

SCNM GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE NARAYANPET

Department of Political Science

Student Study project on
"SACHAAR COMMITTEE"

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

GROUP : B.A

ACADEMIC YEAR : 2022 - 2023

NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT : Political Science

| S.No | Study Project Title | Name of the Guide | Name of the Student | Submission Date | Remarks |
|------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------|---------|
| 1. | SACHAR COMMITTEE ⁰ | B.Keshavulu Krishnarekah | B. Anitha Laxmi G. Lavanya B. Suresh Bramarambha | 04.05.23 | |

PRINCIPAL
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write a note on sachar committee report.

Ans ⇒ sachar committee ⇒ In March 2005, the Prime Minister Manmohan Singh had constituted a seven member high level

committee headed by former chief justice of Delhi High Court Rajinder Sachar to study the social economic and educational condition of Muslims in

India. The committee submitted its report in 2006 and the report was available in public domain on November 30, 2006. The 403 page report had suggestions and solutions for the inclusive development of the Muslims in India.

⇒ composition ⇒ The committee was composed of seven members. The committee was headed by Rajinder Sachar former chief justice of the Delhi High Court. The other members of the committee were Sayyid Hamid MA Basith, Akhtar Majeed, Abu Saleh Shariff, T.K.ommen and Rakesh Basant. The Prime Minister also appointed Syed Zafar Mahmood to serve as officer special duty to committee.

⇒ Report ⇒ The seven members High level committee. chaired by Justice Rajinder Sachar submitted its final report to the Prime Minister on November 17, 2006. The government tabled the Justice Rajinder Sachar committee report in Parliament on November 30th, 2006.

The Sachar committee has compiled data from a number of sources. The report frames these issues as related to identity security and equity. Barring some generic observations about the causes for the development deficit among Muslims there is no explicit or detailed discussion of the causes of such conditions.

⇒ Main Recommendations ⇒

The committee made a number of recommendations to address the status of the muslim community in India including

=01 ⇒ set up an equal opportunity commission to look into grievances of deprived groups like minorities.

=02 ⇒ create a nomination procedure to increase participation of minorities in public bodies

=03 ⇒ Establish a delimitation procedure that does not reserve constituencies with high minority population for scs.

=04 ⇒ Recognise degrees from madaras for eligibility in defence civil and banking examinations.

05 ⇒

increase employment share of Muslims particularly where there is great deal of public dealing work at mechanism to link madaras with higher secondary school board.

* The committee suggested that policies should "sharply focus on inclusive development and main streaming of the community while respecting diversity:



⇒ Criticism ⇒ In November 2013 Gujarat government contended before the supreme court that the Rajinder Sachar committee was unconstitutional and that it only sought to help Muslims if has strongly criticized that manner in which the PMO set up the Sarkar committee. In 2005 to survey the socio-economic conditions of Muslims.

while ignoring other religions minorities this affidavit was filed in response to the centres stand that the scheme was valid, and that the Modi government was to blame for the deteriorating conditions of Muslims in Gujarat



SRI CHITTEM NARSIREDDY MEMORIAL

GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE

DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PROJECT REPORT 2022-2023

ON

HUMAN RIGHTS

THE RESEARCH ASPIRENTS

- 1) Archana
- 2) Anuradha
- 3) Rajeswari
- 4) Anushe
- 5) Soumya

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

GROUP: BA II Year

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2022-2023

NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT: Political Science

| S.No | Study Project Title | Name of the Guide | Name of the Student | Submission Date | Remarks |
|------|---------------------|--|--|-----------------|---------|
| 1. | Human Rights | 1) K. K. Krishnadas 2) K. Krishnaraj 3) B. Kechavulu | 1) Archana 2) Anuvada 3) Rajeswari 4) Anusha 5) Soumya | 01/04/2023 | |


PRINCIPAL

1. what are human rights ? Elaborate the basic Features of human Rights?

Human Right are those rights which human beings should enjoy. " human rights could be generally defined as those right which are inherent in our nature and without which we cannot as human beings". These rights are universal because they are based on every human beings dignity.

Basic features of human Rights :

Let us talk about the basic features of human rights which reveal their nature:

1. all human beings are equally entitled to human rights without discrimination.

2. Human Rights are rights inherent to all human beings, what ever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national

or ethnic origin, colour, religion, languages or any other status.

3. These are often expressed and guaranteed by law in the forms of treaties, customary international law, general principle and other sources of international law.

4. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.

5. human rights law lays down obligations of governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedom of individuals or groups.

6. human rights are inalienable. they should not be taken away except in specific situations and according to due process. For example, the right to liberty may be restricted if a person is found guilty of a crime by a court of law.

7. human rights are universal. The principle of universality of human rights is the

corner stone of international human rights law. this principle, as first emphasized in universal declaration on human rights in 1948; has been reiterated in numerous international human rights, rights conventions, declarations and resolutions.

8. All human rights are indivisible interrelated and interdependent whether they are civil and political rights economic, social and cultural rights or collective rights. the important of one right facilitates advancement of others. like wise, the deprivation of one right adversely affects the others.

Q. what are human rights ? explain the types of human Rights.

human rights are those rights which human beings should enjoy. human rights could be generally defined "as those right which are inherent in our nature and without which we can't live as human being." These rights are universal because they are based on every human being's dignity.

Types of human rights

let us know the 6 types of Rights contained in the universal declaration of human rights with example:

1. Due to process rights that protect people against arbitrary and excessively harsh punishments and require fair and public trials for those accused of crimes

2. security Rights that protect people against murder, torture and genocide

3. liberty Rights that protect people's Fundamental freedom in areas such as belief, expression, association and movement,

4. political Rights that protect people's liberty to participate in politics by assembling, protesting, voting and serving in public office.

Added to these, a seventh category, minority and group rights has been created by subsequent treaties. These Rights protect women, racial and ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, children, migrant workers etc.