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UNIVERSAL ORIGIN OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ITS PROSPECTIVES IN THE WORLD LITERATURE

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Abstract

Man is a sophisticated animal. Among all living organisms, human being is highly progressed, civilized and capable to communicate well than any other living beings. Since the evaluation he has been striving for the existence and for the survival of the fittest. In due course, human beings attained innate qualities of right to live independently as it is every living creature's primary thing for its existence. As man is a social being, for his co-existence, he invaded different regions and grafted his foundation. In this process of establishing the survivance, the concept of right to live, exist and develop identity gradually evoked which later cropped up the concept of Human rights. Rights are those elements which make to lead a moral, peaceful life, protect ourselves and each other, organizes the human society in a systematic manner and function legitimately irrespective of caste, class, gender, size, religion, nationality or any kind of discrimination. Human rights are considered as universal rights which secure respect and individual dignity to all individual Human rights play a vital role which brings awareness among the readers. Hence, I would like to limelight on history of human rights and its concept in the literary universe.

Keywords: Universal rights, Evaluation, Human civilization, Nationality, Survivance, Existence.

INTRODUCTION

As Human rights are the root cause for the peace, happiness and progress of the human beings and birth right of every individual. A significant role has made world widely since the early times of human civilization for the initiation and implementation of human rights.

The origin of human rights observed in the Greek, Roman societies, in the Babylon civilization, Christianity and in Indian culture and mythology. These are embedded in all the constitution of nations; recognized internationally, framed under Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The ethical

and spiritual values in various religious cultures and laws are parallel with that of human rights of modern era.

Overview on History of Human Rights:

The king, Cyrus the Great of ancient Persia conquered Babylon in 539 BC put forwarded the racial equality and religious freedom. The proclamations issued by him are presently identified as world's 1st charter of human rights and its provisions are included in 1st four articles of UDHRs and converted in to six official languages of United Nations.

In 1215, a British document called 'The Magna Carta' which is also referred as 'Articles of Barons' considered as 1st official legal document of human rights inscribed by King John. It is considered as 'Major Constitutional Document' and 'The Great Charter of Liberties'.

Clause 39 of the Magna Carta states:

No free man shall be seized or imprisoned, or stripped of his rights or possessions, or outlawed or exiled, or deprived of his standing in any way, nor will we proceed with force against him, or send others to do so, except by the lawful judgment of his equals or by the law of the land. [1]

The English Parliament in 1628 formulated the petition of right:

The Petition of Right, initiated by Sir Edward Coke, was based upon earlier statutes and charters and asserted four principles:

- 1) No taxes may be levied without consent of Parliament,
- 2) No subject may be imprisoned without cause shown (reaffirmation of the right of Habeas Corpus),
- 3) No soldiers may be quartered upon the citizenry, and
- 4) Martial law may not be used in time of peace. [2]

The theory of 'Natural Rights' are prescribed by Thomas Hobbes, John Lock and Jean Jacques Rousseau. The famous Books of Thomas Hobbes is 'Leviathan', John Lock's 'Second Treatise of Civil Government', Rousseau's 'The Social Contract' elicited the individual rights as humans right to life, equality, freedom and brotherhood which influenced the citizens of Western Europeans and played a vital role as main ground of declaration rights of man.

In 1776, Declaration of Independence by United States of America also stated about the natural rights and the rights of revolution. The US Constitution is the oldest written constitution with 'The Bill of Rights' which defends natural rights like religious freedom of speech.

