Research Article | Education | ISSN No: 2839-5085 | Volume : 1 | Issue : 4 | August 2026

Human Rights and Social Justice in Developing Democracies

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Abstract

Modern governance changes often replace fairness with rules and processes causing a big gap between what the constitution says and what people actually face. This study looks at the problems between human rights plans and the real lives of people who are poor ignored and left out. The research looks at the problems in political systems where there is poverty old ways of doing things and powerful people taking control. It uses a mix of methods combining looking at different countries and using numbers to understand what is happening. The study looks at countries in Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The information comes from reports by groups like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch along with numbers from places like Freedom House, the Varieties of Democracy Institute and the World Bank. The results show that when the people in charge don't take responsibility there are problems with rights. Areas where people come together to make changes get rules faster than places where the government alone tries to make changes. The study shows that when courts are not fair when money is too concentrated and when new forms of democracy are not working real fairness is hard to get. The paper says that just having elections is not enough for things to stay the same without making sure that wealth is shared that the government is honest and that people can take part in decisions.

Keywords; *Developing Democracies, Human Rights, Social Justice, Institutional Reform, Socio-Economic Inequality, Rule of Law*

Introduction

Democracy spread quickly around the world in the twentieth century replacing military rule and single-party control with democratic ways. Countries quickly made rules set up parliaments and planned regular votes. Having regular elections did not automatically make society fair or better. While governments learned to run elections big problems stayed underneath the surface showing a difference between the ideas of politics and what people live every day. At the heart of this discussion

are three ideas: developing democracies, human rights and social justice. Developing democracies are countries that are trying to build systems while dealing with money problems and weak organizations. Human rights are a range of protections from speaking freely to having enough food a place to live health care and education. Social justice is about fairness. Making sure that money, things and chances are shared so that no group stays stuck in bad situations. A big puzzle defines these governments. The rules often have promises about freedom, equality and respect.. There is a big difference between what is written and what people actually experience. Poverty, being left out. Slow government work often make the rules not work for the people who need them most. A poor person can't speak freely when struggling to get enough to eat and a group that is ignored can't get help when the police are not fair or don't care. Looking into this difference is very important. When governments focus on having votes and not on real problems people stop believing in the systems. Citizens get upset with the places that don't make their lives better. Understanding why these differences stay helps people who make rules and those who study them design changes that help people who are left out make the new systems stronger and make things last longer. Real democracy needs more than voting; it needs societies where fairness and respect are real experiences, not just promises.

Objectives of the study

- To look at the problems and things that help in making sure human rights are protected and social justice is achieved in countries that are trying to build systems.
- To check the link between money differences and the loss of rights to speak and vote.
- To see how fair the courts are and how the government helps with fairness.
- To look at how groups that help people and local movements affect changes in the rules.

Literature Review

People who study government often split the systems into two types: ones that focus on the rules and ones that focus on fairness. Robert Dahl said that having elections the right to vote and free media is what makes a democracy. These are needed,. They don't always work. To help with this Amartya Sen said that freedom is about making sure people can live well like having health, education and money. Scholars who follow Sen say that being able to vote and having money can't be separated. Without food and a place to live it's hard to vote. The basic needs and the right to vote are connected. When the government doesn't work well the rules don't help. Scholars who study government say that failing to do the job lots of cheating and powerful people using the government often stop the rules from working. When the strong people control the government the courts can't be fair. The rules don't help. Research shows that when the government doesn't want to be responsible the people who are left out can't get help or be treated fairly. Big money issues make these problems worse. Studies about changes and money plans show that quickly changing to a market economy makes money go to a few people while others get poorer. Researchers say that international money plans cut spending on health and education which hurts the people who need it most. Native groups, minority groups, women and people in areas suffer the most losing land not getting good pay and being kept out of the money system. Even with all these problems, history. Now show that people who come together can make a difference. Local groups have fought back against systems and asked for government help. Researchers who study these fights

show that when people work together like in strikes or protests they change what a democracy is and make the people part of the rules.

Methodology

Looking at the gap between the rules and what people live every day needs a mix of ways to study. This plan uses both looking at countries and using numbers to see what is happening. Studying both written rules and numbers gives a picture of how new governments work. Choosing the places to study is important. The study picks countries that are trying to build systems from different parts of the world like Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. These areas have levels of government strength and money. Looking at places helps find what is the same and what is different giving good comparisons. Getting the information uses two ways looking at books and numbers. The information from books comes from reports by groups like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. These reports talk about problems, broken rules and what the people who are left out face. At the time numbers come from places that track government work. Freedom House, the Varieties of Democracy Institute and the World Bank give numbers that show how free people are, how much cheating is happening and how well the government works. Looking at the numbers uses a way that has two parts. First the rules and the papers are looked at to find the issues, holes and problems. Second the numbers are checked to find patterns that link money problems to the rules not being followed. Combining the ideas with the numbers gives a method that helps find the problems stopping real progress.

