Critical Analysis on the Importance of Literature in Advancing Human Rights

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ABSTRACT

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Essential opportunities are one of the rules that guarantee the regular individual's assumptions. Tragically, it is very unsurprising that tyrants will abuse these freedoms. At the point when this occurs, composing ought to confront the plate and help. Attract light to such encroachment and help people have compassion towards those whose opportunities are mistreated. This paper investigates the connection between composition and normal opportunities. It guarantees that writing might assume a significant role in fortifying normal freedoms in two ways. In the first place, composing, as an impression of the genuine world besides, by using its uncommon ability to arrive at individuals' souls and psyches, writing might make individuals more kind to the people who endure and live in torment because of infringements on their essential opportunities. This study expected to rethink about human rights by deciphering a potential open door and value from existentialist hypothesis grounds in a manner that is delicate to man's existential substance, implying that open door and reasonableness might be decoded in legitimacy and worry for other people. Second, the ongoing review is planned to examine the job of sending in advancing fundamental privileges, by its educational breaking point, and in affecting these freedoms, by permitting the experiences of chance, reality, and affirmation into the existences of the people who come into contact with it.

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1. Introduction

Basic rights are some of the times considered as inescapable basic freedoms to which an individual is innately entitled in light of the fact that she or he is a human. (Sepúlveda Carmona, M., & Donald, K., 2015). In any case, these fundamental privileges have been removed away or are being taken from a huge extent of the worldwide populace. Regardless of the way that practically all nations have authorized and denoted the UNDHR (Broad Announcements of Fundamental Freedoms) and other normal freedoms instruments that mean to end the encroachment of essential freedoms, activities and
practices that misuse normal freedoms, for instance, opportunity of articulation, bias, mistreatment, cheating, poverty, persecution of ladies, effective maltreatment of youngsters’ work, ethnic purging, obliged people moves, torture, and obliteration are as yet seething the whole way across the world. 

Writing advances, the upsides of common liberties both directly and in a roundabout way. Composing straightforwardly and verifiably advances the advantages of normal freedoms. It expects to change the impact of adding experience into a motivation for social interest. “Sartre (1988) contended in his book What Is Composing?”

As indicated by Sartre, composition is a device that serves two purposes: first, as a mirror for the oppressor, and second, as a guide and motivation for the mistreated. Raj (2012) states that worldwide composing has ceaselessly leaned to occasions that probably are incorporating stories about essential freedoms, zeroing in on fundamental solid areas for the connection.

The 1974 Idea moved toward part-state legislatures to guarantee that their tutoring systems are coordinated by a worldwide perspective and a commitment of worldwide strength some time before the idea of worldwide citizenship training (GCED) and guidelines for a practical development (ESD) were initiated. Today, the points of the proposition are firmly lined up with 2030 Arrangement Targets 4.7, 12.8, 13.3, and 16 for functional enhancements that advance ESD and GCED.

New dangers created around 1974: magnificent agreement and human perseverance. These incorporate ecological change, irreversible sicknesses, pandemics, and other medical problems; the fast spread of disdainful and ruthless thoughts; impossible use and creation plans; essential bias; and holding up uneven characters.

The area of schooling has developed couple with the immense extension of informative examination and imaginative occasions. Enlightening reactions to social difficulties are progressively viewed as instructed, full, high level, and interpectoral, requiring commitment across and among social orders and past conventional lines. (Local and social). These progressions additionally open up new roads for cultivating worldwide agreement and determination.

All the adjustment of the idea is an uncommon chance to revive and invigorate the worldwide arrangement around the gig of preparing, in its designs, to design understudies, and individuals later on, to go up against future shocks and shape even steadier, strong, and calm possibilities.

2. The Literature's Contribution to Human Rights Advancement

Literature plays a vital role in advancing human rights in several ways. First, it can help to raise awareness of human rights issues and to promote public understanding and empathy. By presenting human rights issues in a way that is accessible and engaging, literature can help to build bridges between different groups and to promote dialogue and understanding.

Second, literature can be a powerful tool for advocacy and activism. By drawing on the emotions and experiences of readers, literature can inspire action and motivate people to work towards social and political change.

