

# ČLOVEKOVE PRAVICE

## HUMAN RIGHTS

Človekove pravice, so pravice vseh ljudi, stopnja uresničevanja le teh pa je v različnih državah različna. Nekateri ljudje živijo v boljših pogojih, kar jim omogoča več možnosti in izbire, spet drugim pa te možnosti niso dane in v življenju nimajo možnosti sprejemanja lastnih odločitev.

**Human rights are rights of all people and the realisation level of them is very different in the countries of our world. Some people live in better conditions and they have more choices, but a lot of them don't have such possibilities in their lives. They can't simply make decisions on their own, since they don't have such opportunities.**

V projektu Erasmus+, sva se s sošolko Nastjo udeležili mobilnosti na Finskem. V okviru programa, sva imeli možnost spoznati in se pogovarjati s tujcem (migrantom), posneli smo tudi intervju.

**In the Erasmus+ Project, me and my schoolmate Nastja participated at the mobility in Finland. During the mobility we had the opportunity to meet a foreigner, a migrant, and we even made an interview with him.**

Sajad je ime fantu, ki se je pri 16 letih odpravil na dolgo pot iz Iraka do Finske. V kraju, kjer je bival Sajad, so se pojavili večji nemiri. Z očetom in mlajšim bratom so čim prej pobegnili, da bi se izognili nelagodnemu življenju. Pot je bila dolga in naporna. Veliko denarja so vložili v letalske karte, vozovnice za vlak in avtobus, ter za hrano in topla oblačila. Kljub temu, da so se nemirnemu kraju pravočasno izognili in da so prispeli varno in brez težav do zelene destinacije, je bilo slovo od doma najhujše. Sajad je moral za seboj moral pustiti domači kraj, sorodnike, prijatelje in način življenja, ki ga je imel pred nemiri. V razgovoru je bilo razbrati, da se na Finskem sicer počuti vredeu, vendar kljub temu ostaja tujec.

**Sajad is the name of the boy, who took on a long journey from Iraq to**

**Finland when he was only 16. In the place, where he lived, there were a lot of battles. He fled with his father and his younger brother. The way was long and exhausting. They spend a lot of money for their way, they travelled with the bus and with train, they spend a lot of money for warm clothes and food. Although they avoided the battles in their home country and arrived safe and sound at the desired location, they had to say goodbye to their home and this was the worst experience. Not only had Sajad to leave his home place behind, but also his family, friends and his entire life that he lived before. During our conversation, we noticed that he is feeling good in Finland, but he remains a foreigner.**

Hvaležen je za vse pravice in možnosti, ki jih ima na Finskem (izobraževanje, učenje tujih jezikov in finščine). V domačem kraju mu je bila namreč odvzeta pravica do šolanja. Sajad je bil prijeten sogovorec, zaupal nam je, da zvesto trenira nogomet, njegov najljubši nogometni klub pa je Barcelona. V prostem času se rad sprošča ob glasbi in se druži s prijatelji, ki jih je spoznal na Finskem.

**He is grateful for the rights and opportunities that he received in Finland (the opportunity for education, learning of foreign languages and even Finnish language). In his home town, he didn't have the right to educate himself. He was a very nice discussion partner, he talked with us also about everyday stuff, like that he's playing soccer and that his favourite club is Barcelona. In his free time, he likes to hang out with his friends he met in Finland and enjoys listening to music.**

Sajad pa ni edini, ki so mu bile kršene pravice v domači državi. Podoben primer so pripadniki narodne manjšine, ki so izgubili pripadnost matični državi, ko so se med vojnami spreminjale državne meje.

**But Sajad isn't the only one whose rights were violated. The same example are members of a national minority who lost their rights when they were separated from their metropolitan countries, since borders changed in the aftermath of wars.**

Kljub temu, da je Slovenija zelo majhna država, med nami živijo tudi pripadniki narodnostne manjšine, Italijani in Madžari, ki imajo enake pravice kot mi. Žal pa položaj zamejskih Slovencev v Avstriji ni takšen, kar po mojem mnenju ni prav.

**Even though Slovenia is a small country, there are national minorities living among us. These are Italians, Hungarians and they have the same level of rights as we do. But I think that the position of Slovenian minority in Austria isn't the same, which I think is not right.**

Pomembne pa se mi zdijo še pravice otrok. Moram priznati, da sem kot otrok s svojimi pravicami zadovoljna in jih ne bi spreminjala. Mnogo otrok si želi sprememb, a jih ne more doseči. Ko se je sestra po enem mesecu vrnila iz Gambije, majhne države v Afriki, me je kar zmrazilo, ko mi je razlagala, na kakšnem položaju so tam otroci. Ker je otrok zelo veliko (običajno 5-7 na družino), nimajo dovolj finančnih sredstev, zato se jih večina ne šola. Brez izobrazbe pa dan danes ne moreš priti nikamor. Zato moramo ceniti, da imamo pri nas možnost izobrazbe, po mojem mnenju bi zato morali v šolo prihajati dobre volje in z nasmehom na obrazu.

**I think also that children's rights are very important. I must admit that I'm satisfied with my right as a child and I wouldn't change them. Many children want to have more rights, but they don't have them. My sister was in Gambia, a small country in Africa, and when she returned, she told me how bad the position of children is there. Since the families there are large (5-7 children in a family), they don't have enough money, so they're not going to school. And without a proper education your chances of a good life are very small. This is why we should appreciate the right to have an education, and we should visit the school with smiles on our faces.**

Žalostno je, da otroci v razvitejših državah, kjer je šolanje obvezno, šolo čedalje bolj zanemarjajo, se nad njo pritožujejo in si izmišljujejo vedno nove in nove izgovore, da jim ne bi bilo treba v šolo. Medtem pa po nekod po svetu otroci sanjajo, da bi se nekoč kljub slabim razmeram lahko obiskovali šolo.

**I think it's sad that children in countries which are good developed and where going to school is compulsory, ignore schools and the fact that they can learn there and try to find every time new excuses of how to avoid the school. Since there are a lot of children in this world who dream about visiting the school, but don't have the opportunity and it's a good question when they even will.**

**Neja Filip**