

विश्व मानवाधिकार परिषद WORLD HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL



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World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) Legislation/Rules And General Information.

World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) An Introduction

The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) is a social trust, whose registration has been registered under the Indian Trust Act 1882. It is a non-governmental, non-political national organization. Our task is to make the people of the society aware and to make the governance-administration aware by exposing the rights of the general public and the corruption spreading in the society. Because today the incidents of human rights are increasing continuously not only in our India but all over the world, in which incidents like human harassment, women harassment, sexual exploitation and child labor are prominent. The condition of the prisoners lodged in the jail is pathetic and worrying. Problems like corruption, communalism, casteism, linguisticism in the country are taking a formidable form day by day. Even after 71 years of independence, even today most of the Indians are deprived of basic facilities like better education, food, health, housing, pure drinking water, justice, equality and development. There is no discrimination of any kind in our constitution, caste, religion, race origin, sex, rich, poverty, educated and uneducated. In the constitution, every person of the country has the right to personal and natural liberty as well as the feeling of living a dignified life. To bring this into practice, the constitution has made arrangements for the legislature, judiciary and executive. On this basis, the constitution of our country is considered to be the best constitution in the world. But the irony is that the common man is not getting its benefit. The biggest question is, has every citizen of India got social, economic and political justice? There is no cleanliness in the village, ration shops do not get goods properly, government offices do not work without facility fee, medicines are not available in hospitals, doctors nurses do not pay attention to patients, roads are broken, village level From officials to politicians to MPs, MLAs, ministers do not pay attention, electricity is not available properly in villages and backward areas. Our organization is striving to solve all these problems, and the organization was formed to fulfill these objectives. Our job is to make people aware. We do not operate any government schemes. The organization conducts its activities with the cooperation of its members and all of you. If you are sending your work through a person to our office, make sure that that person is your trusted person. For any kind of information, contact the office bearers of the organization who will help you selflessly. So that we can take your voice from governance to international level through our organization, human service is the ultimate aim of the organization :-

(1) World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) :-

The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) is a social organization. As the name suggests, this organization is for the promotion of human rights and the prevention of human rights violation cases. has been made. The basic objective of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) is to promote the protection of human rights. So that the general public can get

information about their rights, and when the general public will know about their rights and social justice, then the common people of the country will be able to lead a happy life, due to which there will be an atmosphere of happiness in the country and society. Due to which no person will go to the outpost / police station and court for small things. Only then the example of national unity and brotherhood will be set in the country. Due to which the whole will give the message of humanity not only in India but in the world. Only then the name of our India country will be illuminated. Our ultimate aim is to establish national unity by working in the social interest at the national and international level. In the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) many different cells have also been formed keeping in view different aspects of the society. All the cells are equally nourished and empowered by the legislation of the Universal Human Rights Council. Among the founding members, mainly the founder National President / Executive President / National Convener / Chief. General Secretary / Patron (who will not be elected) Apart from this, the tenure of all the office bearers has been kept for 01 year. Which can be increased / decreased depending on the time and circumstances. World 1 Human Rights Council Inspired by the spirit of service, any office bearer can be given additional charge, but no one is nominated in the organization with any other effect. If any officer is found doing this, as soon as the information is received, appropriate action can be taken against him by canceling his membership with immediate effect.

(2) Goals and Objectives :-

The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) has true faith, faith and belief in the Constitution of India. Taking inspiration from the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, the great father of the nation, Constitution maker Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Mother Teresa, former Judge Late P.N. Bhagwati, World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) Human Rights, Child Rights, Women's Rights, all the rights which are mentioned in the constitution, democracy, secularism and Believes in socialism, and the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) believes in such a polity, in which the general public is aware, propagates education, can live a peaceful and happy life with its rights. The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) recognizes the right to protest peacefully and democratically. This includes satyagraha and peaceful protest. The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) will maintain true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India established by law, and will remain committed to the principles of human rights, socialism, secularism and social justice. The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) will uphold the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

(3) Is the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) Registered Organization?

World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) is a registered organization under the Indian Trust Act 1882, whose registration number is 16/2015 & 67/2018, Unique ID UP/2018/0199150 issued by NITI Aayog, Government of India, Udyog Aadhaar Registration Number UAN NO.UP50D0015583, ISO 9001 :2015 Certified Organization and World

Association of NGO USA and NGO branch of United Nations Association is also proposed for Affiliation, and member Quality Council of India whose Membership no. - CORP/NGO/6512/2019-20.

The aim of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) organization is, neither will corruption nor corruption, will set a new example, eradicating corruption is to build a new India. The office bearers of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) will not compromise on corruption at any cost. All the cells of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) are part of the organization.

(4) How to become a member:

Every member joining the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) can become an initial member of the organization by filling the complete online application form as well as paying Rs 525 / - membership support amount. But it is mandatory for every initial member to deposit Rs. 10/- per month. Otherwise the membership will be terminated automatically. There is a provision to deposit the membership contribution amount directly into the bank account of the organization (World Human Rights Council). Under the supervision of the founder / National President, the operation of the Central Committee Office, research, human rights awareness campaign, human rights education, free legal advice, stationery and organizing seminars from time to time and peaceful dharana for the realization of rights. Will spend in demonstration movements etc.

(5) World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) will receive the amount of cooperation and the distribution of fees per executive member wise, Rs. 10/- per month, Rs. 02/- in local committee, Rs. 02/- in district committee, Rs. 02/- in state committee and Rs. 04/- (the balance amount) has been divided into the Central Committee / National Committee.

(6) To obtain the identity card of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) after filling the complete online application form, the identity card is issued, which will be valid for one year.

Note: - For the initial members of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) organization is only Rs 525 / -. Which has been reduced to Rs.150/-. Apart from this, there is a provision of giving free membership to such people who are willing to take membership of the social worker organization but they cannot deposit the membership fee.

(7) To receive donations and support money for the development of the organization. Despite not being a member of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) if any charitable gentleman wants to contribute. So they can ask for an acknowledgment receipt by depositing the amount in the respective account of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) by sending a photo copy of the deposit slip to the head office. This amount will be used in the social interest and the complete details of which will be made public before the core committee if required.

(8) The Executive Committee of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) will work for the purpose of preventing human rights abuses and promoting human rights protection throughout India. So that the needy of the country and society can get social, administrative and government benefits. For which the national president of the organization has constituted executive committees from the national executive to the gram panchayat level and as per the requirement, cells have also been formed. Which is as follows :-

National Executive

01. National President :- National Working President Appointed By The Founder President.

02. National Protector Four Post.

03. National Senior Vice President Two Post.

04. National Vice President Five Posts.

05. National Convener One Post.

06. National In-charge One post.

07. National Chief General Secretary One Post.

08. National General Secretary Four Post.

09. National Secretary Ten Post.

10. National Organization Secretary Four Post.

11. National Legal Advisor Four Post.

12. National Chief Advisor One Post.

13. National Advisor Four Post.

14. National Treasurer One Post.

15. National P.R.O. One Post.

16. National Spokesperson Four Post.

17. National Media In-charge Four post.

18. National Executive Member As Required.

19. Life Member And Special Invitee Member As Per Requirement.

Zonal Executive

01. Zonal President :- Appointed By The Founder National President.

02. Zonal Protector Four Post.

03. Zonal Senior Vice President Two Post.

04. Zonal Vice President Five Post.

05. Zonal Convener One Post.

06. Zonal In-charge One Post.

07. Zonal Chief General Secretary One Post.

08. Zonal General Secretary Four Post.

09. Zonal Secretary Eight Post.

10. Zonal Organization Secretary Four Post.

11. Zonal Legal Advisor Four Post.

12. Zonal Chief Advisor One Post.

13. Zonal Advisor Four Post.

14. Zonal Treasurer One Post.

15. Zonal P.R.O. One Post.

16. Zonal Spokesperson Four Post.

17. Zonal Media In-charge Four Post.

18. Zonal Executive Member As Per Requirement.

19. Life Member And Special Invitee Member As Per Requirement.

State Executive

01. State President :- Appointed by the Founder National President.

02. State Protector Four Post.

03. State Senior Vice President two Post.

04. State Vice President Five Post.

05. State Convener One Post

06. State In-charge One Post.
07. State Chief General Secretary one Post.
08. State General Secretary Four Post.
09. State Secretary Eight Post.
10. State Organization Secretary Four Post.
11. State Legal Advisor Four Post.
- 12 State Chief Advisor One Post.
- 13 State Advisor Four Post.
14. State Treasurer . One Post.
15. State P.R.O. One Post.
16. State Spokesperson Four Post.
17. State Media In-charge Four Post.
18. State Executive Member As Per Requirement.
19. Life Member And Special Invitee Member As Per Requirement.

Mandal / Zone Executive :-

01. Zone President :- Appointed By The Founder President / State President.
02. Zone Prptector One Post.
03. Zone Senior Vice President One Post.
04. Zone Vice President Three Post.
05. Zone Convenor One Post
06. Zone In-charge One Post.
07. Zone Chief General Secretary One Post.
08. Zone General Secretary Two Post.
09. Zone Secretary Four Post.
10. Zone Organization Secretary Two Post.

