

Human Rights Violation and an Approach to Overcome through Peace Education

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Abstract: Human rights are violated all over the world. Under various circumstances, be it wars between countries or national disintegration, ordinary people are always victims of human rights violations. Many important organizations such as the United Nations and many non-governmental organizations have been established to protect human rights. But despite our best efforts, rape, war and crime are still happening in the 21st century and are not decreasing at all. Therefore, this article tries to show how violations of human rights can be observed due to lack of education in many different areas such as education for peace, education in moral values, ethics, tolerance, empathy, fraternity, etc. The three different types of violence are mob lynching, police brutality, rape, murder, sexual abuse, etc. All these incidents are somehow related to the lack of moral values and education for peace that is still not ingrained in people's minds. Most importantly, our educational system should also focus on teaching peace education from the very beginning of university life. Peace education could not only be integrated into the school curriculum, but also used as a tool through various platforms, which would be of practical use in promoting a healthy and peaceful society.

Keywords: Human rights, education, peace, violation.

1. Introduction

Interfering with a person's right to exercise their freedom of thought and movement constitutes a human rights violation. Many cases make headlines, but not all do. While law enforcement in our nation is doing all possible to apprehend criminals, solve crimes, and impose just punishments, we must also ask why crime is rising daily because prevention is preferable than treatment. Depriving people of their fundamental moral rights constitutes a violation of human rights. Genocide, torture, rape, enslavement, wanton starvation, and medical experimentation are a few examples of "crimes against humanity," also referred to as abuses of human rights (Betty A. Reardon).

Three cases have been discussed below which extremely violate human rights and these can never be compensated other than justice.

In the fig. 1, mob lynching is depicted as it still happens in our society. Residents in the Assamese district of Karbi Anglong killed two men after accusing them of kidnapping children. Nilotpal Das, a 29-year-old sound engineer from Mumbai, and his friend Abhijeet Nath, a 30-year-old businessman, went to the Kangthilangso picnic area in Karbi

Anglong on Friday night to take in the sounds of nature, according to police. On their drive home, the two were stopped by villagers in Panjuri, who then forced them out of the car and battered them. The two people who were critically hurt were rushed to the hospital when the police arrived, but they passed away en route.



Fig. 1.
(Source: Google)

A lynch mob is a group of irate individuals who want to execute a suspect without a trial because they think they have committed a crime (Dictionary). The mob thinks it is taking the law into its own hands to punish the accused perpetrator without adhering to any laws and that they are punishing the victim for doing something bad (albeit not necessarily unlawful) (Vageshwari Deswal).

Human rights, in the opinion of Dr. SK Kapoor, are fundamental and inalienable rights that are due to every human being regardless of nationality, race, religion, gender, or any other characteristic just because he is human.

Sadly, violent social class conflict and even gender discrimination among members of society have repeatedly happened, changing the way society views people over time. These occurrences collectively portray a negative view of law and order in society. There is no basis for their behaviour that can be justified. Mob lynching is one instance of illegal mass gambling in the society of today. In reality, it is about a mob murdering people without providing them a chance to defend themselves or face consequences. In a way, it resembles illegal logging. In India, everyone is entitled to a set of fundamental freedoms known as the principles of natural justice. Ex Post Facto Laws, Audi Alteram Partem, the Self Incrimination

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theory, and Double Jeopardy are among of them. A person killed by a mob has the right to a fair trial and representation by a lawyer of their choice. There is no specific law against mob lynching in India that applies nationwide. Some provisions of the Indian Constitution 1950, the Indian Penal Code 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 and the Human Rights Protection Act 1993 indirectly relate to hate crimes and their punishment.

- Mass lynching is a clear violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 21 of the Constitution, and human dignity.
- These instances go against the Indian Constitution's Articles 14 and 15 that guarantee equality and against discrimination. However, as it has not yet been included to the Indian Penal Code, it is simply referred to as murder because it is not specified anywhere in the country's laws.
- Lynchings are an abomination and have no place in India's democratic culture, which it takes great pride in.
- Lynchings are a shocking example of a government error; they are an act of mob violence that, while in and of themselves indicative of a breakdown in law enforcement, are carried out for the clear reason that there is no legal redress.
- It will need stern police action to stop mob violence since it does, in fact, reflect poorly on the nation.
- In order to challenge the societal consensus that supports collective violence, political leadership is also important.

