

PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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We are now facing the world crises. We want to have peace and human rights in our country. We can achieve peace in our family through happiness because happiness is a state of mind. We seek money and position because we think that these will bring us happiness. But do wealth and power really bring true happiness? Or is contentment a result of inner peace? Take a person who tries to make more and more money or another person who seeks to acquire more and more power. Will this person really be happy? It is probably a truism that the more we try to find happiness and material things and try to get things from other people, the more happiness eludes us. It is peace for the spirit, a deep contentment arising from the conviction that what we have is sufficient for our needs that we envy no one, that we do not seriously exchange places with anyone. It is a feeling of appreciation, of value of our separate and individual blessings. We can also achieve peace in our country through understanding each other because without understanding in our country we have always full of trouble and always quarrelling nor fighting in the different places. We make a channel of our peace where there's despair in line, let us bring the hope, where there's darkness, only light and when there's sadness ever joy.

Human rights maybe defined as declaration and enumeration of a person's rights and privileges which the Constitution is designed to protect against violations by the Government, or as by individual or groups of individuals. It is a Charter of liberties for the individual and a limitation upon the power of state. Its basis is the social importance according to the individual in a democratic or republican state, the belief that every human being has belonging to the real nature of a person or things dignity and worth which must be respected and safeguarded. The new Constitution incorporates in Article III all the basic rights in the former charter. It also awards new rights to the individual. We have rights to be conferred and protected by the Constitution. Since they are part of the fundamental law, they cannot be modified or taken away by the law-making body. We have also these rights which are provided by laws promulgated by the law-making body and, consequently, maybe brought to end by the same body. Rights for examples are the right to receive a minimum wage and the right to adopt a child by an unrelated person. We have also the right to citizenship, the right to suffrage and the right to information on matters of public concern. We have also to have rights to due process and equal protection of the laws. The right against involuntary servitude and imprisonment for nonpayment of debt or a poll tax, the constitutional rights to accused, the social and economic rights, religious freedom, liberty of abode and of changing the same, and the right against impairment of obligation of a contract. We have also the right to property and the right to just compensation for private property taken for public use belong to an appropriately under this third category of rights. They are also provided in the articles dealing with promotion of social justice, the conservation and utilization of natural resources, and the promotion of education, science and technology, and arts and culture. We have the rights intended for the protection of a person accused of any crime, like the right against unreasonable search and seizure, the right presumption of innocence, the right to a speedy impartial, and public trial, and the right against cruel, degrading, or inhuman punishment. The provisions particularly and directly dealing with these rights are discussed subsequently. We have also the right to life. An individual has the right to live and witness the beauty of nature in this world. We have the right to live. In line with this, a certain author said that, the best gift you can give to your child is the Earth, for he can witness and enjoy creation of God. Do not put her in the darker side. It is a challenge for every couple to raise a new creation, and give the best and abundant life, as they could it is so short. We should not let anyone put down us, in our last minute that lead, towards death. Why some of us are afraid about it? It is the thing we should fear? Let us open our mind and accept truth that no one can escape death. We have also the right to love. Love is an indispensable necessity for every human heart. But it is a great importance to every young person especially to have a true, genuine and abiding

love of God. It is said that the decisive battles to be fought are the devil, the world in flesh. However, with the power of love-the love god, all these can be conquered. It only when an ardent love of God dwells in one's heart that he may hope to speak of victories. The history of the world, the pages of sacred history and the history of each individual alike teach us that without love there can be no victory. Love in general science, conquers both good and evil things. Think of what inspired heroes in all ages, and led them to achieve immortal deeds of glory. It was love of their fatherland. What inflamed the heart of Napoleon the Great, pushing himself forward without rest and conquering countries of Europe? It was love of fame. What causes the miser to suppress the strongest impulse of nature, the desire for food and drink and literally to die of hunger beside his stock of gold? It is love of money. What usually compels lovers to commit suicide, conquering even the love of life? Again it is love which has been rejected. What is the motive which makes the mothers overcome her desire for ease and comfort, sacrificing money, time health and everything? It is love for her child. What enables good Christian married people to practice self- control, to overcome selfishness and to set aside their own wishes? It is love of conjugal affection for each other and how was the greatest victory over sin, death, and hell, the victory won by the Redeemer triumphant? It was a victory of love of God for his fellow beings such is the all- conquering might of love. Without it, there is no victory.

