

The Role of Peace in Stabilizing and Strengthening Human Dignity and Identity and its Reflection in the Paintings of the Iranian Constitutional Revolution Era

Abstract

The concept of peace should be reflected as one of the significant categories in the field of international and domestic laws of countries that behold a distinct place in human rights education documents; moreover, the realization of examples of human rights learning and their identification and objectification clarifies the preconditions for the realization of peace. Supporting the education of human rights is one of the necessities of the world today, in this sense, the right to having peace is of special importance and has a special status from many international and even national forums. Considering today's increasing need of mankind for peace and tranquility and that this right is the foundation for other human rights including sustainable development, humanitarian aid and other factors, investigation and discussion related to the category of peace and the obligations of the administrations in meeting such rights will be fully discussed in this article. The present research has been carried out using descriptive and analytical method and by relying on the data of library sources. The findings of the research indicate that the necessity of peace at both national and international levels is to preserve human rights and dignity; moreover, such efforts can also be reflected in the paintings of the constitutional revolution era of Iran.

Research aims:

١. Examining the duties of the government in order to guarantee the right to peace and respect the rights of citizens.
٢. Investigating peace and human rights in paintings during the constitutional revolution of Iran.

Research questions:

١. What role can governments play in creating peace and maintaining human dignity?
٢. What categories of human rights are there in the paintings of the constitutional era?

Keywords: human identity, peace, the constitutional period, painting

Introduction

The management of collective life has been one of the concerns of human beings since the formation of the first human societies, and efforts to achieve this have increased initially under the shadow of a single leadership and secondly by relying on the creation of governments and institutions. The formation of systematic ideas in the field of human rights education can be attributed to before the 17th century and has been established over the years. In this regard, Locke, as the founder of the new theory of human rights education, emphasized that mankind has specific rights and governments should not violate such rights (Sabin et al., 1973: 528). These rights are among the natural rights of individuals and existed in the form of individual privileges before the formation of civil societies and the creation of social contracts in which the individual contributes the right to apply and enforce these natural rights to the government (Kojimens, 1990: 317). On this basis, all human beings require a powerful government for guidance and leadership (Hayes, 2013: 295); Therefore, governments have the duty to provide benefit to individuals and the individual is not considered a means for the benefit of the government (Kojimens, 1990: 319). In two dimensions, the level of protection of human rights as well as the functioning of these rights have been developed (Denters, 1992: 75); consequently, the basics of human rights education consider new rights for individuals based on the needs of the present and this phenomenon is the fluctuating and growing future of human beings and it causes the dynamism and development of human rights education. In the meantime, the idea of the third generation of human rights education should be considered as a new category of human rights education that has been proposed by some experts in this field and includes rights such as the right to peace, the right to development, the right to a healthy environment and other rights (Cojimens, 1990: 315). The category of the right to peace and its guarantee is one of the main foundations of the third generation of human rights education, moreover, the government's duties towards it will be fully discussed in this paper. In the Iranian society, since the Qajar period and during the constitutional revolution, efforts were made to create a transformation in the political structure and at the same time to preserve human rights and dignity. These developments have continued in a number of arts of this period;

Therefore, examining this issue and reflecting it in the paintings of this period can reveal significant arguments regarding the developments of this period.

Regarding the topic of the current research, no independent work in the field of writing has been published so far. In this regard, the researcher aims to examine the issue of the right to peace and the duties of the government in assuring this right. Also, it seeks to clarify how human rights and peace were reflected in the paintings of the Qajar period. Considering the importance of the right to peace and the necessity of securing this privilege, the main purpose of this article can be considered to be an investigation into the duties of the government in respecting the education of human rights and endorsing this issue.

Conclusion

The category of peace should be considered as one of the significant classifications in the field of international and domestic law of countries, which has a special place in human rights education documents; also, the realization of samples of human rights education and their identification and objectification reflects the preconditions for the realization of peace. Thus, sustainable peace can be discussed when all grounds for peace violations have been eliminated and the necessary prerequisites for establishing peace at the national and international level of countries have been implemented. Also, it should be noted that exercising the right to peace as one of the main rights of the third generation of human rights education not only requires the implementation of preconditions at the national and international level, but also has a high rank among other rights and is considered as the foundation of other rights. In order to achieve sustainable development in the world, having a healthy environment, proper communication with people, providing humanitarian aid and assistance and establishing peace in societies is essential; additionally, in the absence of peace and security between countries at the foreign or international level, the mentioned rights cannot be achieved; hence, as stated, in addition to international associations, many regional and domestic assemblies of countries have emphasized the importance of the right to peace and considered this category as one of the main legal components in their laws. Iran's legislator has also addressed this issue by drafting laws such as criminal procedure, constitution, civil law, and charter of citizenship rights and has emphasized the right to peace among rights such as freedom, justice, equality, security and peace; consequently, Iran's legislator has paid special attention to the category of peace and has attempted to guarantee the right to peace in the country, both

domestically and internationally, by respecting and protecting the rights and security of citizens. Achieving a national peace-keeping model and a peaceful life can only be attained through the creation of a citizen-oriented normative framework and the dignity of Iranian Islamic belief, as well as compatible with Iran's normative system. In this regard, the charter of citizens' rights approved in ۱۳۵۸ has helped the government in accomplishing the goal of ensuring peace and guides the observance of citizens' rights as a program and policy of the government to create peace and national solidarity. However, other laws such as the constitution have an acceptable performance in this regard. Our society is in a situation where there is no shortage of violations of human rights education, and violence and disorder. Disrespecting people's rights and being attentive to each other's needs has instigated many legal issues between people in the society and the number of appeals to the courts can be attributed to this reason. In the meantime, people's lack of trust in some functions of the government and lack of attention to the main legal foundations in the country have caused the category of security and peace in the society to be threatened and this can harm the establishment of sustainable peace. Therefore, the solution to establishing peace and tranquility and strengthening its foundations in Iran is based on the protection of citizen's rights, which can guarantee stability, hope, vitality, trust, tolerance, non-violence and peacefulness. Applying the laws completely and being attentive to the rights of individuals has a distinct place in the society and requires more precision. In addition, it should be acknowledged that the correct and appropriate implementation of the government's obligations in respect and protection of the rights and security of citizens will undoubtedly pledge the right to peace both individually and collectively. Appropriate policy-making by the government in order to apply the existing laws and pay as much attention as possible to each and every member of the society in Iran is one of the features that should be taken into consideration by the government and the maximum efforts should be made in order to preserve the dignity and value of human beings.

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