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India's Role in Protecting Human Rights, Human Security and the Right to Food: A Review

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Abstract

Human rights are the vital opportunities for human life, rights, equality and a dignified life. Human rights are the birthright of human beings. Rights can never be taken away from anyone. On December 10, 1948, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It has identified basic human rights. For this reason, December 10 is celebrated as the International Human Rights Day. Human rights are a set of statutory laws or rules that define the conduct and special features of the members of the human race and which are protected by a set of local and international laws that are an integral part of fundamental rights. In this, a person will enjoy the relevant rights because he is a human being by birth. In other words, all human rights recognized by the state constitution are called human rights, meaning that "all people are born free and have equal dignity and rights." The right to food is essentially a human right. In a word, the right to food is essential for the fulfillment of other human rights. It cannot be compared to any gift or favor. It is associated with the assurance that all people will be able to afford their own food with dignity. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1947) recognizes the right to food as a human right. Article 25 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to food, clothing, shelter, medical and essential social services and the right to security of person and family in the event of unemployment, illness, disability, widowhood, old age or inability to earn a living. There is a right to a decent standard of living for welfare and good health.

Keywords: Human Rights, Human Security, right to food.

Introduction

Referring to the 25th anniversary of the National Human Rights Commission, the Prime Minister said, the constitution maker. Babasaheb Ambedkar introduced many legal provisions to protect the constitutional rights of the poor. Inspired by his ideals, the National Human Rights Commission was formed on 12 October 1993. In a few more days, the National Human Rights Commission will complete its 25th year. Apart from protecting human rights, the National Human Rights Commission has also protected the self-esteem of the people. Highlighting the ancient Indian Vedic teachings and ideals, the Prime Minister said that the teachings of happiness and equality were given by Vedic India.

Human rights are an integral part of Indian philosophy and the National Human Rights Commission has further strengthened this ideology through public awareness. Referring to the contribution of the late former Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee to the country's human rights, he said, "Our beloved former Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee has made it clear that the concept of human rights is not an idea imported from abroad" The purpose of our National Human Rights Commission is Vedic ideology. '*Sarve Bhavantu Sukhin*' means that everyone should be happy. The National Human Rights Commission has taken many public awareness measures to protect human rights. Over the course of 25 years, it has built hope and trust among the people. Which has been identified as the best democratic system in a healthy society? Today, in addition to the National Human Rights Commission, there are State Human Rights Commissions in 26 states.

India towards Human Security

The right to human life and property and the right to a healthy life are protected by the state and protect the basic human rights of citizens. Keeping other people safe and living is one of the responsibilities and duties of the state. No individual, association, organization, external enemy or state itself may attempt to deprive any citizen of this right; rather the state will be

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obliged to ensure the safety of the lives of its citizens at any cost. No one can live safely without civil rights. In a society where human rights are violated, there is no rule of law.

The Union Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology have banned 117 mobile apps under Section 69A of the Information Technology Act of 2009. These apps are known to pose a threat to India's sovereignty and unity and to organize activities against the defense and security of the people of India. There are allegations against these mobile apps used through Android and iOS, that they are stealing users' data illegally and secretly and sending it to some servers outside India. All this information is being used against India's defense and security, which has raised concerns about the country's sovereignty and integrity. This is a very important issue and urgent action is needed to curb this trend. The Cyber Crime Coordination Center of India under the Union Home Ministry has also recommended a ban on these suspicious apps. Similar allegations were made in and out of parliament, as well as by the opposition. There is a strong demand to take strict action against these apps which are against the sovereignty of India and the privacy of the citizens of the country. In the interest of India's sovereignty and integrity, defense and security of the country, the Central Government has decided to ban the use of these apps on all devices that can be used on the Internet, including mobile phones. The decision was taken to ensure the sovereignty and security of Indian cyberspace.