The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (1789) challenged the sovereignty of the aristocracy and recognized the 'liberty, equality and fraternity' of individuals. These values were echoed in the United States' Bill of Rights (1791), which recognized freedom of speech, religion and the press in its Constitution, as well as the right to peaceful assembly, private property and a fair trial. Furthermore, the Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776) declared a number of fundamental rights and freedoms. These were followed by development in philosophy of human rights by Thomas Paine, John Stuart Mill and Hegal during the 18th and 19th centuries. The term human rights probably came into force sometime between the publishing of "Rights of Man" by Paine and "The liberator" (1831) by William Lloyd Garrison. [3]

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS:

The Universal declaration of Human Rights is nearly 73 years of significant historical document formulated for the equality, justice and dignity of every person in the world. A well-knowledge personalities like Mahathma Gandhi, Bendettocroce, Aldous Huxley, Humayun Kabhir, Loshung-Shu and Arnold Schoenberg delivered their opinion on the superstructure of the Human rights. The core members scrutinized on diverse cultures, Political and Legislative strands.

Today, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is widely accepted by most States and is an integral part of international law. Even so, it must be recognized that the global scene has changed since the Declaration's adoption in 1948.

Moreover, international human rights law is not the only normative order. There are other non-legal options, such as customary, religious, social and cultural norms, which are invoked to uphold fundamental human rights.

In many African societies and some Asian countries, the rights and duties of human

beings are observed in relation to the community rather than the individual. While liberalism focuses on the inviolable rights of the individual, Confucianism in China, for example, is more concerned with communal duties. In Africa, the ubuntu philosophy, based on notions of humanity and fraternity, inspired the Truth and Reconciliation

Commission in South Africa. The Gacaca courts, which joined the process of national reconciliation following the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, are another well-known example of the use of traditional mechanisms. [4]

It is prominent to establish Civil, Economic, Judicial rights, Educational rights to reach men as these are significant in every day to day life. The execution of human rights is indispensable among the people of the world for the peaceful existence of the humanity. These rights are pertinent to the theory of human rights which existed from 16th to the end of 18th centuries. The people of various Nations fought for the basic rights. The American Declaration of Independence in 1776, the Virginia Declaration of rights in 1776, the French Declaration of man in 1789; all Russians Soviets rights in 1918 exploited for the scuffle of rights. Contemplating numerous prospective of divergent states. In 1946 United Nations Economic and Social council commenced an International commission on human rights under the leadership of Eleanor Roosevelt with 18 members whose object is to safe guard the freedom and rights of people and nations; which has replaced as United Nations Human rights in 2006.

A Brazilian Jurist and essayist Levi Carneiro states on rights of man as

“We must not imagine that all nations have now reached the same degree of perfection in the recognition of man. But the joint declaration will serve as a guide to the legislators of the different countries; it will encourage the expansion and improvement, along the same lines, of national declarations, which are still incomplete or inadequate, raising them to the level which all should attain”. [5]

With the broad sense to protect all kinds of rights in the world UDHR has organized in 1948, 10th December and approved by United Nations General Assembly. Nearly 48 countries supported the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and translated into Three hundred and Fifty (350) Languages. It has become a land mark as an Universal protection of Human Rights with human communication which brings a drastic changes in Social, Political and Legal conditions Cosmo politically.

A Report by Global Citizenship Commission Edited by Gordon Brown analyses that

The cornerstone of the Declaration is the concept of human dignity: “recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.” [6]

The preamble endowed with moral ethics and various social issues; general concepts comprehend common to all nations comprises of 1 to 30 Articles which summarizes that Every human being has equal rights, dignity and freedom irrespective of caste, economic, gender, religion and nation. Every individual has right to live against subjugation. Everyone is equal before judiciary and cannot undergo cruelty or in human. No one should violate Fundamental rights of its constitution. Everyone has right of individual dignity, privacy, family and protection of law against its interference. Every individual has right to nationality. Every individual has property rights, natural right to marry and maintain one’s family.

Man has freedom of thought, expression, religion, belief and worship. Every man has social security and can participate in public services in his own country and can take part in the government. Motherhood is authorized and children can relish social protection and all kinds of educational sources.

