

A DELIBERATIVE STUDY ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN EAST AND WEST COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT:

Human rights are the universal values of equality, freedom, and dignity that all people, regardless of their nationality or culture, are entitled to. However, Eastern and Western nations can differ greatly in how these rights are interpreted and prioritised. These variations result from distinct political, historical, and cultural settings, sparking a lively discussion over the global applicability and universality of human rights standards. The paper is prepared on the fulfilment of the following objectives such as To understand the Human Rights in East and West Countries ,To analyse the Human Rights in East and West Countries and To know the differences of Human Rights in East and West Countries. The research paper constructed based on the secondary sources and paper followed the descriptive method for describe historical, philosophical, cultural differences by the Human Rights in East and West Countries This paper investigates these variations, looks into their causes, and assesses their ramifications. Cultural, political, and historical disparities in viewpoints and actions can be found by comparing the human rights debates in Eastern and Western nations. An outline for such a study can be found below.

Key Words: Human Rights, East, West, Countries, Debate

INTRODUCTION:

In certainty, the East asserts supremacy in providing rights like the ability to work and a sufficient quality of living for everyone, while the West asserts superiority in granting individual freedom, civil liberties, freedom of information, and other ideals linked to a "open society." This study examines the theoretical underpinnings, real-world applications, and continuing discussions surrounding human rights in Eastern and Western nations. Examining the political structures, historical backgrounds, and cultural values that influence these areas' varying perspectives on human rights, it focuses on important topics such freedom of speech, individual versus collective rights, and socioeconomic rights.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER:

The paper is prepared on the fulfillment of the following objectives

1. To understand the Human Rights in East and West Countries
2. To analyze the Human Rights in East and West Countries
3. To know the differences of Human Rights in East and West Countries

METHODOLOGY:

The research paper constructed based on the secondary sources and paper followed the descriptive method for describe historical, philosophical, cultural differences by the Human Rights in East and West Countries .

HUMAN RIGHTS IN EAST COUNTRIES:

Depending on the nation, political system, cultural norms, and historical background, the human rights situation in Eastern nations differs greatly. Others in the Middle East, Asia, and Eastern Europe are criticised for systematic human rights abuses, while others have achieved notable progress. The following is a summary:

EASTERN EUROPE:

Progress in EU Members: EU human rights frameworks apply to Eastern European nations that are EU members, such as Poland, Hungary, and Romania. But there are still issues like limitations on the freedom of the press, the independence of the judiciary, and the rights of minority groups (such the Roma and LGBTQ+ communities). Post-Soviet States: Human rights abuses are increasingly noticeable in nations like Belarus, Russia, and Azerbaijan. Persecution of activists, lack of free media, and repression of political dissent are among the problems.

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA:

Democratic Nations: India: The largest democracy in the world, India has a strong human rights law system but is criticised for violence against religious minorities, limits on press freedom, and caste discrimination. Indonesia: Human rights issues include limitations on LGBTQ+ rights and indigenous land disputes, even in the face of democratic advances. Autocratic Systems: China: Well-known for serious violations of human rights, such as censorship, limitations on free speech, and the oppression of Uyghur Muslims in Xinjiang. Myanmar: Serious violations are highlighted by the genocide of the Rohingya and the continued persecution of political dissidents under military authority.

MIDDLE EAST:

Monarchies and Authoritarian States: Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates: In spite of modernisation initiatives, problems including limitations on women's rights, freedom of speech, and the exploitation of migrant workers continue to exist. Iran: infamous for its severe penalties, repression of demonstrations, and restricted liberties, particularly for minorities and women. Conflict Zones: Yemen and Syria: Prolonged hostilities in both nations have resulted in widespread violations of human rights, such as war crimes, mass evictions, and attacks on populations.

KEY MATTERS ACROSS THE REGION:

1. Freedom of Expression: The media and dissident voices are severely restricted in many nations.
2. Minority Rights: Systemic violence and discrimination are experienced by sexual, religious, and ethnic minorities.
3. Gender Equality: Although some countries have made strides in this area, others still have laws and practices that discriminate against women.
4. Judicial Independence: Authoritarian governments frequently struggle with a lack of judicial supervision and fair trials.