A. Causes of Mob Lynching

1. Accepting rules and then punishing the alleged immoral individual is a sign of intolerance.
2. Discrimination: Discrimination based on identities such as caste, class, religion, etc. Mob lynching is a form of hate crime that results from animosity or hostility between various classes, races, and faiths.
3. The rise of the cow vigilante: A major factor in the mob's rising lynching actions.
4. A lack of prompt justice: People typically seek justice because of the judiciary's ineffective job.
5. Inefficient police management: Police officers play a crucial role in preserving peace and protecting lives, but as a result of their inefficient investigative techniques, the number of hate crimes is rising daily.

B. Mob Lynching Types

Depending on the motivations, there are five different forms of mob lynching. As follows:

- Based on community
- Witchcraft
- Killing for honour
- Mob lynching related to cattle
- Possible child lifting
- Theft incidents



Fig. 2.
(Source: Google)

The fig. 2, depicts police abuse and women who are protesting. Various police human rights violations have been referred to as "police brutality" at times. This can involve torture, indiscriminate use of counterinsurgency tactics during protests, racial epithets, unlawful killings, and beatings.

In the worst case scenario, the unlawful use of force by the police may result in the denial of life. This can also refer to torture or other forms of ill-treatment if the police action is uncalled for or excessive. There are frequently a number of contributing variables in nations with high incidence of police homicides, including lax laws, discrimination on the basis of race or other characteristics, unrest or conflict, and ingrained impunity.

The freedom from discrimination, the right to liberty and personal security, and the right to equal protection under the law can all be infringed upon by unlawful police activities.

International rules and norms are quite tight about how and when police can use force, especially deadly force.

An important worldwide tool for the use of force by police officers is the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Police Officers (BPUFF).

The most crucial thing to keep in mind is that state officials, including the police, have an unambiguous obligation to respect and defend the right to life.

Police are only permitted to use lethal force as a last resort under international law. This means that such violence should only be used when other de-escalation techniques are ineffective to defend oneself or others from an immediate threat of death or serious injury.

Numerous police killings that we have witnessed around the world categorically do not fit this description.

In the United States, too many black persons slain by police while unarmed include George Floyd, Michael Brown, Breonna Taylor, Eric Garner, and others.

In November 2019, authorities in Iran fatally shot hundreds of peaceful protestors, including at least 23 children.

Witnesses in the Philippines described how police shot and murdered underprivileged individuals who were accused of using or selling narcotics while they begged for mercy right away.

Poor legislation, racial discrimination, and other types of discrimination are frequently present in countries with high incidence of police murders. There are frequently a number of

reasons at play in nations with high incidence of police killings, including lax laws, discrimination on the basis of race or other characteristics, unrest or war, and ingrained impunity.

Governments that routinely violate other human rights, such as the right to free speech and the right to assemble, frequently permit the use of force by the police in reaction to protests and demonstrations. Recently, Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Hong Kong, and India have all witnessed this.

Any form of discrimination is expressly prohibited by international human rights legislation. No one should be treated differently by law enforcement because of their race, gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity, religion, political beliefs, ethnicity, national origin, or other status, or because they are disabled or have another special circumstance. Everyone is entitled to fair treatment under the law. However, racism and other types of discrimination remain pervasive in court and law enforcement institutions all throughout the world.

2. Case Study Related to Violence Against a Protester

A. Colombian Women Protest Against Sexual Violence

Threats do not always deter police aggression, claims Temblores, an NGO that tracks it. The NGO claims to have heard of 28 protesters who have accused security personnel of sexually abusing them. These include claims that they were touched, assaulted, and made to strip naked.

Seven allegations of sexual assault by security forces are currently under investigation by the Attorney General's Office. One of them is a 17-year-old woman who claims that police in the city of Popayán sexually assaulted her. The day following the claimed abuse, the girl killed herself.

In this most recent wave of protests, reports of sexual assaults against protesters are nothing new. According to Tremors, 132 allegations of sexual assault by police were filed between 2017 and 2021.