Recently The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) held a high-level event at its Paris headquarters in support of girls’ education. It was organized to pay a special tribute to Malala

Yousafzai, a 15-year-old girl who was shot by the Taliban in October for her efforts to defend the education of girls in Pakistan. UNESCO and the Government of Pakistan launched the Malala Fund for Girls' Education at the event, with President Zardari announcing that his country would donate \$10 million for the cause.[7]

PROGRESSIVE TASK OF HUMAN RIGHTS:

The colonial countries which attained independence with the collaboration of United Nations, which accord potentiality to human rights enrolled in UDHR. The 1st human rights treaty named the International convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (CERD) of United Nations between 1948 and 1965 engrossed on the colonization subject and made the people to realize self-determination and tolerance.

In 1966, most of the norms in the UDHR were enshrined in two legal documents, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ('ICESCR') and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ('ICCPR'). The three documents are often collectively called 'The International Bill of Rights'.

An Optional Protocol to the ICCPR was also adopted in 1966, providing for a right of individual petition in respect of violations of the ICCPR against States that ratify that Protocol. [8]

Currently nine human rights treaties are executing to prevent racial discrimination, to defend political and civil rights; against all kinds of discrimination on women a convention has approved in 1979 and treaties rights of child in 1989.

In 2006, March 15 the commission on human rights reorganized the human rights council with 47 states which oversees the shielding of human rights and encourages the International coordination on human rights and development, resolutions for climatic changes and guides the business principles.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS:

The acquisition of legislative and non-legislative standards, administrative amendments for infringement are essential for the proper functioning of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). The key objective of ICESCR is to justify all the economic, social and political rights of the Nations. It aims to provide non-discrimination on the name of race, culture, religion or nation, equal rights to men and women, dignity of labour at work, social reliability and living standards, health, nutrition and hygienic conditions in different environmental conditions. Various conventions to do away with intolerance against women and to defend rights of children of migrant workers and families. In 1979 against all kinds of discrimination on women a convention has approved in 1979 and treaties on rights of child in 1989.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW & VARIOUS SUMMITS:

It has its own standards to safeguard children, workers, refugees, laws are applicable to trade investments, anti corruption, International financial matters, economic and social environment of nations and for human welfare. An International criminal court has established in 2002 against crimes on humanity and crimes on war. It deals with contravention disputes which the Nations important to litigate them.

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights threw down the gauntlet at the time of the Seattle Third Ministerial meeting of the WTO in 1999 when it stated that the process of global governance reform-

Must be driven by a concern for the individual and not by purely macroeconomic considerations alone. Human rights norms must shape the process of international economic policy formulation so that the benefits for human development of the evolving international trading regime will be shared equitably by all, in particular the most vulnerable sectors.

Significantly, it sought to convince the ministerial gathering that Trade liberalization must be understood as a means, not an end. The end which trade liberalization should serve is the objective of human well-being to which the inter-national human rights instruments give legal expression. [9]

Various commitments on terrorism has acquired by United Nations General Assembly to prevent world terrorism in 1972 and 1993.

A common phrasing of this idea is seen in General Assembly resolution 50/186:

The General Assembly . . .

Mindful of the need to protect human rights of and guarantees for the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights principles and instruments, particularly the right to life, Reaffirming that all measures to counter terrorism must be in strict conformity with international human rights standards. . . .

Calls upon States to take all necessary and effective measures in accordance with international standards of human rights to prevent, combat and eliminate all acts of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed. [10]

For the purposes to provide collective and individual rights of one's culture, religion, language and beliefs for the tribal people and their development. Rights of indigenous people has commenced into force in 2007. Millennium Declaration summit held in 2000 with prominent objective on gender equality, righteous administration, judiciary and rights. The world summit of 2005, Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Review Summit in 2010, the quadrennial review in 2012 to 2016, Rio+ (Plus) 20 in 2012 are deferent summits held to schedule and implement with the commitment to tackle the chronic challenges; to take up an innovative approaches for the sustainable development of man through laws and rights.

Millennium Development Goals (MDG) furnishes eight goals with allegiance of 189 countries representatives.

