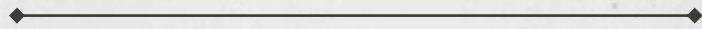




HUMAN RIGHTS



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What are human rights?

Human rights are basic and universal rights that belong to every person, regardless of gender, race, religion, nationality and more.



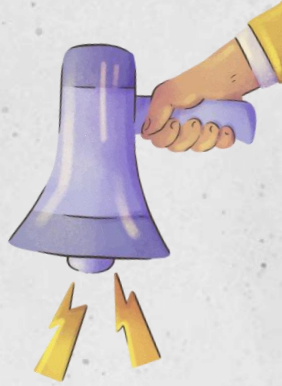
They are important because they:

- protect the dignity of every individual
- make sure everyone is free and equal
- help us live safely and with respect

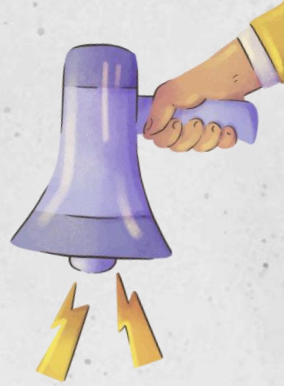


"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should treat one another in a spirit of fraternity.,,"

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Art. 1.



Human rights in everyday life



At School:

- The right to education.
- The right to safety protects.
- The right to express your opinion.

At Home:

- The right to care and protection.
- Right to privacy.

At Work:

- Right to fair working conditions.
- Right to rest.

In public places:

- Right to equality.
- Right to freedom of movement.

On the internet:

- Right to free expression.
- Right not to be insulted.
- Right to privacy.



CORE VALUES

dignity

equality

freedom

respect

non-discrimination

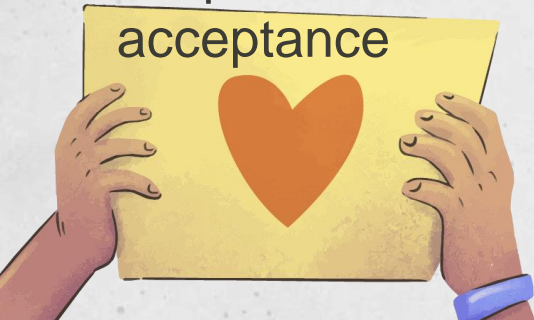
tolerance

justice

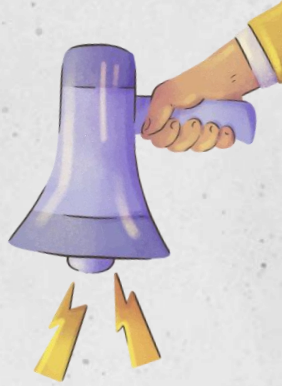
responsibility

cooperation

acceptance



„I have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true creed of its existence: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'” **Dr. Martin Luther King**





Characteristics of human rights



- **universality:** they are the same for all human beings anywhere in the world
- **inalienability:** a person cannot lose them
- **indivisibility:** there is no right “ that is “less important” or “not necessary,,
- **interdependence:** they can not be viewed separately from each other.



Three generations of human rights according to Karol Vašek



GENERATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS	TYPES OF RIGHTS	AREAS OF LAW	INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS
first generation	civil and political rights	physical and civil safety	protection of life; prohibition of torture, slavery, inhuman treatment, arbitrary arrest
		civil and political freedoms	freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of assembly and voluntary association; political participation in society
second generation	social and economic rights	goods that meet social needs	food, housing, health care, education
		goods that satisfy economic needs	work and fair wages, unemployment benefits, adequate living standards, social security
third generation	collective development rights	self-determination of peoples and the rights of ethnic and religious minorities	political status, economic, social and cultural development
		joint and several rights	peace, clean environment, natural resources, cultural heritage, intergenerational justice, communication



History of human rights

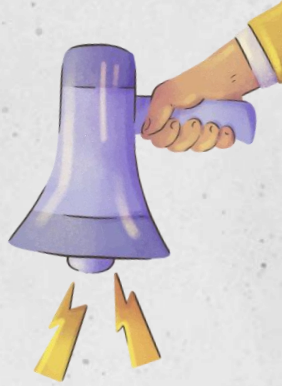
- It is mentioned for the first time in **MAGNA CARTA LIBERATUM (1215)**.
- A contract between the king and the nobility.
- John the King of England was forced to conclude the Great Charter of Freedoms.
- People could be punished only by the decision of a jury court.