Third, literature can play a critical role in documenting and preserving the stories of those who have been marginalized and oppressed. By capturing the voices and experiences of those who have been
excluded from mainstream narratives, literature can help to challenge dominant narratives and promote a more inclusive and diverse understanding of human rights.

2.1 Raising Awareness of Human Rights Issues

One of the key ways in which literature has advanced human rights is by raising awareness of human rights issues. Literature can help to draw attention to the injustices and inequalities that exist in society, and to give a voice to those who have been marginalized and oppressed.

For example, the works of writers like Harriet Beecher Stowe and Frederick Douglass played a critical role in shaping the discourse around slavery in the United States and promoting the abolitionist movement. Similarly, the writings of Nadine Gordimer and other South African writers helped to raise awareness of the struggles of black South Africans under apartheid.

In more recent times, literature has continued to be a powerful tool for raising awareness of human rights issues. For example, the work of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie has helped to bring attention to issues of gender inequality and violence against women.

2.2 Promoting Public Understanding and Empathy

Another important function of literature in advancing human rights is to promote public understanding and empathy. By presenting human rights issues in a way that is accessible and engaging, literature can help to build bridges between different groups and to promote dialogue and understanding.

For example, the works of writers like Alice Walker and Toni Morrison have helped to promote understanding and empathy for the experiences of black women in the United States. Similarly, the works of writers like Arundhati Roy have helped to raise awareness of the struggles of marginalized communities in India.

2.3 Inspiring Action and Motivating People to Work Towards Change

Literature can also be a powerful tool for advocacy and activism. By drawing on the emotions and experiences of readers, literature can inspire action and motivate people to work towards social and political change.

For example, the writings of Martin Luther King Jr. played a key role in the civil rights movement of the 1960s, inspiring a generation of activists and helping to build momentum for change. Similarly, the works of writers like Octavia Butler and Ursula K. Le Guin have inspired a generation of activists working towards environmental and social justice.

2.4 Documenting and Preserving Marginalized Voices and Experiences

Finally, literature can play a critical role in documenting and preserving the stories of those who have been marginalized and oppressed. By capturing the voices and experiences of those who have been excluded from mainstream narratives, literature can help to challenge dominant narratives and promote a more inclusive and diverse understanding of human rights.

For example, the works of writers like James Baldwin and bell hooks have helped to document the experiences of black Americans and to challenge dominant narratives of race and racism in the United States. Similarly, the works of writers like Ngũgĩ wa Thiong’o have helped to document the experiences of colonized peoples in Africa and to challenge dominant narratives of colonialism.
3. Impact of Literature on Human Rights

The impact of literature on human rights has been significant, both in terms of raising awareness and inspiring action. Works like Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin and Frederick Douglass's Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass played a critical role in shaping the discourse around slavery in the United States and promoting the abolitionist movement.

Similarly, the writings of Martin Luther King Jr. played a key role in the civil rights movement of the 1960s, inspiring a generation of activists and helping to build momentum for change.

In more recent times, literature has continued to be a powerful tool for advancing human rights. For example, the work of Nobel laureate Nadine Gordimer has been celebrated for its powerful portrayal of the struggles of South Africans under apartheid, while the works of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie have helped to raise awareness of issues of gender inequality and violence against women.

One of the most significant impacts of literature on human rights is its ability to raise awareness about human rights issues. Literature can draw attention to the injustices and inequalities that exist in society and provide a platform for marginalized voices to be heard. By creating empathy and understanding, literature can help to inspire action and bring about social and political change.

For example, books such as "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee and "The Diary of Anne Frank" have played a significant role in raising awareness about racism and the persecution of Jews during World War II. Similarly, "The Color Purple" by Alice Walker and "Beloved" by Toni Morrison have brought attention to the experiences of black women in the United States and the legacy of slavery.

Another significant impact of literature on human rights is its ability to promote understanding and empathy. Literature can help to bridge gaps between different cultures, societies, and groups by providing a window into the lives of others. Through reading literature, people can gain a deeper understanding of the experiences and perspectives of those who are different from them.

For example, the works of authors like Chinua Achebe and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie have helped to promote understanding of African cultures and societies. Similarly, the works of authors like Khaled Hosseini and Azar Nafisi have provided insight into the experiences of people in the Middle East.

3.1 Inspiring Action

Literature can also inspire action and motivate people to work towards social and political change. Through reading stories of resistance and activism, people can be inspired to stand up for their rights and fight against oppression.

