

THE LIBERTY

Unlock your mind!



EU values throughout the time

Have the human rights been adopted in the 21 century?

Maintaining religious beliefs

ERASMUS

EU values throughout the time

EU is a political and economical union, which operates through a system of supranational institutions and intergovernmental-negotiated decisions by the member states (Wikipedia).

EU is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, liberty, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights including the rights of people belonging to minorities. The society of the member states are characterized by pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men. These values play a significant role from two points of view:

1. Any European state wishing to become a member of EU must respect these values in order to be considered eligible for admission.
2. Failure by a member state to respect these values, may lead to the suspension of that Member State's rights deriving from membership of EU.

About sharing of these values by EU members Partner Countries, first of all it is honestly and realistic to suppose that these objectives cannot be reached 100%, but every Partner Member has to aspire to respect and share the common values as much as possible.

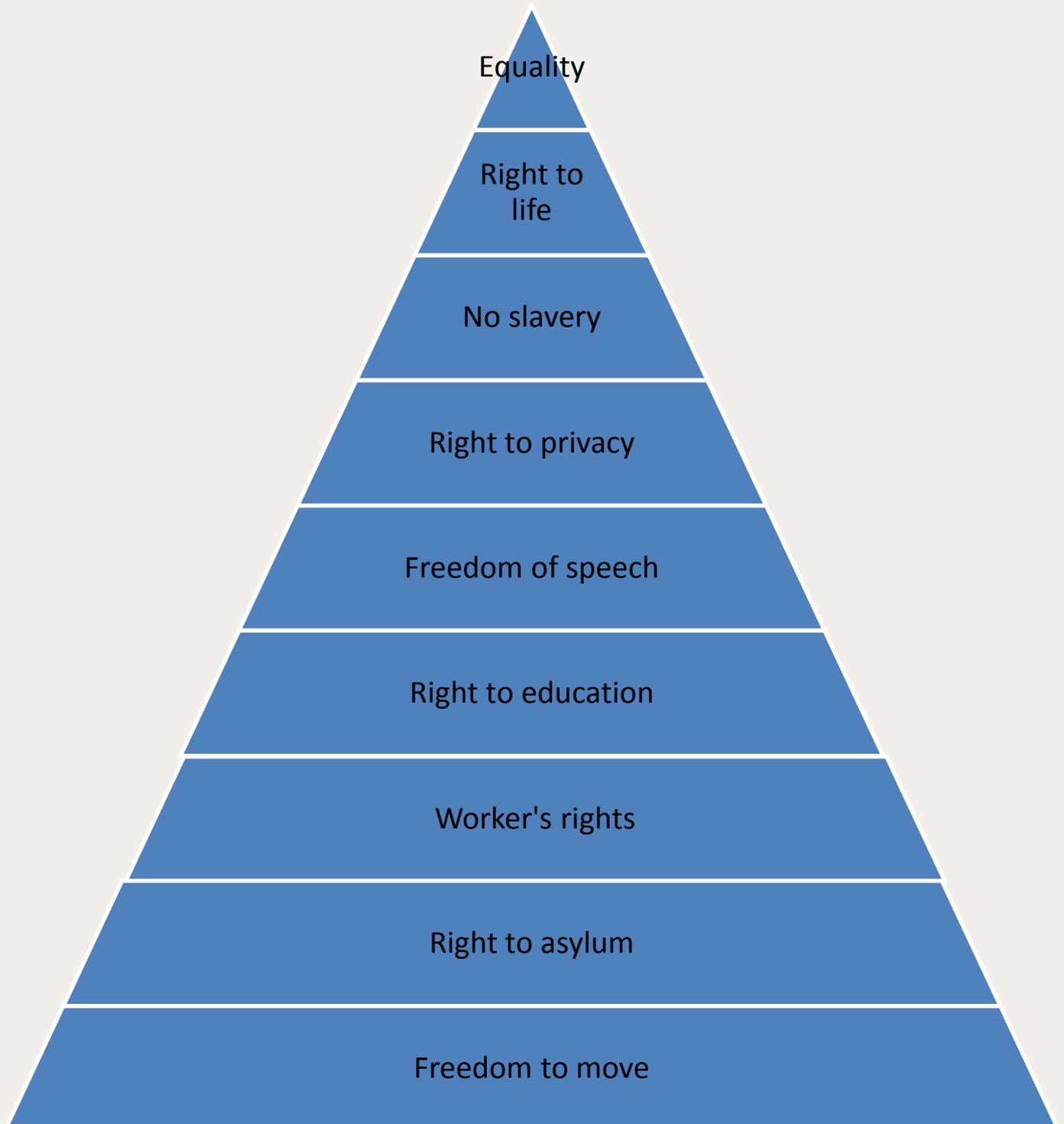
Also it may be specified that there are cultural differences between Member/Partner countries: some of them are solid, established democracies, such as France, Great Britain, Sweden and so on. On the other side there are quite young democracies, countries that are still in a transition process, especially the Eastern, ex-communist countries.