We want to live in a serene and secure community with harmonious relationship with our neighbors. A place which is tranquil could expect harmony among others and us as well as with the environment. We want to be one people. We cherish oneness-as co- citizens of our country, as members of our family, as co- workers in an institution. We want the best for our country. We want our country be respected and honored by its citizenry and by the whole world. We want to have God present in our lives. We want to ask for God's help beyond what we ourselves can do. We want to have a relationship of trust in him. We want all human life to be preserved, nurtured, and safeguarded. We want that the rule of law be upheld by all and at all times, that Government is accorded respect and all laws be complied with. We want that we ourselves and others be true; that truth reign in our land. We want that everyone be given what is due him/ her as a human being, and that what governs all relationships is morally and legally right. We want that each one of us be able to exercise our freedom of will. We want that each one of us desire to love and to be loved. Love begets love. If love reigns in our hearts, the harmonious relationship of all the people will prevail. We want that each one of us have the opportunity to be fully human, that no one be the victim of prejudices of biases of any kind, and that the interest of one not be sacrificed against his well for the good of another. We want all Filipinos to meet their basic minimum needs and to have opportunities to develop and use our God- given potentials. We want what is best for our family and for every single member in the present and future generations. We want the environment to be preserved and nurtured, and for ourselves and other to be good stewards of the environment. We want organization, system and predictability in all aspects of our daily lives and our human life as a nation. All humans live in societies. It is important to set up rules of behavior within these societies so people treat their fellow human beings equally. These are commonly called human rights. If every abides by them then major, disastrous events such as the First and Second World War can be prevented from happening again. On the contrary, if we do not use them or apply them then terrible events can and will happen. What should the basic rights of every human be? I believe every human should have the right to the following things: the right to life. Then right to be treated fairly whatever race you are. The right to have your own beliefs and religion. To remove the battle, it is important to understand other opinions, to learn the geography, history and religion background. And adjust everyone's opinion as the earth's opinion. It is similar the cosmopolitanism. I don't know that I can realize. So, for the first step, I make Web Page to appeal war is unnecessary. I want to appeal the peace necessity by little opinion again and again. I think if I make little opinion again and again, in the future it will relate big thing. For example, providing "truth""inside" story to inform and discuss the local area, then think about war and peace as the global area. And to realize cosmopolitanism, I think it is important to connect the network each people and exchange the opinion real time. These a little movement will help realizing the peace. I want to continue the movement for the world peace. These are limitations on government, which citizens can enforce these classical civil rights directly at the judge. Additionally there are social rights such us the right to housing, social security, health care, education and employment. These are duties of the government towards its

citizens, but these cannot be enforced by a judge. Democratic rights include the passive and active right to vote. Human rights are “rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled.” Proponents of the concept usually assert that everyone is endowed with certain entitlements merely by reason of being human.

Human rights are thus conceived in a Universalist and egalitarian fashion. Such entitlements can exist as shared norms of actual human moralities, as justified moral norms or natural rights supported by strong reasons, or as legal rights either at a national level or within international law. However, there is no consensus as to precise nature of what in particular should or should not be regarded as a human right in any of the preceding senses, and the abstract concept of human rights has been a subject of intense philosophical debate and criticism. Fundamental rights which humans have by the fact of being human, and which are neither created nor can be abrogated by any government. Peace is commonly understood as the absence of hostility or the existence of healthy or newly healed interpersonal or international relationships, safety in matters of social and economic welfare, the acknowledgement of equality and fairness in political relationships.