



## Humanoid Privileges then Safety Subjects about Tamils in Lanka

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### Abstract:

Human rights are those aspects of life that enable us to completely express and utilize our inherent knowledge, conscience, and spiritual demands. Without rights, we cannot develop our personalities. They are essential to who we are. We cannot exist as human beings without them. Thus, it is the harmony between the state's power and individual rights. While the state's power is necessary to preserve stability and order in the state, individual rights are necessary to allow people to grow as individuals and live fulfilling lives.

Human rights have been infringed throughout history, yet attempts have also been undertaken to safeguard and remedy these injustices. Human rights are rights that are thought to belong to everyone. Human rights are freedoms and rights that every person is born with. The 10th of December 1948 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was approved and proclaimed by the UN General Assembly. It was designed to be followed and obeyed by all living humans. Enforcing everyone's equal rights is the primary goal of these rights. Human rights violations have persisted in the post-World War II era notwithstanding the Holocaust.

Britain ruled over Sri Lanka from 1902 until her independence in 1948. Due to the British commercial activity that was prevalent at the time, Sri Lanka had to deal with a constant stream of immigrants starting in the middle of the nineteenth century and more regularly in the nineteenth. These immigrants were mostly from south India. While More English-speaking schools were established in the north during the British era. such that there were more Tamil people with an English education than Sinhalese with an English education. The majority of well-paying jobs, including those of doctors, engineers, solicitors, accountants, bank managers, university instructors, etc., were gone when the British withdrew in 1948. This is merely a standard Sri Lankan government paper. Every document issued by the Sri Lankan government, including marriage and British certificates, passport applications, and customs.

Originating in India There is still a lot of social discrimination against Tamils in Sri Lanka. Since the eighteenth century, when members of lower castes first arrived, not much has changed in the workplace for many of the minority Tamils in the nation. Southern Indians were sent to Sri Lanka as slaves to work as city cleaners and on plantations. The old-fashioned division of labor is still in use today. At the base of the the There are three untouchable castes in the Tamil population in India.

Many of the Rodiya are now forced to work for menial wages as hospital attendants and sanitation workers as a result of the Sri Lankan government's development and social welfare initiatives, which also aim to integrate them into mainstream society. Seldom, if at all, do Rodiya youngsters in Sri Lanka pursue education beyond the basic level. Rather, their Parents frequently pull their children out of school too soon and demand that they reach their earning potential even as young youngsters. Caste lower Low levels of literacy are also present among Tamil plantation laborers of Indian descent in Sri Lanka. An activist from Sri Lanka claims that just 65% of plantation workers are literate, compared to the high national average of 90%. Children of plantation laborers have higher dropout rates, which is caused by.

In order to provide light on the human rights and security issues facing Tamils in Sri Lanka, this study will concentrate on these topics. For twenty years, Sri Lanka has been embroiled in a civil war. Similar to ethnic strife in numerous other post-colonial nations, the various communities in Sri Lanka primarily pledge allegiance to the group as opposed to the entire nation. Instead of

considering the Tamil minority as candidates for conciliation and power sharing, the Sinhalese majority has gradually taken over the government and seen them as a danger to national security. In order to fight for an independent homeland in the northeastern regions of the country, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) took up arms against the Sinhalese-controlled government in 1983.

### **Human rights and the role of United Nation**

One of the primary responsibilities of the United Nations (UN), as outlined in its Charter, is the advancement and defense of fundamental freedoms and human rights. The United Nations has created numerous international human rights standards since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on December 10, 1948. norms and standards, as well as systems to uphold and defend those rights. This process has required the involvement of other players, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Despite clear advancements, grave human rights abuses still happen all over the world. The UN has begun a comprehensive reform effort in light of this and in recognition of the shortcomings of the international human rights system. Its primary goal is to make sense of and enhance the current international systems to guarantee that everyone's human rights are realized. There have already been several notable reforms, most notably the creation of the Human Rights Council in 2006 to replace the previous Commission on Human Rights.

When the United Nations was established, the world's peace-loving nations recognized the importance of establishing a fair system and fostering stability and well-being for all peoples by guaranteeing them basic human rights as a condition for world peace and goodwill among nations. For this reason, Since its founding in 1945, the UN has worked to ensure that human rights are respected and upheld everywhere. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948. It has defended nearly every fundamental human right. throughout the last sixty-one years. About 100 human rights instruments have been adopted by it. Furthermore, the topic of human rights has always been on the forefront.

### **Human rights violations:**

Human rights make society prosperous by ensuring that its members are content and productive. Through issues of mobility, work, and education, social and economic rights protect the weaker and less fortunate segments of society. Equal access to public jobs and use of public facilities allows the oppressed to move up the social ladder.

