

## Issues and Violations of Human Rights in India with Special Reference to Odisha: A Theoretical Study

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### Abstract

Human rights protections and promotions are the province of the State in a democracy. Whether they are the police force, the army, the court, or the civil administration, all State institutions have a duty to respect human rights, prevent human rights breaches, and actively work to promote human rights. Human rights problems and abuses are becoming more widespread today, not just in India but also worldwide. Human rights issues in India result from the interaction of three different types of factors. The first factor is the International Bill of Human Rights, which India has adopted. The second factor is the Constitution's provisions relating to citizen rights and other similar legal measures. The third factor is the country's socioeconomic situation. With a focus on Odisha, this essay aimed to evaluate the main problems and human rights breaches in India. This paper divided into four sections; these are (I) Violations of the rights of the tribals (II) Violations the rights of the Dalits (III) Human Rights Violations by security forces (IV) Violations the rights of the child. This paper also highlights major right issues and major causes for violation of human rights in India. The paper concludes with some suggestions that should be take positive measures to stop the violation of Human Rights.

**Keywords:** dalits, human, rights, violations

### Introduction:

Citizens' rights are the foundation of democracy. If a political system doesn't protect people's rights, it cannot claim to be democratic. Citizens cannot reach their full potential without rights. Laski is correct when he says that without certain conditions in life, no man can become his best self. Because of this, all democracies guarantee their citizens' enjoyment of a number of essential rights. The constitution of India also includes provisions for a number of fundamental rights. Several legal measures protect the interests and rights of the less powerful groups, such as SC/ST, women, children, minorities, and the disabled, among others. But why do we need a different set of

human rights at the international level when they are already safeguarded at the national level in democracies? Understanding the development of human rights is necessary for the solutions to this query.

### Evolution of Human Rights:

After the Second World War, human rights began to develop into an international standard of behaviour. Several academics have noted that one of the primary causes of World War II was the widespread violation of individuals' rights in Germany and Italy. Because these nations lack democracy and human rights, their populace are disabled, and their leaders have aggressive militaristic policies at the

international level. So, each violation of a citizen's rights around the world has the potential risk to global peace and security. For the sake of international peace and security, the United Nations encouraged and promoted specific fundamental human rights in all nations. The idea of human rights took on a more tangible form after published UDHR (1948). The date of December 10 is recognised as World Human Rights Day each year. The Declaration comprises five categories of rights that are available to everyone in the world without exception: civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. The term "Human Right" refers to the freedom, equality, and dignity of every person, regardless of race, religion, or sexual orientation. Human rights are invariably inherent. In order for human life to exist peacefully, these must be preserved. Human rights can therefore be summed up as the fundamental rights that every person has to basic necessities of existence, free from prejudice based on things like caste, creed, place of birth, sex, etc. Since they are available to everyone, everywhere, human rights are by their very nature universal. Second, they are legitimate since people are born with certain rights. They are not a result of any outside force. Thirdly, they are unalienable since no one can fully mature into a human being without being able to exercise these rights. The fourth point is that human rights are unalienable and undivided. They ought to be viewed as a cohesive group of requirements for human existence.

### **Human Rights Issues in India**

Human rights issues in India result from the interaction of three different types of factors. The first factor is the International Bill of Human Rights, which India has adopted. The second factor is the

Constitution's provisions relating to citizen rights and other similar legal measures. The third factor is the country's socioeconomic situation.

### **1. International Bill of Human Rights**

It was created by the global community under the direction of the United Nations. Every UN member state, including India, is required to align their domestic human rights laws with the global declaration of human rights. This is a moral and legal obligation rather than a matter of legal choice. So, one must comprehend the nature of the International Bill of Human Rights in order to comprehend the nature of rights issues in India. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and eight more UN General Assembly-adopted treaties, including India, make up the International Bill of Human Rights. The first significant steps towards codifying human rights were made with the General Assembly's adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10th, 1948. This declaration is in part from India. The UN Charter has reaffirmed its belief in "the fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person" prior to the passage of this declaration.

