

Violation of Human Rights in Exercise of Effective Rule of Law, Enforcement, Act and Policies: A Criminological Analysis with Reference to Pakistan

Waseem Ahmed Kayani ^{a*} & Dr. Naima Saeed ^a

a: Department of Criminology, University of Karachi, Pakistan

* *Corresponding Author:* Waseem Ahmed Kayani (waseemkayani1971@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

This article is about violation of human rights that facts effective rule of law enforcement act and policies. Pakistan is a moderate nation with profoundly dug in customary qualities. It is additionally a nation confronting various difficulties. Human rights are widespread good laws of a major sort, having a place with any person in its relations with the state. Writing regards state as a primary defender of common freedoms and simultaneously as a principal violator. Our investigation offers helps for the theory that the more grounded the express, the better state of basic freedoms. Solid state can ensure its residents, while frail states need ability to give security. The theory thinks about whether, and how much, the Pakistan government has had the option to grasp the difficulties for common freedoms. While the field work demonstrates that the degree of utilization of every guideline of the fluctuates, These, the investigation contends, are to a great extent identified with the difficulties of actualizing a common liberties-based way to deal with improvement in a post-clash nation like Pakistan with a profoundly moderate society. I am focusing on explicit nation in Pakistan, circumstance, and issue with its genuine setting. I concluded that the most reasonable technique for my examination would be subjective strategy.

1.1 Introduction

Human rights standards may be encouraged both through further amplification of worldwide law values and dynamic submission of current law (Orentlicher, Diane F. 2021). “Human rights” or “Social liberties” belongs to basic liberties and freedom, which interact to every person. Basic liberties are shared values of respect, honor, fair, equality and justice (Hagan, J, M et al. 2021). These liberties have not only individual basis but also crowd of people to make an equal society. Freedom can bring wideness in abilities and qualities of person in his present and future life. To deny people their human rights is to challenge their humanity (Nelson Mandela).

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights (Neil J et al., 2021). Social liberties regulation affords an opportunity criminal technique for achieving equality for humans with disabilities (Jillienne Hagland, Ryan M, 2021). . The liberties-primarily based method is found in worldwide regulation and now and again is included into constitutions or statutes. The constitution ensures the equal liberties of humans with disabilities. Apart from partiality, every man or woman is

equal earlier than and beneath the law and has the proper right to identical safety and identical gain of the regulation. No differentiation based on mental and figure disorder (Keten A, 2021).

Social liberties possessed by every human being and are personalized liberties. Human rights have multiple impact because they are at same time culprit, political and moral liberties (Fisher J et al., 2021). Of their criminal dimension, social liberties are part of a felony machine and individuals living in this criminal gadget are entitled to these liberties (James M et al., 2021). They may be 'prison entitlements of people towards the kingdom or country-like entities, guaranteed through international regulation for the reason of protecting essential wishes of the human character and his/her self-respect in times of harmony and war.

Human rights violations stand up from global commercial happenings to progressively refined, wordy and sophisticated (Changrok soh and Daniel Connolly, 2021). The legal measurement of social liberties is a positive achievement of human history as the international community observed an agreement inside the universal declaration of social liberties and created and ratified a social liberties device in subsequent years (Kobrin, Stephen J. 2009). You will see a growth inside the tradition of social liberties from philosophical thoughts of social liberties (e.g., inside the duration of enlightenment) to the implementation of the philosophical thoughts of social liberties on a countrywide stage with its obvious limits, initiating the implementation of social liberties on a universal stage. Possible see a growth which the subculture of social liberties skilled inside the legal size in their manner of consciousness.

Human rights are legally described, realize a prison framework and are enforceable. Establishments just like the social liberties council in Geneva, the UN treaty frame machine, are factors of the realization of the concept of social liberties and might enhance the fulfillment of social liberties (Michele R Decker et al., 2015). They display those social liberties are a concrete fact, no longer an illusion. Social liberties are prison fact in all parts of the sector. Social liberties prison mechanisms, instruments and social liberties institutions provide the idea of the protection of human dignity embodied in social liberties.

1.2 Human Rights Violation in Pakistan

Human rights violations qualified by persons with psychological infirmities in low income and middle income as well as plans to stop these defilements and encourage human rights (Natalie Drew et al., 2021). Human rights watch amnesty international, in its annual document for Asia 2019, has accused Pakistan of intensifying its crackdown on social liberties, such as a clampdown on freedom of expression, failure to manipulate harassment of ethnic and spiritual minorities, and continuation of a coverage of enforced disappearances towards its citizens.

Torture is an intricate disturbance that frequently happens within the framework of extensive harassment and human rights violations (Silove et al., 1999). It has end up increasingly more difficult to fight for social liberties in Pakistan at a time whilst the authorities keep to forcibly disappear people, censor, crack down on nonviolent demonstrations and enforce repression, stated Umar, deputy South Asia director at amnesty international. The country has faced comparable grievance from different liberties agencies, both countries wide and worldwide.

violation of human rights in exercise of effective rule of law, enforcement, act and policies: a criminological analysis with reference to Pakistan

The prospect of suppressing the unrest is not straight noticeable; we use the greatness of violence as its pointer (Aniruddha Bagchi, Jomon A Paul, 2020). Pakistan's authorities intensified its clampdown on the media, political opposition, and nongovernmental groups in 2019, the group social liberties watch said in its world record 2020 earlier this month. Saifu-Rehman, an elected member of the nationwide meeting from the ruling party Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf, who additionally serves on its social liberties committee, challenged those allegations and said liberties have stepped forward underneath the cutting-edge management.