11. Zone Legal Advisor Two Post.
- 12 Zone Chief Adviser One Post.
- 13 Zone Advisor Two Post.
14. Zone Treasurer One Post.
15. Zone P.R.O. One Post.
16. Zone Spokesperson One Post.
17. Zone Media In-charge One Post.
18. Zone Executive Members As Required.
19. Life Member And Special Invitee Member As Per Requirement.

District Executive

01. District President: - Appointed By The Founder President / State President And Zone President.
02. District Protector One Post.
03. District Senior Vice President One Post.
04. District Vice President Three Post.
05. District Convener One Post
06. District In-charge One Post.
07. District Chief General Secretary One Post.
08. District General Secretary Two Post.
09. District Secretary Four Post.
10. District Organization Secretary Two Post.
11. District Legal Advisor Two Posts.
- 12 District Chief Advisor One Post.
- 13 District Advisor Two Posts.
14. District Treasurer One Post.
15. District P.R.O. One Post

16. District Spokesperson One Post.
17. District Media In-charge One post.
18. District Executive Member As Per Requirement.
19. Life Member And Special Invitee Member As Per Requirement.
20. Volunteers Member.

Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Executive :-

01. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / President One Post.
02. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Vice President Two Post.
03. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Convener One Post.
04. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / One Post In-charge.
05. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / General Secretary One Post.
06. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Secretary Two Posts.
07. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Organization Secretary Two Post.
08. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Legal Advisor One Post.
09. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Treasurer One Post.
10. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Media In-charge One post.
11. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Member As Required.
12. Volunteer Members As Required.

Gram Panchayat Executive:

1. Village Panchayat President One Post.
2. Village Panchayat Vice President One Post.
3. Gram Panchayat Secretary One Post.
4. Gram Panchayat Treasurer One Post.
5. Gram Panchayat Members As Required.

Constitution Of The Following Cells Of The World Human Rights Council.

Minority Cell, Women Cell, Legal Cell, Youth Cell, RTI Cell, OBC Cell, SC/ST Cell, Teacher Cell, Medical Cell, Media Cell, Students Cell, Enlightened Cell, Ex-Army Cell, Farmers Cell, Business Cell, Sports Cell, Cultural Cell, Anti Corruption Cell, LGBT Cell, Police Family Safety Cell, Labor Safety Cell, Child Safety Cell.

Coordinator

Formation of Brahmin Samaj, Kshatriya Samaj, Muslim Samaj, Valmipaki Samaj, Sindhi Samaj, Varma Samaj, Sikh Samaj, Buddhist Samaj, Kushwaha Samaj, Bhumihar Samaj, Jaat Samaj, Kayastha Samaj, Jain Samaj, Vaishya Samaj, Yadav Samaj, Bengali Samaj, Mushar Samaj, Khatri Samaj, Christian Samaj, Sahu Samaj, Maurya Samaj, Rajput Samaj, Rathor Samaj etc.

Note: - In all the above cells, the Executive Committee of the office bearers of National, Zonal, State, Zone/Mandal, District, Tehsil, Block, Town/City and Gram Panchayat will be in line with the Chief Executive. Each cell in the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) will have a National President, who will work directly under the leadership of the Founder/National President. The Zonal President mentioned above will look after the work of the states falling under his zonal. Along with this, each state will report its organizational activities directly to the national president, while the state in-charge and state president will directly report the social and organizational activities of their state to their zonal president. In certain subjects, any member of the organization can report directly to the President on the instructions of the National President, so that the National Executive of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) can do its social service smoothly.

Welcome to the World Human Rights Council.

The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) is a social trust, whose registration has been registered under the Indian Trust Act 1882. It is a non-governmental, non-political national organization. The work of the organization is to make the people of the society aware, and the only objective is to reach their voice to the administration. Only the National President of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) or an official authorized by him has the right to make / renew / cancel new members. For any post/post/membership, if any National office-bearer/Zonal officer/State President or State office-bearer/Zone President/official/District, City, Tehsil Block, President or officer gives you a nomination letter or ID card, then the letter/id. The member/official taking the card should inform his letter and ID number on these numbers. Or **WhatsApp 09454110126, 09794100006** or mail. So that the member's letter and identity card can be verified. So that no card letter can be issued fake and can be closely monitored.

Constitution of Core Committee and Advisory Board

For this, a core committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and advisors and seven special invitees has been formed by the founder / national president of the organization to solve any problem to the office bearers of the organization. . Along with this, an advisory board has been

constituted consisting of a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary and advisor and 17 special invitees. All these office bearers and members will work under the direction of the National President. And send its report to the National President, on which the final decision will be taken by the National President and the Chairman, Vice-President, Secretary and National Legal Advisor of the Core Committee and Advisory Board.

Note:- The office bearers/members whose names are available on the website of the organization are the only office bearers/members of the organization. Organizations and newspapers affiliated to World Human Rights Council, International Council for Human Security and Justice, World Muslim Board, All India Press Council, Voter Awareness Association of India, All India Muslim Conference, Indian Council of Recognized Journalists, Anti-Terrorism and Corruption Organization, Media Times Lucknow , free form etc. The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) will celebrate the 10th Foundation Day on 02.02.2024 with the successful fulfillment of the objectives of the Family Council. This will be the tenth foundation day year of the council. The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) organization respects all religions, does not discriminate between high and low. People of all religions have the right to have faith in their respective religions. Therefore, along with Holi, Eid, Bakrid, Deepawali, Chhath to the people of all religions, hearty greetings to all national festivals, because celebrate all the festivals with peace and brotherhood and give an introduction to national unity.

Membership fee / contribution and donation amount to be deposited.

Deposit any transaction or membership fee only in the account of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad). The organization will not be responsible for any type of cash transaction. When India becomes cashless, only then India will move forward. For more information contact :- **09454110126, 09794100006.**

World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad):-

The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) wants to build an old age home / dharamsala / school for poor children for the aged for social development. So that the welfare of those people of the society who come under the category of poor and helpless people can be done. And the fourth pillar of democracy is our brave journalist brothers who risk their lives to collect news. Due to which the general public gets information about the news of the country and abroad, it is our duty to establish press clubs at the district level for those brave journalist brothers. Therefore, any contributory land or building material or old age home / school / dharamsala / free legal aid center for the work of this holy work, so that every person will be completely free legal battle will be fought by the advocates of the organization, For which the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) is making every effort. These services should be given at the district level, so that all those people can be helped / help the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) in this noble work by donating for the construction of Press Club. The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar

Parishad) will start free service for the poor families of the society, such as oxygen, cylinders, utensils for the marriage of daughters, rugs, mattresses, pillows, sheets, cycles and such items which are useful to the society. Whoever wants to cooperate in this, can contact the head office, and they will also be given an acknowledgment receipt. Join the World Human Rights Council's social work organization, and enjoy the pleasure of serving. The name of the contributor and the donor will be mentioned in the donor board. Donations on-line, transfer, cheque, draft will be accepted only in the name of World Human Rights Council. For more information visit the organization's **website www.vmpgov.com** or contact on mobile number - **09454110126, 09794100006**

E-mail ID :- vmpgov.np@gmail.com , vmpgov.786@gmail.com.

The Accountability Of Each Executive Will Be As Follows:-

National President and his National Executive at National/Central level, Zonal level Zonal President and his Zonal Executive, State President and his State Executive at the State level, Zone President and his Executive at the Zone level, District President and his Executive at the District Level, its Apart from this, the President and his Executive will be Constituted at each Tehsil / Block / City and Gram Panchayat level. This rule will also be applicable in all the cells.

(9) The Division of Posts in Each Level Committee or Executive is as Follows:-

01. National President :- The Executive Chairman appointed by the Founder President.
02. National Protector Four Post.
03. National Senior Vice President Two Post.
04. National Vice President Five Posts.
05. National Convener One Post.
06. National In-charge One post.
07. National Chief General Secretary One Post.
08. National General Secretary Four Post.
09. National Secretary Ten Post.
10. National Organization Secretary Four Post.
11. National Legal Advisor Four Post.

12 National Chief Advisor One Post.

13 National Advisor Four Post.

14. National Treasurer One Post.

15. National P.R.O. One Post.

16. National Spokesperson Four Post.

17. National Media In-charge Four post.

18. National Executive Member As Required.

19. Life Member And Special Invitee Member As Per Requirement.

(10) The following cells are currently functioning under the World Human Rights Council:-

(Minority Cell, Women Cell, Legal Cell, Youth Cell, RTI Cell, OBC Cell, SC/ST Cell, Teacher Cell, Medical Cell, Media Cell, Students Cell, Enlightened Cell, Ex-Army Cell, Farmers Cell, Business Cell, Sports Cell, Cultural Cell, Anti Corruption Cell, LGBT Cell, Police Family Safety Cell, Labor Safety Cell, Child Safety Cell.