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
- Achieve universal primary education.
- Promote gender equality and empower women.
- Reduce child mortality.
- Improve maternal health.
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.
- Ensure environmental sustainability.
- Develop a global partnership for development.[11]

Various religions, their culture, beliefs are respected and the governed as common principles of human rights law. United Nations declaration in 1981 is the declaration on the elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion and Beliefs adopted by General Assembly Resolution 36/55. In 21st Century International Human Rights accord significance to freedom of religion or belief and accepts it as the fundamental rights of the people. It is against ground on urging to violence or antagonism on religion. Parents are sole responsible for the up keeping of children stick to particular religion and its faith. The agenda of 2015 onwards to 2030 is to make accessible of fundamental rights and basic rights of freedom to all the citizens of the world.

WOMEN RIGHTS AS HUMAN RIGHTS:

As per human rights any kind of gender discrimination is an offence. Human rights which are Universal interconnected and inseparable, considers 'Women' rights as 'Human' rights its progress globally facilitates to relish every kind of unalienable rights. To secure human rights of women against in equality, harassment or violence, human rights violation privacy and hindrance of her progress in social life; a declaration on the elimination of violence against women has acknowledged in 1993 which addresses the women relevant issues.

In 2000, the UN Human Rights Committee ('HRC') issued its General Comment 28 on Equality of Rights between Men and Women, in which it stated:

Discrimination against women is often intertwined with discrimination on other grounds such as race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, ational or social origin, property, birth or other status. States parties should address the ways in which any instances of discrimination on other grounds affect women in a particular way, and include information on the measures taken to counter these effects. [12]

A world conference on human rights has affirmed in 1993 which initiated the similar concept in different world congresses as:

The Population and Development conference in Cairo (1994).

The world summit for social development in Copenhagen and 4th World conference on women in Beijing (1995).

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS:

It is one of the human rights which entitles individual to enhance once social-economic status; enables to improve skills, values and allows to fight against social problems.

According to Article 26(2) of Universal Declaration of Human rights:

Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. [13]

In 1993, UNESCO proposed a Decade from 1995 to 2005 and it has been implemented to enlighten the world citizens on all human rights and fundamental freedom.

Human rights education generates ethical values which provides harmonious relations and maintains peaceful environment among the people.

As a part of detailed study of Human rights I would like to make a glimpse of sketch on copious English literature writers who over viewed on the Human rights hypothesis. From the history it is observed that there is a drastic change among the people Psychology which arise the philosophical concept of liberation and Natural rights. Since the 17th Century European wars of religion, civil wars, American, African and French revolutions, feminisms emerged for its social security and existence.

Literature plays a prominent role on social attitude of humans through its contexts, artistic communication, extensive narrative forms and can mould the beliefs, persuasions and inclinations. It fabricates to comprehend and explore what is to be human, human dignity and rights.

According to Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

'They are all bound up with this wonderful talent we humans have: to empathise with others. If, by reading...we are enabled to step, for one moment, into another person's shoes, to get right under their skin, then that is already a great achievement. Through empathy we overcome prejudice, develop tolerance and ultimately understand love. Stories can bring understanding, healing, reconciliation and unity.' [14]

CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN WORLD LITERATURE:

World widely there are ample of writers, Novelists who enlighten the notion of the Human rights by means of their literary texts. Inventing Human rights by Lynn Hunt, Human rights by James Griffin, The Novels of Human rights by James Dawes, Chinua Achebe's the Things Fall a Part, Joseph Conrad's Heart of darkness, George Orwell's 1984, Salman Rushdie's Midnight Children, Githa Hariharan's I Have Become the Tide, Mulku Raj Anand's Untouchable, Malala Yousafzai's I am Malala illustrated on the contemporary issues, social circumstances, foster the natural rights of human

beings, their independence, nationalism, racialism, imperialism.

The impact of their writings has direct or indirect effect on the readers which inculcate the mindset of the readers about the democratic rights and how the right decision affects their lives. It makes readers to realize one's self identification, social security and equality in the society.

