What are Human Rights?

- Human Rights are the Natural Rights.
- Human Rights are those rights which everyone should enjoy as human beings.
- Human rights have also been defined as "Generally accepted principles of fairness and justice" or "Universal moral rights that belong equally to all people simply because they are human beings" or "the basic standards without which people can not live in dignity" (O'Brien, 1996; Flowers, 1998).

Classification of Human Rights

1. Civil and Political Rights
2. Economic and Social Rights
3. Collective Rights

Human Rights Education

- A comprehensive, life long process by which people at all levels in development and in all strata of society learn respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring that respect in all societies.
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Consists 30 Articles... which includes almost all
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Article 1: Right to freedom and equality in dignity and rights

Article 2: Freedom from discrimination

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Article 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
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Article 4: Right to freedom from slavery and servitude

A boy carries bricks to earn a living.

Article 5: Right to freedom from torture or degrading treatment

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
Article 6: Right to recognition as a person before the law

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Children in Tokyo's Kome School which is the oldest educational institution for the disabled children in the city.

Article 7:

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.
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Article 8: Right to remedy through a competent tribunal

The International Court of Justice at The Peace Palace, The Hague.

Article 9: Right to freedom from arbitrary arrest or exile

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.
Article 10: Right to a fair trial or public hearing

Article 10: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
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Article 11: Right to be considered innocent until proven guilty

Article 12: Freedom from interference with privacy, including home, family and correspondence

Article 13: Right to freedom of movement and residence...
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Article 14: Right to asylum

Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

Article 15: Right to a nationality and freedom to change it

Everyone has the right to a nationality and freedom to change it.

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Article 16: Right to marriage and protection of family

Everyone has the right to a nationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, national origin or religion, have the right to marry and found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.
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Article 17: Right to own property

The right to own property includes the right to own, use, and dispose of property. This right is subject to certain limitations, such as the condition that it may not be used in a manner that is contrary to law or the public interest. The right is also subject to the condition that it may not be used in a manner that is contrary to the interests of the community or the environment.

Article 18: Freedom of belief and religion

The right to freedom of belief and religion includes the right to believe in any religious or philosophical teachings, and to manifest those beliefs in worship, observance, and teaching. The right is subject to certain limitations, such as the requirement that it may not be used in a manner that is contrary to law or the public interest. The right is also subject to the condition that it may not be used in a manner that is contrary to the interests of the community or the environment.

Article 19: Freedom of opinion and information

The right to freedom of opinion and information includes the right to express opinions, to receive and impart information and ideas, and to seek, receive, and transmit information. The right is subject to certain limitations, such as the requirement that it may not be used in a manner that is contrary to law or the public interest. The right is also subject to the condition that it may not be used in a manner that is contrary to the interests of the community or the environment.
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Article 20: Right to peaceful assembly and association

- Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.
- This right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Cape Verdeans gather in Praia, Santiago Island in 1975 for the visit of Aristides Pereira, first President of independent Cape Verde.

Article 21: Right to participate in government and in free elections and to equal access to public service

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Eritreans celebrate the conclusion of the UN-supervised referendum held in April 1993. The majority voted for independence from Ethiopia.
Article 22: Right to social security

EVERYONE AS A MEMBER OF SOCIETY HAS THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND IS ENTITLED TO REALIZATION, THROUGH NATIONAL EFFORT AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORGANIZING AND RESOURCES OF EACH STATE, OF THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS INDISPENSABLE FOR HIS HUMANITY AND THE FREE DEVELOPMENT OF HIS PERSONALITY.

Article 23: Right to work and fair pay for work

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO WORK, TO FREE CHOICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND TO JUST AND FAVORABLE CONDITIONS OF WORK AND TO PROTECTION AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

EVERYONE IS ENTITLED TO THE RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHT TO rest, TO PAYMENT FOR A DECENT LIVING WAGE AND TO PLEASANT WORK AND TO FREEDOM FROM INTERFERENCE BY OTHER PARTIES OR GOVERNMENTS IN THIS CONSIDERATION. ELABORATING OR PAYMENT MAY HAVE A DECENT LIVING WAGE AND TO PLEASANT WORK AND TO FREEDOM FROM INTERFERENCE BY OTHER PARTIES OR GOVERNMENTS IN THIS CONSIDERATION.
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**Article 24: Right to rest and leisure**

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

**Article 25: Right to adequate standard of living for health and well being**

Everyone has the right to a standard of living for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, unemployment and old age.
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Article 26: Right to education

Everyone has the right to education.

Education shall be free at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and vocational training shall be made generally available. Higher education shall be equally accessible to all. No child shall be held to be guilty or punished for any act before attaining the age of 14 unless the highest court of the land otherwise decrees. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.
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**Article 27:** Right to participate in the cultural life of the community

Everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

**Article 28:** Right to social order assuring human rights

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.
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 Article 29: Responsibility to community essential to free and full development of the individual

 Article 30: Right for protection of these rights from state or other interference

THANK YOU

The only choice is freedom for every man, woman and child of Earth that they may enjoy the human right to be free.