People some things are certain to take place; however, the scenario has improved from before, he said, including that the country suffered from loss of resources so it must not be as compared to the scenario in advanced international locations. Decision conventional at the 12th EGP (European Green Party) council, to recognize the scenario we should cross back in Pakistani and western history. EGP urges European parliament and European fee to actively pursue a nonviolent resolution for the abolishment of the anti-Ahmadiyya ordinance and the blasphemy regulation.

1.3 Human Rights Situation in Pakistan

Sometime the evidence loss shaped by one-dimensional action of idea and assistance of disaggregating human rights violations into its important mechanisms (McCormick et al., 2021). We continued to experience intense suffocation in Pakistan throughout 2020. The country of social liberties, which has always remained gloomy for the past few years, truly did not enhance these beyond year. Nation domination, crackdown on dissent, enforced disappearances, false police cases towards journalists, arbitrary detentions of liberties defenders, assaults on non-secular minorities, violation of exertions laws and violence in opposition to ladies persisted. Defense of sex workforces is vital to deference, defend and encounter their human rights and to recover their health and well-being (Susan G Sherman et al., 2017).

The authorities turned into so fixated on the reputation of non-secular minorities in India, France, and other components of Europe that it completely didn't think of spiritual minorities in Pakistan, who endured to go through because of the prevailing discrimination in law, institutions and society. The pandemic influenced the instances of spiritual minorities accused of blasphemy, as hearings were repeatedly delayed. The Anti-Ahmadi marketing campaign intensified, main to killings in Peshawar; the Ahmadi network additionally saw their organizations shut down, and families compelled into displacement. The pandemic also meant that at-risk people could best seek restrained protection, considering that border shutdowns and travel regulations affected their capability to searching for asylum outdoor the United States of America.

All health and wound reduction plans must be envisioned and measured with animated influence (Joanne Csete, Richard Elliott, 2021). Compelled conversions of Christian, Hindu and Sikh women continued to take region. Some of Pakistanis, both Muslim and non-Muslim, remained on demise row for blasphemy even as others remained stranded inside the trial period. The Shia community faced a string of blasphemy cases round Moharram, endorsed by means of clerics that were visible to be palatable to the government. The issue of blasphemy also made it to social media growths, and threats against people on line; regardless of more than one lawsuit, the threatening social media posts and feedback had been no longer taken offline.

On-line abuse hurled at ladies', recommended, and signaled through some of the ruling party's social media accounts, went unchecked. Person reporters had been centered and universal many have been subjected to filth for his or her paintings and opinion. A listening to with the countrywide assembly's status committee on social liberties acknowledged the criticism, but the abuse persevered unabated. The authorities notified social media policies without due system and without consulting civil society businesses. Among other things, the policies deliver power to the PTA to block and take away content material along with grievance of government officials, and posts visible as in opposition to the distinction of Islam. Maintaining up with the fashion of the past years, reporters continued to be charged underneath the draconian PECC.

Approach shapes how varied local formations respond to their truth of communal, values and other freedoms (Mathew Davies, 2021). Bizarrely, the top minister gave a number of interviews to the nearby and international press, in which he reiterated that he turned into most centered via the click, and insisted that the click in all fairness free in Pakistan. He also did no longer have a solution about the disappearance case regarding famed journalist Matiullah-Jan. Political protesters persevered to stand social liberties violations, along with quick and lengthy term 'disappearances.

The case of Idris-khattak, a senior social liberties defender from Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa who turned into stated to had been disappeared and became later 'located' however now not launched was nonetheless ongoing until the end of the 12 months 2020. The PTI authorities had pledged to criminalize enforced disappearances in 2018, however neither civil society nor the sufferers' households have visible the draft bill, and it has now not been exceeded yet. The country additionally noticed the extrajudicial murder of Hayat-Baloch, a Baloch scholar, in Turbat.

1.4 Objectives

Objective of the study are as follows:

- To investigate whether social liberties condition relates to the state capacity.
- To determine increasing violence, corruption, lack of judicial independence is also a serious problem for social liberties.
- To find the different criminological aspects and challenges prevailing in Pakistan nowadays in returns of social liberties.
- To observed that enforcement of law, criminological approach, mistrust, and un-law full exercise of power, acts and policies are the main contributing factors in violence of social liberties in Pakistan.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What is the general understanding of social liberties rule of Law, Enforcement, Act and policies?
- What current challenges faced by Pakistan in the context of social liberties discourse express? How can they have explained in relations to other social liberties perspectives?
- What are the factors responsible for violation of current human liberties situation in Pakistan?

violation of human rights in exercise of effective rule of law, enforcement, act and policies: a criminological analysis with reference to Pakistan

- How does the social liberties challenges contribute to the evolution of a social liberties mechanism? What are the challenges and options with this mechanism?

1.6 SCOPE OF STUDY:

Pakistan is a moderate nation with profoundly settled in customary qualities. It is likewise a nation confronting various difficulties. Since this proposition is focusing on the difficulties and conceivable outcomes with social liberties component. Because of various and progressing clashes, its residents scarcely have approached wellbeing offices, instruction, clean drinking water, food, and work to have a stately existence. Things have started to improve, regardless. This postulation considers the common freedoms-based methodology (HRBA) Change in economy and social turn of events. This proposal has primarily been attempted to give the establishments of Prospects of Social liberties in Pakistan.

