

Commentary

Basic human rights and its challenges

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DESCRIPTION

Human rights are moral principles or norms of certain standards of human behaviour that are regularly protected in municipal and international law. They are generally understood as inalienable, fundamental rights “to which a person has an inalienable right simply because she or he is human” and which are “inherent to all people” regardless of their age, ethnicity, location, language, religion, ethnicity or any other status. They are applicable everywhere and at all times in the sense of universality, and they are egalitarian in the sense of being the same for all. They are believed to require empathy and the rule of law and obligate people to respect the human rights of others, and it is generally believed that they should not be taken away except as a result of due process based on the particular circumstances.

Many of the basic ideas that animated the human rights movement developed after World War II and the events of the Holocaust, culminating in the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Paris by the UN General Assembly in 1948. Ancient peoples did not have the same modern concept of universal human rights.

The concept of human rights existed in ancient and into modern times, although ancient peoples did not think about universal human rights in the same way that people do today. The real precursor to the human rights discourse was the concept of natural rights, which emerged as part of the medieval natural law tradition that became prominent during the European Enlightenment. On this basis, modern arguments in the field of human rights arose in the second half of the 20th century. Human rights are necessary to protect and preserve the humanity of every person, to ensure that every person can live a life of dignity and a life worthy of being human.

Human rights

The right to life: Every person has the right to live, which means it is the government’s responsibility to protect human rights and safeguard human life.

The right to equal treatment: Regardless of colour, caste, religion, gender, every person should be treated equally and this right reminds them of that.

The right to privacy: This right protects citizens from government or corporate abuse and surveillance.

The right to asylum: The right of asylum is an old right that dates back to ancient times when churches were allowed to protect anyone, including criminals, who sought refuge in the church.

The right to marry: Every adult has the right to choose a life partner and enter into marriage with him to start a family.

The right to work: This right covers a variety of work-related issues, meaning that everyone has the right to work and also the right to work under favourable conditions.

The right to education: The right to education gives the right to get educated. The UDHR claims that education should be free up to primary school.

The right to social services: The right to social services provides a person with a certain standard of living. This includes clothing, shelter, food, water, medical care and safety.

Human rights challenges

- Poverty and global inequality
- Discrimination
- Armed conflicts and violence
- Impunity
- Deficit of democracy
- Weak institutions

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