### **2. Constitutional Measures**

(a) The Indian Constitution has detailed provisions for citizens' fundamental rights. These rights include the freedom of speech, peaceful assembly, and thought; the right against exploitation; the freedom of religion; the educational and cultural rights of minorities; and the right to constitutional remedies. These rights are also known as the "right to equality, which includes equality before the law and equal protection of the law to all persons without

discrimination". The right to poverty was taken from the list of essential rights in order to create a communist social structure. Also, in 2002's 86th Amendment Act, "the right to a basic education was added to the list of fundamental rights".

- (b) The Directive principles of state policy contain some non-justifiable rights like right to work, right to equal pay for equal work, right to free legal aid, right to adequate living conditions etc. the implementation of these measures ensure the protection of social and economic rights. More recently, the passing of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) Act in 2005 partially confers legal right to work to poor citizens of the country.
- (c) Besides, there are numerous specific provisions in the constitution to protect the rights and interest of deprived sections of society like SC/ST, women, other backward classes, children, minorities etc.
- The constitution provides for the reservation of seats in favour of SC/ST in the State Assemblies and Lok Sabha. They are given reservation in State and Central services.
  - Reservation in services in states and the union has also been given in favour of other backward classes.
  - There provisions in the constitution to establish separate Commission for SC, ST, and OBC to supervise the faithful implementation of these provisions.
  - As a bold measure of women empowerment, they have been given 1/3 reservation in elected local bodies like Panchayat and

Nagarpalikas, vide 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment act in 1992.

### 3. Legal and Administrative Measures

Several legal and administrative procedures are also adopted in India to protect the interests of the lower segments of society in addition to the aforementioned constitutional provisions.

- India is a socialist country. For the protection of vulnerable groups such women, children, widows, disabled people, mentally ill people who are homeless, SC/ST, etc., the government has developed a number of targeted programmes and regulations.
- There are now laws specifically protecting the rights of women and girls. They concern the outlawing of dowries, child marriage, the killing of young girls, domestic abuse against women, the debasing of women in the media, marriage reform, and property rights.
- To prevent all forms of atrocities against them, the SC/ST (prevention of atrocities) Act was passed in 1989. We have a 1995 law for people with disabilities that is comparable.
- By using legal means, the government has created a number of commissions for marginalised groups. National Commissions for Women, Minorities, Backward Classes, and Safari Karmcharis, among others, were established in 1990, 1992, 1993, and 1993, respectively.

The socio-economic situation of the nation is one of the third sets of elements that has a significant impact on the nature of the human rights issue in India. In this respect the main elements, are caste system, communalism, poverty, feudal social structure and economic inequalities.

## Violation of Human Rights Issues in India

Now a day's human rights issues and violations are increasing not only in India but also all over the world. In a democratic nation, it is the duty of the State to uphold and advance human rights. Whether they are the police force, the military, the judicial system, or the civil administration, all State institutions have a responsibility to respect human rights, stop human rights breaches, and actively work to promote human rights. The violation of human rights in India is reported by different international and national agencies. The major areas of concern are:

- (1) **Police Torture:** police is the frontline agency of the state to maintain law and order. The various incidents of police torture and inhuman treatment like custody death, illegal detention, encounters, or in human treatment are reported regularly from different parts of the country.
- (2) **Security forces and Rights Violation:** the deployment of security forces with extra powers in disturbed areas leads to such incident as killing of innocent people or rape of women on illegal detention. Presently, security forces with extra powers are deployed in Jammu and Kashmir, North-Eastern States and areas/states affected by Naxal Movement. Amnesty International (USA) claims that 40,000 Adivasis were still internally displaced and that there were close to 20,000 of them living in camps in the Naxal-affected regions of India in its 2010 Annual Report for India. Authorities even continued to harass human rights advocates who highlighted atrocities committed by state agents.

- (3) **Dalit Issues:** The Dalit or scheduled caste make up the bottom classes in Indian society. They experience a variety of limitations, including untouchability, as well as harassment and discrimination in society and in public spaces.
- (4) **Women Issues:** In India, there are weaker social groups that include women. At numerous locations across the nation, their human rights are infringed. Rape, dowry murder, workplace discrimination, violence, girl child foeticide, etc. are just a few examples of the violations.
- (5) **Minority Issues:** in India large number of minorities like Muslim, Christians, Parsees etc. are part of the society. They face discrimination in society and work places and access to public services. Their plight is very hard during communal violence's.
- (6) **Other Issues:** Other human rights issue includes rights of children in the form of child labour, prisoners, disabled persons and homeless persons. Besides large scale spread of poverty, the large population suffer from ill health and lack of adequate means of living.