Global Advocacy and Influence: The United Nations, Human Rights Watch, and Amnesty International are just a few of the international organisations that keep a close eye on and report on atrocities. However, attempts to hold violators accountable are frequently complicated by political dynamics, economic interests, and cultural relativism.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN WEST COUNTRIES:

In Western nations, such as those in Europe, North America, and portions of Oceania, robust legal systems and democratic institutions frequently protect human rights. These nations do face difficulties, though, and human rights groups regularly criticise regions where structural problems continue to exist. Here's a summary:

Western Europe: Strengths: Strong human rights protections are established in national legislation and international treaties, such as the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), in Western European countries including Sweden, Germany, and France. In general, gender equality, freedom of speech, and

social protections are well-established. Environmental justice and LGBTQ+ rights are actively promoted in many nations. Challenges: Race and Discrimination: Particularly for immigrants and ethnic minorities, problems with racial profiling, police brutality, and unequal access to opportunities continue to exist. Immigration and Refugees: The treatment of refugees and asylum seekers is criticised, especially in nations like Greece, Italy, and the UK, due to overcrowding in camps, resistance, and a lack of legal rights. Privacy Rights Concerns: Laws pertaining to mass monitoring, such as those in the UK and France, give rise to privacy concerns.

North America: The United States' strengths include a thriving civil society that fights for human rights and strong constitutional safeguards for free speech and religion.

Challenges: Racial Inequality: Black and Latino communities are disproportionately impacted by systemic racism, especially in relation to policing and incarceration rates. Immigration Policies: Restrictive immigration rules, family separations, and detention conditions are criticised. Gun violence is viewed as a human rights emergency, and requests for more stringent gun control laws are made. Access to Healthcare: Economic and social rights are affected when universal healthcare is not provided.

Canada: Strengths: Canada is well known for its multicultural policy and dedication to rapprochement with Indigenous peoples. Despite this, there are still issues that Indigenous people deal with, such as systemic discrimination, land disputes, and a lack of access to clean water.

Oceania: **Australia's** strengths include robust safeguards for democratic liberties and free expression. Challenges: There are still many issues with how Indigenous Australians are treated, including over-incarceration and land rights disputes. Australia is also widely criticised for its stringent immigration laws and offshore imprisonment of asylum seekers. New Zealand's strengths include its progressive stance on environmental rights, gender equality, and the respect of Indigenous rights. Challenges: Addressing Maori disparities in healthcare, housing, and education will require ongoing work.

KEY ISSUES IN WESTERN COUNTRIES :

1. Economic Inequality: The disparity in wealth puts social and economic rights at risk by influencing access to healthcare, education, and housing.
2. Systemic Racism and Discrimination: In spite of anti-discrimination legislation, marginalised communities still experience injustices.
3. Privacy and Surveillance: Striking a balance between personal privacy and security is still a difficult task.
4. Climate Justice: Western countries are criticised for failing to adequately address how climate change affects human rights around the world.
5. Rights of Refugees and Migration: Policies frequently place border security above humanitarian duties.

International Leadership and Advocacy :With active participation in the UN, NATO, and other international organisations, Western nations frequently support global human rights projects. Nonetheless, detractors contend that Western countries occasionally put their political or economic interests ahead of the uniform execution of human rights laws.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN EAST AND WEST COUNTRIES A DELIBERATION:

Historical Foundations

Western Perspective: With a strong emphasis on individual liberty and the rule of law, the Western conception of human rights has its roots in the Enlightenment. Important turning points include: Magna Carta (1215): Founded the first ideas of legal rights and power restraints. Proponents of unalienable rights including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness were included in the American Declaration of

Independence (1776). Western legal traditions served as the foundation for the 1948 global Declaration of Human Rights, which codified global ideals.

