

Basic Human rights

- According to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, 1993, the objectives of Human Rights could be achieved mainly through Human Rights Education.
- These objectives are promotion of stable and harmonious friendly relations among communities of the world for enhancing mutual understanding, tolerance and to establish peace.
- **Article 1 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights**, 1948 reads "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights".
- But what are human rights? What is the relevance of the term "human" in human rights? Are these universal? Why do they matter and how did these rights evolve?

Basic Human rights

- According to Andrew Heywood, the author of several political textbooks, **Human Rights are rights to which people are entitled by virtue of being human, they are a modern and secular version of "natural rights".**
- There are four characteristics to define human rights.
- **First**, they are universal. Human rights belong to everyone without discriminating against any particular race, religion, caste, creed and other such differences.
- **Second**, they are fundamental in the sense they are crucially important and are of prime importance.
- **Third**, they are absolute implication that they are basic for each individual, and
- **Fourth**, they are indivisible.

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- In simpler terms, the rights that each individual is entitled to as human beings, are referred to as human rights.
- The essential characteristic to remember about human rights is that they are universal and they are entitled to each human being regardless of their nationality, race, religion and so on.
- **The evolution of human rights**
- It is hard to pinpoint when the concept of Human Rights emerged.
- It was in early modern Europe when the idea of Human rights can be said to emerge in the form of "**Natural Rights**".
- The philosophers like John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Hugo Grotius etc. declared some rights as natural in the sense that they were fundamental to human beings and are the very core of human nature.

Basic Human rights

- **Human rights are universal and inalienable**, if there is no human there will be no right and if there is no right then there will be no humans.
- **Human rights are provided to people to maintain peace** and dignity of humans and to make them realize their true potential as a human being.
- **It includes right to life, right to choose religion, right to equality, right to speak their mind, prohibition of torture and slavery, freedom from discriminations and many more.**
- The rights protected in documents include civil liberties, political liberties and economic and social rights.
- **Civil liberties** protect the individual privacy that they have and **political rights** protects individual freedom of political choices like right to vote, individuals have **social, economic rights** as well which maintain the balance of whole society.

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- **Human rights provide every right** that has necessity in one's life, that govern their life and help them to improve their individuality and dignity.
- **Before 539 BC (2,562 years ago)**, Human Rights had no meaning and the world only knew slavery.
- But a Persian ruler named Cyrus made people aware of their potentials and rights, after conquering Babylon (*Iraq*).
- Cyrus announced to release who had been captives by Babylon and gave freedom to choose any religion that they want, and he documented his words on **Cyrus tablet** which was known as **Cyrus cylinder**.
- This was the first charter that laid the foundation of human rights.
- Another document that played great role in acknowledging the human rights is the **Magna carta (the great charter)**.

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- This charter was created by king John in 1215 as a result of the negotiation of Barons (member of the nobility) and King John.
- A charter was made in which man were given right to justice and charter became the English law of United Kingdom.
- The concepts of human rights later strengthened with the emergence of bill of rights (England) following the revolution of 1688,
- and then after a century **American declaration of independence** came which believed that all men are equals.


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- Nearly a decade later **French declaration of rights** of men and citizens came as a result of **French Revolution**.
- They affirm that men are born free and they remain free.
- **Human Rights Get Global Recognition After World War II**
- Germany was governed by Nazi's party and Hitler.
- Nazis made Jews and other groups suffer a lot they tortured them, made them starve, used to do different medical experiments on them, took their money, property, the conditions of Jews and other party were brutal, and this cruelty broke the spirit of humans.
- Post-world war - II the world took oath to restore the faith, dignity of human.
- and then the **United Nation** decided to make human rights so that there will be no harm to humans and no one will be able to take disadvantage of their potentials so to maintain dignity and freedom.

