

Is it right?

What are really human rights in today's view? The answer is commonly ignored, or superficially given; human rights are the search for the man's dignity after it is stepped on or neglected.

Very often, they are mentioned by politicians, institutions and the ones in the ruling class, but many ignore the root of it, what's the human background and why do we really fight to obtain them.

The core of this matter is that human rights are universal, they apply to anyone anywhere regardless of their religion, nationality or social position, and there should be no situations where these are not legitimate to an individual. In the modern world, there is the constant pursuit of the achievement of basic rights in all countries and for all people, generally with the intent of preserving human life in realities that can be controlled, but we do not actually consider its morality and its belonging to the human nature.

Morality is not universal, and it can not be generalized for all human consciences; this implies that the respect of human rights, generally seen as morally right, can sometimes be considered as not necessary or not fundamental from a group of people, as morality is built throughout one's lifetime and it depends on sensible experience.

On the other hand, respecting human rights doesn't belong to human nature, because man's instinct drives him to the conservation of the species, so looking after his most basic needs without worrying about damaging the others; hence, respecting the rights of others does not fall within the primitive natural law, but only in the positive law.

Although, the moral duty of humanity of respecting human rights has also a second purpose, alongside preserving dignity and life just as it is.

When creating a nation's legal constitution, it is necessary to include laws that preserve as much as possible the citizens' integrity, so having to respect this intrinsic principle allows the civilised man to regulate himself among his peers.

Therefore, human rights do not only have the function of protecting the individual, but they also allow everyone to co-exist in a society, where everyone is equally treated and no harm is done in any case.

If morality had been intrinsic in man's nature, and each and every individual that existed on this planet had had the same exact moral principles and ethical values, societies wouldn't need any kind of regulation or legislation given by a higher institution, because laws wouldn't need to be taught and respected but the human conscience itself would not even think of harming and not respecting others.

Briefly, if the man had been born with a universal and ready-made conscience, the "law of the jungle" would apply and the whole of humanity would be able to regulate itself, respecting others and living in perfect anarchy where nothing could go wrong and a naturally-generated society would functionally work.

This view would be true in an optimal situation where there are no variables, so it can be seen as utopistic but not entirely wrong.

With a similar view, if the man had not socially evolved from being a caveman, living on his own and looking after his biological needs by hunting and agriculture, humanity would have still existed without the need for civilization, because the man would have always continued to live by relying only on himself, without the need of socialization and engaging with others.

This didn't obviously happen because any significant change in history is caused by the breaking of an equilibrium, and this particular equilibrium was broken when the man, in order to live, felt the need to belong to a community and create bonds.

The social evolution of mankind can be seen as the permanent and non-stopping degeneration of a primordial equilibrium of humanity that can't be any longer restored in any way, if not a complete extinction of modern civilization.

Through a deeper social analysis, we can see that the origin of the degeneration is not the need of the man to belong to a community, but actually, the fact that in a group of individuals at least one of them is going to dominate on the others. This prevalence leads to power over others, and power is very often linked to abuse of power, and the history of humanity goes downhill from this exact point.

Generally, in modern and ancient societies, the power of one over others always leads to social inequalities; these social, political and economical discriminations still happen even in democracies, and this shows that even in systems that were originally designed to ensure equality for all, no one is safe from his rights not being respected.

Nowadays, with a very long and slow process that always has uncountable obstacles, we are fighting for human rights to be respected everywhere and every time not only for ourselves, but most importantly for the people that have been needing this for generations and generations, even if they are far from us.

Someone can say that respecting human rights is not intrinsic in man's nature, but it is very much needed to live in a world of peace, harmony and equality.

We, as humankind, will have to fight until each and every one of us is completely equal and free, even if this means fighting until the end of our time.