Challenge for Social liberties contains a few difficulties are halfway named as Extra Judicial Killings, Custodial Torture and Deaths, Political Violence, Corruption, Border Killings. Further on discussion and its basic divisions the suggestion and finding for their difficulties. Specifically, this proposition. These standards are: acknowledgment of liberties, cooperation, strengthening, non-segregation, and responsibility and straightforwardness. The proposal thinks about whether, and how much, the public authority has had the option to grasp the Human right based approach (HRBA) while actualizing. I respond by inquiry by important writing and meeting various people who have been engaged with the plan and execution.

2. Literature Review

The literature we investigated incorporates a wide range of liberties as basic liberties. Generally integral to these are "actual" liberties, those worried about the sacredness of the human individual. Despite the fact that there is close all-inclusive acknowledgment of actual uprightness as a basic freedom. A specific degree of vagueness encompasses a portion of the points of interest. For instance, the idea that people keep up the option to stay liberated from viciousness or hurt welcomes definitional just as operational difficulties. The idea of damage can invoke issues of social or good injury, close by the more traditional conceptualizations of mischief as relating to actual torment or difficulty.

For the reason that ratification of the well-known social liberties assertion (Paris, December tenth, 1948) understanding of the social liberties has evolved dramatically and fashioned the political reality of many states. And so long as the society understood the function and characteristic of social liberties, they started practice it regionally and across the world. However, the beginning of practice cause many disputes together with function of social liberties, whether states are accountable, the influence of effective states, role of institutions, legitimacy of the intervention as well as comparison of social liberties worldwide agreements with home rules. Every of them will be analyzed in flip.

Beitz has expanded the notion of social freedoms as a social normative activity of the larger scheme of things whose challenge imperative is to safeguard persons from the effects of certain actions and omissions in their administrations. (p. 14) In his opinion, social freedoms should be regarded as international standards for the governments of States whose violation is a question of the

international situation. It is vital to outline, that he adds to social liberties agency international, non-governmental companies, people, establishments. Unluckily, today UHRD, essential document regulating social liberties problems possess simplest non-binding character. (Beitz, 2009)

A contravention of monetary, social and cultural liberties takes place while a kingdom fails in its negative to make certain that they may be enjoy without inequity or in its responsibility to appreciate, keep and fulfil them. Frequently a contravention of one of the liberties is related to a contravention of other liberties.

Some examples of violations of monetary, social, and cultural liberties include:

- Forcibly evicting humans from their houses (the right to ok housing) Contaminating water, as an instance, with waste from state-owned centre's (the right to health).
- Failure to make sure a least wage sufficient for a first rate residing (liberties at paintings).
- Failure to save you hunger in all areas and groups inside the country (freedom from hunger).
- Denying get right of entry to statistics and services associated with sexual and reproductive health (the proper to health).
- Methodically segregating children with disabilities from mainstream faculties (the right to training).
- Breakdown to prevent employers from sharp in recruitment (primarily based on intercourse, incapacity, race, political opinion, social foundation, hiv reputation, and so forth.) (the proper to work).
- Collapse to limit public and private entities from destroying or contaminating meals and its source, including arable land and water (the right to meals).
- Crash to give for an affordable drawback of running hours within the public and personal zone (liberties at paintings).
- Prohibition using alternative or original languages (the proper to take part in educational lifestyles).
- Denying social help to human beings due to their fame (e.g., human beings without a hard and fast homestead, asylum-seekers) (the proper to social protection).

There is a significant discussion in the writing over the meaning of common liberties. At the most fundamental level, common freedoms are "the liberties one has basically on the grounds that one is an individual" (Donnelly 2008, p1). Outlined along these lines, the idea puts all people on equivalent balance: basic liberties are basic and all inclusive. In the event that one is a person, one is qualified for common freedoms.

R.Beitz Charles (2001) the doctrine of social liberties has come to play a distinct position in global existence. This is often the position of a moral touchstone-a fashionable of assessment and grievance for domestic institutions, a standard of aspiration for their reform, and an increasing number of a well-known of assessment for the rules and practices of international monetary and political worldwide exercise has followed the controlling files of worldwide regulation in taking a wide view of the scope of social liberties.

Many political theorists argue, however, that this view is excessively extensive and that proper social liberties, if they're to be seemed as a certainly commonplace subject of global society, must be

violation of human rights in exercise of effective rule of law, enforcement, act and policies: a
criminological analysis with reference to Pakistan

construed more I argue towards that attitude and in favour of the view implicit in modern-day global practice, the usage of the right to democratic institutions as an instance.

Laurence R. Helfer Nov, (2002) As the ratification of social liberties treaties increases and using supranational adjudication to venture social liberties violations will become more large, international felony pupils and international members of the family theorists alike have begun to examine the results of the increasing legalization of social liberties norms. This text raises the claim that worldwide social liberties regulation can turn out to be over legalized, and it draws upon international family members principle and new empirical proof to discover a current case have a look at of over legalization.

