

**Review of the book *Derechos Humanos y Juventud*,
Coordination of Miranda Gonçalves, Rubén, Santiago de
Compostela, Xunta de Galicia, 2015, 470 pp.**

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Human rights are essential to ensure that everyone can have the necessary conditions to develop their potential and may have a dignified and free life. That's why the importance of discuss human rights, and that's the reason for that summary exists. The book, *Derechos Humanos y Juventud* is coordinated by Rubén Miranda Gonçalves, has eighteen chapters written by researchers of several parts of the world, with different biases about human rights, and it was a result of the I Scientific International Symposium of Young Researchers, which was funded by the Youth General Directorate and Volunteer of the Junta of Galicia, Spain.

The first chapter, written by André Moysés Gaio and Antônio Pereira Gaio Júnior, "Youth and Fundamental Rights: Brief Reflections Beyond Crime", begins with a reflection on the concept of Human Rights, based in the conceptions of academics like Bobbio, Ferrajoli, Canotilho and Ingo Wolfgang, after this, they problematize the new configuration of the family and how it can affect the society, and points out the fails of the State as institute that was supposed to take care of the youth.

The second chapter, "The Government of Societies and Rights", written by Fábio da Silva Veiga, defends the state intervention in the legislation to protect the agentes like creditors, employees, customers, the public interest or the environment, involved in a relation with a company or society (stakeholders).

The chapter III, "Human Rights and Youth in Asia", by María Fernanda Caballero Martiz, is about the situation of human rights in Asia, focusing in Taiwan and Hong Kong. The author summarizes the history of those two territories with China, and tells how the youth in those places are mobilizing aiming improvements of the human rights with movements like Hong Kong's Yellow Umbrella Protest and Taiwan's Sunflower Movement.

In the chapter IV, "Reflections on Violence", Federico Aznar Fernández-Montesinos affirms that violence is something inherent to human being, and how it is used by them is a problem to the society as a whole. Throughout the text, the author also problematize war and the naturalization of the violence.

Ana Amarín Fernández, in the chapter V, "The Land of a Thousand Hills", talks about the genocide that happened in the Rwanda in 1994 and its peculiarities. Also describes the economic progress that this nation has experienced after the civil war, and discusses the violation of human rights there, in the present days, in areas such as freedom of expression and of the press, education, gender equality and child labor.

In the chapter VI, "The (Non) Application of The Principle of Best Interests of The Child in Institutions of Resocialization of Young People in Conflict with the Law", written by Bruna Uttyama Feliciano, Laura Maria Silva Cortez and Thiago Oliveira Moreira, the authors report how works the system of resocialization of young people with conflict with the law in

Brazil, and state that the principle of the best interests of the child are in the law, but don't actually work in practice, because there are serious violations of human rights in the Brazilian institutions of youth resocialization.

In the Chapter VII, "Human Rights in Asia: Special Consideration to the Death Penalty and the Role of Youth", written by Estefanía Ramos Gómez, the author talks about the death penalty in the constitution of the asian countries, and how the due process are disrespected in the process that condemns someone to that penalty in those countries. Besides, the writer points out the importance to educate the youth people on human rights, once they are considered the key to the abolition of the death penalty, and enumerates some international human rights organizations that work in Asia.

Talking about "The Application of Human Rights in Transnational Corporations", Camila Clarisse Romero Gomes in the chapter VIII, wonders whether human rights are respected in transnational companies, and observes that many of those companys are larger than several countries and potentially as harmful as then. Also, the writer points out the UN efforts to guarantee the human rights in those companies.

Rui Miguel Zeferino Ferreira, in the Chapter IX, "The Social Clause for the Protection of Human Rights and Reflexively Labour Rights", tells that the countries in development can commercializing its products at a low price thanks to a cheap labor force. Cheap products from developing countries bother developed countries which, using the argument of human rights, try to stipulate a internationation clause that limits the use of labor force, which never worked, since countries like Brazil, India and China argue that this clauses will just provoke more problems and do not respect the reality and cultural aspects of those nations. Also the author says that in face of the failure of the social clause, the UN stipulated several guidelines of human labor, and indicates soft laws as a way to prevent the violates of human rights in the work. Concludes talking about the need to create coercive international organizations that force fulfillment of the human rights conventions.

The chapter X, "The Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy on Human Rights, Democracy and Constitutional States: The Case of Ukraine", written by Violeta Morquecho Cobas, details how works the European Politics of Neighbourhood, especially the one that applies to the Ukraine. The author indicates that the politics are effective in some aspects, like the economic one, but more efforts need to be applied in other aspects, especially in the improvement of the human rights there.

In the chapter XI, "The Vulnerability of Young Prostitutes Integrated in the Drug Trafficking", written by Guilherme Augusto Sousa Godoy, the author makes a brief report of the history of the prostitution, then he discusses the drug legalization and also the prostitution legalization, and at the end tries to describe what would happen if both were legalized.

Francielle Vieira Oliveira, in the chapter XII, "Fundamental Rights: What Future After the 2/13 Sentence of the Court of Justice of the European Union? Brief comments", says that the proclamation of the Letter of Human Rights of the European Union was a great advance, due the fact that in the foundation of the EU didn't found explicit reference to protection of human rights. However, throughout the text, the author questions the non-membership of the EU the European Convention on Human Rights, which will be a important limitator of the european power, and a powerfull tool to prevent human rights violation.

In the chapter XIII, "Human Rights of Migrants and Excludent Globalization", written by Victor Scarpa de Albuquerque Maranhão and Thiago Oliveira Moreira, the authors say that

the situation of the migrants in the world are permeated of human rights violations, and they also said that the solution will be the creation of something like the "global citizen", in other words, build a society where every person can have rights regardless their nationality.

Larissa Costa Polak and Hellen Oliveira Carvalho in the chapter XIV, The Drug Politics and the criminalization of the brazilian youth, problematize the war on drugs and how it affects, especially, the poor and black brazilian youth, also they discuss how the drugs politics works in Brazil and the possible solutions for the problems related to the drug market.

The chapter XV, "Venezuela and Constitutionalism. When the Ends do Not Justify the Means", written by Rodrigo Andrés Poyanco Bugueño, the author analyze the origins of the "chavismo" in Venezuela, and the constitucional implications of that, indicating that this type of government can lead to serious constitutional injuries.

Rubén Miranda Gonçalves and Cristian Carbajales Neira, in the chapter XVI, "The Self-determination Law as a Human Right of the Saharawi People", the authors address the issues surrounding the geopolitics of the Western Sahara since its colonization to the present times, questioning its relationship with Spain, Morocco and even Mauritania over the years. There is also a discussion of the principle of self-determination of peoples, and the writers also denounce the serious human rights violations that occurred in Western Sahara in this process.

In the chapter XVII, "The Brazilian Rural Universe and Historical Violation of Fundamental Human Rights of Rural Youth", written by Amanda Dias Verrone and Elisabete Maniglia, the authors tell that in the brazilian countryside happens countless human rights violations, the focus of writers are the youth that live there, and the violation related to the education and recreation, and they indicate the importance of the organized social movements.

In the last chapter, "Youth and Human Rights", written by Gabriel Martín Rodríguez, the author makes a brief summary of the history of human rights, from the Middle Ages to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Then he talks about the importance of human rights and affirms that there are several kinds of human rights violations, including those made through social media, and points out to the role of the youth in the process towards to a better world.