### Step taken by NHRC in India for protecting Human Rights:

Under the terms of the Human Rights Act of 1993, India's National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established. This was a turning point in the promotion and defence of human rights in Indian society. As a result, the Commission's motto, "Sarve Bhavantusukhinah," is appropriate "O Lord! Let there be health and happiness for everybody ". The Human Rights Commission in India has taken up the following human rights issues

and activities for the protection of human rights:-

1. Abolition of bonded labour
2. Operation of government protective home at Agra and of mental hospitals in Ranchi, Agra, and Gwalior
3. Preparing guidelines for Media on Sexual Violence against children
4. Rights to food
5. Rights to health
6. Rights of the disabled
7. Trafficking in women and children
8. Dalit issues including atrocities perpetrated to them
9. Abolition of manual scavenging
10. Monitoring the relief measures with respect to Odisha cyclone, 1999 and Gujarat Earthquake, 2001
11. Combating sexual harassment of women at work place

#### **Violation of Human Rights in Odisha**

The Violation of human rights in Odisha is divided into four sections; these are (I) Violations of the rights of the tribals (II) Violations the rights of the Dalits (III) Human Rights Violations by security forces (IV) Violations the rights of the child.

##### **a. Violations of the rights of the tribals**

Odisha is home to 62 distinct tribes, many of which are culturally unique, including 13 Extremely Endangered Tribal Groups (PTGs). They make up 22.01% of the state's total population and 8% of all tribes in the nation, however they are more accurately known as "Adivasis" in official contexts. The only school in the area, Korapat, was in risk of closing due to the government's disinterest, and at least 114 tribal children were on the verge of dropping out. The State Government hasn't provided any subsidies to the school since it was established in 1992. Water-borne

infections, poor sanitation, and poor hygiene continued in indigenous groups.

In front of her four-year-old son, Nandini Munda, a tribal beggar, was allegedly gang-raped on February 19, 2006, in the Gariapur village of the Jaipur Municipality. Tribals were mistreated by security forces in the name of curbing Maoist violence. Tribals from at least 12 villages under the R. Udaygiri and Adaba police stations in the Gajapati district of south Orissa complained to the Orissa Human Rights Commission in October 2006 that the security personnel had been abusing them while attempting to quell Maoist violence. Six people, including two children, reportedly died from water-borne infections at the Gobarghati Rehabilitation Colony in Kalinga Nagar in 2005. Industry and Infrastructure Development Corporation, the government's main land-purchasing agency, is constructing colonies, although they are devoid of the most essential services like electricity, schools, and healthcare. The government-built tube wells weren't functional. They are made to drink the stagnant water from the village pond. In search of work, many people have moved to other states.

The villagers stated that Central Reserve Police Forces (CRPF) jawans frequently carried out raids on the tribal areas, abusing the locals and behaved improperly with women. The target of conversion remained the tribal population. On April 9, 342 community members from 74 tribal families were converted to Hinduism at a religious assembly organised by the Sangh Parivar in the Chakapad hamlet of the Kandhamal district. In order to convert at least 136 tribal people from Christianity and the Bajrang Dal to Hinduism, the Rourkela Unit of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) held a "reconversion

ceremony" at Tumbel Village on January 16, 2006, which is under the control of the Gurundia Police Station in Rourkela.

#### **b. Violations the rights of the Dalits**

16.53% of the population of Orissa are Dalits. They still had to deal with discrimination and other abuses of their human rights. The amount of murder, rape, degrading, and sexual harassment cases against Dalits is rising daily. The state and the legal system have failed to shield the Dalits from the abuse and atrocities committed by members of the upper caste. In terms of untouchability, Dalits in the rural areas of the state are even on par with animals. They are prohibited from entering temples and other public gathering places, tea shops, hotels, restaurants, drinking water sources, upper case houses, drinking water resources, barber and laundry services, dhobi services, social ceremonies, village meetings, food sharing, cremation and burial grounds, separate seating in classrooms and panchayats, separate seating in Self Help Groups, etc. In the areas of work, education, health, and land acquisition, but notably in their social, political, and economic lives, Dalit people's human rights have been infringed. In this context, I've attempted to offer a few facts on Dalit people's human rights violations in Odisha.

