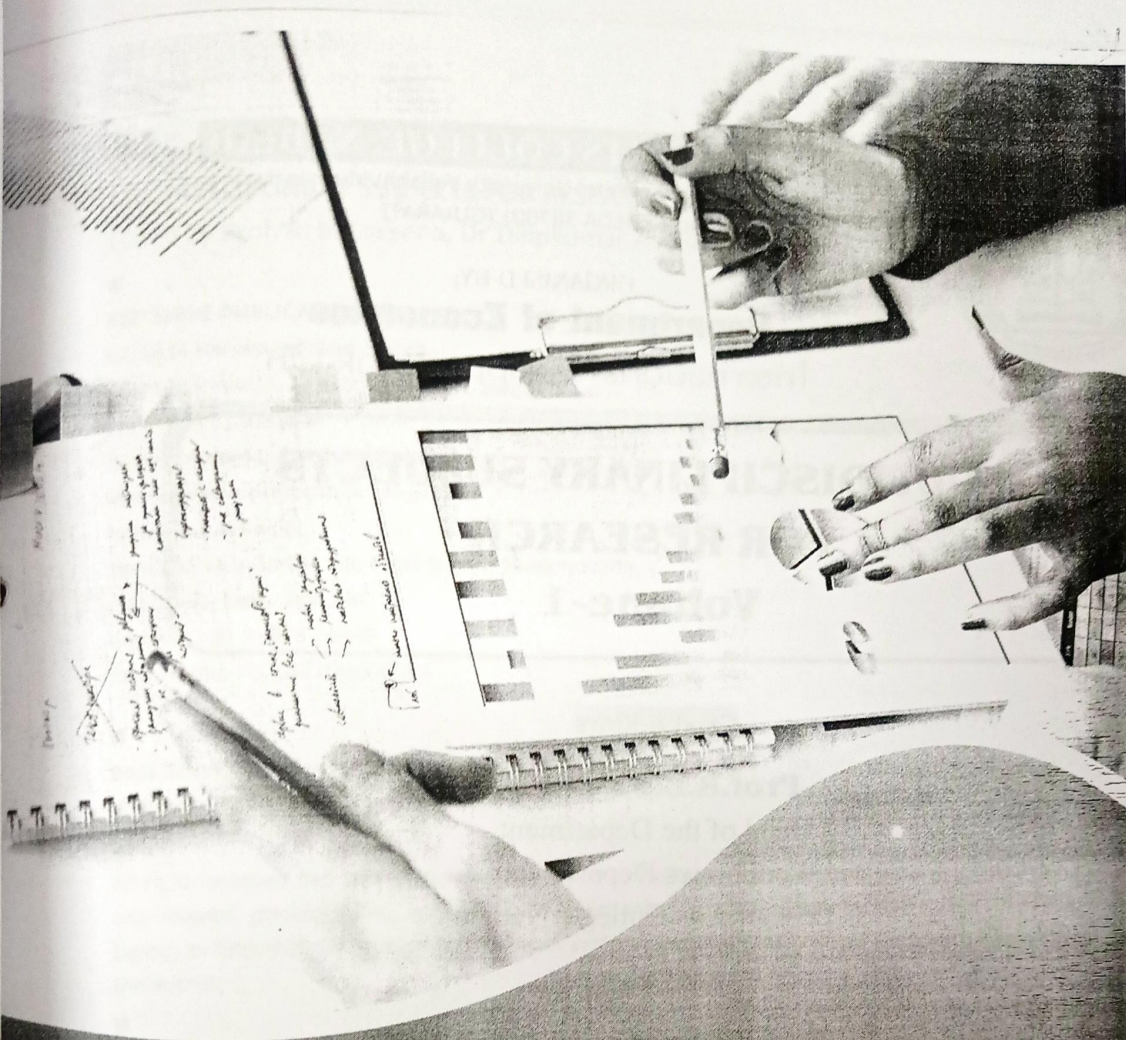
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Under the fundamental duties of the Indian Constitution, every citizen is expected to contribute to the protection of the environment. Better standards of living and pollution-free environments are embedded within the constitution. The nature of India is that of a public welfare state and healthy environment is also an element of the welfare state. The Constitution of India guarantees the fundamental rights necessary for the development of every person under Part-3.

According to the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, the environment includes humans, other living things, trees, plants, micro-organisms and property etc. along with water, air and land. This law says that development of a person is not possible without the right to environment. The history of environmental law in India is about 125 years old. The first law in this regard was passed in 1894 and contained air pollution control provisions.

Natural Environment: Article 51A (g) says that it will be the duty of every Indian to protect and promote all kinds of natural environment related things including forests, ponds, rivers, wildlife. Also, every citizen should have compassion for all living beings.