Coordinator

Formation of Brahmin Samaj, Kshatriya Samaj, Muslim Samaj, Valmipaki Samaj, Sindhi Samaj, Varma Samaj, Sikh Samaj, Buddhist Samaj, Kushwaha Samaj, Bhumihar Samaj, Jaat Samaj, Kayastha Samaj, Jain Samaj, Vaishya Samaj, Yadav Samaj, Bengali Samaj, Mushar Samaj, Khatri Samaj, Christian Samaj, Sahu Samaj, Maurya Samaj, Rajput Samaj, Rathor Samaj etc

(11) Important Rules of the Council

1. It is mandatory to put the photographs of Honorable National President and other senior officials at a respectable place on the poster/banner/flax to be put up in any program of the World Human Rights Council.

2. To run the work of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) organization smoothly and to reach the problems of the common people to the administration, and to make the society fear-free, crime-free, from time to time to make necessary posts and cells, and According to the circumstances, according to the circumstances, the posts and cells can be dissolved as per the requirement, or the cell or the executive can be dissolved without giving any special reasons. This right is available only to the Founder/National President.

3. Generally, after the nomination of various level presidents or office bearers concerned, 30 to 45 days or the last 90 days will have to be sent to the national president for recommendation along with

formation of its executive committee. If this is not done, then his nomination will be deemed to be canceled and a new chairman or the officer concerned can be nominated. If the newly appointed president wants to form the executive committee, he can nominate the office bearers concerned. Presidents or other officials of different levels who have been entrusted with the responsibility of forming the executive committee. If the executive is not constituted by them in the stipulated time, or the information is not given. So another person can be appointed in his place without giving any notice to him.

4. For such states or places in India where the executive has not been constituted or the inactive people have been relieved, the council or in-charge can be appointed from outside. Whose first task will be that the name of the appropriate person from that state will have to be sent to the national president for the post of president so that the president/in-charge can be appointed there.

5. The rules can be amended by the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) from time to time as required, the rights of which are reserved with the National President / Founding President.

6. If any officer or member of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) has committed any illegal act or acts of damage or damage to any national heritage of the country of India, or for any crime, there is an atmosphere of hatred or disturbance in the society. The spreader will be personally responsible. The National President or other members of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) will not be held responsible for this. and that any such offense or act is committed, or proved, by any officer or member. As soon as the information is received, that person will be considered automatically removed/discharged from the organization.

7. The National President (Founding President) of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) will not be elected, only the National President has the absolute right to nominate or remove the President of any level other than the National President or any office bearer. And the National President can entrust special duties to whomever he wants. But on completion of his term or in the meantime any officer or member found guilty of wrong conduct or indulging in any offense can be relieved immediately.

8. If the Council's letter pad, seal, ID card etc. is misused by any current / former office bearer, member, activist, initial / ordinary member or other person of the World Human Rights Council, then legal action will be taken against him. If any person unnecessarily harass, harass, defame, tarnish the image of any member of the World Human Rights Council, social media, verbal / written etc., does any activity in any way. So a suit can be filed against him in the court. And he himself will be responsible for necessary legal action. And the cost of legal proceedings will be borne by him only, and in any dispute, the jurisdiction will be Lucknow.

(12) Rules of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad)

01. Organization Name :- World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad).

02. Membership: - In the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) any person who wants to serve selflessly, and has a clean image, can become a member. The person taking the membership should not have been punished in any court of the country, and at the same time should not have any criminal case registered in any police station, and should not be a member of any banned organization, along with the development of the nation, human rights Willing to promote education, human rights protection and do social work, and be ready to follow the prescribed scope of work in conformity with the basic spirit and ideology of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) and the constitution of the organization.

03.Membership Rules Admission and Eligibility :-

No qualification is prescribed for membership of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) it is at the discretion of the President / In-charge, but according to the subjects of the organization and its cells.

04.Membership Support Amount

It is mandatory for all the persons joining the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) organization to pay membership/contribution amount according to the rules of the organization.

National Executive

- 01. National President : 11000/-
- 02. National Protector : 101/
- 03. National Senior Vice President : 7500 /
- 04. National Vice President: 7000/
- 05. National Convener: 11000/-
- 06. National In-charge: 11000/-
- 07. National Chief General Secretary: 11000/-
- 08. National General Secretary: 8500/-

09. National Secretary: 7500/
10. National Organization Secretary: Rs.6500/-
11. National Legal Advisor: 101/
12. National Advisor: 5100/-
13. National Treasurer: 6500/-
14. National P.R.O.:6500/
15. National Spokesperson: Rs.6500/-
16. National Media Incharge: 6500/-
17. National Executive Member 5100 /
18. Life Member 2100/
19. Special Invited Member Rs.1100/-

Zonal Executive :-

01. Zonal President: 7500/-
02. Zonal Protector : 101/
03. Zonal Senior Vice President : 5100
04. Zonal Vice President: 5100/
05. Zonal Coordinator: 7500/-
06. Zonal In-charge: 7500/-
07. Zonal Chief General Secretary: 7500/
08. Zonal General Secretary: 5100/
09. Zonal Secretary: 4100/
10. Zonal Organization Secretary: 4100/
11. Zonal Legal Advisor: 101/
12. Zonal Advisor: 4100/

13. Zonal Treasurer : 2100/
14. Zonal P.R.O.:4100/
15. Zonal Spokesperson: 2100/
16. Zonal Media In-charge: 2100/-
17. Zonal Executive Member: 1100/
18. Life Member 2100/-
19. Special Invitees: 1100/-

State Executive

01. State President: 7500 /
02. State Protector: 101/
03. State Senior Vice President: 4100 /
04. State Vice President: 4100 /
05. State Convener: 5100 /
06. State In-charge: 5100 /
07. State Chief General Secretary: 5100 /
08. State General Secretary: 4100 /
09. State Secretary: 3100 /
10. State Organization Secretary: 3100 /
11. State Legal Advisor: 101/
12. State Advisor: 3100/-
13. State Treasurer: 2100/-
14. State P.R.O.3100 /
15. State Spokesperson 2100 /
16. State Media In-charge: 2100/-
17. State Executive Member 1100 /

18. Life Member: 2100/-

19. Special Invited Members: 1100/-

Zone / Divisional Executive

01. Zone President: 2100/

02. Zone Protector : 101/

03. Zone Senior Vice President: 2100/

04. Zone Vice President: 2100/

05. Zone Convener: 2100/

06. Zone In-charge: 2100/-

07. Zone Chief General Secretary: 2100/

08. Zone General Secretary: 2100/

09. Zone Secretary: 2100/

10. Zone Organization Secretary: 2100/

11. Zone Legal Advisor: 101/

12. Zone Advisor: 2100/

13. Zone Treasurer: 2100/-

14. Zone P.R.O.2100 /

15. Zone Spokesperson: 2100/

16. Zone Media In-charge: 2100/-

17. Zone Executive Member: 1100/-

18. Life Member: 2100/-

District Executive

01. District President: 1100/

02. District Protector: 101/

03. District Senior Vice President: 1100/

04. District Vice President: 1100/
05. District Convener: 1100/
06. District In-charge: 1100/
07. District Chief General Secretary: 1100/
08. District General Secretary: 1100/
09. District Secretary: 1100/
10. District Organization Secretary: 1100/
11. District Legal Advisor 101/
12. District Advisor: 1100/-
13. District Treasurer: 1100/
14. District P.R.O.:1100/
15. District Spokesperson: 1100/
16. District Media In-charge: 1100/
17. District Executive Member: 525 /
18. Volunteers Member 101/

Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Executive :-

01. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Chairman: 750 /
02. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Vice President: 750 /
03. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Convenor: 750 /
04. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / In-charge: 750 /
05. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / General Secretary: 750 /
06. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Secretary: 750/
07. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Organization Secretary: 750 /
08. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Legal Advisor: 101/.
09. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Treasurer: 750 /

10. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Media In-charge: 750 /

11. Tehsil / Block / City / Town / Member: 250/-

12. Volunteers Member: 101/

Gram Panchayat Executive

1. Gram Panchayat President: 525/-

2. Vice President of Gram Panchayat: 525/-

3. Gram Panchayat Secretary: 525/

4. Gram Panchayat Treasurer : 525/

5. Gram Panchayat Member: 150/-

The Above Membership Contribution Amount Will Be Valid For All The Cells Also.

Minority Cell, Women Cell, Legal Cell, Youth Cell, RTI Cell, OBC Cell, SC/ST Cell, Teacher Cell, Medical Cell, Media Cell, Students Cell, Enlightened Cell, Ex-Army Cell, Farmers Cell, Business Cell, Sports Cell, Cultural Cell, Anti Corruption Cell, LGBT Cell, Police Family Safety Cell, Labor Safety Cell, Child Safety Cell.

Coordinator

Formation of Brahmin Samaj, Kshatriya Samaj, Muslim Samaj, Valmipaki Samaj, Sindhi Samaj, Varma Samaj, Sikh Samaj, Buddhist Samaj, Kushwaha Samaj, Bhumihar Samaj, Jaat Samaj, Kayastha Samaj, Jain Samaj, Vaishya Samaj, Yadav Samaj, Bengali Samaj, Mushar Samaj, Khatri Samaj, Christian Samaj, Sahu Samaj, Maurya Samaj, Rajput Samaj, Rathor Samaj etc

Note:- In the direction of acting against the rules of the organization or found indulging in any serious charge, the National President can cancel the membership with immediate effect by relieving him.