The biennial Army Commander's Conference has started with the top Army officers of the Indian Army. The conference started on October 26 and will continue till October 29. At the conference, the top representatives of the Indian Army are discussing the current security situation, the situation across the border and various aspects in recent times. Apart from this, internal security and obstacles of the country are also being discussed. Issues related to organizational restructuring, logistics of the army, administrative and human resource management are also being highlighted. On the third day of the conference, Defense Minister Shri Rajnath Singh addressed the top leadership officers of the Indian Army. The Defense Minister lauded the role of the Indian Army as one of the bravest, most trusted inspiring agencies in the country. He said the army has been playing an exemplary role in our country's border defense and fight against terrorism. He also called upon the government and the administration to provide them proper assistance. The Defense Minister said the role of the Indian Armed Forces in the fight against Covid-19 was commendable. He said the main goal of the Indian Army is to protect the country's integrity and sovereignty.

The Defense Minister also said that the Indian Army had responded appropriately to counter-terrorism and ceasefire violations at the country's borders. Mr Singh said the work being done in coordination with the CAPF and the police and army to tackle issues like terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir was commendable. As a result of this coordinated operation in the Valley, on the one hand, counter-terrorism has been possible, on the other hand, the overall development and prosperity of Jammu and Kashmir. The Defense Minister said the formation of the Chief of Defense Staff (CDS) and the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) was an important decision in the history of India. The idea of forming Integrated Battle Group, Integrated Theater Commands and Integrated Air Defense Commands will be a

game changer for the Indian Armed Forces in any future battle. The Union Minister said the Union Government has taken several important steps for the welfare of the soldiers. There were no shortcomings in the budget to meet the needs of the army. He said the decision to give permanent commissions to women in the army was a historic event.

Human Rights and Food Security

Food is one of the basic human rights. Article 25/1 of the 1948 United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that the right to food is guaranteed to every human being. In the light of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Economic, Social and Cultural Agreement was signed in 1986, in which Article 11 recognized the right to food as part of international human rights law. Food Stability: Keeping food intake stable; Access to food: ensuring adequate food for all people according to their physical and economic needs; Food sustainability: Ensuring adequate food supply for present and future generations; Adequacy of food: Ensuring adequate supply of food to meet the nutritional needs of the people, which is free from harmful substances and culturally acceptable.

Food security refers to the availability of food and the right of people to use food. In general, food security refers to a situation where a person does not have to worry about his food resources. Food security depends on various socio-economic and natural factors. Just as the annual variation in food production depends on the regular climate, so does the long-term impact of climate change on food production. In addition, about 200 million people are living in various forms of food insecurity. These 200 crore hungry people are spread all over the world. The revolution in agricultural production has further ensured our food security. But we also have some natural and climatic factors that affect food production. Storms, tidal surges, droughts and droughts often occur. At the same time, issues such as population growth and declining arable land hinder production in many ways. This right is recognized in the constitutions of all the countries of the world. International law. Many countries around the world have recognized the right to food as a fundamental right in their constitutions.

Conclusion

The Union Cabinet of India has decided not to implement the Food Security Bill Ordinance It will be passed after discussion in the parliament A special session of Parliament will be convened for this | 159 India's Role in Protecting Human Rights, Human Security purpose. If the bill is passed, every poor family will get the legal right to get 25 kg of food grains at a lower price per month. The government claims that if the Food Security Bill is passed, two-thirds of India's 1.2 billion people, or 70-82 crore people, will get the legal right to food and nutrition. Of these, 90 per cent are in rural areas and 50 per cent in urban areas. Through the mass distribution system, each person will be given five kilograms of food grains per month, which will be available at a lower price of one to three rupees per kilogram. The mass distribution system has been streamlined otherwise; it will be like the mid-day meal scheme. The nutritional feeding program for small school children in marginalized families in rural areas will be marred by negligence and corruption on the part of the authorities. However, if the Food Security Act is properly

implemented, it will have a significant positive impact on poverty and nutrition.

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