



# Political and Civil Rights

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Received 06 December, 2021; Accepted 20 December, 2021; Published 27 December, 2021

## COMMENTARY

Civil rights are the legal protection of individuals or groups from certain forms of oppression that have been widely recognized throughout the world in the latter half of the twentieth century and have continued into the 21st century. The origins of civil rights can be traced back to the actions of governments or powerful individuals or institutions that came to be viewed as oppressive, though these are often hidden in the basics or in the background of an invisible, timeless quality. Civil rights are the most frequently banned discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion, and gender; the right to personal protection, including the protection of persons suspected of or suspected of criminal activity; the right to vote and to participate in the political processes of democracy; and freedom of speech, association, and religion. Civil rights lose their value if they are not available to everyone, but failure to recognize conflicting rights and the communication of rights, interests, rights, and expectations has made the acceptance of human rights development more difficult than it should be, especially in countries where rights are often expressed in absolutist terms. . The most troubling questions about human rights are the focus on which rights are protected, their content and composition, and their use. The legal model of the United States has produced two times in history that human rights protection is available to the common people, but no single source or enforcement of human rights has been shown to be superior to others.

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back to the actions of governments or powerful individuals or institutions that came to be viewed as oppressive, though these are often hidden in the basics or in the background of an invisible, timeless quality. Common civil rights are: a ban on racial, ethnic, religious, and gender discrimination; the right to personal protection, including the protection of persons suspected of or suspected of criminal activity; the right to vote and to participate in the political processes of democracy; and freedom of speech, association, and religion. Failure to recognize the communication of rights, interests, rights, and expectations likely made accepting the development of civil rights more difficult than it should have been, especially in countries where rights are often expressed in absolutist terms. The most troubling questions about human rights are the focus on which rights are protected, their content and composition, and their use. The legal model of the USA has produced two times the history of human rights protection, but no single source or method of enforcing human rights has proved to be more effective than others.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author has no area of interest.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None.