(13) Jurisdiction in any dispute relating to World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) organization shall be Lucknow.

(14) Some important and general information of World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) and affiliated organization/cell is displayed here. Points (1) to (14) of the rules of the Council as shown herein shall be applicable to all organizations/cells affiliated to the Council. The complete rules, bye-laws of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) can be contacted by any officer/member at the organization's head office on any working day and are also available on the organization's **website www.vmpgov.com**.

What are Human Rights.

Human rights mean all those rights which are related to the life, liberty, equality and dignity of the common man. These rights are described in Part III of the Indian Constitution as Fundamental Rights and are enforceable by the court. Apart from this, such rights which have been accepted by the General Assembly of the United Nations as a result of international agreement, and are enforceable by the courts of the country, are called human rights. These rights include the right to live in a pollution-free environment, the right not to be subjected to torture and degrading treatment in custody, and the right to dignified treatment for women.

Rights obtained related to investigation work:-

While investigating a complaint under the Act, the Commission has all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. In particular the right to summon the parties concerned and the witnesses to be summoned and compel them to appear before the commission and to test them on oath, the right to order the discovery and production of any document, testimonies on oath. Right to take and to demand from any court or office any official record or copy thereof, right to issue commission for examination of witnesses or documents. The commission also has a police research team, through which the cases are also investigated.

Functions of Human Rights Commission in Uttar Pradesh:

Under the Human Rights Protection Act, 1993, the following works will be done by the Uttar Pradesh Human Rights Commission:-

1. The Commission on its own behalf or by the victim or by any other person on his behalf, complaining that human rights have been violated or abetted to do so by any Government servant, or that such violation has been committed. If neglected to prevent, then to inquire into such complaints.
2. To participate in the proceedings of such case with the approval of the concerned court in case of violation of human rights pending in any court.
3. Inspection of, in order to study the residential conditions of the residents of any prison or any institution under the control of the State Government, where persons are detained or held for medical improvement or security give your suggestions.
4. To review the safeguards provided by the Constitution and any other law for the protection of human rights and to make suggestions regarding their effective implementation.
5. To review terrorism and all such activities which hinder the enjoyment of human rights and to suggest measures for their prevention.
6. To undertake and promote research work related to human rights.
7. To spread human rights education among different sections of the society and to create awareness about human rights protection measures through publications, media and seminars and other available means.

8. To provide cooperation to non-governmental organizations and institutions in the field of protecting or getting human rights done so that the rights of the general public can be protected.

with best wishes

Dr. M. R. Ansari (L.L.M)

Founder/National President

World Human Rights Council.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations:-

Preface:

On 10 December 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted and accepted by the General Assembly. The extraordinary insight and determination of its drafters produced a document that for the first time set out universal human rights for all people in an individual context. Now available in over 360 languages, this announcement is the world's most translated document. This is a testament to this universal nature and reach. It has inspired the constitutions of many newly independent nations and new democracies. It has become a criterion by which we judge what is right or wrong, whether we know or ought to know. understand and benefit from it. Those who are most concerned about the protection of their rights should also be told that this Declaration has come into existence and is for them. The copy is an opportunity to be rededicated. It is as relevant today as it was in the day it was accepted. I hope you make it a part of your life.

Ban-ki-moon

General Secretary

Preface:

It is hard to imagine today how the Universal Declaration of Human Rights would have been a symbol of fundamental change when it was adopted 60 years ago. A manifesto demarcating the universal and methodical pledge before equality among all human beings, regardless of colour, creed or origin, in a world torn by colonialism and inequalities, terrified of post-war devastation, a bold and bold pledge It was one whose success was not certain. In this a comprehensive framework has been created for the protection of all those fundamental freedoms to which we are entitled. This fact is a tribute to the vision of the drafters of the Declaration and to all the human rights defenders who have fought for more than six decades to make this vision a reality. This struggle will go far and it also has the power of declaration. It is a living document, which will continue to inspire generations to come.

Louis Arbor,

High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and declared the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was only after the historic work that the Assembly appealed to all Member States to disseminate this Declaration and promote it, especially in schools and other educational institutions, without regard to discrimination based on the political status of the countries or territories. Manage interpretation. The official text of this declaration is available in these five languages of the United Nations, English, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish. The text of the translation given here is approved by the Government of India.

Preface:-

Since the acceptance of innate dignity and inalienable right of all members of human families is the foundation of world peace, justice and liberty. Since the disregard for and hatred of human rights has resulted in barbaric acts which have oppressed the conscience of man, since that establishment of a world order in which the people will have freedom of expression and religion and freedom from fear and deprivation is the highest aspiration of the common man. has been declared. Since it is imperative to protect human rights by the rule of law if the people are not to be compelled to revolt against unjust rule and oppression as a last resort. Since it is necessary to promote friendly relations between nations, the Charter reaffirms its belief in the basic human rights of the people of the United Nations, in the dignity and worth of the human personality and in the equal rights of men and women. to promote social progress and a better standard of living for more widespread freedom. Since Member States have pledged that they, in cooperation with the United Nations, will increase universal respect for human rights and basic freedoms. Since this pledge It is of paramount importance to a precise understanding of the nature of these rights and freedoms in order to fulfill them fully, therefore the General Assembly now declares, that this Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the common achievement of all nations and all peoples, whose purpose is every individual and Every section of the society shall endeavor by means of education and education keeping in view this declaration that a sense of respect for these rights and freedoms is inculcated and that such national International measures should be taken so that the people of the member countries give universal and effective acceptance of these rights and get them enforced.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in terms of status and rights. They are endowed with logic and reason and they should treat each other with a motherly attitude.

Article 2

All rights and freedoms embodied in this Declaration are entitled to be enjoyed by every person without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other social origin, property, birth and other status. In addition, there shall be no discrimination of any country or territory to which the person resides, on the basis of the political or jurisdictional or international status of that country, whether that

country is independent, trustworthy, non-self-governing or any other restriction of sovereignty. come under

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and personal security.

Article 4

No one shall be kept in slavery or forced labor, slavery and the slave trade in all its forms shall be prohibited.

Article-5

No one shall be subjected to physical torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and shall not be punished with inhumane punishment.

Article 6

Everyone everywhere has the right to be recognized as an individual in the eyes of the law.

Article 7

Everyone is equal in the eyes of law and everyone has the protection of law without any discrimination. Everyone has the right to equal protection against any discrimination made or abetted to discriminate in contravention of this declaration.

Article 8

Every person has the right to seek effective redressal from the competent National Tribunal in case of violation of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution or by law.

Article 9

No person can be arrested, detained and expelled from the country in an autocratic manner.

Article 10

Every person has an equal and full right to be tried just and publicly by an independent and impartial court in relation to the determination of his rights and duties, and in any case of criminal offense charged with him.

Article 11

1. Every person who has been charged with a punishable offence, shall have the right to be presumed innocent so long as he has been provided with all necessary facilities for presenting himself by a court of law after a public hearing. Do not be proved guilty accordingly.

2. No person shall be deemed to be guilty of doing or not committing an act which was or was not done at a time when it was not considered to be an offense punishable under national or international law, and shall not be punished with a punishment greater than that which at the time when the punishable offense was committed.

Article-12

The privacy of any person's family, home or correspondence shall not be arbitrarily interfered with, nor shall his honor and prestige be infringed upon. The person has the right of legal defense against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

1. Everyone has freedom of movement and residence within the boundaries of each state.
2. Every person has the freedom to leave any country including himself and return to his country.

Article 14

1. Every person has the right to seek asylum in other countries in case of persecution.
2. This right cannot be exercised in relation to prosecutions arising out of purely non-political offenses or acts committed against the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. Every person has the right to a nationality.
2. No person can be arbitrarily dismissed from his nationality nor can he be deprived of the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

1. Adult men and women have the right to marry and form a family without any restriction on grounds of race, nationality or religion. They have full rights in relation to the marriage, during the marriage and to dissolve the marriage.
2. Marriage can be done only on the free and full consent of the desired young man and the girl.
3. Family is the natural and basic group unit of the society, so it has the right to get protection from the society and the state.

Article 17

1. Every person has the right of ownership of property either singly or in association with others.

2. No person can be arbitrarily evicted from the ownership of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, thinking and religion. This right includes the freedom to change one's religion or belief, the freedom to profess one's own religion or belief, either alone or collectively with others in the community, by preaching, practicing, worshiping and observing.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to be free to adopt and express any idea. This right includes the freedom to vote without interference and to receive, seek and disseminate information and ideas without any limitations.

Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of association to organize meetings peacefully.
2. No one can be compelled to become a member of a particular union.

Article 21

1. Every person has the right to participate in the government of his country, directly or through freely elected representatives.
2. Every person has the right to enter the civil service of his country on the basis of equality.
3. The power of the government will rest on the will of the people, which will be manifested in periodic and virtually real elections, which will be conducted on the basis of public and equal suffrage by secret ballot or any other similar free voting process.

Article 22

Everyone as a member of society has the right to social security and to the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for the free development of his dignity and his personality through national efforts and international cooperation and commensurate with the organization and resources of each state. deserves.

