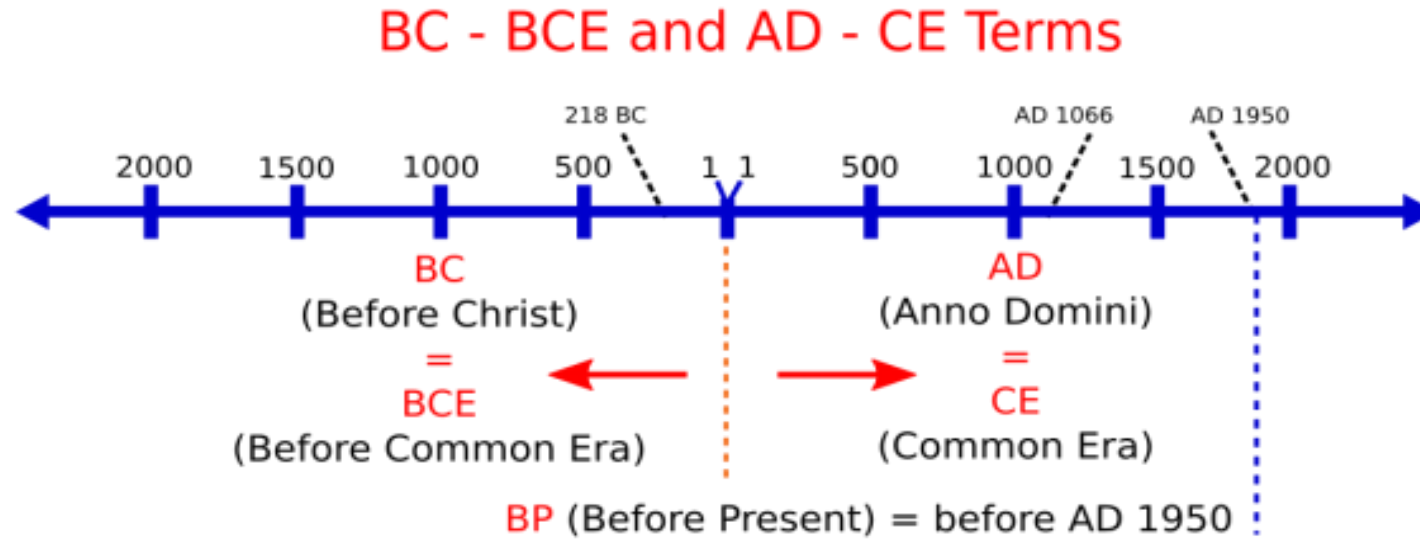
The United Nations emblem, featuring a world map surrounded by olive branches, is centered in the background.

# 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)

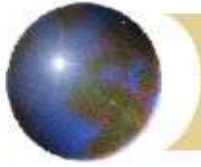
# Where do Rights come from?

- Human Rights 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