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- **United Nation** made a human rights commission and documented their words in **Universal Declaration Of Human Rights (UDHRC)**.
- On The December 1948, the General assembly of the united nation adopted UDHRC and made it international Magna carta for all mankind, later human rights divided into three generations name.
- **First-generation human rights: These are civil and political rights**, which are focused on individual liberties and freedoms, such as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, the right to a fair trial, and the right to vote.
- First-generation rights are considered negative rights, meaning that they are aimed at protecting individuals from government interference.
- **Second-generation human rights: These are economic, social, and cultural rights**, which are focused on ensuring that individuals have access to basic necessities such as food, healthcare, education, and housing.

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- Second-generation rights are considered positive rights, meaning that they require the government to take action to ensure that these rights are fulfilled.
 - **Third-generation human rights: These are collective rights**, which are focused on the rights of groups rather than individuals.
 - Third-generation rights include the right to a healthy environment, the right to self-determination, and the right to participate in cultural life.
 - These rights are often seen as emerging rights, as they are still evolving and gaining recognition.
 - In Universal declaration of human rights there are preamble and 30 articles which defines the fundamentals of human rights.

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➤ Human Rights And India

- Human rights get its recognition in India after the formation of National human rights commission which was result of Human right protection act 1993,
- but this act get enforced very late in the year 2006, this act provided the state human rights commission and also human rights courts.
- In India the human rights got the acknowledgment very late after the independence of the India so basically, we can say that Indian were not much aware of their basic rights.
- This act was the major decision taken by the government to improve the human conditions and reaffirm their faith in the governments.
- Under this act the national human rights commission was set up which acts as a watchdog.

Basic Human rights


➤ Categories of human rights

- All human rights are equal in importance and are inherent in all human beings.
- The subsequent developments made in the human right field under the United Nations system make it clear that human rights are of two kind namely;
 - (1) Civil and Political Rights
 - (2) Economic, social and cultural Rights.
- Civil rights or liberties are referred to those rights which are related to the protection of the right to life and personal liberty.
- They are essential for a person so that they may live a dignified life.
- Such rights include right to life, liberty and security of persons, right to privacy, home and correspondence, right to own property, freedom from torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, freedom of thought, ethics and religion and freedom of movement.

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- **Political rights** may be referred to those rights which allow a person to participate in the Government of a State.
- Thus, right to vote, right to be elected at genuine periodic elections, right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through chosen representatives are instances of political rights.
- **The nature of civil and political rights may be different but they are inter-related and interwoven** and therefore, it does not appear logical to differentiate them.
- These rights are the rights of the first generation which derive primarily from the seventeenth and eighteenth century reformist theories which are associated within the English, American and French revolutions.
- **Economic rights** include the right to work, the right to fair wages, and the right to join a labor union.

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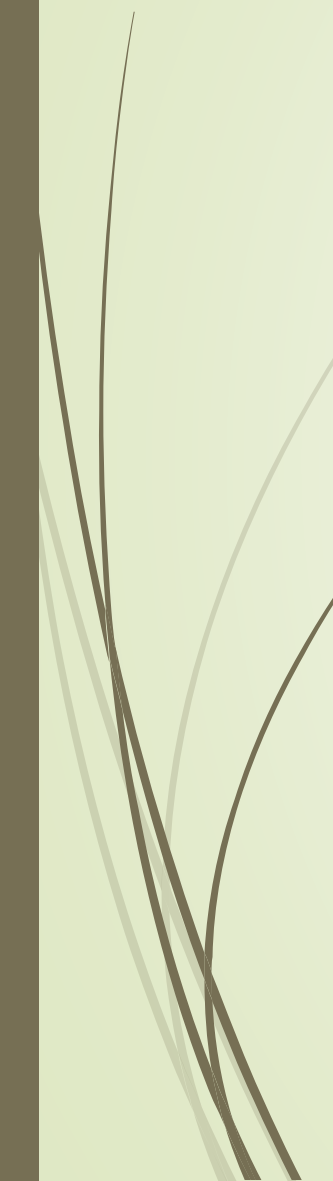
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- **Social rights** include the right to education, the right to access to healthcare, and the right to social security.
 - **Cultural rights** include the right to participate in cultural activities and the right to enjoy and benefit from cultural heritage.
 - ESCR are recognized in various international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).
 - Governments are responsible for ensuring that these rights are protected and fulfilled, and that individuals have access to the resources and services necessary to enjoy them.
 - Many people around the world continue to face challenges in accessing basic necessities and in enjoying these rights, often due to poverty, discrimination, and other structural factors.

