A Research on Human Development, Rights to Eat & Social Protection

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ABSTRACT

The factors that can make mankind successful and secure are human progress, human rights, and security. Human progress gives people the rights and skills they need to live happy, fulfilling lives. People are given support by human rights, which give them access to rights and skills. People have a right to the fundamental things in life, such as a sufficient level of living and entitlements for their existence. These rights, entitlements, and abilities may be fully fulfilled .if people are given the correct kind of authority, which will benefit everyone in society, but notably the poorest, exploited, and excluded. So, in order to develop policies and programmes for human improvement and security, it is vital to understand these ideas and how they interact. It is important to highlight the gap between "a right" and "a human right" here: A right is only one that society has the capacity to defend in order to enjoy it and to seek redress when it is abused. Being a human being must be a sufficient justification or reason for obtaining a right in order for it to be considered a human right, and only then. For instance, the "right to food" is a fundamental human right because everyone needs it to survive. The "Action Aid" brochure from 2004 provides the following succinct summary of human rights: "Regardless of their social, political, or legal standing, everyone has the right to live in dignity at all times". Human rights are not a luxury, a gift, or a deed of kindness that may be granted on someone at their whim. All human rights are based on fairness and equality. It involves access to proper shelter, clean water, food, and health care, as well as freedom from slavery and reliable legal treatment. "The universal concepts of human rights are built on these fundamental human needs and ideals".

Keywords: Human progress, Evolution of Human right, Right to eat, Human security.

INTRODUCTION

According to the World Bank's Human Development Report (HDR) 1994, sustainable human progress suggests that the improvement of people should be the main objective of development. This suggests that equity and sustainability should accompany growth. A complete process, development aims to fully realise all fundamental freedoms and human rights. One of the essential freedoms and a crucial human right is the right to development. Assuming that sustainability is included in the idea of human development, the terms "human development" and "sustainable human development" can be used interchangeably.

In the Introduction to Dr. Mahbub-ul-book, Haq's Reflections on Human Development, Paul Streeten (1999) underlines the value of human development by stating that it is blessed six times since it offers six significant advantages. Which are:

1. Because it guarantees a competitive and productive labour force, human growth is an end in and of itself.

2. Human development ensures a workforce that is educated, effective, and of the highest calibre, which leads to higher production.

3. By reducing desired family size, it slows down human reproduction. Parents that are educated wish to have a small, happy family

4. Good for external surroundings. As people are educated, they grow more mindful of nature and support more trees and forests.

5. As more educated and skilled people find employment, human development reduces poverty. Also, it fosters democracy and a strong civil society. Additionally, social stability and sustainability in human evolution are both increasing.

6. Politicians are attracted to human development because it may reduce social unrest and boost political stability.

EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Human dignity have been expanding continuously around 300 years. The Habeas Corpus Act of 1679, which protected people's freedom and safety against arbitrary detention and punishment, was one of the development's key turning points. Rule of law, the freedom to vote, individual liberty, and judicial protections were enshrined in the Bill of Rights of 1689. The 1789 French Declaration of Man and the

Citizen covered extended sovereignty; government; general will of the people; equality before the law; accountability; right to resist oppression and right to property; security; and freedom of conscience and opinion. The 1776 US Declaration of Independence provided the right to life. Inside the 1920s, the Alliance of Nations imposed its objective as one to start creating nations that collaborate and ensure and security. However the idea of human rights as a universal statement originated after the terrible events of the fascist crimes during the Second World War. The United Nations charter contains core beliefs relating to human rights. The United Nations General Assembly later in 1948 adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stated "a mixture of social, democratic, economic, cultural, and fundamental freedoms." Declarations on the rights of women, children, and others impacted by conflict were also made. In 1976 with the acceptance and implementation of the International Convention on Industrial, Interpersonal Rights and of the Global Covenant on Political and Civil Rights (ICPR) the Universal Declaration of 1948 was enhanced. After this, a number of notices were issued about security, cooperation, the prohibition of torture and racial discrimination, the right for the UN to intervene, the rights of minorities, the abolition of discrimination against women, and the rights of children.

