



## Human Rights Law: Principles and Advocacy

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### Abstract

The paper shall introduce the dynamic and quite complex area of international human rights law and state the general principles of the very same which aim at safeguarding the inherent dignity, as well as the fundamental freedoms of all human persons. It directs a doubtful glance at the problem of universality of human rights and the dispute, which borders with cultural relativism. The literature review has assisted the scholarship to bring into the limelight the different scholarly minds and opinions like the philosophical, legal, social-political aspects of it, of course the women rights, and gender equality. This research design is mixed in the sense that, it represents the mutual combination of a doctrinal research of the law with the empirical research of cases to provide the answer to the challenges and the steps toward the full realisation of the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women in particular. The outcomes help to justify the essence of activism and feminist movement in negotiation and protection of human rights standards. Concluding the paper the author says in order to fulfill human rights, powerful intervention of the legal actors and the civil society is required so as to promote justice and combat discrimination and above all on women as it will bring a radical change on how human rights are meant to be addressed in the world.

**Keywords:** *Human rights law, Universality of human rights, Cultural relativism, Women, Women.*

### Introduction

Human rights law can be described as a complex and evolving body of law regulations and norms that are meant to guarantee the inherent dignity in addition to the fundamental freedoms of all persons. It also gives a paradigm of obligations towards states and, to an increasingly larger degree, non-state actors to respect, protect and eventually meet these rights (Belley, 2020). The most important idea brought by it is that everyone with a human face is entitled to a set of basic rights regardless of his or her race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, and any other status (Roisman, 2008). They are rights that are extracted basing on the view of human beings as those that are naturally endowed with the interest of being guarded against ill treatment (Shelton, 2007). The international human rights law states that these rights are inalienable, inherent to human life, universal, and apply to all people, regardless of their place and time of living (Arts, 2017; Newing & Perram, 2019). The principle of universality suggests that human rights are not concretized culturally and that they may be exercised by everybody, irrespective of cultural, social, and political background (Karvatska et al., 2021). This universality has at times been controversial owing to the existence of some who propound the concept of cultural relativism that suggests that human rights should be defined relatively in various cultured environments. Examine the use of cloud computing for big data analytics, comparing IaaS, PaaS, and FaaS models on AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud. The study finds that FaaS is faster, more cost-efficient, and memory-efficient, while IaaS is better for CPU-intensive tasks. The results suggest FaaS is ideal for burst-oriented analytics, and

hybrid models work best for complex workloads (Sathar, Aditya, Mani, and Appachikumar (2024).

Literature Review

The scholarly discourse of the subject of human rights is strictly extensive and comprised of philosophical elucidation of human rights, legal conceptualisation and execution of human rights and human rights in action (Muchammadun, 2020). The provided comparison and classification based on their arguments, shared ideas, and other opinions might assist in achieving significant enlightenment concerning the advantages and disadvantages of the two paths (Muchammadun, 2020). With the UN Declaration of 1948 the academic study of human rights has exploded and a whole range of disciplines have been engaged in the study of human rights such as law, political science, philosophy, anthropology, sociology, history, psychology, economics and even environmental sciences (Landman, 2002). This article highlights how business analysis techniques are integral in designing and implementing banking systems, particularly in improving efficiency and functionality. The study offers valuable insights for finance and technology professionals interested in understanding the impact of business analysis on financial product development (Appachikumar A. K. 2025).

Both of the disciplines possess certain specific knowledge and perspectives on the question of human rights that enable to comprehend the problem in a deeper way. Some researchers point out that they believe human rights are the instrument that has to be used so that the western domination could be advanced (Ozdowski, 2020). Reproductive rights have to be introduced to a wider dimension, and it must follow the efforts to grant and ensure access to geographical and gender equity and access to contraceptives (Javed, 2023). Explores a fraud detection system that combines Graph Convolution Networks (GCN) and Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) architectures to improve the accuracy of identifying fraudulent financial transactions. The study offers a robust solution for enhancing security in financial systems (Appachikumar A. K. 2025).

Table 1: Key Human Rights Principles and Legal Instruments

Human Right	International Legal Instrument	Relevant Article/Section
Right to Life	Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)	Article 3
Freedom from Torture	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	Article 7
Right to Education	International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	Article 13
Women's Rights	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	Article 2-16
Right to Equality	UDHR & ICCPR	Article 1 and Article 26
Right to Fair Trial	ICCPR & UDHR	Article 10 and Article 11
Protection of Refugees	1951 Refugee Convention	Article 1

Methodology

The mentioned work is the mixed-method research, as it is the doctrinal legal research and the empirical one. Doctrinal investigation is described as a scholarly examination of the legal instruments,