For example, the writings of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr. have inspired generations of people to fight for justice and equality. Similarly, the works of authors like Arundhati Roy and Ngũgĩ wa Thiong’o have motivated people to challenge systems of oppression and advocate for human rights.

Literature also plays an important role in documenting and preserving marginalized voices and experiences. Through literature, stories that might otherwise be forgotten can be preserved for future generations. Literature can also help to challenge dominant narratives and provide a more nuanced understanding of human rights issues.
For example, the works of authors like Toni Morrison and James Baldwin have documented the experiences of black Americans and challenged dominant narratives of race and racism. Similarly, the works of authors like Rigoberta Menchú and Eduardo Galeano have documented the experiences of indigenous peoples and challenged dominant narratives of colonization and exploitation.

In conclusion, the impact of literature on human rights has been significant and multifaceted. Literature has raised awareness about human rights issues, promoted understanding and empathy, inspired action, and documented and preserved marginalized voices and experiences. Through literature, people can gain a deeper understanding of the human rights challenges facing our world and be inspired to work towards a more just and equitable society.

4. Challenges in Promoting Human Rights Through Literature

Advancing human rights through literature is an essential and powerful tool for creating awareness, promoting understanding, and advocating for social change. Literature can inspire, educate, and motivate people to take action on important social issues. However, there are several challenges that come with advancing human rights through literature, which include the following:

**Limited Access to Literature:** One of the main challenges in advancing human rights through literature is the limited access to literature, particularly in marginalized communities. Many communities lack libraries, bookstores, and other resources that provide access to literature. This lack of access can limit the ability of people to learn about human rights issues and engage in advocacy efforts.

**Language Barriers:** Language barriers can be a significant challenge in advancing human rights through literature. Many human rights issues affect people from diverse linguistic backgrounds, and if literature is only available in one language, it can limit its reach and impact. Translating literature into different languages can be expensive, time-consuming, and requires skilled professionals.

**Cultural Sensitivity:** Literature that deals with human rights issues must be culturally sensitive to the communities it seeks to reach. Authors and publishers must understand the cultural norms and values of the communities they are trying to engage and ensure that their literature does not offend or perpetuate harmful stereotypes.

**Political Censorship:** Governments and other political entities may censor literature that promotes human rights, particularly if it criticizes their policies or actions. This can limit the availability of literature and restrict the freedom of expression of authors, publishers, and activists.

**Limited Representation:** Literature that advances human rights must represent a diverse range of perspectives and experiences. However, there is a risk that some voices may be excluded, particularly from marginalized communities. It is important that literature promotes diversity and inclusivity and provides a platform for all voices to be heard.

**Lack of Funding:** Publishing and distributing literature that promotes human rights can be expensive, and there is often a lack of funding available for such projects. This can limit the reach and impact of literature, particularly in communities with limited resources.

In conclusion, advancing human rights through literature is a critical tool in creating awareness and advocating for social change. However, there are several challenges that need to be addressed to
maximize the impact of literature on human rights issues. These challenges require collective efforts from authors, publishers, activists, and governments to ensure that literature promotes diversity, inclusivity, cultural sensitivity, and freedom of expression.

5. Literature legislative measure on human right

A legislative measure on human rights is a legal framework that outlines and protects the fundamental freedoms and rights of individuals within a particular jurisdiction. These measures can take various forms, including constitutions, international treaties, and national laws. Here are some details about legislative measures on human rights:

Constitutions: Many countries have a constitution that serves as the supreme law of the land. A constitution typically outlines the basic principles and values of a society and establishes the framework for the government’s powers and responsibilities. A constitution also includes a Bill of Rights or similar provisions that enumerate the fundamental human rights of citizens.

International treaties: International treaties are agreements between countries that establish standards for human rights and provide a framework for cooperation in protecting those rights. Examples of international treaties include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

National laws: In addition to constitutional provisions, many countries have laws that specifically address human rights. These laws can cover a wide range of topics, including freedom of speech, freedom of religion, the right to privacy, and the right to a fair trial. National laws can also establish mechanisms for enforcing human rights and providing remedies for violations.