FIGURE 1: HUMAN RIGHTS

Basic Human Rights List:

1. ***All individuals are liberty and fair*** **:** All individuals were born free, with equal rights and respect. People need to behave towards one another in a loving manner because they are gifted with reason and awareness**.**

FIGURE 2: LIBERTY AND LAW

2. *Without distinction:* Without exception, regardless of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political viewpoint, national or social origin, possessions, date of birth, or any other status, everyone has the right to all freedoms and rights. No distinction shall be drawn based on the political, legal, or international standing of the nation or territory that a person belongs to.
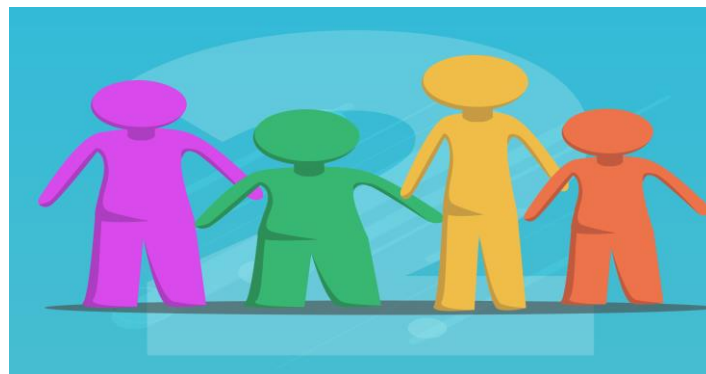

FIGURE 3: FREEDOM FROM DISCRIMINATION

3. *Strongly opposed to exploitation:* Human trafficking, child labour, and forced labour are all condemned by Right Against Exploitation and made illegal. They also forbid any act that compels someone to work without pay when they have a legal right to refuse to do so or be paid for it. Unless it serves a public good, such as through community activities or **NGO** activities.

FIGURE 4: SAY NO TO EXPLOITATION

4. *Entitled to life:* Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

FIGURE 5: RIGHT TO LIFE

5. *The same law related with the utilization:* Everyone is entitled to the right to be treated equally under the law, regardless of where they are*.*

FIGURE 6: COMMON LAW

6. ***The right to a fair trial:*** In the event that his fundamental rights under the constitution or the law are violated, everyone has the right to an effective remedy from the appropriate national tribunals.

FIGURE 7: CONCEPT OF FAIR TRIAL

7. ***No unjust confinement:*** No one may be unlawfully detained, imprisoned, or deported.

FIGURE 8: NO ARBITRARY DETENTION

8. ***A jury trial:*** Every person has a full equal right to a fair and public hearing before a tribunal that is independent and impartial in determining his or her rights and obligations and the validity of any criminal charge brought against them.

FIGURE 9: NO TRIAL BY JURY

9. **Specific privacy rights:** Nobody shall be the target of willful intrusion into their personal space, those of their loved ones, their homes, or their

right to legal protection from these types of intrusions or assaults**.**

FIGURE 10: PRIVACY LAW

10. **Freedom of residence and mobility**: Within the boundaries of each state, everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence. Everyone has she right to travel outside of any nation, including their own, and to come back.

FIGURE 11: RIGHT TO FREEDOM

RIGHT TO EAT

"Working to guarantee that every child, woman, and man has adequate food on a regular basis is not only a moral obligation and an investment with significant economic returns, but it also represents the fulfilment of a basic human right,"

(Jacques Diouf, Director-General, FAO)

Achieving the right to development includes achieving the right to food. The adoption of the Declaration on the Right to Development by the United Nations in 1986 marked the conclusion of a protracted process of international discussion on human rights, which were viewed from the outset as an integrated whole of all civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. According to the Declaration, "The right to development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every individual and every people are entitled to take part in, contribute to, and benefit from economic, social, cultural, and political development in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realised" (Article 1, Paragraph 1). The Right to Development differs fundamentally from traditional development plans and progress because it is. The rights-based approach places additional limitations on development, such as upholding openness, accountability, equity, and non-discrimination across all programmes. associated with justice and equity, regardless of whether these goals are to increase GNP growth, meet basic necessities, or raise the human development index. The resources for development must be accessible to all people equally, and the benefits of growth must be fairly distributed.

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1 See Marks (2000), Franciscans Worldwide (1999-2002), Sengupta (2000, 2000a, 2002). All of these rights were combined into one integrated and interconnected set of human rights known as the right to development, which was adopted by the Declaration and reaffirmed in the Vienna Declaration of 1993. Development is the process that this right is associated with. A number of topics pertaining to the human rights to food, health, and education are covered in Osmani (2000). He uses Amartya Sen's conceptual framework of capacities to explain the philosophical basis for these rights. The idea of "capability rights as aim rights" is developed in this context and compared with a common interpretation of libertarian rights. Regarding this, see Sen (1982 and 1985).