Public health: According to Article 47 of the constitution, the primary duties of the state are to improve the standard of living of the



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सनी सुरेशकुमार हासानी*

परिचय

'आदिवासी' शब्द अंग्रेजी शब्द 'अब्रिजिनिज़' से लिया गया है। हमें इन आदिवासी जनजातियों के बारे में हमारी भारतीय पवित्र यादगार पुस्तकों जैसे रामायण और महाभारत के माध्यम से भी पता चलता है। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि 'आर्यों' के आगमन से पहले भारत में विभिन्न आदिवासी जनजातियाँ निवास करती थीं और आज भी कई जनजातियाँ जंगलों और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में निवास कर रही हैं और वे इस देश के मूल निवासी हैं। आदिवासियों का अपना इतिहास और संस्कृति है। आदिवासी भारत के सबसे वंचित और उत्पीड़ित वर्गों में से हैं। लैंगिक असमानता और लैंगिक उत्पीड़न ने इस बात का संकेत दिया है कि आदिवासी महिलाएं सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हैं। विशेषतः खानदेश क्षेत्र की आदिवासी महिलाएं और मानवाधिकारों का हनन एक आम बात है।

खानदेश : (उत्तर महाराष्ट्र) आदिवासियों के बारे में परिचय

उत्तरी महाराष्ट्र के आदिवासी पुरानी परंपराओं का पालन करते हैं और इस क्षेत्र के हर घटक में पाए जा सकते हैं। वे ज्यादातर पहाड़ी इलाकों में पाए जाते हैं लेकिन उनके भटकने ने उन्हें पूरे राज्य में विशिष्ट बना दिया है। वे भारत सरकार के अनुसार अनुसूचित जनजाति की श्रेणी में आते हैं। इन जनजातियों के सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं ने एक तरह से महाराष्ट्र की संस्कृति को समृद्ध किया है। इन आदिवासी समूहों की विरासत अद्वितीय है जिसे उनकी पोशाक, बोली, प्रथाओं, संस्कारों आदि को देखकर वैकल्पिक रूप से पहचाना जा सकता है।

कोई भी आसानी से यह पता लगा सकता है कि वे अन्य सामूहिक समूहों से कितने अलग हैं और उनकी समृद्ध संस्कृति उन्हें भीड़ में भी अलग और प्रमुख बनाती है। उनके रीति-रिवाज, पहनावे, बोली आदि भी प्रथा से बहुत अलग हैं। वे अभी भी पुरानी परंपराओं का पालन करते हैं जहां विभिन्न रूपों में प्रकृति की पूजा की जाती है। जब कोई धार्मिक समारोह होता है तो जानवरों की बलि दी जाती है।

उत्तरी महाराष्ट्र की जनजातियों में काम की तलाश में इधर-उधर भटकने की परंपरा थी, जिसके कारण उनमें शिक्षा का अभाव था। ऐसा लगता है कि वे एक ऐसे दुष्चक्र में फंस गए हैं जहां शिक्षा की कमी के कारण बसे हुए समाज में उनका जीवन रहना कठिन हो जाता है। वे आदिम जनजातियाँ हैं जिन्होंने जीवन जीने के आदिम तरीके को अपनाया है। वे अपनी दैनिक गतिविधियों को चलाने के लिए जलाऊ लकड़ी, घास, लकड़ी आदि पर निर्भर हैं। इन जनजातियों को छोटे-छोटे गाँवों में संगठित किया जाता है, जिनमें जनजाति का मुखिया, गाँव का मुखिया होता है। गाँव के सभी विवादों को मुखिया द्वारा हल किया जाता है क्योंकि उनके पास समान रूप से समान अधिकार होता है।

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Environmental Jurisprudence in India

Sunny Suresh kumar Hasani

Introduction :

Though the concept of justice is not easy to define, the Indian Constitution envisages the idea of comprehensive justice including social justice. The courts have held it to be not merely a guiding principle but also a fundamental right in itself.¹ The development of a constitutional jurisprudence on environmental law has been possible because the court has taken on to itself the function of interpreting the Constitution to work towards continuous socio-economic empowerment of the poor. The directive principles of State policy enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution and the Part III guarantees have been harmoniously interpreted to make the law a social engineer to provide flesh and blood to the dry bones of law. Law can be seen as a set of rights and protections afforded by the State, which reflect State policy on that aspect. It is with this perception of law a guarantor of certain rights of the citizens that environmental law was developed. The Constitutional Court has developed an entire jurisprudence from a single guarantee in the Constitution.

At home India had initiated legislative measures for the prevention of the pollution of environment by enacting specific legislation and also incorporated the Stockholm principles by an amendment to the Constitution of India in 1976. Article 48A and 51 A(g)² were added to the Constitution. Article 48 A obligated the state to endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the nation. The legislative subjects of the wild life and forests have been placed in the concurrent list so that the Central Government shall involve itself and play an effective role in protecting the environment. Similarly Article 51 A(g) imposed a duty to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures on every citizen of India.

Even much before the amendment to the Constitution of India, the concern for the protection of environment was articulated in the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) document. The plan drew pointed attention to environmental issues in the following