Human Rights Commissions: Many countries have established human rights commissions, independent bodies charged with monitoring and promoting respect for human rights within the country. These commissions can investigate complaints of human rights violations, conduct research and advocacy, and make recommendations for policy and legislative reforms.

Enforcement mechanisms: Legislative measures on human rights are only effective if there are mechanisms in place to enforce them. These mechanisms can include courts, tribunals, and administrative bodies that have the authority to investigate complaints, impose sanctions on violators, and provide remedies to victims.

In summary, legislative measures on human rights are essential for protecting the fundamental freedoms and rights of individuals within a particular jurisdiction. These measures can take various forms, including constitutions, international treaties, and national laws, and are typically enforced through courts, tribunals, and administrative bodies. Human rights commissions can also play an essential role in monitoring and promoting respect for human rights within a country.

6. The World Human Rights Conference

Considering that the progression and security of key freedoms require the worldwide area, and that the social occasion bears the expense of a unique chance to finish a thorough assessment of the worldwide normal freedoms structure and the equipment for the security of crucial freedoms, to redesign and hence advance a more complete acknowledgment of those freedoms in a fair and adjusted way.
Seeing and affirming that all key freedoms come from the pride and worth innate in the human individual, and that the human individual is the central subject of key freedoms and key open doors, and in this way should be the essential beneficiary and should partake successfully in the acknowledgment of these freedoms and open doors.

The assurance to reconfirm confidence in key shared freedoms, in the poise and worth of the person, and in the comparing privileges of individuals and nations big and small.

Looking at also the confirmation conveyed in the Prelude of the Agreement of the Unified Countries to save people in the future from the scourge of battle, to spread out conditions under which value and respect for responsibilities emerging from settlements and different wellsprings of overall guidelines can be kept up, to propel social progress and better rules of life in more prominent open doors, to rehearse obstruction and extraordinary kind dispositions, and to use worldwide noting that the wide assertion of principal opportunities, which incorporates

Underscoring that the Widespread Statement of Basic Freedoms, which contains a typical norm of accomplishment for all social classes and all nations, is the wellspring of inspiration and has been the justification behind the Unified Countries in gaining ground in standard setting as contained in the ongoing worldwide normal freedoms instruments, explicitly the Overall Agreement on Normal and Political Freedoms and the Worldwide Promise on Financial, Social, and Social honors.

7. What is Human Right?

Specialists have characterized fundamental opportunities as honors intrinsic in the sheer truth of being human in an equivalent plan. As indicated by Sepúlveda Carmona, M., & Donald, K. (2015) Normal Freedoms Address Significant Qualities All civilizations believe this to be typical, and all countries do too. Moreover, Rae (2009) characterized fundamental freedoms as those opportunities that can be shown to result from an assortment of human credits that exist uninhibitedly beyond the standards and shows of specific states or social foundations.

The idea of normal freedoms depends with the understanding that each individual is qualified for utilize their opportunities without limitation. Human Opportunities are perceived in two ways by different honors (Sepúlveda Carmona, M., & Donald, K., 2015). They are portrayed as natural in all individuals. Creatures alone by the uprightness of their humanity; unavoidable (inside qualifying) adequate limits), and also appropriate to everybody. Moreover, the essential obligations

Getting normal opportunities is the obligation of countries and their experts or trained professionals, not of people. As indicated by these scholastics, the vital repercussions of these highlights are that normal freedoms should be safeguarded by "the rule of law" (Sepúlveda Carmona, M., & Donald, K., 2015).

Whether or not the starting points of normal freedoms might be seen as in Greek and reasoning as well as numerous worldwide religions, it was during the Illumination time frame (the eighteenth and initial hundred years) that the idea of crucial privileges arose as an unmistakable class. (Rae, 2009; Sepúlveda Carmona, M., & Donald, K., 2015). It’s just as simple as that. "Man or woman came to be seen as a free individual, as often as possible supplied with explicit, inescapable central privileges that could be gathered against an organization and should be safeguarded by it."

(Sepúlveda Carmona, M., & Donald, K., 2015). Likewise, from here on out, human benefits were viewed as crucial essentials for a presence deserving of human loftiness.
In light of the introduction of work guideline by contemporary countries towards the finish of the nineteenth 100 years, there was an interest for worldwide standards for essential freedoms. As per Sepúlveda Carmona, M., & Donald, K., 2015), this guideline.