This essay's focus is on the right to food in the Indian setting. We examine the availability, usability, sufficiency, and sustainability of the right to food. These will be looked at in terms of justice and equity.

Due to its human rights-based methodology, the study differs from past ones on food security. A rights-based approach is taken to the food issue.

The study specifically addresses the following issues:

(a) What are the rights to food's definitions, provisions, and responsibilities?

(b) How far India has come in ensuring the right to food?

What are the policies and programmes that India used to achieve the right to food?

(d) What actions should be taken to guarantee the right to food for all Indian citizens?

The greater human right to an adequate standard of living stated in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is where the human right to food evolved. Everyone has the right to a standard of living that is appropriate for his or her health and well-being and includes access to food, clothing, and housing, according to Article 25 (1) of the UDHR. The right to food is acknowledged as a component of the right to an acceptable quality of living in a number of other international agreements, with an emphasis on the requirement for freedom from hunger. As stated in the Preamble of the FAO's 1965 Constitution, one of the organization's fundamental goals is to "ensure that humanity is free from hunger.

FIGURE 12: FOOD LAW

The Right to Food is actually Content:

According to General Comment 12 (GC12), accessibility and availability constitute the fundamental elements of the right to food. Adequacy and acceptability are also included in the supply.

1. Allocation

    According to GC 12, availability is defined as follows:

(a) Eating what one produces on their own land or with other natural assets.

(b) a strong processing and delivery system that can efficiently transport food from the point of production to the point of consumption in accordance with demand.

Asjborn Eide, senior fellow at the Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, asserts that simply having access to food is insufficient. Additionally, they must meet the following standards in order to be considered adequate:

(a) meet nutritional requirements for energy and nutrients, including micronutrients like iron, vitamin, and iodine.

(b) be culturally appropriate (fit with the prevalent dietary or food culture);

(c) be culturally appropriate (fit with the prevalent dietary or food culture);

(d) be safe (free of pollutants and hazardous substances); and (d) be of high quality (in terms of, for example taste and texture);

2. Connectivity

Physical and financial accessibility are both included in the concept of accessibility in GC12.

Economic accessibility means that obtaining food for a sufficient diet should not put other basic necessities at risk due to a large personal or household financial burden. With the limited resources available to an individual or household, an increase in the cost of purchasing food for a sufficient diet could force a reduction in other critical expenditures. Yet, socially vulnerable populations like landless people and other poor demographic groups might require particular programmes to help with economic accessibility.

Everyone must have access to sufficient food on a physical level. The physically and mentally vulnerable, which can include infants and young children, elderly people, the physically disabled, the terminally ill, and people with persistent medical issues, have been identified as the segments of the population deserving special attention and priority consideration in this regard. Other underprivileged groups have also been highlighted as demanding special care, such as those who have experienced natural catastrophes, live in disaster-prone areas, or are otherwise disadvantaged.

The concept of sustainability is also a part of the right to food. In order to ensure both long-term availability and accessibility of food, adequate food must also be made accessible in sustainable ways.

Responsibilities of the state:

The ability to exercise one's right to food depends on a number of conditions, including having access to land and having enough chances for employment. The fundamental duty of securing the right to food has been delegated to national governments by the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). There are three layers of obligations related to the right to food: the obligations to respect, defend, and fulfil the right to food.

According to General Comment 12's Paragraph 15, States Parties have a duty to respect, which forbids them from taking any action that would restrict access to appropriate nourishment. Governmental interference with people's livelihoods is prohibited. Rather, as Asjborn Eide argues, the States should "respect the resources possessed by the individual and the individual's freedom" at the primary level to discover:

(a) A work of their choosing

(b) make the best use of their expertise

(c) take the necessary steps and use the necessary resources (alone or in collaboration with others) to meet their needs.

HUMAN SECURITY

Human security is defined by the CHS as "

...to preserve the vital core of all peoples existence in ways that increase human liberties and human fulfilment" in its final report Human Security Today. Human security entails defending fundamental rights, liberties, which are the foundation of life. Protecting individuals from dangers and circumstances that are serious (severe) and pervasive (widespread). It entails utilising methods that capitalise on people's abilities and goals. It entails establishing political, the combination of social, environmental, economic, military, and cultural systems the foundation for human dignity, livelihood, and survival. (CHS: 2003: 4)

Ultimately, the definition offered by the CHS fundamentally rethinks security by:

1. I shifting away from previous, state-centric conceptions of security that placed the greatest emphasis on defending nations against military assault in favour of one that places security of persons, their protection, and their empowerment at the forefront;

2. highlighting the intersection of security, development, and human rights by calling attention to a wide range of risks that affect various facets of human life;

3. furthering peace, security, and development inside and among nations by advocating a new integrated, coordinated, and people-centered strategy.