F. Andrew Hanssen (2004) Impartial courts render contemporary policy greater durable (via raising the cost of destiny policy adjustments) but may engage in policy-making of their very own. This paper asks: is there an ultimate level of judicial independence from the angle of incumbent officials within the other branches? To reply that query, the paper develops a model of strategic institutional desire, and exams it at the judicial establishments of the yank states. Steady with the model's predictions, the most independence enhancing institutions are discovered in which political opposition between rival parties is tightest and differences among party platforms are largest.

Khan, Feisal (2007) Pakistan is shield 'failing states' discussions that pose the most danger to worldwide safety, with the rise of Islamic militancy being the most normally referred to reason for the 'failure'. However, Islamic militancy is an end result of forthcoming country failure, now not a purpose of it. This article argues that the country's inability, because of a long time of systemic corruption, to offer any appreciable stage of public items or offerings, broadly defined, is liable for the delegitimization of the kingdom and its lack of ability to maintain regulation and order in the cities or suppress Islamic insurgents in the rest of the country.

Joseph Raz (2007), records of common freedoms as those are perceived in basic liberties rehearses, which view them as liberties all individuals have in ethicalness of their mankind. Rather it recommends that (with Rawls) common freedoms set the cut off points to the power of the state, yet censures Rawls conflation of sway with real position. The subsequent origination takes common liberties, as different liberties, to be dependent upon social conditions, and specifically on the idea of the worldwide framework.

Hunt P (2008) There may be a new maturity approximately the fitness and social liberties movement as it endeavours to integrate social liberties into fitness rules on the country wide and international tiers. In addition to the conventional social liberties strategies, consisting of "naming and shaming", the movement is also the use of new procedures which includes signs, benchmarks and effect exams. But its miles confronted with various main limitations and this article specializes in of them: the insufficient engagement within the fitness and social liberties motion of (i) hooked up social liberties non-governmental firms and (ii) fitness experts.

This newsletter argues that mounted social liberties non-governmental corporations have to paintings on fitness and social liberties problems, such as maternal mortality, just as vigorously as they already campaign on disappearances, torture and prisoners of judgment of right and wrong. Also, it emphasises that health and social liberties complement and fortify each different. Though, many

health professionals have in no way heard of the right to the best viable standard of health. The item argues that there is no danger of operationalising the proper to fitness without the active engagement of many extra fitness experts, and it makes some preliminary observations approximately steps that might be taken to deepen fitness specialists' engagement inside the fitness and social liberties motion.

3. Research Methodology

In essence, this work is a social liberties study aimed at examining Pakistan's local implementation of social liberties-based growth methods in accordance with the "Social liberties Action Plan." Specifically, this research uses interviews and focus groups to study the "impact of the law" who are affected by applying and screening of the social liberties action plan. Based on the knowledge of these participants and social liberties action plan participants, this work aims to understand how laws and policies operate locally and determine their impact on rural communities in Pakistan. This work combines resources such as desk research and field research.

To test the applicants about social liberties-based growth methods of social liberties action plans, I used a qualitative method, namely a conscious sample, which classifies volunteers as per their level of expertise and contribution to a certain study issue. My sample size is limited since the focus of my research is on depth rather than breadth. The qualitative technique is typically non-numerical in this method. The empirical nature of the research is due to the observations and factual comments made on the scene.

Additionally, data are considered as facts and judgments about the afflicted population. Because empirical evidence is based on observable data, qualitative research may provide rich textual descriptions of how participants experience them. Experiment with a certain theme. Within the investigation's surroundings. My research methodology entails conducting structured and semi-structured interviews with important participants as well as conducting focus groups (FGD). The focus group gained an understanding of how interviewees saw the social freedoms action plan's execution on the ground in Pakistan.

I utilized open-ended questions to elicit information regarding the primary components of a social liberties-based strategy and its application in the social liberties action plan. The conversation enabled me to delve further into several critical facets of APHR. Provide information on how members of the Community Growth Committee and Community Democracy Committee, which represent members of the entire community, perform their roles and projects in accordance with the Social liberties Action Plan. I also interviewed staff of NGOs and UN organizations working in different provinces.

In general, I was able to conduct interviews in various provinces. I personally visited two churches and I conducted two focus groups (FGD) in them. Another member of the CDC has the possibility of visiting the provincial center where I get to meet DFG. Due to safety restrictions, the provincial project manager conducted two FGDs with CDC. A total of six focus groups were held with the residents of parish. As a result of the field investigation, about 200 minutes of interviews were recorded, and I also transcribed these interviews. A consent statement was obtained before each interview.

4. Results

A main deficiency of the APHR, consistent with the social liberties-primarily depend upon technique, is that it does no longer understand the social liberties to water, fitness, teaching, employment, and housing as an officially permitted responsibility. But, the APHR has reached societies inside for the primary time and has found out primary liberties of millions.

The freedoms guaranteed under the APHR also come under the authority of other departments with a broad primary programming of their own country. This generates a level of complexity, mandate overlap, rivalry and misunderstanding regarding who is responsible for transport. Although the country's large-scale priority scheduled under multiple ministries has no nationwide coverage today, CDCs under the APHR have become the car of preference for the acknowledgment of these freedoms.

At the same time as the APHR recognizes the freedoms of the common man for water, health, training and work, the APHR has given Pakistan's regions with a single financial support area. Therefore, APHR's economic assistance was too infrequent, unexpected and inadequate throughout the duration of the APHR. Once the CDCs deplete their original block gifts, the next round of monetary aid, if any, is roughly unclear. As a result, freedom consciousness is not always constant and permanent.