The standard way of thinking that countries had total adaptability to decide how to treat their own residents reached a conclusion because of the outrages of The Second Great War.

(Clapman, 2009). The reception of the Assent of the Gathered Countries (UN) in 1945 put crucial freedoms at the focal point of worldwide administration. The Authorization has a few passages that explicitly allude to fundamental opportunities, and all UN individuals consented to go to extraordinary endeavors to safeguard essential opportunities. Under two years after the fact, the UN Commission on Basic liberties (UNCHR), which was laid out in 1946, presented a draft General Announcement of Common freedoms (UNDHR), and the UN General Gathering (UNGA) embraced the Proclamation in 1948.

Various investigations have distinguished the major. In 1948, the Unified Countries General Gathering (UNGA) took on the Explanation.

The Declaration, viewed by numerous researchers as the main normal freedoms record of the advanced age, tried to fortify the privileges game plans framed in the UN Agreement. Notwithstanding the way that it drew vigorously from Enlightenment reasoning, as Schulz (2002) called attention to, the Assertion was the primary such document to express the "rugged quality, nature, and holiness of explicit freedoms for all people." The Assertion starts by expressing that "acknowledgment of inborn pride and of the same and essential honors of all people from the human family is the groundwork of chance, value, and agreement on the planet." (UNDHR, 1948). Article 1 proceeds, "all individuals are considered free and agreeable."

They have reasons and hearts and ought to act in a congenial way towards each other." (UNDHR, 1948). From that point, 29 extra articles were made, managing, in addition to other things, security and affirmation (from detachment, severity, and abuse), chance (of thought, conviction, get-together, explanation, and improvement), participation (in political, social, and day to day existence), and fair treatment under the law’s careful focus.

In spite of the way that the UNDHR has been supported by all part nations, there are still a few people who go against the thought of widespread key freedoms in light of multiple factors. These pundits guarantee that on the grounds that the freedoms illustrated in the Overall Proclamation developed from a Western Enlightenment practice, they have little effect on non-Western practices.

8. Literature as a source of refinement and authenticity

Literature, as indicated by Antonio Candida (2004), "doesn’t demolish nor eddies, yet energetically procuring itself what we call perfect and what we call evil, refines from a huge perspective, since it makes us live." At the present time, presenting a section from Arendt’s Eichmann in Jerusalem can assist us with outlining how writing isn’t truly important for guys, essentially not so much for them to encounter their life at the space of mundanity, yet it tends to be urgent for enduring this present circumstance.
Literature opens us to truth in the feeling of althea (covering/revealing of being) as opposed to roman verities (in light of imperium and ad-equation). (HEIDEGGER, 2008).

Whether digressive talk widens our vision of potential outcomes, or verse that works the extension of the world by means of portrayal, or both.

Writing reestablishes a unique viewpoint on the world, permitting us to defy the subject of character and our relationship to the next in an all the more genuine way, keeping away from the anybody and the Middle. Subsequently, we might make due on the planet without trying to overwhelm it.

9. Conclusion

Literature has played a crucial role in advancing human rights over the centuries. Through the written word, literature has been used to educate, inspire, and provoke change in society. Literature has the power to connect people from different cultures and backgrounds, creating a shared understanding of human rights issues.

One of the primary ways literature advances human rights is by highlighting the struggles and experiences of marginalized groups. By telling their stories and giving voice to their experiences, literature can shed light on the injustices and oppression that exist in society. This can lead to greater awareness and empathy for those who are often overlooked or silenced.

In addition, literature can challenge the status quo and inspire people to take action. Through the use of characters and narratives, literature can demonstrate the power of collective action and show how change can be achieved when people come together. Literature can also inspire people to think critically about their own beliefs and values, encouraging them to question injustice and take a stand for human rights.

Furthermore, literature can serve as a form of resistance against oppressive regimes and ideologies. By preserving cultural traditions and promoting alternative viewpoints, literature can provide a space for dissent and free expression. This can be especially important in contexts where freedom of speech and other basic human rights are under threat.

In conclusion, literature plays a crucial role in advancing human rights by highlighting the struggles of marginalized groups, inspiring people to take action, and promoting free expression and resistance against oppression. As such, literature should be valued and supported as an essential tool for social change and the promotion of a more just and equitable society.

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