HABEAS CORPUS (1679) :

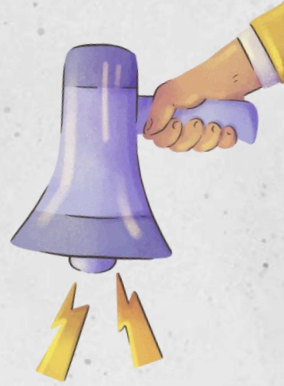
- It protects personal freedom from the arbitrariness of the executive branch.
- It was passed by the English Parliament
- Entered into the Constitution in America in 1789.

- Prohibition of arrest without a court order, prohibition of prolonged detention without serious evidence of guilt for serious criminal offences, orders speedy presentation to court, prohibits harassment during investigation



DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND CITIZEN (1789).

- It was created during the French Revolution.
- It determines the individual and collective rights of the people towards the state.
- It gives a number of basic rights and assigns them to all people without exception.
- "People are born and live free and are equal in rights. Social differences can only exist as general values."



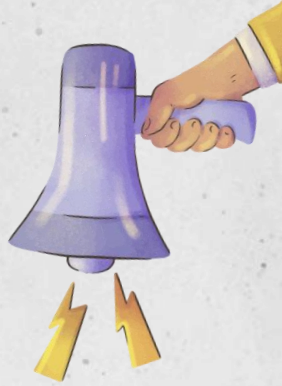
VIRGINIA DECLARATION OF RIGHTS (1776).

- A document issued in the American colony of Virginia
- All people have natural rights, the government gets its power from the people (the people can change it if it does not serve the common good), the right to freedom of speech, the right to a fair trial, the prohibition of cruel punishments, religious freedom



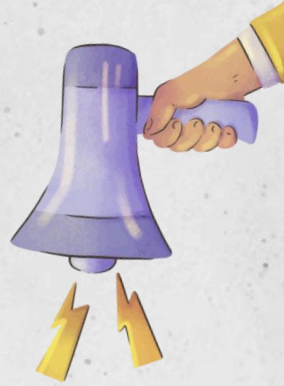
Theories of natural law

- the theory of natural law in the 17th and 18th developed into the theory of natural rights:
- T Hobbes (17th century): we all have an equal natural right, and can do whatever we want in preserving and defending our own lives
- John Locke (17th century) the innate rights of man are life, liberty and private property.



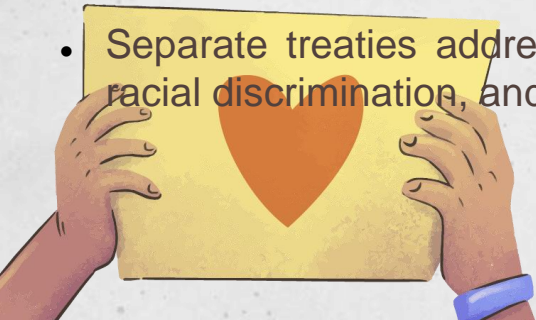
Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948

- represents the basic philosophy of legally binding minimum rights and freedoms and legal instruments in international law;
- according to the Declaration, everyone is entitled to all rights and freedoms, such:
 - the right to life, liberty and security of, person
 - equality before the law,
 - fair trial,
 - freedom of thought and religion
 - right to an adequate standard of living
 - to equal protection of the law.