Moreover, during the period of the APHR design phase, no populations nor provincial and district authorities were contacted. The APHR is instead created by outside specialists in community building. In other words, the APHR layout included a pinnacle-down method. If groups were to engage in the creation and development of the APHR plans, the project would have been progressively adopted. In the lack of groups inside the APHR structure, the highest form method also appears to have damaged individuals' awareness of the APHR, its goals and its freedoms under the plan.

Women who are regularly elected women members of the Community Growth Councils cannot hold straight conferences with their male colleagues. Likewise, without a relative's male circle known as the mahram, the elected ladies cannot tour. The mahram that is not often elected represents the elected women fully without a political or political authority. Consequently, Mahram weakens women's representativeness and mandate. The inability of women to participate fully in CDC artwork is fatal when it comes to evaluating the APHR as an HRBA.

However, despite the fact that it is a modest stride towards the west, tremendous profits have been achieved in relation to women in improvement, considering the lens of traditional Pakistan society. It may be miles away that the inclusion of the HRBA in cultural traditions is too constructive or wants to be applied to affected residents in a way that is relevant.

In terms of the grassroots level, large and broad involvement for unchosen girls is not always possible, as anticipated with the help of HRBA. Within the setting of Pakistan, it is not socially suitable for people to interact head-to-head between men and women. Ladies cannot influence their taste for activities, whereas people are paternal in picking a project that they consider to be right for everyone. The gender-separated approach of APHR is perhaps the effective procedure for females to

be partly on board rather than shutting them out entirely. Such a strategy at least assures that girls participate in improvement talks rather than leave them alone.

Although the APHR has been the subsequently one biggest improvement programmed in the global, and by some distance the biggest in Pakistan, the coverage, finances and duration of the programmed bring their personal demanding situations. The investment for the APHR has come completely from the global network. The initial phase of financing is indeed cheap nor sustainable with global monetary instability expanding and world-wide emergencies occurring elsewhere. The financial viability of the APHR and the Pakistan Citizenship Act remains therefore a fully genuine challenge for concluding what the authorities call key offers.

CDCs have become businesses and sponsors have been pushed forward. The organizational stability of the CDCs has been impacted. The regularity of additional funding to CDCs also seriously impacted to the organizational stability of CDCs. If projects are done, the organizational stability of CDCs tends to disappear since groups do not want to form government or right without anything more significant. Therefore, if the CDCs receive no new investment or certain basic protection costs, the remaining 10 years of the investment may be at risk.

The APHR's apparent benefits are culpability and openness, resulting in growing popularity and investments from the global APHR network. Serious monitoring and accountability processes have also resulted in the social obligation of elected CDC donors. Therefore, there is autonomy between Pakistan's populations around the activities under the APHR and the value of the investment under the initiative.

While this execution of the APHR has continued in unsafe areas, the lack of confidence has in one way or another undermined each part of the APHR. Insecurity currently prevents ordinary involvement in mobilization, elections, community planning for growth, project execution and monitoring. The focus in unsafe regions is shipping projects. In the end, first-rate work is suffering, and the groups are not motivated.

5. Discussion

In regard to the use of digital or social media by oppressive regimes, warns against, the threat of social control through social media should not be ignored. Such a threat should be taken seriously, especially in a place that has a rather “stained” record in regard to social liberties violations, where death squads acted on behalf of the government during the civil war. The case of the US’ extensive internet and phone surveillance program is a more up-to-date example of social control being reality. Tens of millions of Americans became subjects to surveillance by their own government, via the means of social and digital media in general.

The same time, however, it is sensible for social liberties advocates and social change-makers to be present on these media platforms as “voice” and counter-power to not only nation state’s politics or lack of, but also as a counter-power to the forces with other agendas than the spread of social liberties values. This is due to the strengths of social media being both local and global, and the opportunities it gives for networking, monitoring, identity sharing, organization, etc. As Brenda is points out; “we are in the technology era and it’s not good to be behind”, and “if you are not

violation of human rights in exercise of effective rule of law, enforcement, act and policies: a criminological analysis with reference to Pakistan

promoting to the world what you are doing, nobody will know about it. After all, there is no doubt that social media is an integral part of the news media landscape of today.

Thus, it makes sense for social actors and social liberties advocates to be present in this landscape, especially since other forces with other ideas and values also seek to gain space and power. I found that one of the most important dimensions in social liberties education is “empowerment” of the individual. As we have seen, this can be reached by the use of participatory methods, critical thinking based on the individual’s own reality, mixed theory and practice, and knowledge sharing. Thus, empowerment of the individual can lead to change in people’s minds, which again can lead to social change.

At least according to Freire’s concept of liberation education, and Castells’ concept of power, where exactly this kind of education can lead to the questioning of power relations and to resistance to these relations. The approach to social change of Platform Global, and Action Aid in general, seems to be in line with Freire’s theory of liberation education, and the idea of social change coming from “below”, from the people as potential actors for making change and creation of counter-power forces. Yet, how bottom-up can such an education be.

As soon as “educators” are coming from one place and go to another place, to teach “learners” about something? Particularly, if the education or the educator, must “stand outside” states’ educational systems and communication, as these systems are controlling people’s minds, as argued by Castells. The question then becomes what communication and educational system, and performed by who for the true empowerment of oppressed and potential social actors? And which group of oppressed should then be included? This leads me back to the framework for social liberties education.