1) Measures to this problem

Every nation has its own internal legal system. Such measures also include:

- The use of force and firearms by police must be properly governed by the law.
- When the use of force by the police has resulted in injury or death, there must be a prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigation.
- The principle of "safeguard life" must be codified in law: lethal force may only be used to protect against an imminent threat of death or serious injury.
- During protests, the police must be directed by their obligation to facilitate peaceful assembly and not use force as a starting point; those responsible must be brought to justice in fair proceedings.
- When it comes to the use of lethal force, prisoners enjoy the same rights as everyone else.

The fig. 3, depicts the victim, a 12-year-old member of the Karbi ethnic group who works as a maid and lives in the village Sar Kro Kudam Ronghang in West Karbi Anglong, Assam. People in all over India were outraged at Sumila Ronghangpi's passing. There were demonstrations and processions calling for

Sumila Ronghangpi's justice. Social groups have protested the lack of protection for women by the government. The incident took place in relation to India's violence against women. The incident revealed several instances of child abuse, deaths, disregard for children's rights to an education, the use of rural children as labourers in metropolitan regions under the pretense of educating them, and the employment of young children as domestic helpers.

In the event of Ronghangpi's passing, two of his employers were put under custody. Initial investigations showed she had been killed, then burned to hide the crime. She allegedly died while pregnant and the victim of sexual abuse. The situation is presently being looked into.



Fig. 3.
(Source: Google)

3. Human Rights and Sexual Violence

The most common type of violation of human rights is violence against women. Domestic violence, sexual assault, rape, forced prostitution, female genital mutilation, and murder are examples of this violence. It is firmly established in tradition and cuts across socioeconomic lines. Violence against women is an assault on women's human dignity and a violation of fundamental human rights. All cultures and classes are plagued by physical, psychological, and sexual abuse of women and girls, whether in public or in private, which creates significant barriers to achieving equality, development, and peace. Governments have a duty to abstain from violence against women and to put an end to it wherever it takes place.

The most significant international agreement to end violence against women is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the UN in 1948 and establishes the equality of men and women's rights, including the right to personal protection. (1) (Article).

We are aware that most women and girls do not report rape, either due to shame, victim-blaming, or occasionally due to fear of being killed for "honour" or a lack of faith in the court system. Worldwide, national legal systems have largely failed survivors of sexual assault. Despite being significant abuses of human rights, rape, sexual assault, and violence against women occur often all across the world.

Although gender-based violence also affects boys and men, it is disproportionately experienced by women in both peace and warfare. More than 35% of women experience physical or sexual abuse at some point in their life, according to the World Health Organization. The victim's health and wellbeing are negatively impacted for the rest of their lives as a result of sexual assault and rape.

A. Measures to combat rape and sexual violence and improve women's health and well-being

The lives and wellbeing of women around the world must be improved by preventing violence against women and sexual violence in particular. Rape and sexual assault frequently serve as a mirror for enduring disparities in gender power dynamics as well as cultural and societal standards in our cultures. To get through these challenges:

- *Gaining a better knowledge of the causes and factors that contribute to rape and sexual violence:* It will help us determine the best solutions to address these crimes. For instance, research has revealed that rape in conflict is more frequently employed as a socialization tool to increase unit cohesiveness between armed organizations who recruit soldiers through kidnapping and assault than as a strategic weapon, as is frequently imagined.
- *Provide Girls with Life Skills Education and Training:* Girls can be successfully prevented from being sexually assaulted or raped by involving them in youth organizations, teaching them life skills, and also teaching them about sexuality and reproductive rights.
- *Creating Economic Opportunities for Women:* Income-generating activities for women and conditional cash transfers specifically targeted at women-headed households can increase women's bargaining power within families and significantly reduce intimate partner violence.

- *Involving Men:* Male partners' participation in communication and problem-solving training workshops can have a positive impact on women's health and relationship quality. In the case of wartime rape, engaging ex-perpetrators and combatants in reconciliation processes can be critical to maintaining peace and creating stable and prosperous post-conflict societies.
- *Involving Men:* Men's participation in seminars on communication and problem-solving can improve the health and quality of relationships with women. Engaging former perpetrators and soldiers in reconciliation efforts can be essential to preserving peace and establishing secure and successful post-conflict societies in the instance of wartime rape.
- *Imparting Peace Education:* The youth will be shaped to acquire an empathic attitude towards other people if peace education is included from the very beginning of academic life.

4. Conclusion

This paper presented an approach to overcome human rights violation through peace education.

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