

How the concept of human rights work?

- What are Human Rights?
- Why are Human Rights Important?
 - Human Rights Characteristics
 - Where do Human Rights Come From?
 - Who is Responsible for Upholding Human Rights?
 - How do Rights Become Law?

⇒ Q: What are Human Rights?

Human rights are standards that allow all people to live with dignity, freedom, equality, justice, and peace. Every person has these rights simply because they are human beings. They are guaranteed to everyone without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status. Human rights are essential to the full development of individuals and communities.

Many people view human rights as a set of moral principles that apply to everyone. Human rights are also part of international law, contained in treaties and declarations that spell out specific rights that countries are required to uphold. Countries often incorporate human rights in their own national, state, and local laws.

Q: Why are Human Rights Important?

Human rights reflect the minimum standards necessary for people to live with dignity. Human rights give people the freedom to choose how they live, how they express themselves, and what kind of government they want to support, among many other things. Human rights also guarantee people the means necessary to satisfy their basic needs, such as food, housing, and education, so they can take full advantage of all opportunities. Finally, by guaranteeing life, liberty, equality, and security, human rights protect people against abuse by those who are more powerful.

According to the United Nations, human rights:

“Ensure that a human being will be able to fully develop and use human qualities such as intelligence, talent, and conscience and satisfy his or her spiritual and

other "



Human Rights Characteristics...

Universal: human rights belong to all people

Inalienable: human rights can not be taken away.

Interconnected: human rights are dependent to each other.

Indivisible: human rights can not be treated in isolation.

Non discrimination: human rights should be respected without prejudice.