For the support of individuals and groups to work towards a society that better embodies human liberties principles, suggested three models that represent different idealized frameworks for social liberties education to achieve this goal. Thinking of the methodology and teaching methods of Platform Global, especially with an eye at the participatory methods and empowerment as an important dimension, it is clear that the platform and thereby, works for the creation of change. In fact, the creation of change seems to be more in focus than social liberties, their violations and the direct implementation, as the use of especially the participatory methods indicate.

As argued above, the mission actually focuses on creating changes on a macro-level, which then means that Action Aid’s vision of a sustainable world without poverty and injustice in which every person enjoys their right to a life of dignity must derive from a vision of an alternative of how the given society is ruled. This alternative has undeniable roots in another part of the world with a different agenda based on different realities and values related to democracy. In some perspectives, it could then be questioned if Action Aid’s alternative is in accordance with respect for human differences.

6. Conclusion

The intention of this thesis was to don't forget whether action aircraft for social liberties in Pakistan reflects a real social liberties-based totally technique to growth. The thesis outlines frequently occurring principles of the social freedom method, which is largely focused on growth. These values

include freedom, involvement, autonomy, non-discrimination, responsibility and openness. I began this investigation by trying to grasp Pakistan's social freedoms framework. I have done out fieldwork and then evaluated the software or quantity of the social freedom approach standards in the action plan on social freedoms.

I also performed a systematic evaluation in order to understand and enhance the link between social freedoms. Although social freedoms encompass financial, political, literary, social freedoms, I focused on economic, social and cultural freedoms, since ESCR offered an indispensable framework for a completely growth strategy based on social freedoms. Likewise, ESCR has brought concrete benefits to disadvantaged people and helped to bring basic humanity to fruition.

While emphasizing that social freedom remains a controversial notion, I discovered that social freedoms are founded on the sense that each individual has freedom as a distinguishing characteristic. Growth is also recognized widely as a humanity in itself, because individuals will not be able to live with dignity without progress. Each standard is fundamentally linked and interrelated since there are no freedoms and no improvement without the acknowledgment of freedoms. But there are conflicts among certain philosophers.

For instance, ESCR opponents believe that these freedoms are necessary to a decent life as governmental interventionism and social agenda while ESCR advocates contend with them. These divides reflect not just the political weather but also the continuous ideological variances in the Global Contract on Financial, Political and Cultural Freedoms (ICESCR) and in the International Civil and Political Liberties Treaty (ICCPR).

ICESCR, comprising of Pakistan, was followed and is now widely accepted at global level. For people to enjoy a dignified life with fundamental freedoms to water, school, fitness, work and housing, their far-reaching critical states respect, protect and fulfill these freedoms, as established in the Contract. However, ICESCR's conventional recognition is a far distance from its draftsman's imagination and prestige. Loss of monetary assets, unfair growth and fighting are significant challenges.

Innovative acknowledgment of social freedoms in expanding worldwide places is furthermore tough, since those international places rely substantially on international improvement aid. Pakistan is one of the countries that without global monetary aid, a sustained and normal supply of primary freedoms is not possible.

While donations were beneficial to Pakistan, funds were routinely provided. In significant part, supporter funding was determined via the use of their specific stated objectives and potential for the provinces in which donor groups worked. However, a few funds in the United States have helped virtually everybody, except from really unstable places. Given the virtually nationwide social freedom action plan insurance, donor opportunities have no longer influenced the APHR much, even if stepping up coordination may have resulted in larger shared financing for all organizations.

Regardless of whether the APHR usually follows on from the most effective one-time economic support for the majority of communities in ten years, it has contributed stunning changes in Pakistan on an unexpected level.

7. Recommendations

The intention of this thesis was to don't forget whether action aircraft for social liberties in Pakistan reflects a real social liberties-based totally technique to growth. The thesis establishes the usually frequent principles of the social freedom approach, which is largely focused on growth. These values include freedom, participation, empowerment, non-discrimination, responsibility and openness. I began this investigation by trying to grasp Pakistan's social freedoms framework. I have done out fieldwork and then evaluated the software or quantity of the social freedom approach standards in the action plan on social freedoms.

I also performed a literature evaluation in order to understand and enhance the link between social freedoms. Although social freedoms comprise financial, political, culturally, political rights, I have focused in particular on financial, social and cultural freedoms since the SESCO has given a vital framework for an all-encompassing strategy to growth based on social freedoms. Consequently, ESCR has brought concrete benefits to disadvantaged people and helped to bring human rights to fruition.

As I noted that social freedom remains an impugned notion, I discovered that social freedoms are founded on the view that each living being has freedoms as a distinguishing characteristic. Development is also largely considered as a human being by itself, because individuals are not able to live with dignity without progress. Each standard is fundamentally linked and interdependent, since there are no freedoms without progress and improvement may take happen without acknowledgement of freedom. But there are conflicts among certain philosophers.

For instance, ESCR opponents believe that these freedoms are necessary to a decent life as governmental interventionism and social agenda while ESCR advocates contend with them. These differences today not only reflect the political climate, but also the constant ideological fluctuations in the worldwide contract for financial, social and cultural liberties (ICESCR) and international civil and political freedoms (ICCPR). ESCR opponents have steadily secured their position since the Vienna Convention in 1993, while there is a gap between the CPR and the ESCR.

