

HUMAN RIGHTS



Human Rights

- Human rights are generally defined as those rights, which are inherent in our nature, and without which, we cannot live as human beings. -United Nation
- Human rights are supreme, inherent, and inalienable rights to life, dignity and self-development. It is the essence of these rights that makes man human.
-Philippine Commission on Human Right

Human Rights (Cont...)

- International norms that help to protect all people everywhere from severe political, legal, and social abuses.

Importance of Human Rights

- Human rights are important because, The States affirmed the universal respect for inalienable rights and fundamental freedoms of each and every person, including the principles of the prohibition against arbitrary detention, the right to due process and other civil and political rights as well as social, cultural and economic rights.

Importance of Human Rights (Cont...)

- These fundamental human rights should be “a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations”,
- They are the basic rights that all human beings should enjoy, respect and protect.

WHO GOVERNS IT.?



Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

- UDHR History and Current Status
- UDHR was drafted by the UN Commission on Human Rights chaired by, the first lady, Eleanor Roosevelt. The UDHR was adopted by the 56 member nations of the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948.
- December 10th is celebrated around the world as International Human Rights Day. The 192 member states in the U.N., upon membership, agreed to educate their citizens about the principles of the UDHR.

UDHR (Cont...)

- Most of these countries have incorporated the principles of the UDHR into their constitutions.
- “The UDHR specifies minimal conditions of a dignified life.”

The United Nations Universal Declaration Of Human Rights 1948

Almost every country in the world has now signed the above agreement saying they agree with five basic human rights.

1. Equality in rights.

All people should have the same rights.

3. Freedom from Slavery.

No person should be forced to work without fair pay and conditions.

4. The right to a fair trial.

People should be able to defend themselves if they are accused of something wrong.

2. The right to life.

All people should be allowed to live.

5. Freedom of expression.

People should be able to say what they want as long as it does not go against the law or another human right.

RIGHTS – Moral Power

- to hold (rights to life, nationality, own property, rest and leisure),
- to do (rights to marry, peaceful assembly, run for public office, education),
- to omit (freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment, freedom from arbitrary arrest, locking up)
- to exact something (equal protection of the law, equal access to public service, equal pay for equal work)

Human Rights Instruments

- Organizations / agreements working for protecting, Organizations / agreements working for protecting, promoting human Rights

Human Rights Instruments





Five categories of Human Rights

Civil Rights

Political Rights

Economic Rights

Social Rights

Cultural Rights

Five categories of Human Rights (Cont...)

- Civil – the right to be treated as an equal to anyone else in society
- Political – the right to vote, to freedom of speech and to obtain information
- Economic – the right to participate in an economy that benefits all; and to desirable work
- Social – the right to education, health care, food, clothing, shelter and social security
- Cultural – the right to freedom of religion, and to speak the language, and to practice the culture of one's choice

Some Civil Rights

- Life
- Belief in own religion
- Opinion
- Free speech
- Non-discrimination according to gender
- Marry
- Race
- Cultural background

Some Political Rights

- Vote in elections
- Freely form or join political parties
- Live in an independent country
- Stand for public office
- Freely disagree with views and policies of political leaders

Some Economic Rights

- Jobs Work without exploitation
- Fair wage
- Safe working conditions
- Form trade unions
- Have adequate food
- Protection against labor malpractices

Some Social Rights

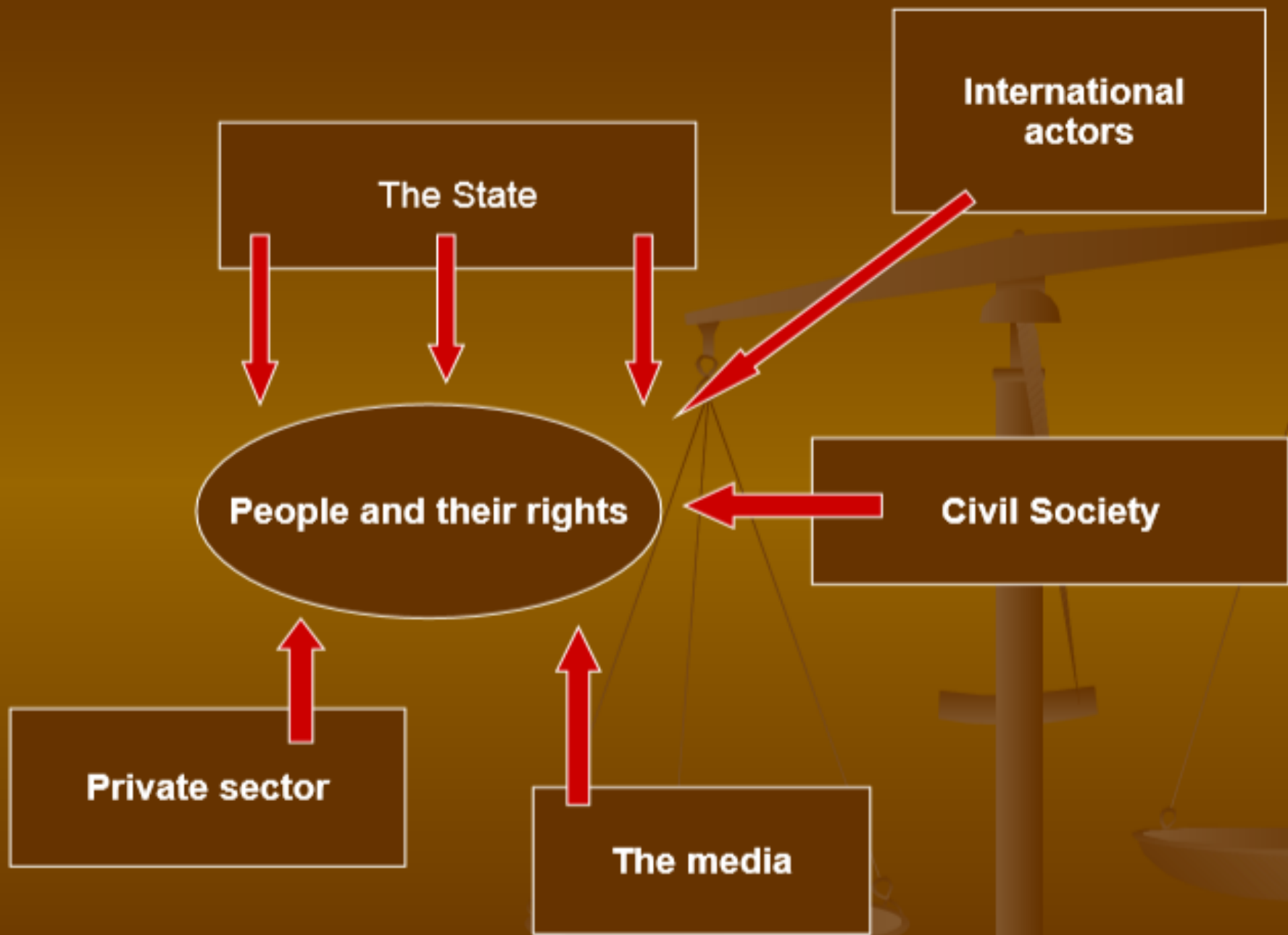
- Housing
- Education
- Health services
- Recreation facilities
- Clean environment
- Social security

Some Cultural Rights

- Use own language
- Develop cultural activities
- Family/Inherited domains
- Develop own kind of schooling

Indivisibility of Human Rights

- “All human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated. The international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis. While the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms.”
The Vienna Declaration and Program of Action (June 1993, Paragraph 5)



Summary

Human rights are indivisible and highly interrelated.

