Human Rights in Organisations/ Workplace

Introduction

- Human Rights are protected by the Law
- Many of the principles of the Human Rights Acts are designed to protect you as a worker within the workplace (For eg: the right to privacy)
- They protect people from discrimination
- Employers have to be aware of human rights legislation as it applies to all practices of employment

Rights relevant to workers

- No one may be subjected to slavery, servitude and forced labour
- Everyone has the right, peacefully and unarmed, to assemble, to demonstrate, to picket and to present petitions
- Every citizen has the right to choose their trade, occupation or profession freely

Labour Policy in India

• It has been evolving in response to specific needs of the situation to suit requirements of planned 'Economic Development and Social Justice' – the two-fold objectives. Labour policies are devised to maintain economic development, social justice, industrial harmony and welfare of labour in the country.

Important Acts of Indian Labour Laws

- The Apprentices Act, 1961
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- The Factories Act, 1948
- The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- The Employees PF & MP Act, 1952
- The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

More broadly

- Discrimination to treat someone unfairly, deny a benefit, exclude, impose obligations, disadvantage, etc, because of a characteristic or perceived characteristic under a code. Intent is not necessary to prove discrimination.
- Harassment Offensive behaviour, comments or insults based on one or more of the grounds of discrimination in a Code. Harassment also occurs when people say something that they know will make you feel uncomfortable.

Some Examples

- One cannot be discriminated on the basis of caste, class, religion, region, language or any other such grounds.
- If there is a an expressed need, the employer is bound to meet, creche.
- Discrimination based on sex. Not hiring a woman because she is pregnant or is in the reproductive age.
- Considering an aggressive male employee to be strong, but an aggressive female employee to be bad.

Sexual Harassment at Workplace: its Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal, 2013



Definition of Sexual Harassment

- Unwelcome sexually determined behaviour (whether directly or by implication)as:
- Physical contact and advances
- A demand or request for sexual favours
- Sexually coloured remarks
- Showing pornography
- Any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature



Sexual Harassment is...

- About power, about intimidation, preserving the status quo, superiority and control.
- Exploitation of power, feeling that you can do anything you want to and get away
- Not about age or attractiveness.
- It can happen to anyone also men
- 95% of those harassed are women



Some Facts and Figures (India)

- Crime rates 68 rapes (3 per hour) and 23 (1 per hour) dowry deaths per day.
- 2.5 lakh cases of crimes recorded every year only 24% conviction for rape, 32% for dowry murder and 21.3% for all other crimes.
- 7 out of 10 women have faced sexual harassment. 90% do not register a police complaint because they think it is of no use reveal TOI survey (Dec 2012).
- The flip side is also that 60% women consider it is okay for their husbands to beat them (NFHS3)