ICESCR, comprising of Pakistan, was followed and is now widely accepted at global level. To ensure the dignity of humans with primary freedoms in water, education, fitness, work, and housing, these freedoms are appreciated, defended and fulfilled in their vitally important states, as established in the contract. However, conventional recognition of the ESCR on the floor is a far distance from its draftsman's imagination and foresight. Loss of monetary assets, unfair growth and fighting are significant challenges. Innovative acknowledgment of social freedoms in expanding worldwide places is furthermore tough, since those international places rely substantially on international improvement aid. Pakistan is one of the countries that without global monetary aid, a sustained and normal supply of primary freedoms is not possible.

8. Bibliography

1. "Social liberties and Human Dignity: An Analytic Critique of Non-Western Conceptions of Social liberties" (1982)
76 (2) The American Political Science Review 303

2. Aniruddha Bagchi, Jomon A. Paul, National security vs. human rights: A game theoretic analysis of the tension between these objectives, *European Journal of Operational Research*, Volume 290, Issue 2, 2021, Pages 790-805, ISSN 0377-2217, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2020.08.017>.
3. Anne Wand, Hilde Verbeek, Cecile Hanon, Carlos Augusto de Mendonça Lima, Kiran Rabheru, Carmelle Peisah, Is suicide the end point of ageism and human rights violations?, *The American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 2021, ISSN 1064-7481, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jagp.2021.05.025>.
4. Changrok Soh & Daniel Connolly (2021) *New Frontiers of Profit and Risk: The Fourth Industrial Revolution's Impact on Business and Human Rights*, *New Political Economy*, 26:1, 168-185, DOI: 10.1080/13563467.2020.1723514
5. Consumer protection in drug policy: The human rights case for safe supply as an element of harm reduction, *International Journal of Drug Policy*, Volume 91, 2021, 102976, ISSN 0955-3959, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2020.102976>.
6. Dasandi N, Fisher J, Hudson D, vanHeerde-Hudson J. Human Rights Violations, Political Conditionality and Public Attitudes to Foreign Aid: Evidence from Survey Experiments. *Political Studies*. January 2021. doi:10.1177/0032321720980895
7. Davenport, C. and Armstrong, D.A., II (2004), *Democracy and the Violation of Human Rights: A Statistical Analysis from 1976 to 1996*. *American Journal of Political Science*, 48: 538-554. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0092-5853.2004.00086.x>
8. *Evidence for Hope: Making Human Rights Work in the 21st Century* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2017
9. *Human Rights (Zafarullāh Khān Pakistan Law House, 2001)*
10. *Human Rights and Gender Violence (SALLY ENGLE MERRY, Chicago Series in Law and Society 2006)*
11. *Human Rights and Schooling: An Ethical Framework for Teaching Social Justice* by Audrey Osler Teachers College Press, 2016. 177 pages.
12. *Human Rights and the WTO: The Case of Patents and Access to Medicines*, by Holger Hestermeyer *The IP Book Law Review*, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 46-49, June 2010
13. *Human Rights in Pakistan (M. G. Chitkara APH Publishing, 1997)*
14. Ilcan, Suzan. 2021. "The Border Harms of Human Displacement: Harsh Landscapes and Human Rights Violations" *Social Sciences* 10, no. 4: 123. <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci10040123>
15. Jack Donnelly "Social liberties and Asian Values: A Defense of "Western" Universalism" in Joanne R Bauer & Daniel A Bell (eds) *The East Asian Challenge for Social liberties* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999)
16. Jack Donnelly "The Relative Universality of Social liberties" (2007) 29 *Social liberties Quarterly* 281
17. James Griffin's *On Human Rights* XFORN UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2008.
18. Jillienne Haglund, Ryan M Welch, *From Litigation to Rights: The Case of the European Court of Human Rights*, *International Studies Quarterly*, Volume 65, Issue 1, March 2021, Pages 210–222, <https://doi.org/10.1093/isq/sqaa089>
19. Jonathan Wolff, *The Human Right to Health*, New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, 2012. 192 pp. Hardcover: \$23.95. ISBN 978-0-393-06335-6.
20. Kaelin, W. 2004. What are Social liberties? In Kaelin, W., Mueller, L., and Wytenbach, J. *The Face of Social liberties* (pp. 14–37). Baden: Lars Mueller Publishers.
21. Katharine Young, ed., *The Future of Economic and Social Rights*, Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 2019, pp.
22. Khan, I. 2006. Education as a Foundation for Social liberties Practice. In Kirchsclaeger, P. G., Kirchsclaeger, T., Belliger, A., and Krieger, D. (eds.), *Menschenrechte und Bildung*, *Internationales Menschenrechts forum Luzern (IHRF)*, Vol. III (pp. 35–41). Bern: Staempfli.
23. Kirchsclaeger, P. G. 2007. Brauchen Menschenrechte eine (moralische) Begründung? In Kirchsclaeger, P. G., Kirchsclaeger, T., Belliger, A., and Krieger, D. (eds.), *Menschenrechte und Kinder*, *Internationales Menschenrechtsforum Luzern (IHRF)*, Vol. IV (pp. 55–63). Bern: Staempfli.
24. Kirchsclaeger, P. G. 2011. Das ethische Charakteristikum der Universalisierung im Zusammenhang des Universalitätsanspruchs der Menschenrechte. In Ast, S., Mathis, K., Hänni, J., Zabel, B. (eds.), *Gleichheit und Universalität*. ARSP-Beihefte, Vol. 128 (pp. 301–312). Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag.