Equality and economic opportunity allow people to work hard and increase their productivity, which raises society's level of prosperity overall. freedom of conscience as well as freedom to practice, profess, and spread one's faith. Minorities' right to create and run their own educational institutions Religious minorities can coexist peacefully with the majority thanks to these and other liberties. Human rights therefore support communality. Good relations are established in society through economic equality. Human rights have addressed the fundamental complaints of religious minorities, the economically disadvantaged, and others, allowing them to live tension-free and dissonant lives.

Since there is peace, the government has less opportunity to impede people's activities, allowing them to exercise their fundamental liberties. Human rights thus make it possible for society to live in peace and harmony. Gender and caste stereotypes are deeply ingrained in Indian society, which is changing extremely slowly.

The wealthy and higher castes retaliate against lower castes, untouchables, and others from economically disadvantaged backgrounds when they attempt to exercise their rights. Many sins, such as dowries, sati, and female infanticide, are also excused by social mores. Since most Indians are below the poverty threshold, poverty is a terrible course. Many of the human rights standards seem like they have no value and are unworkable when people are fighting for their lives. When there is a shortage of jobs, they see requirements for minimum salaries, child labor obligations, and the outlawing of bonded labor as barriers to employment. If a poor man's child is able to make any money, it will supplement his income and keep things going. The virtues of universal education and the avoidance of child labor are incomprehensible to him. When the intended recipients themselves fail to recognize the necessity and significance of the fundamental rights they fall prey to exploitation and special interests, and poverty contributes to human rights violations by forcing victims to cooperate with the exploiters.

Lack of awareness hinders people from enjoying their rights, and illiteracy hinders a clear understanding of the egalitarian ideals underlying human rights. Because illiterate people are difficult to understand, many media campaigns to raise awareness fall short of expectations. Due to the victims' ignorance of It becomes simple to abuse their rights. Victims cannot receive prompt redress. They stop caring about human rights and the profession.

### **Literature Review**

Even though the top LTTE leaders Velupillai Prabhakaran and Veerakathy Manivannam were slain by the Sri Lankan military, the LTTE's global network continues to operate to protect Tamil interests in Sri Lanka. While there is currently no single person in command, a network of important people residing continues to establish political organizations and support coordination centers in Western and European nations in order to revitalize and finance the network. The ideology of Tamil separatism in post-conflict Sri Lanka must be examined within this backdrop.

There is a wealth of literature about the LTTE that covers its history, recruiting, tactics, equipment, training, and different roles. However, the organization's specifics are not the main subject of this study. Understanding the connection between the LTTE organization and human rights is crucial. This thesis was directly related to Sri Lanka's Tamil violations.

### Objectives of the study:

The following are the study's goals.

1. To investigate the factors that led to the formation and expansion of the LTTE organization between 1977 and 2009.
2. To examine Tamils' security and rights in Sri Lanka.
3. To investigate how the UN and other international organizations have contributed to the resolution of Sri Lanka's Tamil concerns.

### Hypothesis:

The protection of Tamils' rights and liberty in Sri Lanka has become a top priority for numerous international organizations. LTTE conflicts have been settled, but Tamil issues remain unsolved.

### Methodology:

Using the primary and secondary materials that are available, this research project will be conducted using an analytical and descriptive framework. The study will look at the government of Sri Lanka's advantages and disadvantages in addressing Tamil issues. Descriptive, analytical, and historical methodologies are used in the study. Past Accounts will be used specifically to comprehend the origins and character of the LTTE in Sri Lanka. This suggested research project will benefit from the secondary sources, which include helpful books, journals, articles, magazines, the internet, and newspapers. The study project will use primary sources, such as statements by leaders and reports from different international organizations and non-governmental groups. Over the course of this study, pertinent content from a variety of websites will be used extensively.

### Conclusion

Many of Sri Lanka's international human rights commitments are not being met. For egregious human rights abuses, including suspected war crimes, impunity is still the standard. Serious and pervasive abuses of human rights still occur. 2009 saw the conclusion of Sri Lanka's military conflict, although its legacy of illegal confinement procedures; arbitrary detention and arrest, torture, and other cruel treatment, as well as inmate killings, continue to be features of Sri Lankan law enforcement. In the last six months, there have been an alarming number of stories of enforced disappearances; victims of political activities critical of the regime continue to be identified. Stacks on people calling for human rights accountability before this Council have been part of intimidation and slander operations against journalists and human rights campaigners in government-owned periodicals.

There hasn't been a terrorist assault in Sri Lanka since the LTTE was defeated. However, certain illegal arm bearers in the North and East as well as Tamil paramilitary groups are posing a threat to the populace. Although the Prevention of Terrorism Act and emergency regulations are still in effect in many sections of the country, cases of disappearances have been documented. It is not a very conducive environment, especially for journalists. The disappearance instances are said to be the work of the government. There have been claims that the current administration does not accept any dissent, whether it comes from the Sinhala or Tamil communities.

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