

HYMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights

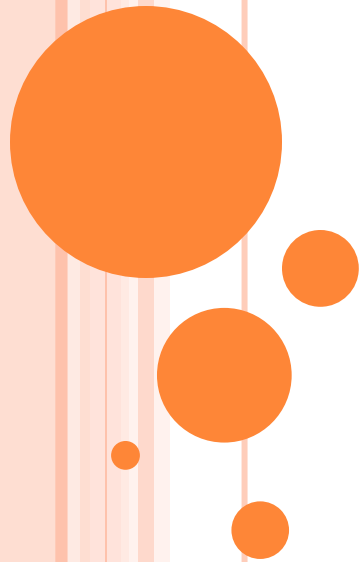




HYMAN RIGHTS:

:DEFINITION

Human rights are moral principles or norms, which describe certain standards of human behavior and are protected as legal rights in international law.





:DEFINITION

The best-known expression of human rights is in the Virginia Declaration of Rights in 1776 which proclaims that "All men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights, when they enter a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, .deprive or divest their rights"





PREAMBLE OF THE UNIVERSAL :DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 General Assembly resolution 217 A as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally .protected





:SUBSTANTIVE RIGHTS

: Right to life(1 □

Every human being has the inherent right □
to life. This right shall be protected by law.
a human being has the right not to be killed
by another human being. □

:freedom from torture(2

Since the mid-20th century, torture is prohibited
under international law and the domestic laws
of most countries. It is considered to be a
violation of human rights





:SUBSTANTIVE RIGHTS

: freedom from slavery(3 □

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; □
slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited
in all their forms. Despite this, the number of
slaves today is higher than at any point
in history, remaining as high as 12 million to 27
.million

: right to a fair trial(4 □

- The right to be heard by a competent,
independent and impartial tribunal.
 - The right to a public hearing.
- The right to be heard within a reasonable time.
 - The right to counsel.
 - The right to interpretation.





:SUBSTANTIVE RIGHTS

:freedom of speech(5 □

the freedom to speak freely without censorship. □

this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, either orally, in writing in print, form of art, or

.any other media of his choice

:Freedom of thought, conscience and religion_(6 □

this right includes freedom to change his □

.religion or belief or not to follow any religion





:SUBSTANTIVE RIGHTS

:freedom of movements (7 □

citizen is present has the liberty to travel, □
reside in, and/or work in any part of the state
where one pleases within the limits of respect
for the liberty and rights of others, and to leave
.that state and return at any time





:THREE MAIN SECTIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

:Personal Safety Rights (1 □

It is the most important section of human rights It is one of the rights inherent to the human personally and never separate from him

Personal safety rights include right to security and physical safety, confidentiality of communications and the right to move and choose his residence

:Civil liberties (2 □

are personal guarantees and freedoms that the government cannot abridge, civil liberties include the freedom from torture

conscience, religion, expression, assembly and speech





:THREE MAIN SECTIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Within the distinctions between civil liberties and other types of liberty, distinctions exist between positive liberty /positive rights and . negative liberty/ negative rights

:Economic, social and cultural rights (3

Economic, social and cultural rights are socio-economic human rights, such as the right to education, right to housing, right to adequate standard of living, right to health and the right to science and culture. Economic, social and cultural rights are recognized and protected in international and regional human .rights instruments

