

Human Rights and Migrants

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Abstract:

The paper proposes to discuss the links between Human Rights and Migrants. The world today, has accepted the notion that all human beings are entitled to and are empowered for a dignified existence. UN took a pledge to take measures for the achievement of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedom for all. This paper attempts to put together issues related to migration in a world perspective and covers large range of issues crucial for migrant's problems. This paper discusses that migration policy and human rights interconnection process.

(Keywords: Human Rights, Migrants, Developing Nation, Social Justice, Political Structure, Equality, Problem, Life style, Covid-19)

Introduction:

During the next decade, migration is likely to be a cutting-edge issue in international, national politics, economics and social order in many countries and States. Indeed, during the covid-19 situation news items on the impacts of migration have already moved from the back pages to the front pages of news media worldwide. Trafficking, remittances, the impact of migrants on employment and the spread of covid-19 and crime, and polemic debates on multiculturalism, are now widely covered in policy debates, political speeches and negotiations, conferences and seminar.

Human Rights :

Man is born free. But he is chained every where, sometimes he finds it difficult to perform his duties; sometimes it is difficult for him to get his rights. Some times demanding for the rights also becomes his duty. So, it seems human rights and duties are complimentary and supplementary to each other. Human Rights and duties were born when man was born and shall survive along as man survives. The theorists, politicians and the statesman, may quarrel about the forms of government or the principles of statecraft, they can't repudiate the facts of torture, hunger, genocide, arbitrary detentions in concentration camps and the like.

Human right has three features. “First, there is the right to be free from government violation of the integrity of the person, such violation include torture, cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary arrest or imprisonment. Second, there is the right to the fulfillment of such vital needs as food, shelter, healthcare and education and third, there is the right to enjoy civil and political liberties”.¹

Migration:

Migration or the movement of population from one place to another is a product of social, cultural, economic, political and physical circumstances. The most striking feature of migration is that it can increase or decrease the population size and change its structure drastically at a given point of time. It also has a drastic impact on fertility and mortality of a place. For example, when the male population migrates, the females are left alone which will bring down the fertility rates.

Migration is usually defined as a geographical movement involving a change from the usual place of residence. Migration involves two sets of places, the place of origin and the place of destination along with two sets of population. Every move is an out-migration with respect to the place of origin and an in-migration with respect to the place of destination.

Human rights norms to all migrants is an attempt to make a deliberate association of migration and migrants with criminality. Migrants are commonly and deliberately associated in news media coverage, by politicians and in popular discourse with crime, trafficking, drugs, disease, and other social ills. Migrants themselves are criminalized, most dramatically through widespread characterization of irregular migrants as “illegals”, implicitly placing them outside the scope and protection of the rule of law. More generally, migration is commonly characterized as problematic and threatening, particularly to national identity and security.

Conclusion:

Migration affects and gets affected too by a wide number of issues and developments taking place in the larger socio-political context and can not be governed or managed by unilateral laws. Human rights and migrants are interconnection subject. Both are relating individual. Fundamental human rights are extended to all migrant workers, both documented and undocumented, with additional rights being recognized for documented migrant workers and their families, notably equality of treatment with nationals of states of employment in a number of legal, political, economic, social and cultural areas.

¹ Harishkumar quoted in, Media, Human Rights and Right to Communication Communication Today Jaipur Vol-10 No.2 2007

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