In the 18th century a feminist English writer Mary Woll Stone craft influenced social, political and economical spheres of life in England. Her works include 'Thoughts on the education of daughters', A vindication of rights of men and A Vindication of rights of women.

She writes that rights of men germinates rights of women. Her vindication talks about the status of England women with the social and economic aspects. She asserts the puritan and religious officials encouraged to suppress the women in all the ways by restricting her. She urges that the upper class women enjoy the amenities in the society and spend a pleasure full life. But the working women of rural and urban, middleclass and below middleclass women who needs to support their families financially do not enjoy the equal status with men. She enlightened all the innate rights are applicable to women and exclaimed on the economic independent of the women and necessity of education for all the women for the better human existence. The reformation of the society is dependent on the development of the women socially, economically and politically. She argues that men and women were born with "Innate capacity to reason and apprehension of true nature of things".

Through her writings the author encouraged women to fight for her freedom, existence and natural rights. She believed that an educated woman can make a productive and constrictive role in the society.

Lynn Hunt one of the remarkable author of modern European history wrote 'Inventing human rights of history with the concept UDHRs'. It narrates the evolution and history of human rights. the book elucidates equality, natural and universal rights of men. She over stretches on the phrase rights of men

connected in 18th century. She demonstrates in her book about hostility to words bonded labor and harassment injustice, brutality among the people from the centuries and subjugation of women as well.

She states that in 19th century, human rights restricted to particular state are community and only UDHR of 1948 rights have become universal.

A tour de force."—Gordon S. Wood, New York Times Book Review

How were human rights invented, and how does their tumultuous history influence their perception and our ability to protect them today? From Professor Lynn Hunt comes this extraordinary cultural and intellectual history, which traces the roots of human rights to the rejection of torture as a means for finding the truth. She demonstrates how ideas of human relationships portrayed in novels and art helped spread these new ideals and how human rights continue to be contested today. [15]

George Orwell a British novelist, essayist supported democracy through his writings. His novels Animal form and 1984 represents the basic rights of humans. Animal form manifests the political conflicts of Russia in 1920's. The novel spotlights on aristocracy of Russian government which dominates the politics, communalism of Russia in those days. He intervened the novel through different animal characters who believes in democratic way of ruling but becomes egocentric and dictatorial later.

In the novel he introduced various animals like Pigs named Napoleon snowball, Horse named Boxer, Squealer, Benjamin, Clover, Old Major are some of the other animals which represents Russian revolutionists laws. Pigs named snowball, Napoleon play a major and dominant role in the novel who frames the laws initially; gives speech against two leg animal called man.

It states that:

"Now, comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Let us face it: our lives are miserable, laborious, and short. We are

born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable of it are forced to work to the last atom of our strength; and the very instant that our usefulness has come to an end we are slaughtered with hideous cruelty. No animal in England knows the meaning of happiness or leisure after he is a year old. No animal in England is free. The life of an animal is misery and slavery: that is the plain truth. [16]

Initially Snowball, Napoleon decides to administrate in a democratic way and named their region as 'Animal Farm'. Gradually they work for their convenience, manipulates and supports to those animals which are in their favour and executes indignation, crime on opponents. They used to lead a luxurious life by wearing cloths, drinking wine and other food.

On the day appointed for the banquet, a grocer's van drove up from Willingdon and delivered a large wooden crate at the farmhouse. That night there was the sound of uproarious singing, which was followed by what sounded like a violent quarrel and ended at about eleven o'clock with a tremendous crash of glass. No one stirred in the farmhouse before noon on the following day, and the word went round that from somewhere or other the pigs had acquired the money to buy themselves another case of whisky. [17]

In the end of the novel they become self centered, brutal and inhuman makes kinship with men and converts 'Animal farm' to 'Manor farm' and betrayed the credence of other animals.

