

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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BIO-TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

— *Ms. Urvashi Sharma*
Dr. Bhavesh H. Bharad

3.1 Introduction:

Human beings are considered the superior race and the most intellectual species present on this Earth of ours. The brains of some extra-ordinary humans have led to this current developed world we live in rather than the primitive state of existence we had. Whether we have to blame them or appreciate them is a Question most important to the overall mankind. The developed world has created barriers of various kinds to support and benefit from the same. At the primitive stage humans were not categorized in various classes, everyone at the equal footing of human existence. Today we see a drastic change and divisions to the levels we have forgot the count. Who is to blame? The power this development has imparted is not available for everyone in this human race but only the few privileged ones who have been on the brighter side of development.

The cost of development is two faced, we see the benefits as that is highlighted and we oversee the negative impacts as it is to be found and not in front as the others. This leads to the situation where a part of humanity appreciates the development and the other one suffers the development.

3.2 First, Second and Third Generation Rights:

More than 40 years have passed from the introduction of these generations of rights which is credited to then UNESCO legal adviser and a noted human rights Scholar, Karel Vasak. Prior to the details of the rights, it is important to understand the genesis and the origin. The origin is somewhat abrupt as initially it was linked only to the American history of human rights post 1945 i.e., the development of Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the following two Covenants in 1966. But then it was also linked to the French Revolution and the understanding it gave of the basic human rights. Even after this it can be seen that only American and French History play an important role in development of the basic human rights as per Vasak whereas these rights affect humans irrespective of their country of origin. Right divide in Classification: I. Civil-political rights, II. Socio-economic rights & III. Collective-developmental rights.

I. Civil-Political Rights:

These rights are called the "*First Generation*" of human rights. These are considered as individual based or individualistic rights affecting the person or essentially protecting the humans from the powers of the State. These are often termed as "blue rights" as well. These are the rights which affect the political life of humans living in a civil state structure. They are also termed or categorized as negative in nature as it rather protects the individuals then grant them some rights. The state gains much more power than necessary for co-existence of individuals of the State, thus to stop the excess encroachment in the basic living of human life these first-generation rights come in for the protection. "These rights further can be divided into the "*Civil-Security*" and "*Civil-Political*" rights.

Civil-Security Rights: Protection against the torture, slavery, inhuman treatment, arbitrary arrest, equality before law.