However, people are almost the same everywhere with little but not decisive differences and this fact is the most important that makes possible that all EU Members and Partners to share the same values.

Have the human rights been adopted in the 21 century?

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights took place in 1948 in Paris.

The human rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behavior and are regularly protected as legal rights in municipal and international law (Wikipedia).



What “equality” means for real? **Equality** is the fundamental right that all people should be treated equally regardless of their nation, location, language, religion, race or any other status. In other words, equality is when things are the same in some particular way and also the state of being equal. Unfortunately, many people are not treated as equal in their countries either because of their origin, or social status.

Every person in this world has a **right to live** and should not be killed by another human being. In addition, on the 21 century, no one should be held in slavery because all people deserve a decent life. Furthermore, all human beings have the **freedom of speech and thoughts**. In other words all people express their views in social, political, economic life. In this way, they contribute to the creation of a better life. **Freedom to move** is the right that all people can travel all over the world, exchange their ideas, other cultures and civilizations.

All people in this world should have **access to the education**, which implies the entire process of social life by means of which individuals and social groups learn to develop consciously within, and for the benefit of the national and international community. Without education, human beings would not have achieved what they have achieved through the years. How technology and medicine would have been developed without education?

Moreover, **right to privacy** and the **right to asylum** are very important for the sense of security that all people should own. But, there are many cases in which people lose their privacy and search for an asylum to another country.

To conclude, everyone has a **right to work**, to free choice of employment, and favorable conditions of work and to protect against unemployment. Nevertheless, many young people struggle to find a job and they are unemployed for a long period of time.

Human rights are inherent in all human beings.

Maintaining religious beliefs

A religion is an organized collection of beliefs, cultural systems and world views, that relate humanity to an order of religion. Many religions have narratives, symbols and sacred histories that aim to explain the meaning of life, the origin of life or the Universe. From their beliefs about Cosmos and human nature, people may derive morality, ethics, religious laws or a preferred lifestyle.

As etymology, the word “religion” derives from the Latin word “religionem” which means respect for what is sacred, reverence for the gods.

The origin of religion is uncertain but its development has taken different forms in different cultures. Some of them place an emphasis on belief, while others emphasize on practice. Some academics studying the subject have divided religions into three broad categories:

1. World religions which refers to transcultural, international faiths.
2. Indigenous religions which refers to smaller, culture or nation specific religious groups.
3. New religious movements which refer to recently developed faiths.

In this context it is very important to mention that many religious practitioners have aimed to bend together in interfaith dialogue cooperation and religious peace-building. The first major dialogue was the “Parliament of the World’s religions” in 1893 at Chicago World’s Fair, which remains notable even today both in affirming “universal values” and recognition of the diversity of practices among different cultures.

Recent interfaith initiatives include “A Common World”, launched in 2007 and focused on bringing Muslim and Christian leaders together, the “C1 World Dialogue”, the “Common Ground” initiative between Islam and Buddhism and the United Nations sponsored “World Interfaith Harmony Week”.

Even though they were declared as conservative, most of religions evolved with society and according to the new social behavior and norms. They modernized a lot and also are in a continuously modernizing process. Due to this fact and taking into account the above ideas, it is possible to maintain your faith in another country, according to EU principles.

The change begins with you
ERASMUS is for YOU!

Erasmus+ aims to modernise education, training and youth work across Europe. It is open to education, training, youth and sport organisations across all sectors of lifelong learning, including school education, further and higher education, adult education and the youth sector. It offers exciting opportunities for UK participants to then study, work, volunteer, teach and train abroad in Europe.