violation of human rights in exercise of effective rule of law, enforcement, act and policies: a
criminological analysis with reference to Pakistan

25. Kirchsclaeger, P. G. 2013a. *Wie können Menschenrechte begründet werden? Ein für religiöse und säkulare Menschenrechtskonzeptionen anschlussfähiger Ansatz.* Münster: LIT Verlag.
26. Kirchsclaeger, P. G. 2013b. *Menschenrechte und Politik.* In Yousefi, H. (ed.), *Geschichten Erscheinungsformen Neuere Entwicklungen* (pp. 255–260). Heidelberg: Springer.
27. Kiyoteru Tsutsui, *Redressing Past Human Rights Violations: Global Dimensions of Contemporary Social Movements, Social Forces, Volume 85, Issue 1, September 2006, Pages 331–354, <https://doi.org/10.1353/sof.2006.0145>.*
28. Kobrin, Stephen J. "Private Political Authority and Public Responsibility: Transnational Politics, Transnational Firms, and Human Rights." *Business Ethics Quarterly* 19, no. 3 (2009): 349-74. Accessed June 29, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27673283>.
29. Lawrence M. Friedman, *The Human Rights Culture: A Study in History and Context*, New Orleans: Quid Pro Books, 2011, pp. 218.
30. Lira, Elisabeth (2006). *The reparations policy for human rights violations in Chile.* In Pablo De Greiff (ed.), *The Handbook of Reparations.* Oxford University Press.
31. Mathew Davies (2021) *How regional organizations respond to human rights: ASEAN's ritualism in comparative perspective, Journal of Human Rights, 20:2, 245-262, DOI: 10.1080/14754835.2020.1841607.*
32. McCormick, James M., and Neil J. Mitchell. "Human Rights Violations, Umbrella Concepts, and Empirical Analysis." *World Politics* 49, no. 4 (1997): 510-25. Accessed June 29, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25054017>.
33. Michele R Decker, Anna-Louise Crago, Sandra K H Chu, Susan G Sherman, Meena S Seshu, Kholi Buthelezi, Mandeep Dhaliwal, Chris Beyrer, *Human rights violations against sex workers: burden and effect on HIV, The Lancet, Volume 385, Issue 9963, 2015, Pages 186-199, ISSN 0140-6736, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(14\)60800-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)60800-X).*
34. Miller, M.S., D'Andrea, M.R., Wang, E. et al. *Patterns and evidence of human rights violations among US asylum seekers. Int J Legal Med* 135, 693–699 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00414-020-02405-x>
35. Mitchell, Neil J., and James M. McCormick. "Economic and Political Explanations of Human Rights Violations." *World Politics* 40, no. 4 (1988): 476-98. Accessed June 29, 2021. doi:10.2307/2010315.
36. Natalie Drew, Michelle Funk, Stephen Tang, Jagannath Lamichhane, Elena Chávez, Sylvester Katontoka, Soumitra Pathare, Oliver Lewis, Lawrence Gostin, Benedetto Saraceno, *Human rights violations of people with mental and psychosocial disabilities: an unresolved global crisis, The Lancet, Volume 378, Issue 9803, 2011, Pages 1664-1675, ISSN 0140-6736, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(11\)61458-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(11)61458-X).*
37. Orentlicher, Diane F. "Settling Accounts: The Duty to Prosecute Human Rights Violations of a Prior Regime." *The Yale Law Journal* 100, no. 8 (1991): 2537-615. Accessed June 29, 2021. doi:10.2307/796903.
38. *Preparing the Next Generation to Advance Human Rights in Global Health* Volume 22/2, December 2020, pp 297 – 298
39. *Religion and the Inculturation of Human Rights in Ghana* (Bloomsbury Advances in Religious Studies), London: Bloomsbury, 2013, 284 + ix pp., 9781441199478, £58.50 (hard cover). Published in *Journal of Religion in Africa* 45/3-4, 346-347.
40. *Rescuing Human Rights - Making the case for a reassessment of the scope of human rights advocacy*
41. SILOVE, DERRICK M.B.Ch.B., M.D., FRANZCP1 *The Psychosocial Effects of Torture, Mass Human Rights Violations, and Refugee Trauma, The Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease: April 1999 - Volume 187 - Issue 4 - p 200-207.*
42. *The Human Rights of Migrants and Refugees in European Law*, by Cathryn Costello (Oxford University Press, 2015)
43. *The technology we choose to create: Human rights advocacy in the Internet Engineering Task Force, Telecommunications Policy, Volume 45, Issue 6, 2021, 102144, ISSN 0308-5961, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.telpol.2021.102144>.*
44. Tony Evans, *The Politics of Human Rights: a Global Perspective.*, rd edition, Pluto Press, London, 2005, 162 + x p.,
45. Van Zyl Smit, D. and Ashworth, A. (2004), *Disproportionate Sentences as Human Rights Violations. The Modern Law Review*, 67: 541-560. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2230.2004.00499.x>.
46. *Writing Human Rights: The Political Imaginaries of Writers of Color.* University of Minnesota Press, 2017.