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 **HUMAN RIGHT VIOLATION IN OUR SOCIETY**

 Human rights are the inalienable entitlements of people. They are the legal privileges which every citizen should enjoy without fear. According to Kaluge (2013), Human rights are those rights which cannot be said to have been given to man but are earned by man for being human because they are necessary for happy and peaceful existence with himself, fellow humans and for participation in a complex society. In other words, human rights are a set of privileges which every human is entitle to by mere virtue of being human beings irrespective of their race, religion, gender, colour, origin, caste, political stance, financial status etc. These human rights were assembled by the United Nations General Assembly on 10th December 1948 therefore, the government of a country has the responsibility to protect these human rights and act accordingly for the betterment of its people.

 The UDHR (Universal Declaration of Human Rights) is an international expression of fundamental human rights for all human beings as adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. Since the declaration of the UDHR it has become fashionable for most countries of the world (Nigeria inclusive) to include these rights in their constitution. Examples of these rights are: Right to life, right to freedom of movement, right to freedom of expression etc.

 Human right violation is defined as denying a human of his fundamental human rights as it involves unfair, cruel and violent treatment. In recent past violation of rights have held people down and devalued cherished national values despite all the decades of democratic governance and endorsement of the UDHR, Nigerians are still faced with so many instances of human rights violation as a result of continuous autocratic leadership and operations contrary to the endorsed democratic ethics in governance.

 In our Nigerian society, the records have shown the skyrocketing numbers of rights abuse and violation cases. Some examples of violation of civil, political and moral rights are;

Abuse of right to Life: This is with regards to torture and extra-judicial killings by security operatives, terrorists, or any other individual or party.

Violation of right to freedom of movement: This is with regards to kidnapping and disappearance of human beans which has been on an increase scale in Nigeria.

Violation of right not to be subject to torture: In regards to slavery and rape, a person has rights not to be subjected to pain especially in rape where consent is necessary, forceful infliction of pain on another person is violation of his or her rights.

Some examples of violations of economic, social and cultural rights are;

Violation of right to education: this is with regards to nepotism and corruption rigging the education system .Setting flexible standards to favour one against the other. As a matter of fact, citizens of Nigeria should have free education as contained in the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, but in practice most of the state and federal schools where this has been implemented still pay fees.

Human right abuse as expected has effects it leaves behind. It leads to poverty which is so prevalent as a result of the massive abuse of public fund and has equally resulted in a high rate of unemployment. It is also a hindrance to development and breeds insecurity as the states of anarchy have given rise to lack of protection of lives and properties. Human right abuse generally makes people unpatriotic and nonchalant about the dealings of the country.

To curb the rates of human right violation, the government of a country and citizens should work together to rectify the damages by doing proactive campaigns, have better governance etc.

 Human right violation has become endemic in Nigeria avoidable as it is, resulted from the refusal of individuals, groups and state actors to comply and adhere to our cherished values. Therefore, actions can be taken to rectify this issue by Nigerians coming together to combat these ills and insisting that the principles of democracy and human rights must be sacrosanct.