

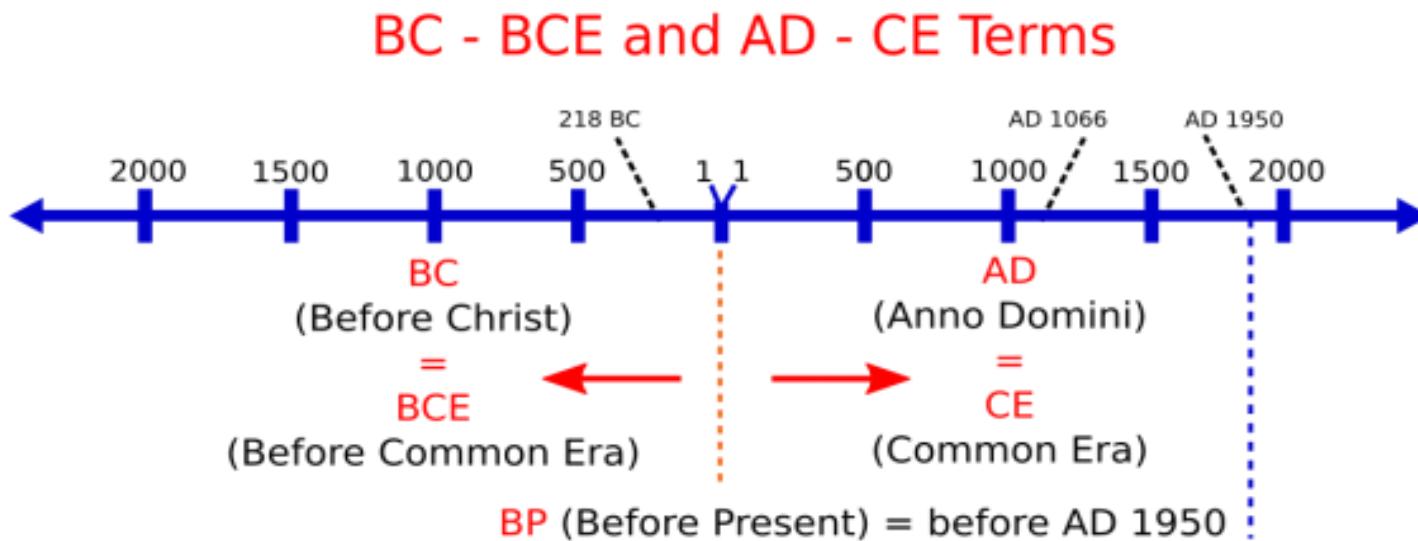
# UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(UDHR)

# History

- WWII had just occurred and the international community recognized the need for a statement of rights agreed upon by the international community.
- Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt were instrumental in helping to provide support for the production of such a document.

# History



**Ancient History (6,000 BCE – 655 CE)**

**Post-classical history (500 CE–1500 CE)**

**Modern history (1500 CE–present)**

- Early Modern Period (1500–1750)
  - Late Modern Period (1750–1945)
  - Contemporary Period (1945–present)

# Where do Rights come from?

- Human Right are based on values of:

- **Dignity**
- **Justice**
- **Respect**
- **Equality**

Human rights were Officially recognized as value by the world when the United Nations was set up

# The Document

- Principle drafter was John Peters Humphrey who was Canadian
- Adopted in 1948
- 48 countries voted yes, 0 no, 8 abstentions
- Preamble
- 30 Articles
- Not recognized as law...a Declaration of Human Rights



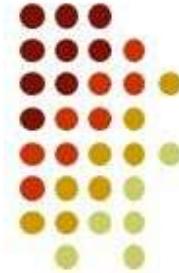
## DEFINITION

HUMAN RIGHTS are the rights that all people have by virtue of being human beings.

HUMAN RIGHTS are derived from the inherent *dignity* of the human person and are defined internationally, nationally and locally by various law making bodies.

# Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- 1. We Are All Born Free & Equal.
- 2. Don't Discriminate.
- 3. The Right to Life.
- 4. No Slavery.
- 5. No Torture.
- 6. You Have Rights No Matter Where You Go.
- 7. We're All Equal Before the Law.
- 8. Your Human Rights Are Protected by Law.
- 9. No Unfair Detainment.
- 10. The Right to Trial.
- 11. We're Always Innocent Till Proven Guilty.
- 12. The Right to Privacy
- 13. Freedom to Move.
- 14. The Right to Seek a Safe Place to Live.
- 15. Right to a Nationality.
- 16. Marriage and Family.
- 17. The Right to Your Own Things.
- 18. Freedom of Thought.
- 19. Freedom of Expression.
- 20. The Right to Public Assembly.
- 21. The Right to Democracy.
- 22. Social Security.
- 23. Workers' Rights.
- 24. The Right to Play.
- 25. Food and Shelter for All.
- 26. The Right to Education.
- 27. Copyright.
- 28. A Fair and Free World.
- 29. Responsibility.
- 30. No One Can Take Away Your Human Rights.



- Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam,
- Aug. 5, 1990,
- U.N. GAOR, World Conf. on Hum. Rts., 4th Sess., Agenda Item 5, U.N. Doc. A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.18 (1993) [English translation].

# Ethical Decision Making

- **Why Ethical Models / Theories?**

- No formula to solve Ethical Problems
- Ethics helps us not only in distinguishing between right and wrong, but also in knowing **why and on what grounds** our judgment of human actions is justified
- Ethical theories help:
  - How to decide what is right, what is wrong
  - To identify important principles or guidelines
- You as a computer professional must consider trade-offs and make a decision!
  - Right, Wrong, and Okay: acts may be ethically obligatory, ethically prohibited, or ethically acceptable