Further Reading

Principles of HRE with other religions

Key HRE principles with those of various world religions:

Overview of each tradition's principles as commonly emphasized:

1. Sanatan Dharma (Hinduism)

- Belief in karma (action and consequence) and dharma (righteous duty)
- Reverence for diversity and interconnectedness in life
- Emphasis on rebirth and liberation (moksha)
- Value of householder life and spiritual progress through daily living

2. Jainism

- Core principle of ahimsa (non-violence) in thought, word, and deed
- Belief in anekantavada (many-sided truth)
- Strict asceticism and self-discipline
- Goal of liberation (moksha) through purification of the soul

3. Buddhism

- The Four Noble Truths and Eightfold Path as a guide to end suffering
- Emphasis on mindfulness, compassion, and detachment
- Belief in impermanence (anicca) and non-self (anatta)
- Liberation (nirvana) through enlightenment

4. Sikhism

- Belief in One God and equality of all humans
- Emphasis on honest living, service (seva), and remembrance of God (Naam Japna)
- Rejection of caste and ritualism
- Teachings of the Ten Sikh Gurus, especially Guru Nanak and Guru Tegh Bahadur.

1. Dignity and Equality

HRE Principle: Every human being is entitled to live with dignity and equality, regardless of race, gender, religion, or background.

Religious Principles:

- Christianity: The belief that all people are created in the image of God (Genesis 1:27) and are equal before Him. The teachings of Jesus emphasize love, compassion, and respect for others (Matthew 22:39).
- Islam: The Quran teaches that all humans are equal in the eyes of Allah, with their worth determined by their faith and deeds, not by social status or wealth (Quran 49:13).
- Faiths in HRE: The principle of Ahimsa (non-violence) and respect for all beings aligns with the belief that every life has intrinsic value, regardless of caste or status.

2. Freedom and Autonomy

HRE Principle: Human rights education emphasizes the importance of personal freedoms, including the freedom of expression, choice, and religion.

Religious Principles:

- Christianity: While Christianity teaches obedience to God, it also stresses the importance of

free will and personal responsibility in choosing one's actions.

- Islam: Islam upholds the freedom of choice in matters of belief and emphasizes that there is no compulsion in religion (Quran 2:256).

3. Justice and Protection

HRE Principle: Human rights education advocates for the protection of individuals against abuses, injustice, and discrimination, ensuring a fair society for all.

Religious Principles:

- Christianity: The Bible emphasizes justice, such as in the teachings of the prophets and Jesus, who calls for the fair treatment of the oppressed (Isaiah 1:17, Matthew 25:35-40).
- Islam: Justice is a core value in Islam, where the Quran and Hadith call for fair treatment, protection of rights, and combating oppression (Quran 4:58, 5:8).

4. Solidarity and Social Responsibility

HRE Principle: Emphasizes the responsibility of individuals and communities to promote human rights and address social injustices together.

Religious Principles:

- Christianity: The New Testament stresses community, love, and mutual support (Acts 2:44-45), urging believers to care for the poor and marginalized.
- Islam: Solidarity and social responsibility are emphasized through the concept of Zakat (charity) and Sadaqah (voluntary charity), which aim to reduce inequality in society.

5. Non-Discrimination

HRE Principle: Human rights education teaches that all individuals should be treated fairly, without discrimination based on race, gender, nationality, religion, or other factors.

Religious Principles:

- Christianity: The Bible emphasizes equality before God and teaches that all people are equal in Christ (Galatians 3:28).
- Islam: Islam teaches that all humans are equal in the eyes of Allah, with no superiority based on race or ethnicity (Quran 49:13).