Article 23

1. Every person has the right to work, to choose employment according to his choice, to work in just and favorable conditions and to be protected from unemployment.
2. Everyone has the right to equal pay for equal work without any discrimination.

3. Every worker has the right to a just and favorable remuneration so as to ensure that he is able to provide for himself and his family a livelihood commensurate with human dignity and, when necessary, by other means of social protection It can be fulfilled by

4. Every person has the right to form and join labor unions to protect his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to leisure and leisure, including reasonable limits on working hours or working hours, and periodic paid leave.

Article-25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living which is suitable for the health and well-being of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical arrangements and essential social services and conditions such as unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or circumstances outside his country. It includes the right to protection in the event of loss of means of livelihood.

2. Mother and child are entitled to special care and support. All children, whether born of marriage or unmarried, shall have equal social protection.

Article 26

1. Every person has the right to education, education shall be free at least in the initial and basic stages. Elementary education will be compulsory. Technical and vocational education shall be generally available and higher education shall be accessible to all on the basis of merit.

2. The aim of education shall be the full development of the human personality and the strengthening of respect for human rights and basic freedoms. It will promote goodwill between all nations and religious groups and promote the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

3. The parents will have the right to decide what kind of education their children should get.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to enjoy its scientific advancement and benefits.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and economic interests of any scientific, literary or artistic work that he himself has created.

Article 28

Everyone has the right to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article-29

1. Every person has a responsibility towards the community in which free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, a person shall be bound by those limits prescribed by law whose sole purpose is to give due recognition and recognition to the rights and freedoms of others and to satisfy the just needs of morality, public order and the welfare of the general public .
3. In no case shall these rights and freedoms be used against the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this declaration shall be construed as conferring on any country, group or individual the right to do any act intended to abridge any of the rights or freedoms conferred herein.

United Nations Information Center,
55 Lodhi Estate,
New Delhi-110003.

Why Join The World Human Rights Council(Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad)?

1. To do selfless work to help the common people.
2. To make them aware of their rights and to make them aware of more common people.
3. To work to increase human intelligence, contribute to world building.
4. Raising voice against injustice, disorder, exploitation, anarchy, corruption, communalism, casteism.
5. To be aware of the general public to make acquaintance and relationship with more and more people.
6. Working for a respectable position and increasing self-confidence.
7. To work to cooperate with the government administration in strengthening the law and order.
8. To increase more and more kindness in the society and take further steps to improve the society.

Our Aim:-

1. To unite and make the citizens of the country aware.
2. To make the citizens of the country aware of their rights and to protect their honor and dignity.
3. To make the citizens of the country educationally, socially powerful.

4. To make citizens aware of all the constitutional rights of citizens.
5. To cooperate with the government, administration and police in preventing corruption and crimes and to provide justice to the victims.
6. To develop social, moral, character and intellectual, spiritual development of all the common people and to develop hatred, love and ideological harmony among the people.
7. To strive for social justice and economic upliftment as provided in the Indian Constitution.
8. To solve the current burning problems of corruption, terrorism, women's violence, child labour, exploitation, disorder etc., with the cooperation of government-semi-government organizations, to try to remove them.
9. Publishing magazines and periodicals to make the general public aware about human rights and for the promotion of human rights protection and organize seminars and seminars from time to time.
10. To try to stop crime and exploitation by establishing cooperation with the administration.
11. Publicity of the Human Rights Protection Act, 1993, passed by the Government of India, among the people, so that the common man can get its benefits.

12. To run an online institute for the development and upliftment of youth by the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) through which training Certificate/Diploma Certificate of various disciplines should be conducted as per the requirement and full time/part time diploma/diploma all over India for human rights protection. To start certificate courses and to open authorized centers at the district level in all the states of the whole of India through the organization and also to give affiliation to the running coaching centers in the country. So that the general public can get information about the protection of human rights, so that the people of the society can become aware.

13. To operate the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) at the National, Zonal (North, East, West, South) State, Zone, District, Tehsil, Block, Town and Gram Panchayat level by forming a team and likewise the executive committee of the entire cell.

Minority Cell, Women Cell, Legal Cell, Youth Cell, RTI Cell, OBC Cell, SC/ST Cell, Teacher Cell, Medical Cell, Media Cell, Students Cell, Enlightened Cell, Ex-Army Cell, Farmers Cell, Business Cell, Sports Cell, Cultural Cell, Anti Corruption Cell, LGBT Cell, Police Family Safety Cell, Labor Safety Cell, Child Safety Cell.

Coordinator

Formation of Brahmin Samaj, Kshatriya Samaj, Muslim Samaj, Valmipaki Samaj, Sindhi Samaj, Varma Samaj, Sikh Samaj, Buddhist Samaj, Kushwaha Samaj, Bhumihar Samaj, Jaat Samaj, Kayastha Samaj, Jain Samaj, Vaishya Samaj, Yadav Samaj, Bengali Samaj, Mushar Samaj, Khatri Samaj, Christian Samaj, Sahu Samaj, Maurya Samaj, Rajput Samaj, Rathor Samaj etc.

What Does Human Rights say?

The main objective of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) / our goal is to protect human rights as well as our ultimate duty. Never do to others what you do not like to be done to yourself. Know your rights and make others aware as well. Play a leading role for the protection of human rights. Start a Human Rights and Legal Aid Center by joining the World Human Rights Council, and become a strong voice against exploitation, inequality and oppression. Remember that the violation of human rights not only blocks the development of a particular individual but also the entire family, society and nation. . The United Nations took important initiatives towards the protection of human rights all over the world. The charter declared in this regard has the support of almost all the countries of the world. In India also, the National Human Rights Commission has played an important role in this matter, but in the absence of awareness of the common people, any attempt to protect human rights is dishonest. The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) is doing important work in this direction by establishing coordination and cooperation with various government departments, bodies, lawyers, academicians, aware citizens and common people. If you are aware as well as enthusiastic about human rights, then we are just waiting for you.

Major Cases of Human Rights Abuses:-

Women Harassment, Dowry, Dowry Murder, Second Marriage, Labor Exploitation, Child Labour, Communal Violence, Prisoner Harassment, False Cases, Illegal Work, Failure in Police Work, Hunger, Not registering FIR, Dishonesty in contract, Rape, Without Information to be fired from the job, fake encounters, do not give money by getting wages.

On receipt of information about such or any such matter, further steps are taken by the World Human Rights Council. Along with bringing the matter to the notice of the concerned government officials, departments and bodies, it is also our topmost priority to provide judicial remedy and compensation to the victim or the victim.

Public interest litigation against the government or government departments/officers.

The general public has this right, that lack of facilities like electricity supply, water supply, transport system, railways, bad roads, corruption in government offices, medical facilities, education facilities, negligence by government officials-departments, death in police custody, prisoners In relation to security, jail reforms, police harassment, atrocities against scheduled castes and tribes, violation of minimum wage law, right to information law, MNREGA, pollution, negligence in implementation of welfare schemes, violation of fundamental rights, ragging etc. The citizen is also entitled to judicial remedy. It is also possible in the form of Public Interest Litigation (free and paid) in High Courts and Supreme Courts.

Accept it: This is Our Right.

Proceeded. Know Your Rights and Make the General Public Aware.

Violation of the Guidelines of the Central and State Governments.

Every day such incidents happen around us which is a clear violation of the guidelines of the central and state government, but due to lack of awareness and information, people remain mute spectators. The common people are not even aware of the many beneficial and welfare schemes of the government, while many of them have been specially prepared and implemented for the people living below the poverty line, the victims, the deprived, the Harijans, the people of the minority and the scheduled caste tribes. have gone.

Example :-

1. People living below the poverty line take loan from Gramin Bank at 33 percent subsidy for rearing animals like cow buffalo goat etc.
2. Get farmers loan with 50 to 80 percent subsidy for cultivation and horticulture of flowers and fruits in the fields.
3. 50 percent subsidy for beekeeping, fish farming, vegetable cultivation.
4. Under the Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojna, an assistance amount of Rs.5000.
5. Incentive cum assistance amount of 25000 thousand rupees for inter-caste marriage.
6. Under Section 161 of the RUN AND GO scheme of M.V.ACT, compensation of Rs 25000 in case of an accident with an unknown vehicle.
7. Drought, Earthquake, Fire, Flood, Snow, Cloudburst, Insect attack, Thunderstorm, Innocent murder, Death by drowning, Besides, Electricity accident, Vehicle accident, Building accident, Communal violence, Medical negligence, Railway accident, In situations like physical-mental torture, victim/victim person and party, judicial remedy and compensation/compensation violence, electoral violence, death due to animal and insect bites, wrong question paper and also in case of late examination. it occurs.

SC/ST Atrocities and Remedies.

Harm, humiliation, annoyance, disrespectful act, illegal possession of forced labor, rape, forced labor, deprivation of the right to vote, false testimony in a malicious and vexatious case, harassment at the hands of government machinery, On cases like physical and mental disability, murder, death, massacre, gang rape, house burning, the government gives compensation amount from Rs 25000 to Rs 2 lakh to the victims through the District Welfare Officer. Indira Awas is available on burning of SC/ST house. The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) has so far taken effective steps by taking cognizance of many cases all over the country, which has directly benefited the aggrieved party. If you are in need of judicial assistance or any kind of cooperation in this regard, you are most welcome. Along with this, you can get information about many decisions of the Supreme Court and High Courts related

to legal, which become a milestone in your field. It is possible that one of them is very important in your context. Also, if you have faith in human rights and you want to become aware and not only give direction to the society, but also want to give a new height to your career, So come along. Educationists, journalists, intellectuals and advocates should also contact in this regard.

