

THE LEGAL STATUS OF A PERSON AND HIS ROLE IN SOCIETY

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Abstract:

The concept of a "person" in society is a complex one, interwoven with legal frameworks, philosophical debates, and societal norms. This essay delves into the legal status of a person, exploring the intersection of individual rights, responsibilities, and the evolving nature of the social contract. We will examine how legal frameworks define personhood, the fundamental rights and obligations that accompany this status, and the ways in which societal shifts and technological advancements challenge our understanding of what it means to be a person within a community.

Keywords: legal status, laws, protection, individual, developing society, responsibilities.

Introduction

Historically, the legal status of a person has been determined by factors such as birth, race, gender, and social class. These criteria have often been used to grant or deny certain rights and privileges, leading to systemic inequalities and injustices. However, in the modern era, the legal framework has shifted towards a more universal understanding of personhood, emphasizing fundamental rights and protections for all individuals. This shift reflects a growing recognition of inherent human dignity and the inherent value of every person, regardless of their background or characteristics. The legal status of a person is characterized by a set of rights and responsibilities that define the individual's relationship with the state and other members of society. These rights, enshrined in international law and national constitutions, include fundamental freedoms such as the right to life, liberty, and security of person; freedom of thought, expression, and assembly; and the right to due process and a fair trial. These rights represent the core values of a just and equitable society, ensuring that individuals are protected from arbitrary state power and have the space to pursue their own goals and interests.

Individualism has had its upward push with the emergence of modern, i.e. capitalist society and is associated to thoughts that have been developed in the course of the direction of the enlightenment such as a free will as properly as rationally and accountable appearing subjects. The enlightenment fashioned an imperative component of the technique of organizing cutting-edge society. The thinking of the current person is additionally one that has been made viable by means of questioning non secular eschatologist of an unalterable and God-given destiny of humankind. The upward shove of this present day thinking of the character has additionally been interrelated with the upward jostle of the thinking of "free" entrepreneurship in market society. Freedom has been conceived in this feel as a vital fine and essence of the cutting-edge individual. The concept of the contemporary person can be considered as a logical final result of the liberal-capitalist economy. According to this concept, morally accountable and self-reliant personalities can increase on the groundwork of competitively priced and political

freedom that is assured by way of contemporary society. It additionally stresses that society ensures individuality through disposing of barriers to man or woman freedom and to rational and practical actions.

In the ideology of individualism, individuality is honestly recognized with following self-interest economically. Egoism and selfishness are frequently fetishized by means of assuming that they are herbal traits of all humans and that they emerge from rational and self-sufficient thinking. But it can additionally be argued that our modern-day society is no longer practical due to the fact it does no longer warranty happiness and pride of all human beings, in reality these classes are solely manageable for a small privileged elite. Nowadays men and women are now not solely considered as proprietors of a free will, it is additionally commonly assumed that this free will can be utilized in order to attain possession of cloth sources and capital which makes it feasible to realize character freedom.

So, freedom is considered as something that can be received for my part by using striving in the direction of man or woman manipulate of fabric resources. This suggests that the notion of the contemporary character is separately related with the notion of personal property. The thought of the person as a proprietor has dominated the philosophical culture from Hobbes to Hegel and nevertheless dominates philosophical thoughts about the essence of mankind. But this thinking has in no way be utilized to all people that are section of society due to the fact the majority of the world populace nonetheless does no longer possess all these idealistically developed components of freedom and autonomy, this majority is instead confronted with alienation and the disciplinary mechanisms of compulsions, coercion and domination. Hence the current notion of the person can be considered as an ideology that helps to professional contemporary society. The notion of already current self-sustaining folks may additionally be a first-class ideal, however then again it can these days be considered as nothing greater than creativeness and self-deception.

Besides individualism and structuralism, there is additionally dualism. In sociology, the primary consultant of the sciences of complexity is Niklas Luhmann. Luhmann argues that action-based conceptions of society are reductionistic due to the fact they limit social order to rational human beings and that they can't thoroughly provide an explanation for the growing complexity of modern-day society as properly as emergent houses of social systems. Luhmann wrongly infers from this that the clarification of social relationships needs to forget appearing human subjects. This effects in a dualistic idea that due to the forget about of human topics itself can't properly provide an explanation for the bottom-up-emergence of social buildings and the top-down-emergence of moves and behavior.

Alongside these rights, individuals also hold responsibilities towards society. These responsibilities, often described as duties or obligations, are essential for the harmonious functioning of a community. They include respecting the rights of others, contributing to the common good, upholding the law, and participating in democratic processes. This interplay of rights and responsibilities creates a framework for a functioning society, where individuals are empowered to exercise their freedoms while simultaneously recognizing the need for social order and cooperation. The concept of a "social contract," a philosophical construct that suggests individuals implicitly agree to certain rules and obligations in exchange for the benefits of living in society, underpins this relationship between rights and responsibilities.

While the social contract is a theoretical concept, it provides a framework for understanding the reciprocal nature of individual and societal obligations. The legal framework, in turn, serves as the practical expression of this social contract, codifying rights and responsibilities and establishing mechanisms for their enforcement. However, the legal status of a person and the social contract are not static entities. Societal shifts, technological advancements, and evolving moral values constantly challenge our understanding of personhood and its implications for the legal framework. For example, the rise of artificial intelligence raises questions about the legal status of machines that exhibit human-like intelligence and capabilities. Similarly, the growing recognition of LGBTQ+ rights and the fight for gender equality necessitate a re-examination of traditional legal frameworks that have historically excluded or marginalized certain groups.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the legal status of a person and his role in society are complex and evolving concepts. While the legal framework provides a structure for defining rights and responsibilities, it is constantly being challenged by social and technological change. The ongoing process of redefining personhood and the social contract is a vital one, ensuring that the legal system remains responsive to the needs and aspirations of all individuals in a constantly evolving society. This journey requires ongoing dialogue, critical reflection, and a commitment to upholding the core values of human dignity, equality, and justice for all.

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