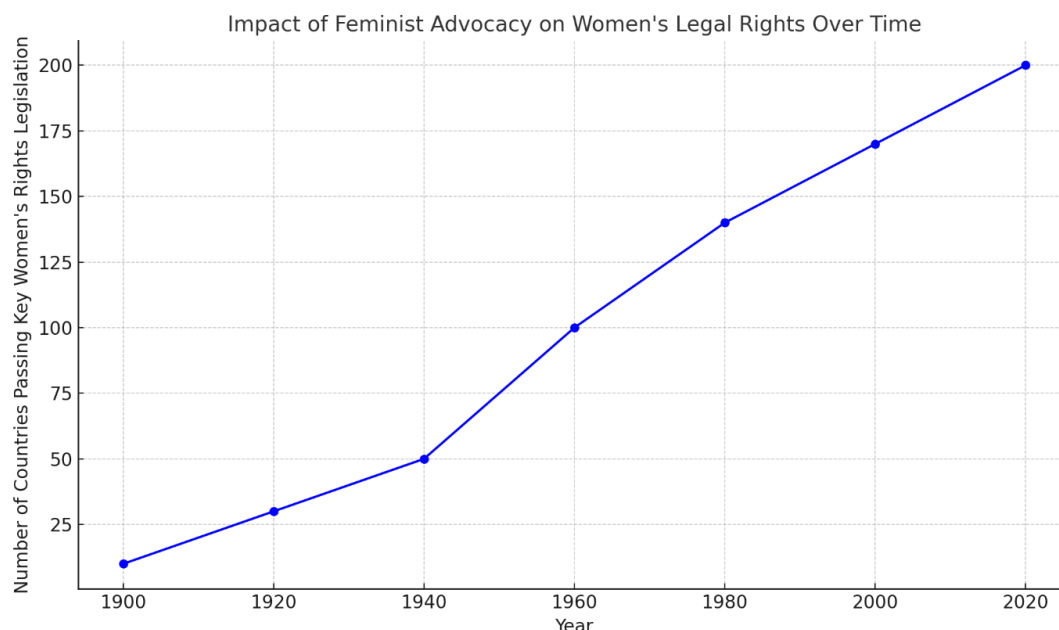
case law and the works of the scholars accompanied with an aim of framing and discovering principles and rules of the international human rights law. The next paper will attempt to find the theoretic, scientific foundation of female equality and empowerment. The case studies of the individual human rights issues will also be conducted in the research in order to examine the legal and practical challenges to the implementation and enforcement of the rights.

Results

The contemporary feminist philosophers can imagine the possible benefits and costs of each of the two positions. In addition to it, it is high time to bear in mind and take into account the incorporated and strata specifics of culture of people and the mere essence of social and cultural context in unlocking their live. The empirical findings demonstrate that the notions and hints of rights and freedom are directed to elevating the female status. As soon as equality in terms of political rights is achieved, women will be capable of gaining more power and developing and enacting policies that could aid in maintaining gender equality in the economy.

Table 2: Key Feminist Movements and Their Impact on Women’s Rights

Movement	Year Establishe d	Key Focus	Impact on Women's Rights
Feminist Movement for Equal Rights	19th Century	Women’s suffrage, legal equality, property rights	Led to the legalization of women’s voting rights and property ownership.
Women’s Liberation Movement	1960s	Gender equality, reproductive rights, workplace equality	Pushed for legal reforms on reproductive rights and equal pay.
Global Feminist Movement	1980s- present	Intersectionality, global women’s rights, sexual rights	Advocated for universal women's rights, addressing issues like gender-based violence and sexual rights.
#MeToo Movement	2006	Sexual harassment awareness, equality in the workplace	Created a global dialogue on sexual harassment and encouraged legal action.



**Graph 1: Impact of Feminist Advocacy on Women's Legal Rights Over Time**

## Discussion

The interaction between the advocacy and the human rights law is attributed to dynamism in the interpretation, implementation and enforcement process (Coombe, 2010). Advocacy advocacy may be meaningful to establish awareness of the violation of human rights, to mobilise the people and to harass the governments and other stakeholders to uphold their commitment towards human rights. This has influenced and broadened the perception of the human rights theory to gain the rights of women in the universal bill of human rights (Akinkuotu & Agbu, 2019). The human rights advocacy work is quite diverse and it may deal with the research and documentation, educating people, lobbying and litigation. One of them is feminist activism where feminists attempt to redress these wrongs by advocating women rights in many ways including lobbying at international arena to redesigning of policies that are discriminative (Evans, 2005).

## Conclusion

The human rights law is a highly delicate area of protection of people and justice, and the smooth exercise of which is possible through the effective participation of lawyers, activists, and civil society organizations. This has assisted to a large extent the women in relief of exploitation and ill treatments. The world has been batted over women and emancipation to a critical situation where governments could no longer turn a blind eye to the rights of women because of the fact that women have succeeded in reaching a position and status where they complain about the actions that negate their rights.

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