The Dalits' rights were still being violated, and they were still excluded from public spaces. In defiance of an Orissa High Court ruling from 5 December 2006 allowing their admittance and worship in the temple, the Dalits were denied access to the Jagannath temple in Keredagada village in the Kendrapara district. A group of Dalit women were punished earlier in 2005 for "invading" the temple and "desecrating" the sanctity of the deity. According to reports, higher caste males

beat up 16-year-old Dalit girl Ranjita Sethy of Paghira village in Rampha Panchayat under Bari police station in Kendrapara district on October 20, 2006, as she attempted to draw water from the community tubewell. Ranjita is the daughter of Pravati Sethy. In accordance with Articles 294, 354, 323, 506, 152, and 34 of the Indian Criminal Code as well as Section 3 of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, the police filed a complaint against the accused.

#### **c. Violations of the right by security forces**

Extrajudicial killings, arbitrary detention, torture, and executions were all carried out by the security forces. Estimates from the State Government place the death toll from security force shootings between 1980 and 2005 at up to 137.

#### **Kalinga Nagar massacre:**

A crucial component in maintaining law and order, particularly in regards to any unrest involving indigenous or tribal peoples, was the wilful violation of the right to life. One of the greatest instances of violations of the right to life committed by the security forces in 2006 was the killing of 14 tribal members on January 2, 2006, in Kalinga Nagar, Orissa, by indiscriminate police shooting. Peoples Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) claims that on January 2, 2006, as the district administration and Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. levelled the land where their industrial plant was to be built in Kalinganagar, Orissa, about 300 to 400 Adivasi protesters, including women and children, tried to break through the cordon. Together with rubber bullets, tear gas, and "stun shells," the police attempted to disperse them. One policeman, Gopabandhu Mohanty, was later slain by the enraged crowd when he slid in the commotion and

fell into the hands of the tribals who were protesting.

In the presence of District Collector Mr. Saswat Mishra and Superintendent of Police Mr. Binoytosh Mishra, other police officers went on the rampage and opened fire indiscriminately to exact revenge for the murder of Mr. Mohanty. Two of the victims were shot in the back while attempting to run away, and two others were struck in the forehead at close range. Six of the total 14 slain people had their lifeless corpses sent in for autopsies. A third act of savagery involved the removal of the palms from the wrists of the five dead bodies that were given to the Adivasis after post-mortem under the excuse of getting fingerprints. All six, including a lady, had their genitalia cut off during the post-mortem process. The Orissa State Government launched a judicial inquiry on January 3, 2006, in accordance with the Commission of Inquiry Act of 1952. On February 23, 2006, a notification was released designating Judge A.S. Naidu as the chairman of the inquiry commission. The Justice A.S. Naidu Commission, however, was forced to postpone its hearing as soon as it began its investigation after two additional tribal members, Shyam Gagrai and Sanjoy Soy, died after being shot by police, and the Orissa government failed to issue a notification to include their deaths under the commission's purview. The Justice A. S. Naidu Commission visited the district hospital in Jajpur on June 13th, 2006, where the tribal post mortems were performed. They also called the Chief District Medical Officer and the three suspended physicians. The Judicial Commission met with the tribal representatives at Kalinga Nagar on June 14, 2006. Mr. Binoytosh Mishra, Superintendent of Police of Jajpur,

defended the police action during his testimony before the Commission on October 15, 2006. He asserted that the protesters attacked the police officers "fiercely" with axes, bows, and arrows.

However, a team from the Peoples' Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) claimed in its report that all four injured policemen—Shri R.R. Naupani, Shri B.S. Gerung, Shri Asbahadur Gum, and Shri H.B. Newar—receiving medical attention at the Medical College Hospital in Cuttack, "suffered injuries caused by lathis. There was no evidence of arrow-related injuries. Three senior physicians who had performed the post mortem on the dead bodies—Dr. Bobekanda Swain, Head of the Department of Anaesthesia; Dr. Shantanu Kumar Sahu, Head of the Department of Surgery; and Dr. Anup Kumar Nathsharma, Head of the Department of Orthopaedics—were suspended by the State Government. Yet, there was no action taken against any police officer. The State government only changed the positions of Superintendent of Police Binoytosh Mishra and Jajpur District Collector Saswat Mishra on January 6. By the end of 2006, the Justice AS Naidu Commission's investigation was not finished.