Analysis

Looking at how the government works shows that there are problems in countries that are trying to build better systems. The courts have many cases get too much help from politics and don't have enough money so fair trials are not a right but a privilege. The police often do what they want without anyone watching to stop them from being too harsh or cheating. At the time the people who make the rules don't respond to the people often helping those in power instead of the people. This way of working makes the rules not real leaving people not protected from power. The way money is shared shows problems for people who are left out. Data about how people get health care, education and a place to live shows differences between rich and poor men and women and different groups. People who are left out like those in the country native groups and people in cities are often not able to get the things they need. Schools in areas don't have the basics and health centers are not there or not good. Without a place to live or a good job these groups stay poor. Not part of the countrys wealth.

Outside the government big companies and local bosses have a lot of power that often stops people from getting treatment. Big companies and local groups care more about making money than being safe or fair to workers often moving people away without giving help. Small groups, local fighters and bad people take over when the government isn't there making their rules through fear and force. These groups weaken the government making it harder to protect people and create places for those who want help. Adding to these problems new ways of being less fair are a danger to people being safe. In places more controlling leaders and strong speeches are making the checks and balances that keep a free society working weaker. Leaders often use their power to make the courts not fair stop the news from being attack people who disagree. At the time governments make rules that stop groups from speaking out and making changes making it hard for people to ask for help pushing the government close to being unfair.

Discussion

Looking at the data we collected shows an worrying pattern: when the government doesn't work well it is hard to achieve real fairness. When the courts are not fair the police don't care and the people in charge help the rich the rules about rights don't matter. People can't feel free or fair when poverty and not caring stop them from getting what they need. The way to vote loses its meaning when the people who are chosen don't help with problems. Looking at countries shows that the same problems happen in different places. Whether looking at Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa or South Asia the same problems come up. Helping the slow government work and big companies having too much control are problems everywhere. Despite places and histories these same problems show that unfairness is not just a local problem. Instead it comes from problems, in changing to new systems that care more about having elections than making strong and fair government.

These insights require a rethink of traditional ideas about how democracy changes. Earlier models said that having voting would automatically create strong free societies.. Evidence from new countries shows that this idea is not correct. Experts in politics need to look beyond the process of people choosing leaders and instead think about real results. Long-term safety in politics needs money and effort put into chances strong systems and good care for people. If these basic areas are not fixed the ways of running a country can fall apart. Understanding limits in analysis is important to make sure these results are read the way. Some things limited what this study could do. Not having information from poor places or areas with strict governments can change numbers making it hard to count some wrongs people face. Trying to use these results in different places has limits because each place has its own history, which makes things different from what a simple model might expect. Also big changes in politics, money problems and the slowing down of democracy mean that the situations being studied are always changing so they need to be watched all the time not just looked at once.

Results

Numbers show a link between weak systems to make sure leaders do the right thing and more problems with peoples basic rights. Countries that do badly on checks for judges, open rules and police behavior often have big problems with health care, school access and fair land use. When leaders can't be held responsible the things people are promised on paper are not taken seriously leaving people with no help against unfair treatment. Looking at groups that work in communities shows a difference in how rules change. Places with local groups get better laws much faster than places that only wait for the government to help. Strikes by workers protests by people and campaigns by local groups push slow government to act. Pressure from the bottom makes rules into real help showing that people organizing is the main way real progress happens.

Conclusion

Countries can't be safe by having votes and election days. The main findings show that having voting doesn't help when people are poor and systems are broken taking away their dignity. Real democracy needs promises to human rights, strong systems and fair sharing of things. Without actions to fix inequality the promises in laws are just empty words that don't help peoples lives. Real change needs plans that work together in areas. Governments need to keep courts from politics give money to groups that check on leaders and offer better help with health, school and safe land. International groups should use money to help people watch how the government works of just supporting bad officials. At the time groups that work with people need to be safe so they can check on leaders speak up for those in need and make sure leaders do the right thing. New problems need

attention from researchers in the next years. Scholars should look into how tools to watch people help leaders stop people from speaking out and keep track of activists. Looking at how people moving because of climate change affects areas will be important. Rising water and bad land hurt millions making it hard to get things people need which tests the strength of ways to run countries. Studying these problems helps make sure future rules are ready to help people who're, in trouble.

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