

 **Right to life**

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1. **Introduction**

We cannot speak about life without citing God as a source of life. He Is the origin of life. The first book of the bible states that God gave life to everything he created such as trees, animals, seas, atmospheric sphere, son and including human beings. Nothing existed to life, until God gave it life. If God can cease to exist, everything will cease to live. He is our source of life (Genesis 2: 7): “ The Lord God formed man of dust from the ground ,and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life”. God gave human beings life as a token of his love and he expect us to look after and take care of it and avoid things that will destroy this life .Because God is Life and transmitted that life to us so that we may live forever ,and He the wrote 10 commandments ,the law of life in order to protect violation of the right to live and the right of life , He made sure that this life is preserved and protected from anyone who wishes to violate ,disrespect ,destroy and end that life in any sort of form . According to God initial plan to bring everything to existence and including human beings he was affording nature the right to life and the right to live ,but right to life and to live was violated and destroyed when the very persons that God created began to disregard ,disrespect ,dishonor ,and violate the right to life and the right to live and disregard GODS LAW OF LIFE AND ATE TO THE TREE FORBIDEN ( i.e. They broke the law) example it’s like a person who disregard the red robots and pass through and cause an accident and death due to such bad behavior ) . Because life is so important and is an assert to God and us human being, this assignment will try to discuss how important life is to human beings and how we as human being should try to preserve and protect this right to life. The following headings shall be discussed:

**1.1 Definition of : Ableism /ablism, disablism,** [**euthanasia**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euthanasia)**,**

**Euthanasia**: is the practice of intentionally ending life to relieve [pain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pain) and suffering. Some called it mercy killing.

Although ableism and disablism are both terms which describe disability discrimination, the emphasis for each of these terms is slightly different. **Ableism** is discrimination in favour of non-disabled people. **Disablism** is discrimination against disabled people

Euthanasia is categorized in different ways, which include [voluntary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voluntary_euthanasia), [non-voluntary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-voluntary_euthanasia), or [involuntary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Involuntary_euthanasia). Voluntary euthanasia is when a person wills to have their life ended and is legal in a growing number of countries. Non-voluntary euthanasia occurs when a patient's consent is unavailable and is legal in some countries under certain limited conditions, in both active and passive forms. Involuntary euthanasia, which is done without asking for consent or against the patient's will, is illegal in all countries and is usually considered [murder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murder). But despite all these definitions, the life of the person should be protected, respected, and preserved.

The constitution of every country should promote the protections of an individual rights to live, right to liberty and the right to life.

 **Human Dignity and Liberty**. At the base of this concept stands the recognition that man is a free creature, one who develops his body and mind as he sees fit, all within the social framework to which he belongs and on which he is dependent.

 At the centre of human dignity are the sanctity and liberty of life. At its foundation are the autonomy of the individual will, the freedom of choice, and the freedom of man to act as a free creature. Human dignity rests on the recognition of a person’s physical and intellectual wholeness, one’s humanity, one’s value as a person—all without any connection to the extent of its utility for others. (Erin Daly, 2013).

**2. A right to life : What does that mean to me?**

It means that I have a liberty to live my life without fear of being discriminated, marginalized, stigmatised in terms of my ethnicity, colour, race or religion and I have equal opportunities and a right to life and a right to live in a safe and dignified housing conditions with access to clean, safe water, sanitation and electricity .I have a right to access and enjoy Gods given natural resources . I have a right to be equally protected to by law to unsafe workplace working condition and to earn decent salary and a right to fair distribution of resources, including health care services, it means I have a constitutional right, social, individual, moral and ethnic right to good quality education and wealth of the country. Life without the access to all these resources is meaningless and no one should be deprived his or her right life and liberty to live.

**2.1 Right to life in the eyes of others**

The **right to life** is the belief that a being has the right to [**live**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Life)and, in particular, should not be [killed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Death) by another entity, including a government. The concept of a right to life arises in debates on issues including [capital punishment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capital_punishment), with some people seeing it as immoral; [war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War), which is seen by some as a wrong and tragic act; [abortion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abortion), where some feel an unborn life should not be ended prematurely; [euthanasia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euthanasia), where the ending of an elderly person's life outside of natural means is seen as incorrect; [police brutality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police_brutality), which is seen as an infringement of a person’s right to live; [justifiable homicide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justifiable_homicide), with some believing that no instance of homicide is truly justifiable; and [animal rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal_rights), whose lives are seen just as worthy of protection as that of [humans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humans)(Wikipedia).

Philosopher Peter Singer believes that the right to life is grounded in the ability to plan and anticipate one's future. This extends the concept to non-human animals, such as other [apes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ape), but since the unborn, infants and severely [disabled](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disability) people lack this, he states that abortion, painless infanticide and euthanasia can be "justified" (but are not obligatory) in certain special circumstances, for instance in the case of a disabled infant whose life would be one of suffering(Wikipedia) . [Bioethicists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bioethics) associated with [disability rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disability_Rights) and [disability studies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disability_Studies) communities have argued that Singer's [epistemology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epistemology) is based on [ableist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ableism) conceptions of disability.

**3.What steps need to be taken so that our Right to Life is protected**

To ensure that the right to life is preserved and protected the government in cooperation with all stakeholders and those involved should create, commit in designing laws and policies that ensures that the right to life of human beings is promoted, and not violated. UN Sustainable Development Goals must be promoted.