There were further killings that occurred in various situations. A joint patrol team of the Orissa forest department and police is said to have opened fire on an unarmed fisherman from West Bengal named Ganesh Das on January 2, 2006, killing him. The incident occurred along the Gahirmatha Coast in the Kendrapara district. The deceased's wife, Mali Palekka, was notified by police the following morning that her husband had been injured during an encounter with security personnel and had been detained

on suspicion of being a Naxalite. The dead died from his gunshot wounds during the night, the police say. The deceased's wife, however, asserted in a complaint to the Orissa Human Rights Commission that her husband had dysentery and was on his way to urinate when he was fatally shot. She said that her husband wasn't associated with any political group or AOG.

### **Violations of the rights of the child**

Over one crore people, or more than one third of the population, in Odisha are under the age of 18. Hence, a child population that is healthy, sheltered, educated, and well-developed is crucial to the state's future and strength. Children's rights are violated when child protection concerns are ignored, and their vulnerability to abuse, neglect, and exploitation is also increased. 91% of the budgetary resources for children in Odisha are given up to education, with only 9% going to child development, health, and children in difficult situations combined. Moreover, it leans more heavily towards spending that is not planned. Children receive an average of 16% of the state's overall plan budget and 8% of its non-plan budget. To ensure that children in the state have a better future, it is urgent to shift the direction of child budgetary resource allocation in the direction of development.

Children from Odisha labour in a variety of vocations, including farming and related fields, gathering and processing minor forest products, household work and help, and hotels, motels, and roadside Dhabas, among others. Apart from these jobs, children are also employed as apprentice, which is viewed as 'natural process of growing' by their parents and communities. In our society, child labour has been supported by mute acceptance of this "natural process of growing" in the

guise of kid-help, which needs to be rejected. The following incidents involving the infringement of children's rights:

**Incidence of Kalinganagar:** The state has had a significant uprising against industrialization-related displacement over the past ten years. People have been uprooted and their means of subsistence have been taken away by the development of important industrial corridors like Rourkela-Sundergarh, Sambalpur-Jharsuguda, Angul-Dhenkanal-Talcher, and Keonjhar-Barbil-Jajpur. The worst victims of such dislocation are children. The deaths of 12 tribal members in Kalinga Nagar during a demonstration against eviction had a negative impact on their children's psyche. The livelihood, health, education, and social security of the children who lost their father were among the numerous hardships they experienced. According to reports, a youngster was also shot and killed as he was returning home from school.

**Protest against POSCO:** The agitators' use of children in the anti-POSCO movements in the project region of the Jagatsinghpur district of Odisha was documented in both domestic and international media. A team led by Dr. Yogesh Dube, a member of NCPCR, visited the POSCO project area following complaints from the All India Student Federation (AISF) and the Delhi Odia Student Association (DOSA), and they discovered that the blockade against POSCO's land acquisition consisted of two layers of human shield. 70 to 80 kids, ranging in age from 6-7 to 12-14, are seated at the front layer. Women make up the second stratum, following the kids. Some of the women seemed to be older than 50. Despite the severe rain, they sat in a roadblock from 10 June 2011 to 5 July 2011, followed by some men. Youngsters



taking part in the blockade do not go to school. 150 armed police officers are stationed inside their schools, which has made these vulnerable kids fearful. The education of 35 children, including adolescent girls, is negatively impacted because the majority of families are live in the transit camps established at village Badagabapur under Dhinkia Panchayat since 2008. Some girls even got up from their desk. The transit camp lacks amenities covered by the ICDS programme.

**Violence in Kandhamal:** In the 2008 communal unrest in Kandhamal, children suffered greatly. People were slaughtered, women were raped and sexually assaulted, children were forced from their homes, and their things, including clothing, books, toys, and school bags, were burned. A total of 24675 persons, including more than 5000 children, have taken refuge in 11 relief camps set up by the district administration in close proximity to schools, having an impact on the curricula of the younger students.