Released by World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) Public Relations Cell.

Know your rights and make the general public aware.

The right of one is the duty of the other.

Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties of Indian Citizens.

Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties of India

Article 14

Preamble to the Constitution of India - Fundamental and Supreme Law of India

Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties[1] are the articles of the Constitution of India in which the obligations of the State towards its citizens and the duties of citizens towards the State have been described.[note 1] In these Articles the Government A Constitutional Rights Bill regarding policy-making and the conduct and behavior of citizens through These articles are considered essential elements of the Constitution, which was developed by the Constituent Assembly of India between 1947 and 1949.

Fundamental rights are defined as the basic human rights of all citizens. These rights as defined in Part III of the Constitution apply to all without distinction of race, place of birth, caste, creed or sex. These are enforceable by courts subject to specific restrictions.

The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines for making laws by the government. These provisions described in Part IV of the Constitution are not enforceable by courts, but the principles on which they are based are fundamental guidelines for governance that the state is expected to implement in the formulation and passing of laws.

Fundamental duties are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens of India to promote the spirit of patriotism and to maintain the unity of India. These duties mentioned in the fourth part of the constitution are related to the individuals and the nation. Like the Directive Principles, they cannot be enforced legally.

History

Indian independence movement and Indian Constituent Assembly.

The Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles had their origin in the Indian independence movement, which struggled to achieve the values of social welfare and freedom as the goal of independent India.[2] Development of Constitutional Rights in India Bill of Rights of England, America Civil rights as well as an objective of the Indian National Congress (INC) to end discrimination between British rulers and their Indian subjects. The demand was an important part of the Indian independence movement. This demand was clearly mentioned in the resolutions adopted by the INC between 1917 and 1919. The jury included giving at least half the Indian possession, political power, and the right to bear arms at the same level as British citizens.[5]

The experiences of the First World War, the unsatisfactory Montague-Chelmsford reforms of 1919 and MK Gandhi's emerging influence in the Indian independence movement brought about a significant change in the approach of their leaders to setting demands for civil rights. His focus shifted from demanding equality between Indians and British to ensuring freedom for all Indians. [6] The Commonwealth Bill of India drafted by Annie Besant in 1925 specifically sought seven fundamental rights. Individual liberty, freedom of conscience, freedom of expression, freedom to assemble, non-discrimination on the basis of gender, compulsory primary education, and freedom to use public places.[7] In 1927, Congress oppressed On the basis of the Declaration of Powers providing oversight, it resolved to constitute a committee to draft the Swaraj Constitution for India. In 1928, an 11-member committee was formed under the leadership of Motilal Nehru. In its report, the committee made a number of recommendations including guaranteeing fundamental rights for all Indians. These rights matched those of the US Constitution and those adopted by European countries after the war, and many of them were adopted from the 1925 Bill. These provisions were later incorporated in various parts of the Constitution of India including Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.[8] In 1931 the Indian National Congress at its Karachi session passed a resolution to dedicate itself to defending civil rights and economic liberties with the stated objectives of ending exploitation, providing social security and implementing land reforms. Other new rights proposed in the resolution included the prohibition of state ownership, universal adult suffrage, the abolition of the death penalty, and freedom of movement. [9] The draft resolution drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru, which later became the basis of many Directive Principles, placed the primary responsibility of implementing social reforms on the state, and at the same time the growing influence of socialism and Gandhian philosophy on the freedom movement. Signs were beginning to appear. [10] With the revival of the socialist principles of the 1930s in the final phase of the independence movement, minority rights – which by that time had become a major political issue – became the focus of attention. Tej Bahadur Sapru was published in the report in 1945. The report also sought to set "standards of conduct for legislatures, government and courts" in addition to emphasizing on protecting the rights of minorities.[11]

During the final phase of the British Raj/English Raj, the 1946 Cabinet Mission to India prepared a draft of the Constituent Assembly to draft the Constitution for India as part of the process of transfer of power.[12] The Constituent Assembly of India, composed of indirectly elected representatives from the British provinces and princely states, began its proceedings in December 1946 and completed the drafting of the Constitution of India in November 1949. [13] According to the plan of the Cabinet Mission, An advisory committee was to be constituted to advise the assembly on the nature and extent

of fundamental rights, protection of minorities and administration of tribal areas. Accordingly, a 64-member advisory committee was constituted in January 1947, of which a 12-member sub-committee on Fundamental Rights was constituted in February 1947 under the chairmanship of J.B. Kriplani.[14] Drafted the rights and submitted its report to the Committee by April 1947 and later that month the Committee presented it to the House, with debates and discussions held until the following year and most of the draft was accepted in December 1948 [15] The drafting of the Fundamental Rights stems from decisions by the US Supreme Court in the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations Federation, the activities of the United Nations Human Rights Commission [16] as well as the interpretation of the Bill of Rights in the US Constitution. [17] The draft Directive Principles, which was also prepared by the Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights, incorporated the socialist precepts of the Indian independence movement and was based on the Irish.

Fundamental Right

Main Article: Fundamental Rights of Citizens of India

The Fundamental Rights, as enshrined in Part III of the Constitution, ensure civil rights for all Indians and prevent the government from encroaching on individual liberties and also put the onus on the state to protect the rights of citizens from encroachment by society.[20] Originally seven Fundamental Rights were provided by the Constitution - Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Culture and Education, Right to Property and Right to Constitutional Remedies.[21] However The right to property was removed from Part III of the Constitution by the 44th Amendment in 1978.[22][note 2]

Fundamental rights are intended to protect democratic principles based on individual liberty and equality of all members of society.[23] They serve as a limitation of the powers of the legislature and executive under Article 13[note 3] and these The Supreme Court of India and the High Courts of the states are empowered to declare any such legislative or executive act unconstitutional and void in case of violation of rights. These are largely enforceable against not only the legislative and executive wings of the federal and state governments, but also against local administrative authorities and other agencies and institutions performing public functions or of a governmental nature. [25] However, some rights – such as Articles 15, 17, 18, 23, 24 - are also available against private persons. [26] In addition, certain fundamental rights - including those provided in Articles 14, 20, 21, 25 - are available on Indian soil to persons of any nationality. apply to, while others - h As available under Articles 15, 16, 19, 30 - applicable only to Indian citizens. [27] [28]

Fundamental rights are not absolute and are subject to reasonable restrictions necessary to protect the public interest.[25] In 1973 in Kesavananda Bharati v. Government of Kerala[note 4] the Supreme Court set aside its earlier 1967 decision. ruled that Fundamental Rights can be amended, subject to judicial review if any such amendment violates the basic structure of the Constitution.[29] The Fundamental Rights were passed by a two-thirds majority in each House of Parliament. May be extended, removed or otherwise modified by constitutional amendment. [30] In case of emergency, any of the Fundamental Rights except Articles 20 and 21 may be temporarily suspended by order of the President. [31] During

the period of emergency, the President can also suspend the right to constitutional remedies by order, resulting in the prohibition of citizens from approaching the Supreme Court for the enforcement of any of the Fundamental Rights except Articles 20 and 21. [32] Parliament also under Article 33 may by law restrict the application of the Fundamental Rights of members of the Indian Armed Forces and Police Forces to ensure proper discharge of their services and maintenance of discipline.[33]

Right To Equality

The right to equality is one of the main guarantees of the constitution. These are embodied in Articles 14–18 which collectively contain the general principles of equality before the law and non-discrimination,[34] and Articles 17–18 which collectively advance the philosophy of social equality.[35] Article 14 guarantees equality before the law, as well as the equal protection of the law to all persons within the borders of India.[note 5] In this, subjection to the authority of law is equal for all, as well as in equal circumstances. [36] In the latter, the state may classify persons for legitimate purposes, provided there is a reasonable basis for this, which means that the classification is not arbitrary, with a degree of easy differentiation among the people to be classified. be based on law, as well as a logical relationship to the purpose to be served by classification.[37]

Article 15 prohibits discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of these. This right is enforceable against the State as well as against private persons in relation to free admission to public entertainment venues or public resorts operated partly or wholly out of State funds.[38] The State has not been precluded from making special provisions for the citizens belonging to socially and educationally backward classes including the tribes. This exception has been provided because the classes of people mentioned in it are considered to be deprived and in need of special protection. Prohibits discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, race, place of birth or any one of these. Exceptions are made for the implementation of affirmative action measures for the benefit of any backward class of citizens to ensure adequate representation in public services, as well as to reserve a position in a religious institution for a person professing that religion. goes. [40]