They changed the earlier commandment which represents: All Animals are Equal. Later modified as:

ALL ANIMALS ARE EQUAL

BUT SOME ANIMALS ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS [18]

Through novel, Orwell opposed tyrannical rule, insisted satirically about thirst for power,

exploitation of other community, corruptions and common rights in the novel.

Chinua Achebe was an African writer who proponent democracy particularly for his native region Nigeria. He was famous for African literature provoked on colonization, right to life and women rights for Africans who were under the influence of European culture. In one of his novel Things Fall a Part he executed about Igbo community, their cultural practices and dissemination of European potential on them.

In the novel the central character Okonkwo played the major role who portrayed as strength and weakness was his community culture, customs and bound to change the society from the down fall of its nativity. Umuofia community was isolated in to two groups in which one follow their native Igbo culture and other western Christianity.

When Obierika went to visit Okonkwo he observed that:

The missionaries had come to Umuoa. They had built their church there, won a handful of converts and were already sending evangelists to the surrounding towns and villages. That was a source of great sorrow to the leaders of the clan; but many of them believed that the strange faith and the white man's god would not last. None of his converts was a man whose word was heeded in the assembly of the people. None of them was a man of title. They were mostly the kind of people that were called efulefu, worthless, empty men. The imagery of an efulefu in the language of the clan was a man who sold his machete and wore the sheath to battle. Chielo, the priestess of Agbala, called the converts the excrement of the clan, and the new faith was a mad dog that had come to eat it up. [19]

People were easily fascinated to Christian Missionaries as they believed to get civilized, educated and more over it was difficult to overcome some obstacles or harsh practices of Igbo culture like sacrificing the twins on the name of evil, polygamous marriage.

For instance Amadi who was a rich former but his wife Nneka sacrificed her children as she got twins every time. When she adopted Christianity, she could obliterate the immorality.

That week they won a handful more converts. And for the first time they had a woman. Her name was Nneka, the wife of Amadi, who was a prosperous farmer. She was very heavy with child. Nneka had had four previous pregnancies and child-births. But each time she had borne twins, and they had been immediately thrown away. Her husband and his family were already becoming highly critical of such a woman and were not unduly perturbed when they found she had fled to join the Christians. It was a good riddance. [20]

At certain period Okonkwo's Igbo people failed to revolt against European Missionaries who changed their native culture, customs in all aspects of their lives. Eventually, Igbo community person Okonkwo attempts suicide being frustrated by metamorphoses of the Igbo society in to Christian Missionary. Unfortunately the funeral of Okonkwo performed by the person belonged to missionary who was unfamiliar one as he committed suicide; it was the one of the custom of Umuofia community

Then they came to the tree from which Okonkwo's body was dangling, and they stopped dead.

"Perhaps your men can help us bring him down and bury him," said Obierika. "We have sent for strangers from another village to do it for us, but they may be a long time coming."

The District Commissioner changed instantaneously. The resolute administrator in him gave way to the student of primitive customs.

"Why can't you take him down yourselves?" he asked.

"It is against our custom," said one of the men. "It is an abomination for a man to take his own life. It is announce against the

Earth, and a man who commits it will not be buried by his clansmen. His body is evil, and only strangers may touch it. That is why we ask your people to bring him down, because you are strangers."

"Will you bury him like any other man?" asked the Commissioner.

"We cannot bury him. Only strangers can. We shall pay your men to do it. When he has been buried we will then do our duty by him. We shall make sacrifices to cleanse the desecrated land." [21]

Chinua Achebe succeeded to bring out the cultural differences and degradation of African culture on the impact of foreign invade.

According to Nelson Mandela, Chinua Achebe described him as "the writer in whose company the prison walls fell down." [22]

The young writer Malala Yousafzai's "I am Malala" is an autobiographical book granted the Nobel Peace prize to her in 2014 who is an inspiration to present youngsters. She has been motivating the citizens on Girls education. She fought against brutality of Taliban's rule, got attacked and survived. Now she has become world applauded human rights and education activist.