Eastern Viewpoint: Eastern customs emphasise harmony and the well-being of the group while discussing human rights. Among the influences are: Confucianism places a strong emphasis on social order, deference to authority, and group responsibilities. Buddhism: Promotes non-violence and compassion as the cornerstones of social justice. Post-Colonial Context: Following colonial conflicts, many Eastern countries place a high priority on sovereignty and developmental rights.

PHILOSOPHICAL DIVERGENCES:

Western Priorities: Civil and political rights, including freedom of speech and expression, are given top priority in Western human rights frameworks. protection from torture and arbitrary detention. Individual liberty and democratic rule.

Eastern Priorities: Socioeconomic and community rights, including access to housing, healthcare, and education, are frequently emphasised in Eastern perspectives. economic growth and the reduction of poverty. maintaining social peace and cultural customs.

KEY AREAS OF DEBATE:

1. Individual vs. Collective Rights: Western systems place a high value on individual liberties because they believe that these are necessary for personal growth. Eastern frameworks, on the other hand, frequently strike a balance between individual liberties and collective obligations, contending that the latter promotes social stability.

2. Freedom of communication: Even when it comes to contentious issues, Western democracies support almost unfettered freedom of communication. Eastern nations may enforce restrictions in order to protect political stability, social harmony, or cultural values.

3. Economic and Social Rights: While criticising Western countries for their worldwide support of civil and political liberties, Eastern countries often emphasise their dedication to socio-economic rights.

4. Sovereignty and Non-Interference: Because they see Western-led interventions as cultural imperialism, Eastern nations frequently oppose them. They stress the value of context-specific solutions and preserving national sovereignty.

CASE STUDIES:

1. China and the West: Western Critique: Highlights topics such Xinjiang policies, internet control, and freedom of expression. Eastern Defence: Makes the case that progress and stability are more important than unrestricted liberties.

2. India and the West: Western Critique: Draws attention to issues of freedom of religion, caste inequality, and gender rights. Eastern Response: Highlights the difficulty of managing a varied populace as well as advancements in democratic reforms.

3. Europe and the East: Cultural Assimilation: The integration of immigrants and refugee rights highlight the sharp differences between Western individualism and Eastern collectivism.

Moving Towards a Global Understanding: Obstacles are such as overcoming differences in philosophy and practice. addressing claims that Western human rights activism employs unfair criteria. There are promoting intercultural communication in order to promote understanding between people. creating hybrid models that take cultural context into account while upholding universal human rights.

DISCUSSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

There is no one-size-fits-all approach to human rights because they are a complicated subject with differing Eastern and Western interpretations: the priorities areWhen it comes to human rights, the East

and the West have distinct priorities. While the West asserts superiority in individual freedom, civil freedoms, and freedom of information, the East frequently asserts superior access to rights such as employment and a standard of living. Expectations: Eastern Asians tend to place more emphasis on a person's fundamental responsibilities, whereas Westerners prefer to demand human rights entitlements. Impact Although Asian perspectives were taken into account when the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was being draughted, the West has had a significant impact on the conversation surrounding human rights.

The convergence of Some contend that Western and Eastern perspectives on human rights are becoming more similar, particularly among conservative elites. connected rights that It is challenging to distinguish between civil and political rights and economic, social, and cultural rights because all human rights are interconnected. Cultural differences: Human rights claims are seen differently in different cultures. Hindus, for instance, can only understand assertions of gender equality within the context of their own religion since they hold that karma determines birth. The signs of institutionalisation Different viewpoints and contributions from both the Global North and the Global South led to the institutionalisation of human rights.

CONCLUSION:

Human rights are universally acknowledged in theory, but how they are implemented depends on local priorities and beliefs. It is essential to recognise these distinctions in order to promote a more effective and inclusive international human rights framework. By striking a balance between cultural particular and universal standards, East and West may support a common understanding of equality and human dignity. pointing out places where both parties can cooperate and understand one another. recognising the significance of methods that are respectful of all people while taking context into account.

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