The practice of untouchability has been given a penalty under Article 17. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of these. This right is enforceable against the State as well as against private persons in relation to free admission to public entertainment venues or public resorts operated partly or wholly out of State funds.[38] The State has not been precluded from making special provisions for the citizens belonging to socially and educationally backward classes including the tribes. This exception has been provided because the classes of people mentioned in it are considered to be deprived and in need of special protection. Prohibits discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, race, place of birth or any one of these. Exceptions are made for the implementation of affirmative action measures for the benefit of any backward class of citizens to ensure adequate representation in public services, as well as to reserve a position in a religious institution for a person professing that religion. goes. [40]

The practice of untouchability has been declared an offense punishable under Article 17, furthering the objective of the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 enacted by Parliament. also bar from conferring any title and no Indian citizen can accept any title from any foreign state. Thus, the Indian noble titles and the more elite titles conferred by the British have been abolished. However, Bharat Ratna awards, such as the Bharat Ratna, have been declared valid by the Supreme Court on the grounds that these awards are mere decorations and cannot be used as titles by the recipient.[41][42]

Right To Freedom

With a view to guarantee the individual rights considered important by the framers of the constitution, the right to liberty has been included in Articles 19-22 and these articles also include certain restrictions which can be imposed on individual liberty by the state in special circumstances. Is. Article 19 guarantees six types of freedoms in the form of civil rights which are available only to Indian citizens. [43] These include (19a) freedom of speech and expression, (19b) peaceful assembly without arms. and freedom of assembly, freedom to move about anywhere in the territory of India, freedom to settle and reside in any part of India and freedom to practice any profession. All these freedoms are subject to certain reasonable restrictions mentioned in Article 19 itself, which can be imposed on them by the state. The grounds for imposing restrictions vary depending on which freedoms are proposed to be restricted, including national security, public order, decency and morality, contempt of court, incitement to crimes, and defamation. The state has also been empowered to nationalize any trade, industry or service in the interest of the general public to the exclusion of citizens.[44]

The freedoms guaranteed by Article 19 are further protected by Articles 20–22. [45] The extent of these articles, particularly with regard to the principle of due process, was heavily debated in the Constituent Assembly. In particular, Benegal Narasimha Rao argued that the implementation of such a provision would obstruct social laws and create procedural difficulties in maintaining order, so it should be kept out of the Constitution altogether.[46] The Constituent Assembly in 1948 The U.S. eventually omitted the words "procedure prescribed" and replaced them with "procedure established by law." [47] As a result, Article 21 is derived from Japan. which protects the State from encroachment on life or personal liberty, except in accordance with procedure established by law, [note 6] was deemed to be limited to executive action until 1978. However, in 1978, in *Mainka Gandhi v Union of India*, the Supreme Court extended the protection of Article 21 to legislative proceedings, ruling that the law prescribing any procedure must be fair, fair and reasonable,[48] and Article 21 [49] In the same case, the Supreme Court also held that "life" under Article 21 means much more than a mere "existence of a living being"; It includes the right to live with human dignity and all those aspects that make life "meaningful, complete and worth living".[50] Subsequent judicial interpretations have included several rights within Article 21 as its Expanded limits to include rights related to livelihood, clean environment, good health, speedy trial in courts and humane treatment in prison. [51] The right to education at the primary level has been made a fundamental right under Article 21A by the 86th constitutional amendment of 2002.[52]

Article 20 provides protection with respect to conviction for offences, including retrospective law and the right against double punishment and freedom from self-incrimination. [53] Article 22 provides special protection to those arrested and detained. Provides the right, in particular, to be informed of the

grounds of arrest, to be consulted by a lawyer of his choice, to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest and not to be detained for more than that period without the order of the magistrate. Right to be kept. [54] The Constitution also authorizes the State to make laws for preventive detention, subject to the safeguards provided in Article 22. [55] The provisions relating to preventive detention are to be discussed with skeptics and apprehensions. Later, the Constituent Assembly, with certain amendments, was reluctantly ratified in 1949. [56] Article 22 provides that when a person is detained under any law of preventive detention, such person shall be given only three persons in the State. can arrest without trial for a month, for a longer period than A. Any detention is required to be authorized by an advisory board. The person detained also has the right to be informed of the grounds of detention and allowed to make a representation against it as soon as an opportunity is given.[57]

Right Against Exploitation

Child labor and beggars became prohibited against exploitation under RITES.

The rights against exploitation are enshrined in Article 23-24, in which certain provisions have been made to prevent exploitation of weaker sections of the society by the state or individuals. has also been made an offense punishable by forced labor or forcing any person to work without remuneration where he is lawfully entitled not to work or to receive remuneration. However, it allows the state to introduce compulsory service, including compulsory enlistment in the military and community service for public purposes. [59] [60] To give effect to the Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act, 1976, this section [61] Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in factories, mines and other hazardous jobs. Parliament has enacted the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, which provides for rules for the abolition and punishment for employment of child labor and for rehabilitation of former child labourers.[62]

Right to Freedom of Religion

India is a Secular Democracy

The right to freedom of religion is enshrined in Articles 25-28, which provides religious freedom to all citizens and ensures a secular state in India. According to the constitution, there is no official state religion and all religions should be treated fairly and neutrally by the state. [63] Article 25 All people have freedom of conscience and the right to preach, practice and propagate the religion of their choice. guarantees freedom. However, these rights are subject to public order, morality and health, and the state's power to take measures for social welfare and reform.[64] However, the right to publicity does not include the right to convert another person, as it may affect that person. The right of the individual to conscience is violated. [65] Article 26 All religious denominations and sects shall be allowed to self-manage their religious affairs subject to public order, morality and health, to establish institutions for charitable or religious purposes at their level, and to maintain law and order. guarantees the right to own, receive and manage property in accordance with the These provisions do not reduce the power of the state to acquire property belonging to religious denominations. [66] The state is given the power to regulate any economic, political or other secular activity connected with religious pursuit. [63] Article 27

guarantees that no person shall be compelled to pay tax for the promotion of any particular religion or religious institution. [67] Article 28 prohibits religious instruction in educational institutions wholly funded by the State and Educational institutions receiving financial aid from the state cannot compel any of its members to receive religious education or participate in religious worship without their (or their guardian's) consent.[63]

Cultural and Educational Rights.

The cultural and educational rights enshrined in Articles 29 and 30 are measures to protect the rights of cultural, linguistic and religious minorities by enabling them to protect their heritage and protect it from discrimination. , entitles any class of citizens having a script and culture to preserve and develop them, thus preventing the state from imposing any foreign culture on them. [68] [69] It is run by the state. or funded educational institutions, from discriminating against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them, while granting admission. However, this is subject to the reservation of an appropriate number of seats by the state for socially and educationally backward classes as well as reservation of up to 50 per cent for citizens belonging to that community in an educational institution run by a minority community. [70]

Article 30 confers on all religious and linguistic minorities the right to establish and run educational institutions of their choice to maintain and develop their own culture and shall, while granting financial assistance to the State, any institution on this basis. that it is run by a religious or cultural minority, prevents discrimination. [69] Although the term "minority" is not defined in the Constitution, it is interpreted by the Supreme Court to mean any community. whose number of members is less than 50 percent of the population of the state in which the rights under Article 30 are sought. To claim this right, it is necessary that the educational institution has been established and administered by a religious or linguistic minority. Further, the right under Article 30 can be availed even if the educational institution established does not confine itself to teaching only the religion or language of the minority community concerned, or the majority of the students of that institution belong to the minority community concerned. [71] This right is subject to the power of the State to enforce appropriate regulation with regard to educational standards, conditions of service of employees, fee structure and utilization of the assistance provided.[72]

Right to Constitutional Remedies.

The Right to Constitutional Remedies empowers citizens to approach the Supreme Court of India for enforcement or protection against violation of their Fundamental Rights. [73] Article 32, as a Fundamental Right itself, guarantees enforcement of other Fundamental Rights. Provides that the Supreme Court is designated by the Constitution as the protector of these rights. While the High Courts have been empowered to issue these privilege orders even if there is no violation of Fundamental Rights under Article 226 - which is not a prerogative, [75] even against private entities. It is also within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to enforce the Fundamental Right and issue an order of appropriate

compensation to the affected person in case of violation. The Supreme Court can exercise its jurisdiction on its own motion or on the basis of public interest litigation.[73] This right can never be suspended except under the provisions of Article 359 when emergency is in force.[74]

Fundamental Duties for Indian Citizens.

Any Disrespect to the Indian National Flag is illegal.

The Fundamental Duties of the citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment, on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee constituted by the government in 1976. [19][99] Originally ten in number, the number of Fundamental Duties was increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment in 2002 in which every parent or guardian was entrusted with the duty of ensuring that their child or ward between the age of six to fourteen years is provided with an opportunity of education.[52] Other Fundamental Duties oblige citizens to Honor India's national symbols including its constitution, cherish its heritage, preserve its mixed culture and help protect it. They also entrust the duties of promoting common brotherhood to all Indians, protecting the environment and public property, developing scientific temper, shunning violence and striving towards excellence in all walks of life.[100] Citizens are morally bound by the constitution to perform these duties. However, like the Directive Principles, these are also not justifiable, violation or non-compliance cannot result in legal action.[99][101] Such duties are mentioned in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights such as In international papers, Article 51A brings the Indian Constitution in line with these treaties.[99]

Our Demands

1. Human rights should be included in the curriculum as a separate subject from the level of secondary education itself.
2. Massive awareness campaign should be conducted to make all the people aware of their legal rights.
3. An effective scheme should not only be made for giving pension to widow and abandoned women like National Old Age Pension, but it should also be implemented properly.
4. By giving place to the poor in reputed and private hospitals, sure arrangements should be made for their medical treatment.
5. To provide education to poor children in reputed private schools, they should be given a place.
6. Strictest action should be ensured in cases like harassment of women, dowry etc.