Features of Human Security:

The 'human aspects' of security, rights, and growth are brought together by human security. As a result, it is an inter-disciplinary notion that exhibits the traits listed below:

- focussed on others
- Multi-sectoral and all-encompassing
- specific to circumstance
- focused on prevention

Human security places the individual at the "centre of analysis" because it is a people-centered concept. As a result, it takes into account a wide range of situations that endanger life, livelihood, and dignity and establishes the point at which this is no longer possible.

A multi-sectoral understanding of insecurity is also the foundation of human security. Thus, human security requires a wider awareness of risks and takes into account factors that contribute to insecurity, such as those that affect personal, community, economic, food, health, and environmental security.

Table 1:Potential Risks to Human Security

Possible Types of Human Security Threats	
Type of Security	**Examples of Main Threats**
Economic security	Persistent poverty, unemployment
Food security	Hunger, famine
Health security	Deadly infectious diseases, unsafe food, malnutrition, lack of access to basic health care
Enviromental security	Enviromental degradation, resourses depletion, natural disasters , pollution
Personal security	Physical violence, crime, terrorism, domestic violence, child labor
Community security	Inter-ethnic, religious and other identity - based tensions
Political security	Political repression, human rights abuses

While tackling these concerns, human security emphasises the interconnectivity of both threats and responses. Threats to human security therefore reinforce one another and are linked in two different ways. They are linked in the first place because each threat feeds on the others, creating a domino effect. For instance, violent confrontations can result in hunger and poverty, which can then result in the depletion of resources, the spread of contagious illnesses, a lack of educational opportunities, etc.

Second, dangers within a certain nation or region have the potential to spread and have detrimental externalities for both regional and global security.

This interconnectivity has significant policy-making ramifications since it suggests that human insecurities cannot be addressed singly by disjointed stand-alone answers. Human security instead encompasses all-encompassing strategies that emphasise the need for collaborative and multisectoral solutions that integrate the goals of those involved in security, development, and human rights. A bolder and more comprehensive response is required from nations and communities around the world when human security is the goal.

Human security also recognises that insecurity fluctuate significantly across various contexts and, as a result, advances contextualised solutions that are responsive to the specific situations they intend to solve. In addressing hazards and root causes,Human security is prevention-oriented and has a dual emphasis on addressing the root causes of insecurity both safety and authority.

CONCLUSION

Examining the fundamental right to food in the context of India is the goal of this essay. We evaluated the authority to food on the basis of its accessibility, self reliance, sustainability, and availability. These were examined in rights based perspective. The study particularly addressed the following issues:

(a) What are the entitlements to food's definitions, provisions, and responsibilities?

(b) How far India progressed in providing realising to food?

(c) What plans and practices did India use to implement the fundamental human right to food?

(d) What needs to be completed to recognise right to food to all Indian citizens?

Advancement is looked at in terms of access, connectivity (economic as well as physical). Projects and regulations are inspected in terms of the duty to revere, protect \sand fulfil (help achieve as well as provide).

The rights-based framework of equality, non discrimination, openness, responsibility, and participation must serve as the foundation for all of the aforementioned activities (ENTAP). In essence, we need to put more emphasis on demand side and less on supply side. Public action requires social pressures. Public action requires social pressures. Improved monitoring methods needed to be built at Central, state, district and village levels to realise right to food. One component of the right to food is justiciability. Recent Supreme Court rulings and the Right to Food campaign are moving in the right direction in this situation. But, one cannot file a lawsuit each time their right to food is infringed (especially the destitute). Citizens and NGOs are accountable for planning campaigns to improve how the programmes are run. Moreover, 67 mechanisms for improved government delivery systems with accountability and transparency are required. Public accountability is essential to right to food's success.

The implementation of other rights, including the right to water, the right to health and education, the right to knowledge, etc., is as crucial. It should be highlighted that access to clean water and medical facilities would enhance people's ability to properly digest food and so increase nutrition.

The study concludes by making the case that achieving the right to food depends on having a right to employment. As stated by Amartya Sen and others, the availability of food is not a significant issue on a national or local level. Low food accessibility is caused by a lack of economic access at the family level. In this situation, generating income through employment is essential. The government can support labor-

intensive growth and offer specific initiatives to create profitable employment, which can ultimately guarantee the right to food.

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