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## **Human Rights**

## **Reading 1**: *Human Rights: A Very Short Introduction*, pp.1-32

Basically, this text relates today's trends in the realm of human rights that pose more problems than solutions in the modern world. There are nanny issues of interests discussed in the text. For example the Guantanamo Bay imprisonment and the tribal purification that occurred in cities such as Darfur is addressed in the text. The matters regarding the liberties accorded to the female gender is also addressed in the text. Concerning the matters of the global infringement of the human rights which has been a consistent issue, the text unravels the various parts that have been highly affected across the globe.

The worldwide viewpoint of the challenges that are centered specifically on the theme of health, privacy, and torture, and arbitrary detention make the book very significant and informative. The philosophical basis for freedoms and justifications for these human rights are discussed. The book discusses exactly what human rights are, what they constitute and the future of human rights, which is especially important in the general election year in the United Kingdom, in describing these justifications and foundations. Clapham (1989) wonders why the freedoms of persons are endangered because of the belief that they are threats to stability, progress and protection. Clapham (1989) further argues that the dimension of human rights in the modern world is defined by global ties in law, factual viewpoints and politics. He also claims that, given the human rights viewpoint, almost every topic today is debatable and deserves attention in equal measure. Even so, the author asserts that the human liberties that have been there for quite a long time should be heartfelt an the necessary steps for transformation. It is rich with the lessons that should be consumed by the judicial and the justice systems in respect to the extrajudicial imprisonment. Today, there are many problem security threats that have been

rampant despite there being legal framework that could ensure that preventive detention is implemented.

## **Reading 2**: *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice* (Donnelly)

This books is basically an evaluation of the human rights in respect to political schools of thought, the international law, the sociologists thinking and international connection. It is a clarification of major issues which revolves about the collectiveness of features of global human rights. There is a clear emphasis on the contention that is showed by the western societies who have significant effects on their cultures. In addition, this book discusses the claim that the sacrificing of different human rights could be appropriate for economic development. The book explicitly stipulates that the protections that people have for merely being human are human rights. In this sense, Donnelly (2007) asks what is implied by being human, the relation between being human and having freedom. In chapter one, Donnelly (2007) notes that what is found in the Universal Declaration includes human rights. He also notes that the perception of civil and economic rights is put into doubt by the Universal Declaration. In the light of the Universal Declaration model, the book focuses on the ethical considerations of the individual who are deemed independent and equal in the countries that are deemed to be keen on respect and equality. Moreover, it can be seen that various forms of liberalism facilitate the foundation of the universal liberties that should be applied.

The author, through the book, puts forward and argument that rights and liberties have become significant element of today's economic and political agenda. For the example, the customary and legitimate politics have become and international phenomena. There is, even so, relativity of democracy in many countries. He despises the regimes that do not play a critical role in ensuring that human rights of their citizens are observed or facilitating economic and

social developments. The public continuum ought to be involved in the process of decision making. The justice systems is advised to put more emphasis on the development and implementation of economic and social rights and the liberties as well.

## **Reading 3**: Human Rights: Beyond the Liberal Vision

In the beginning of the book, a statement regarding the human rights from a global viewpoint is made. According to the authors, Blau & Moncada, the human rights are jeopardized by the global economy as global entrepreneurs and economic agencies engage in their business activities. The have unraveled the major human rights that are universal and how each and every person is supposed to take part in ensuring the liberties are kept. Besides, the text states that the U.S. finds it impossible to accept the basic pillar of human rights because liberalism is an influence of political, social and economic ethics that overlooks these human rights. The liberalism displayed by the United States illustrates the efficacy of individual success and personal liberty, and thereby advocates the notion that there is no protections or freedoms for persons.

In respect to the liberal ethos, the authors who are the proponents of the human rights attest that there is need to consider human rights such as education, the social security, racial equality, accommodation, among others rights. The authors go ahead to credit the capitalism on a global scale even through though they affirm that a collaboration between the capitalist and global media can be effective in the process of challenging the alienation of the human rights. The revolutionary movements that were directed towards equality and observation of the human rights are covered by Blau and Moncada in the book to advocate for an egalitarian world. So, the text plays an integral role in supporting the lessons on the justice and justice systems by bringing

a unique comprehension of how the rights and liberties of many individual are infringed in different ways. The information could be used to draft future mitigation for the violation of the human rights.