She wrote a book called I am Malala: The Girl Who Stood up For Education and was Shot by the Taliban. She expounded about her family that her mother is an illiterate, her father encouraged her education. Though under intensive restrictions he motivated girl students to go to school. He started a school called 'The Kushal'. The Talibans invaded in swat and attacked on the people, they confined women to houses. Despite warning Malala went to school against Talibans. By this act she was attacked and shot by them. She was badly injured and struggled with her life a lot. As a child she confronted for right education for girl children.

After rehabilitation and recovery she raised her voice against Terrorism and right to life and education. Further she established Malala fund in 2013 to enlighten the importance of education for

girls and to empower them on social and economic conditions of the society.

In July 2015, with support from the Malala Fund, she opened a girls' school in Lebanon for refugees from the Syrian Civil War. She discussed her work with refugees as well as her own displacement in *We Are Displaced* (2019). [23]

She wrote other books like *Malala Magic pencil*, *Malala my story of standing up for girls rights*.

She states:

"I raise up my voice-not so I can shout but so that those without a voice can be we cannot succeed when half of us are held back." – Malala ousafzai [24]

"**I have become the tide**" is recently published book of Githa Hariharan which asserts on education and caste system prevailed in India. It emphasises on the fundamental rights, right to equality and social justices. In the education system though the students of oppressed class utilizes the reservation, they are often mistreated and humiliated.

For instance Asha had already got admission; she had submitted all her papers, including an attested copy of her caste certificate after getting the original verified. Just as an informal interview session to acquaintize with the institution, interviewers asked and bulled her by asking questions like: 'And why do you think you would make a good nurse?' 'But you people are used to serving others, isn't it? Nursing will come naturally to you.' [25]

Hariharan flourish light on various challenges endured by the subjugated people in this novel is depicted by the roles of Ravi, Satya and Asha who has a lot of dreams on their bright future.

Asha pursues nursing; Ravi admits for B.Sc, Zoology and Satya Joined in Medicine, all are from poor economical background. Asha's mother is a tailor. Ravi and Satya's parents are labourers. All the three got seats in different places where they are treated as Dalit, marginalized people and undergone discrimination and continuous humiliation.

After the death of Satya, Asha reads in Google search that:

Every time the lowly and powerless raise their voice, are make their own choices, they challenge the existing hierarchies, especially that of caste. This is also what professor Krishna's book shows us.

The small out breaks in the past that we can only guess at, and even the bigger ones recorded by historians, did not necessarily bring about lasting change. Caste and other inequalities remained. But the experience of dissent, individual or collective, small and unrecorded or otherwise, remained in bits and pieces to give ordinary people comfort and hope. Hope that their lives could change for the better. [26]

Hariharan intertwine the story of three youngsters with a delicate issues of caste which deep rooted form the ancient time in India. She inter-connected the predicaments, current position of caste, inequality and intolerances in the independent nation.

The story of Chikka who after the death of his father resides in Ananda grama, a village is a model of democracy and equality on sloughed and turn on to violence on the name of caste and social justice. Hariharan as usually exploit from the history about Kannadeva, a casteless Hindu poet in the novel which enumerates the past and present embarrassing situations on the terrible incongruities in the society.

CONCLUSION

The impression on the human rights is aged. But the prominence of it is inevitable. It is a part and parcel of human life and their survivance. Universal Declaration of Humanrights is the central background which are carried out by numerous nations to defend all kinds of rights of people. The United Nations declaration of Human Rights of article two states that:

"Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race,

colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.” [27]

The citizens of various nations with profused cultures and lifestyles need to cope up the circumstances prevailed in their respective society requires enlightenment of their innate rights. Literary contexts enrich the idea of human rights, ethics and mobilize the people how to defend one another against inequality, social discrimination, so on. The knowledge of innate rights play a crucial role in the versatile progress on men.

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