

Commentary

An overview of human rights

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DESCRIPTION

Human rights are moral ideals or agreements that control certain standards of human conduct and are frequently safeguarded by both domestic and international law. In any instance including age, race, geography, language, religion, culture, or any other circumstance, they are frequently recognised as inalienable, fundamental rights “to which a person is essentially entitled simply because she or he is a human being” and “inherent in all human beings.” They are universal in that they apply anywhere and at any time, and they are equitable in that they apply equally to everyone. They are widely seen as needing empathy and the rule of law, as well as laying an obligation on individuals to respect the human rights of others, and they should not be taken away until they are taken away in accordance with due process based on specific circumstances. The theory of human rights has had a great influence on international law as well as global and regional organisations. State and non-governmental actions are the foundation of public policy around the world. While there is agreement that human rights encompass a wide range of rights such as the right to a fair trial, protection against enslavement, prohibition of genocide, free speech. Solidarity is a psychological sense of belongingness or class based on shared goals, standards, and sympathies. It encourages student collaboration in the classroom. It focuses on cultural bonds that bring people together. In sociology and other social sciences, as well as philosophy and bioethics, the phrase is frequently used.

Human rights movement

A nongovernmental social movement dedicated to human rights activism is known as the human rights movement.

Resistance to colonialism, imperialism, slavery, racism, segregation, patriarchy, and indigenous peoples’ subjugation are at the heart of the worldwide human rights movement. The idea that all human beings should work in solidarity for a common set of basic standards that must be followed by everyone is a key principle of the human rights movement. Human rights advocacy, including the anti-slavery campaign, predates the twentieth century. Historical movements were usually focused on a small number of concerns and were more local than global in nature. According to one interpretation, the 1899 Hague Convention served as a springboard for the idea that humans have rights separate from the states that govern them. Deprivation of life and liberty, denial of the right to free and peaceful expression, assembly, and worship, equal treatment regardless of individual background, and opposition to unjust and cruel practises such as torture are all issues that the international human rights movement is concerned with. Opposition to the death penalty and child labour are two further problems. Much of the human rights movement is focused on local issues, such as human rights breaches in their home nations, but it is supported by an international network. The movement’s worldwide aspect allows local activists to air their grievances, resulting in international pressure on their home governments. In general, the movement believes that sovereignty ends when human rights begin. This principle justifies cross-border involvement to correct apparent infringement. Local activists credit the human rights movement with providing them with a vocabulary to employ in support of their causes.

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