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➤ Duties of Human

- The duties of humans refer to the responsibilities or obligations that individuals have towards each other in the society, and in the environment.
- These duties are closely tied to the concept of human rights, as they are considered necessary for promoting the well-being.
- **Some common duties of humans include:**
 1. Respecting the human rights of others, including the right to life, liberty, and security of person.
 2. Acting in accordance with the principles of justice, fairness, and equality.
 3. Respecting the environment and taking steps to protect it for future generations.

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4. Contributing to the well-being of society by paying taxes, obeying laws, and volunteering or engaging in community service.
 5. Engaging in responsible and ethical behavior, including treating others with kindness and respect, being honest, and avoiding harm to others.
 6. Taking care of one's own health and well-being, and avoiding behaviors that can harm oneself or others.
 7. Promoting and defending the human rights of others, particularly those who are marginalized or vulnerable.
- These duties are not exhaustive and may vary depending on cultural, social, and political contexts.

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➤ Individual and Group Rights

- **Individual rights** mean the rights that belong to an individual alone. These rights are mainly political, economic, or legal in nature.
- These rights can be exercisable by individuals to enjoy their life and liberty without any interference of anybody.
- However, the individual rights have positive and negative elements.
- Positive element forces a person to discharge the rights according to law. The negative element prohibits any act that is not permitted by law.
- **Group Rights** means rights that are enjoyed by a group and as well as individually. For example, the rights of disabled persons are considered as group rights.

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- They promote the rights of the disabled as a group.
- A right may be defined as something that one possess to exercise either naturally, legally, or socially with a moral/legal duty to act without violating the right of others.
- Accordingly, a right has five elements in it. They are:
 1. A right holder (which the subject of a right) has claim to
 2. Some substance of it (the object of right)
 3. Which he or she may assert, demand, enjoy or enforce (exercising a right)
 4. Against some individual or group (the bearer of the correlative duty).
 5. Citing in support of his or her claim on some particular ground (the justification of a right).

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- **Fundamental concepts of Human Rights.**
- Human being is born with certain natural rights. Those rights which are basic to humanity are termed as 'Human Rights'.
- Broadly speaking they may include right to life, liberty, property and security of an individual.
- The Rights and Fundamental Rights are sections of the Constitution of India that provides people with their rights.
- These Fundamental Rights are considered as basic human rights of all citizens, irrespective of their gender, caste, religion or creed. etc.
- These sections are the vital elements of the constitution, which was developed between 1947 and 1949 by the Constitution of India.

Basic Human rights

- **10th December – World Human Rights Day**
- There are six fundamental rights in India. They are
 - Right to Equality
 - Right to Freedom
 - Right against Exploitation
 - Right to Freedom of Religion
 - Cultural and Educational Rights, and
 - Right to Constitutional Remedies.

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1. Right to Equality

Right to Equality ensures equal rights for all the citizens. The Right to Equality prohibits inequality on the basis of caste, religion, place of birth, race, or gender.

It also ensures equality of opportunity in matters of public employment and prevents the State from discriminating against anyone in matters of employment on the grounds of religion, race, caste, gender, place of birth, place of residence or any of them.

2. Right to Freedom

Right to freedom provides us with various rights. These rights are freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly without arms, freedom of movement throughout the territory of our country.

The freedom of association, freedom to practice any profession, freedom to reside in any part of the country. However, these rights have their own restrictions.

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3. Right against Exploitation

- Right against Exploitation condemns human trafficking, child labor, forced labor making it an offense punishable by law, and also prohibit any act of compelling a person to work without wages where he was legally entitled not to work or to receive remuneration for it.
- Unless it is for the public purpose, like community services or NGO work.

4. Right to Freedom of Religion

- Right to Freedom of Religion guarantees religious freedom and ensures secular states in India.
- The Constitution says that the States should treat all religions equally and that no state has an official religion.

