

Human rights

[Linguistics](#), [English](#)



Human rights Human rights are argued to be the inherent to every human being regardless of race, ethnic, religion or any other status. In addition, human rights are interdependent and cannot be divisible (Donnelly 11). Due to persistent violation of these rights since time in memorial, across the world, universal human rights have with time been protected and guaranteed by law. In this regard, the international community has with time legislated international human rights law, which stipulates on the way every country should act in regard to promoting and protecting citizens' rights.

Rationale for human rights

Under the universal declaration of human rights, specific articles have been put in place in regard to spelling out on what rights are. For example, article 1 of the universal declaration of human rights, it is spelled out that all human beings are equal in dignity and rights. Analytically, this could be termed as the primary concept of interpreting how every human being should be treated. This means that any act of discriminating or undermining the state of another human being is uncalled for. Another major article is article 3, which stipulates that every person has the rights to life. In relation to this article, it is correct to argue that any act by another human being that threatens the life of another human being could amount to violation of this right.

In this regard, it is indispensable that human rights are critical and needs to be protected effectively. Time and again, political intrigues have been cited as the major course for human rights violations (Donnelly 10). As the political class fight for power and supremacy, most of the human rights are violated. This has been evidenced by historical genocides violence against the

minority groups. Nevertheless, violation of human rights could also come in terms of other social economic factors that minority groups are denied.

Works cited:

Donnelly, Jack. Universal human rights in theory and practice. Ithaca;
London: Cornell University Press, 2003. Print.