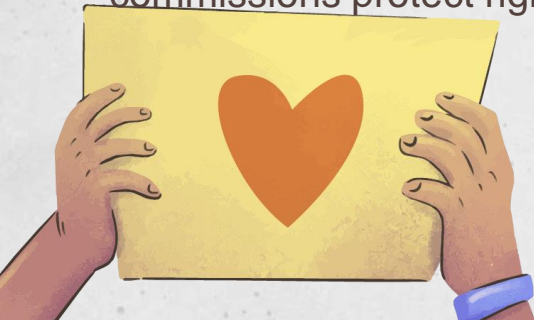
Key International Frameworks

- In 1948 the UN adopted the 30-article Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), a moral charter rather than an enforceable law.
- In 1966 two treaties, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), made UDHR principles legally binding; together with the UDHR they form the International Bill of Human Rights.
- Regional instruments reinforced protections: the European Convention on Human Rights (1950), the American Convention on Human Rights (1969), and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981) each provide enforceable rights within their regions.
- Separate treaties address specific issues or groups, prohibiting torture and genocide, banning racial discrimination, and protecting migrant workers and persons with disabilities.



Major Institutions Protecting Rights

- **United Nations** - The UN Human Rights Council, created in 2006 and elected by 47 states, reviews abuses and sets standards. The Office of the High Commissioner provides research and support and UN treaty bodies monitor state compliance.
- **International courts** - Regional courts such as the European Court of Human Rights enforce treaties and the International Criminal Court prosecutes war crimes and genocide.
- **Non governmental organizations** - Organizations like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International document abuses and campaign for reform, and Amnesty has about 10 million supporters.
- **Local civil society** - Human rights defenders, grassroots movements and national human rights commissions protect rights locally and hold authorities accountable.



Group-Specific

Women - The 1979 CEDAW requires states to eliminate violence against women, prohibit all sex discrimination, and ensure equal treatment in work, family life, education and courts.

Children - The 1989 CRC, accepted by nearly all states, obliges governments to place the child's welfare first and to guarantee protection, schooling, health care and actions that serve the child's best interests.

Minorities and indigenous peoples - The 2007 UNDRIP affirms indigenous control over their affairs and cultural survival; Article 27 of the ICCPR and related UN instruments protect minorities' cultural, linguistic and religious rights.



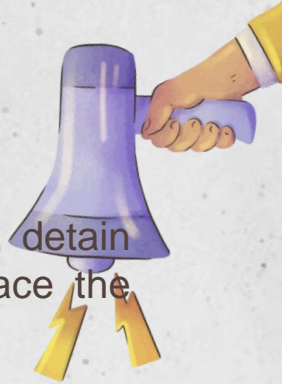
Human Rights Violations & Global Challenges

Authoritarian repression - Governments silence critics with force, block websites, detain without trial, tap phones and beat detainees; journalists and opposition figures face the harshest treatment.

War and conflict - Conflicts in Syria, Yemen, Ukraine, Myanmar and elsewhere bring shelling of markets, killings of civilians and mass displacement; refugees cross borders and camps swell, spreading further violence.

Socioeconomic inequality - Poverty, discrimination and uneven growth leave billions hungry, homeless, sick and uneducated; debt and downturns worsen access to food, housing, health care and schooling.

Other crises - Race and ancestry still shape life chances worldwide; climate change threatens food, water and safety; migrants and stateless people face heightened risks with limited legal protection.



Future Directions (Trends, Climate, AI)

Technology and AI - Technology must respect human rights; AI, big data and biometric tools risk privacy, reinforce bias and threaten jobs.

Climate crisis - damage undermines rights to food, health and shelter; states must protect vulnerable groups and recognize a right to a healthy environment.

Global politics - Power shifts and rising nationalism erode rights; stronger international cooperation and new rules for digital rights and bodily autonomy are needed.

Youth and social change - Young people, notably Gen Z and Millennials, drive rights campaigns online; sustained civic engagement from these cohorts will shape what comes next.





- <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>
- <https://www.amnesty.nl/a-brief-history-of-human-rights>
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Thanks for watching!

