

Many people know something about their rights. Generally they know they have the right to food and a safe place to stay. They know they have a right to be paid for the work they do. But there are many other rights.

When human rights are not well known by people, abuses such as discrimination, intolerance, injustice, oppression and slavery can arise. With these kind of violations arise many people will be affected.

Human Rights Abuses

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I - Statistics shows that every year the world population aged 15 and over had an average 7.8 years of schooling, increasing steadily from 3.2 years in 1950 and 5.3 years in 1980. The rise in average years of schooling from 1950 to 2010 was from 6.2 to 11.0 years in high-income countries and from 2.1 to 7.1 years in low-income countries. Thus in 2010 the gap between rich and poor countries in average years of schooling remained at 4 years, having narrowed by less than 1 year since 1960.

If the population keeps on increasing yearly, many children will no longer receive the right of education. We just hope that every child in the world will be given proper attention and proper care so that he/she will feel, understand and accept the right which is supposed to be his.

II - Perceived discrimination is not the same as real discrimination: people can believe they are being discriminated against without there being any actual discrimination, while actual discrimination may not be perceived as such. Statistics shows in this graph...

Statistics on the differences between races in incarceration or execution rates may indicate the existence of discrimination in the justice system, although these differences may have other causes besides discrimination, e.g. differences in poverty rates (see above), differences in levels of education etc. Of course, the latter differences may be caused by discrimination so that discrimination is indirectly the cause of the differences in the application of justice. Here again are some data on the situation in the US, showing that blacks, although they make up only 12% of the population, account for more than 1 in 3 of the prison population and of the executions. 5% of black men are in jail, compared to less than 1% of white men.

Racial discrimination differentiates between individuals on the basis of real and perceived racial differences, and has been official government policy in several countries, such as South Africa in the apartheid era, and the USA.

An African-American child at a segregated drinking fountain on a courthouse lawn, North Carolina, 1938. In the United States, racial profiling of minorities by law enforcement officials has been called racial discrimination.[3] As early as 1865, the Civil Rights Act provided a remedy for intentional race discrimination in employment by private employers and state and

local public employers. The Civil Rights Act of 1871 applies to public employment or employment involving state action prohibiting deprivation of rights secured by the federal constitution or federal laws through action under color of law. Title VII is the principal federal statute with regard to employment discrimination prohibiting unlawful employment discrimination by public and private employers, labor organizations, training programs and employment agencies based on race or color, religion, gender, and national origin.

Title VII also prohibits retaliation against any person for opposing any practice forbidden by statute, or for making a charge, testifying, assisting, or participating in a proceeding under the statute. The Civil Rights Act of 1991 expanded the damages available in Title VII cases and granted Title VII plaintiffs the right to a jury trial. Title VII also provides that race and color discrimination against every race and color is prohibited.

In the Philippines, if discrimination will happen there will be no unity among the people and the government and it will end up to war.

III - The International Labor Organization estimates that 246 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 currently work (or about 15% of the world's children, about 35% of children in Sub-Saharan Africa). Worldwide, more than 10 million children are employed in drug-trafficking, sex work, and other hazardous labor. Statistics shows that:

Child labor is a huge issue, and yes something needs to be done. However the issue lies a lot deeper than just children in the workforce, families cannot afford to feed the children so in order to survive they have no choice but to work, by working and not attending school the children are never able to improve their own living conditions, therefore their children will likely have to deal with the same problem of working to survive.

To end child labor we need to start by educating all of these children and to do that u have to convince the nations that they would in fact be better off if they put the child into school instead of work.

God bless us.