 **3.1** [**How to Take Steps to Protect Human Rights**](https://www.wikihow.com/Take-Steps-to-Protect-Human-Rights)

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[**Last Updated: February 11, 2022**](https://www.wikihow.com/Take-Steps-to-Protect-Human-Rights)[References](https://www.wikihow.com/Take-Steps-to-Protect-Human-Rights#References) [**Approved**](https://www.wikihow.com/Take-Steps-to-Protect-Human-Rights)

Human rights are fundamental rights that all human beings possess regardless of their race, ethnicity, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, residence, religion, or any other status. These rights cannot be earned, and they cannot be taken away, but they can be repressed or violated by individuals, nations, or governments. While there are several national and international laws in place to protect human rights, every person has an affirmative duty to also promote and protect these rights. Individuals can promote human rights locally by participating in activist events, or professionally by becoming a human rights lawyer or working for a human rights organization.

 **4. What is the difference between justice and revenge?**

**4.1Justice vs Revenge**

**The main difference between Justice and Revenge is that Justice is rational, and Revenge is the emotional behaviours of the victim who suffered wrong. Justice is the judiciary process or output of using laws in the right manner to punish criminals. Revenge is an act of harming a person in response to some injuries.**

The term Justice refers to the activities associated with moral rightness, fairness, law, and ethics. One needs justice if a person suffered some wrongdoing also it seeks to correct the mistake using rules and regulations without any bias-decision. Decisions taken as per the court of law are not partially or emotional.

The term Revenge refers to the act done to harm a person who made some loss or injury to a victim. It can also be defined as retaliation for suffering harm. By nature, Revenge is usually personal, and the output is driven by Revenge is for personal satisfaction only. It’s all about getting even

Justice comes into the picture when somebody does wrong with someone whether intentionally or unintentionally. Especially when something is criminal or bad. With Justice, people come close to each other for peace and harmony. Justice is not defined as only one ended it is propelled by the self-interest of the parties. There are ample terminologies to define Justice mainly Rational, legal, logical, unbiased, impartial.

The word Justice is derived from the word Just which means Fair. Altogether when people do something wrong, they are required to accept the consequences after such wrongdoing. Every country has its procedures for Justice followed by the respective laws. Every crime is provided Justice as per applicable rules and regulations. Justice is a path to teach a person who has done anything wrong. Justice exists so that no one needs to take revenge. To keep people safe in society the Justice is always there.

For a better understanding of Justice here is an example that a Thief has stolen jewellery from the Jewellery Shop and run away. The shopkeeper catches him and handover at the local police. The Police gave him [punishment](https://askanydifference.com/difference-between-reinforcement-and-punishment/) this is what we mean Justice. Justice is a process for peace.

**4.1.2 What is Revenge?**

The term Revenge is there to the even when somebody does the wrong to some other person and satisfied with their own opinion the victim harm the wrongdoer For the better understanding if a Police [arrest](https://askanydifference.com/difference-between-arrest-and-custody-with-table/) a thief then he takes revenge from the police to arrest him. Supposed your neighbour broke your window accidentally and in return you also break his window this is we call Revenge that without informing legal authorities’ person has satisfied himself by harming the wrongdoer in return.

Majority of the time the Revenge leads to a never-ending [cycle](https://askanydifference.com/difference-between-cycle-and-flow/) that persons are taking revenge on each other. Though revenge is unjust and may lead to biased results in self-interest. It is obvious from the fact that Revenge is taken to satisfy a party who suffered wrongdoing against him. Revenge always leaves a Negative impact as instead of allowing the court of law to take the corrective measure victim himself takes action to punish the wrongdoer.

Revenge can be said like this also an attempt to speed up the government procedure for justice just for self-satisfaction. Though the steps taken for Revenge are not always legal in the eye of law.

**4.1.3 Comparison Table Between Justice and Revenge**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters of Comparison** | **Justice** | **Revenge** |
| Nature | Inherently, Justice is Rational, Impersonal that is equality of law. | Inherently, Revenge is emotional, Personal. |
| Result | The Justice is impartial and provides non-bias results. | Revenge is Partial and may or may non result in bias results. |
| Act | The activity performed in Justice is Vindication based on ethics. | On the other hand, Activity performed in Revenge is vindictiveness. |
| Concept. | The Justice obeys the concept of moral rightness based on fairness. | Revenge includes more personal matters or vendetta that is a revert of the wrong action. |
| Performed | Justice is performed in the court of law by the judiciary. | Revenge is negative and performed by individuals due to his grudges.  |

**5. Conclusion**

Every person has a right to life, to liberty, and a right to live with dignity and his freedom to make any decision about how he or she should live his life. The human right to life should be enshrined to every country constitution and be protected, No one should take another person’s life in any way or form of reasons. Also, the right to life, to dignity as discussed above implies that, every person deserves to be treated with fairness and must have access to all resources of the land and his or her needs as stipulated in Maslow hierarchy of needs must be cared for.

6. References

Bible

[https://askanydifference.com/difference-between-justice-and-revenge/#](https://askanydifference.com/difference-between-justice-and-revenge/)

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Google

Wikipedia