**Labour Migration:-**Migration from the drought-prone Bolangir, Kalahandi, and Nuapada regions to various brick kilns in Hyderabad, Raipur, and Surat occurs often and annually. The NuaKhai celebration, the biggest public festival in Western Orissa, marks the beginning of the migration process, when farmers eat the first grain from their freshly harvested crops, while Durgapuja marks its conclusion. It has been discovered that thousands of labourers who had already accepted advances from agents or middlemen are moving to Surat, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Madras, and Raipur with their family and households in quest of employment. The majority of migrants' victims are children. If they had

been enrolled, they would have stopped going to school when their families moved. They sacrifice their education to work as child labour in the family labour sector. After leaving their children in the care of their relatives in the village, some parents also migrate. Such children's suffering is agonising and cannot be permitted. When the chance arises, the author will go to the village of "Kutingpadar" in the Narla block of the Kalahandi district. Every child in this area used to refer to their father as "Suratia," which is Hindi for "people from Surat" (Gujarat). Folks from this hamlet travelled to Surat several years ago and they never came back or return once or twice in a year and they became 'Suratia'.

**Refugee children:** Although there are no data on child refugees, their presence in the state is extremely obvious. There are reportedly thousands of Bangladeshis and refugees living in the districts of Balasore, Kendrapara, Nuapada, Malkangiri, Jagatsinghpur, and Puri, as well as Tibetans in Chandragiri. While children in coastal areas work collecting prawn seed and other related fishery tasks, the majority of refugee children work picking up trash in cities and towns. Children who live in urban slums and work as child labourers lack access to health care, education, decent housing, and workplace safety measures. They are residing in unsanitary, impermanent, improvised quarters. In terms of sexual abuse and reproductive health, girls suffer more than boys. For those kids and their families, there is no specific programme.

#### **Steps taken by Government of Orissa and SHRC:**

The Odisha Human Rights Commission was established on January 27, 2000, and it officially began operations on July 11,

2003, when Sri Justice D.P. Mohapatra was appointed as the commission's first honourable chairperson. The Commission primarily investigates allegations of human rights violations by public authorities, focusing on the rights to life, liberty, equality, and dignity of the individual, which are protected by the Indian Constitution and/or international covenants and are upheld by Indian courts. The Commission also issues any necessary guidance for the upholding of these rights. The Orissa State Human Rights Commission and the Orissa Government are working together to take a number of actions to preserve and advance the citizens' human rights.

- Many police stations in the state have established up Women & Child Desks to offer victims who are women and children legal remedies.
- The Departments of Home and Women & Child Development provide daily trainings to the police officers assigned to these desks.
- Regular awareness campaigns are held by both government and non-government organisations that work to defend human rights.

As women become more conscious of their rights and status, there are an increasing number of reports of women being tortured in police stations. Every nook and cranny of the nation is beyond the authority of any commission or police station. On the occasion of the 61st Human Rights Day, it is our responsibility as a people and the responsibility of every civilised and responsible person. This can only be accomplished by widespread enlightenment. This will help everyone, regardless of caste, creed, or sex, realise the outward values of life and the dignity of an individual.

### **Major Causes for Violation of Human Rights in India**

Some of fundamental causes for the violation of human rights in India are given below-

1. Lack of representativeness, responsiveness, accountability and transparency in the working of the government
2. Nature and working of the social system
3. Inadequate protection of rights and freedom
4. Poor implementation of legal provisions and social welfare programmes relating to rights of the weaker sections
5. Discretionary power of security forces and irresponsible behaviour of police forces
6. Long delays and costly judicial process
7. Lack of awareness, education and human rights culture in society
8. Lack of poor growth of civil society organisation in the field of human rights and political insensitivity among the ruling classes about rights issues

### **Conclusion**

In the above discussions, it shown that human rights are needed every individual for development of their personality and its available to all persons of the world as human being. Without human rights, no one can survive freely. Finally, I conclude with some suggestions that might help to protections of human rights from violations. These are: (I) Implement the legal provisions on the right manner without any support or fear, (II) Citizens should vigilant, well informed and active, (III) Cooperation between Central government and State government while taking legal decisions, (IV) Both Central

and State government should take awareness programmes for human rights, (V) the Court take quick and fair decisions on the matter of violation of human rights, (VI) government system should accountability and transparency (VII) Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) involved in village level to promote and protect the basic human rights

of the people, (VIII)Efficiency and Effectiveness of administrative and political system, (IX) Both NHRC and SHRC take preventive measures so as to stop further human rights violation, (X) Last but not the least, it is duty of every individuals to protect of human rights of others without any hesitation.

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