Unemployment and Poverty,

At the root of many crimes lies somewhere or the other.

According to your ability, remove the poverty of the people.

Take away your poverty.

Give employment to yourself... give employment to people.

This is a timely and right step.

Accept it: This is our right.

Welcome to the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad)

You will be happy to know that the team of World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) will continuously do important work related to society, in which the main

1. To take initiative against social evils and raise voice against them and to get rid of the evils of the victims.
2. To get rid of the tyranny of child and bonded labour.
3. To work for the protection of children, women and the elderly.
4. To honor the personalities who have contributed to the society by honoring them from time to time.
5. Organizing various programs with people from every section of the society.
6. To build a bridge of cooperation between the public and the police and to provide justice to the victims.
7. To put every possible stop on feticide and raise voice against them.
8. To provide justice to the weaker sections of the society in the society.
9. Equitable education, free health check-up camps and providing medicines for all poor children, women, elderly and disabled persons of the society.
10. The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) appeals to every person of the society that let us all be a part of social service together and cooperate in making the society crime free.
11. The team of World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) organization is ready to serve the general public selflessly at all times and will work with the cooperation of the general public.
12. Every effort will be made by the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) to ensure that every section can live a life of happiness, peace and dignity, free from the fear and hunger prevailing in the society.

World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad)An Introduction :-

The World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) is a social trust, whose registration has been registered under the Indian Trust Act 1882. It is a non-governmental, non-political national organization. Our task is to make the people of the society aware and to make the governance-administration aware by exposing the rights of the general public and the corruption spreading in the society. Because today the incidents of human rights are increasing continuously not only in our India but all over the world, in which incidents like human harassment, women harassment, sexual exploitation and child labor are prominent. The condition of the prisoners lodged in the jail is pathetic and worrying. Problems like corruption, communalism, casteism, linguisticism in the country are taking a formidable form day by day. Even after 71 years of independence, even today most of the Indians are deprived of basic facilities like better education, food, health, housing, pure drinking water, justice, equality and development. There is no discrimination of any kind in our constitution, caste, religion, race origin, sex, rich, poverty, educated and uneducated. In the constitution, every person of the country has the right to personal and natural liberty as well as the feeling of living a dignified life. To bring this into practice, the constitution has made arrangements for the legislature, judiciary and executive. On this basis, the constitution of our country is considered to be the best constitution in the world. But the irony is that the common man is not getting its benefit. The biggest question is, has every citizen of India got social, economic and political justice? There is no cleanliness in the village, ration shops do not get goods properly, government offices do not work without facility fee, medicines are not available in hospitals, doctors nurses do not pay attention to patients, roads are broken, village level From officials to politicians to MPs, MLAs, ministers do not pay attention, electricity is not available properly in villages and backward areas. Our organization is striving to solve all these problems, and the organization was formed to fulfill these objectives. Our job is to make people aware. We do not operate any government schemes. The organization conducts its activities with the cooperation of its members and all of you. If you are sending your work through a person to our office, make sure that that person is your trusted person. For any kind of information, contact the office bearers of the organization who will help you selflessly. So that we can take your voice from governance to international level through our organization, human service is the ultimate aim of the organization.

Human Rights and NGOs.

Non-Governmental Organizations are individual organizations that are formed without profit for religious, social, scientific, cultural, public welfare, technical or economic purposes. Such organizations neither have any inter-governmental agreements nor do they directly participate with the government. A resolution 288 x February 1950 was adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, which defined that non-governmental organization means any international organization that is not established by intergovernmental agreement. In a broader sense, the term can be used to refer to a not-for-profit organization that is independent of the government. Examples of such organizations are the International Chamber of Commerce, the Inter-Parliamentary Federation of Trade Unions, and the

International Democratic Federation of Women. NGOs can be either national or international. The membership of the individual organizations established at the national level is at the national level and they define their objectives in their constitution. The membership of international non-governmental organizations is at the international level and their activities are carried out at the international level. They are considered similar to public interest group which means that their functioning does not mean that they will work for the interest of their members but they will work for the public interest.

Human Rights and NGOs.

NGOs are established in almost all the states. In 1994, it was estimated that the number of non-governmental organizations in the United Kingdom was 275,000 and in poorer countries there were an estimated 20,000. Since then their number has been increasing rapidly. It was estimated that in 1999 their number in the world was two million. In India alone, it is estimated that their number is one million, which is almost half the number of non-governmental organizations in the whole world. Many NGOs have been established for the promotion and protection of human rights. Their activities and membership are mainly within the scope of a single state, but some human rights related organizations have been organized at the international level and their membership is also at the international level. There are examples of such groups. Amnesty International London Anti-Slavery Society London International Commission of Jurists Geneva, International League for Human Rights America, International Pain and French League for the Defense of the Right of Man and of the Citizen Paris, not only United Nations Association of International NGOs Rather they have direct access to the UN Human Rights Commission, its Minorities Protection and Anti-Discrimination Sub-Commission, the International Labor Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Human Rights in India

India is the only nation that has always been a worshiper of peace and peace and has been an active member of the United Nations. On this basis, all those ideas, ideals, values, standards and terminology have been mentioned in the Constitution of India, whose organization is human rights UN. is in the charter. Part 3 of our constitution declares Article 12 to 35 Fundamental Rights and Part 4 Articles. 36-51 describes the Directive Principles of State Policy. But till 46 years after independence in India, the attention of public representatives and their advisory administrative officers did not turn towards common issues like making human protection laws. In the year 1993, the Human Rights Protection Act was passed with the effort of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The National Human Rights Commission was constituted in 1993 by an ordinance of the President in September 1993 for the purpose of protecting and spreading awareness about human rights by our republic government. A year after this, in the year 1994, an Act was passed and a provision was made for the establishment of Human Rights Commission in the states. This commission investigates cases of human rights abuses and violations either by itself or on complaints made by someone. The State Human Rights Commission is functioning in Uttar Pradesh. Their formation has not been completed in some states of the country. The headquarters of the National Human Rights Commission is in New Delhi. As the chairman of this commission, Mr. Retired judge of the Supreme Court has been appointed and there are other members. Human rights are

violated by human beings whether the person is arrogant or government public servant. It has nothing to do with the department or chair. No matter how high or powerful the harasser may be, his status in the family is the same as that of an ordinary accused and he has to personally go through the process of court. At that point he realizes human oppression.

Rules and bye-laws for members

1. All the workers and office bearers of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) will work as volunteers in the organization, for this no amount is payable.
2. Membership is non-transferable. The membership fee will not be refunded under any circumstances.
3. After the validity of the identity card expires, it is mandatory to submit it to the main office. Renewal of Identity Card on expiry of validity is mandatory for continuation of membership.
4. It is mandatory for all the members to meet their respective office bearers once in a month at their respective headquarters.
5. For working against the policy of the organization, the concerned worker officer can be suspended from the membership of the organization itself.
6. For any kind of doubt, question or information, you can also contact the office of the World Human Rights Council.
7. In order to effectively implement the stated objectives of the World Human Rights Council, it is necessary that it should be done compulsorily from the national as well as the state, divisional, district level to the village level, so that any human being in the society can claim his rights. Don't miss out on getting information.

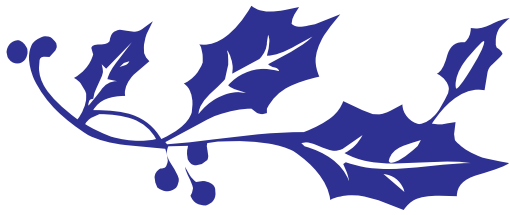
Rules For Membership

1. I voluntarily accept all the rules of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) that protect the civil, religious, social, cultural and constitutional rights of individuals.
2. I will oppose all powers that harass any person illegally.
3. After taking membership of the World Human Rights Council, I will do selfless work for the fulfillment of all the objectives and protection of human rights.
4. I will do my best to be transparent in my work and accountable to the World Human Rights Council.
5. I will pay attention to the undesirable, anti-social and criminal matters of the society.
6. I will participate in the functions and meetings of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad) and will accept the tasks given as per the constitution to fulfill the given task and objectives.

7. I will not take any action contrary to the objectives of the World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad). If I am found to be violating the objectives, my membership should be terminated forthwith without giving any notice.

8. By getting the membership of the World Human Rights Council, I also want to be included in the list of those fortunate people who have the distinction of being a member of your esteemed World Human Rights Council (Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad).

9. The Vishwa Manavadhikar Parishad (World Human Rights Council) is a social organization, in which all office bearers and members will be appointed as an honor. Therefore, no salary allowance will be payable from the side of the organization. You will work selflessly as a social worker.





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