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- It also guarantees all people have the freedom of conscience and the right to preach, practice and propagate any religion of their choice.

5. Cultural and Educational Rights

- Cultural and Educational Rights protects the rights of cultural, religious and linguistic minorities by enabling them to conserve their heritage and protecting them against discrimination.
- Educational rights ensure education for everyone irrespective of their caste, gender, religion, etc.

6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

- Right to Constitutional Remedies ensures citizens to go to the supreme court of India to ask for enforcement or protection against violation of their fundamental rights.

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- The Supreme Court has the jurisdiction to enforce the Fundamental Rights even against private bodies, and in case of any violation, award compensation as well to the affected individual.
- **The Supreme Court recently added Right To Privacy in the fundamental rights.**

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➤ Human values and human rights

- Human values and human rights are closely related concepts, as human rights are based on a set of fundamental values that are considered essential for human dignity and well-being.
- Some key human values that are associated with human rights include:

1. Respect for human dignity: Human rights are based on the idea that all people have inherent dignity and worth, regardless of their background, identity, or status.

2. Equality and non-discrimination: Human rights are grounded in the principle that all people are equal and should be treated with dignity and respect, regardless of their race, gender, religion, or other characteristics.

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3. Freedom and autonomy: Human rights protect individual freedoms and autonomy, including the freedom of expression, the right to privacy, and the right to participate in cultural and political life.

4. Justice and fairness: Human rights are based on the principles of justice and fairness, including the right to a fair trial, the right to due process, and the right to be free from arbitrary detention or punishment.

5. Social responsibility: Human rights are not only about individual entitlements, but also about the responsibilities that individuals and societies have towards each other and the environment.

➤ By associating human values with human rights, we can better understand the underlying principles and motivations behind human rights, and can work towards creating societies that are more just, equitable, and respectful of human dignity.

Basic Human rights


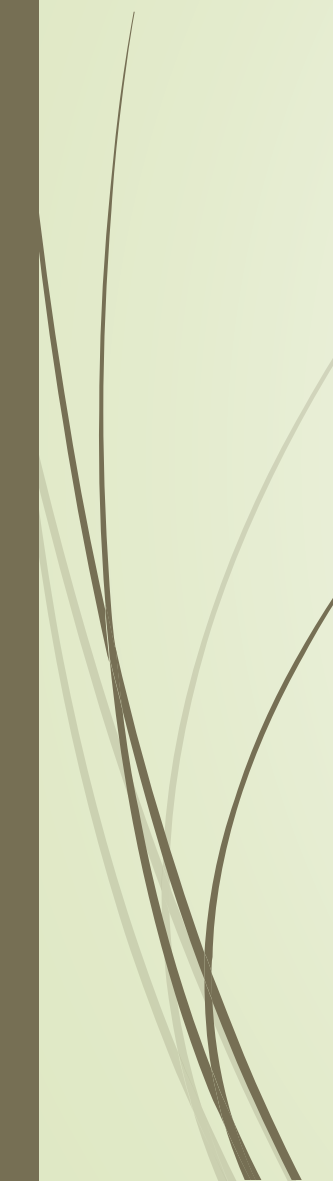
➤ The need of human rights in 21st century

- The need for human rights in the 21st century is as critical as it has ever been.
- Despite significant progress in some areas of human rights, there are still many challenges and threats that require ongoing attention and action.
- Some of the key reasons why human rights are still necessary in the 21st century include:

1. Protecting vulnerable populations: There are many groups of people who are particularly vulnerable to human rights abuses, including women, children, refugees, and minorities.

- Human rights protections can help to safeguard these populations from discrimination, violence, and other forms of harm.

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- 2. Combating inequality:** There are significant disparities in access to resources, opportunities, and power between different groups of people, both within and between countries.
 - 3. Human rights protections** can help to promote greater equality and social justice by ensuring that all individuals have equal opportunities to participate in society.
 - 4. Ensuring accountability and transparency:** Human rights standards can help to promote greater accountability and transparency in governance, business, and other institutions.
 - 5. Responding to global challenges:** The 21st century is characterized by a range of global challenges, including climate change, pandemics, and conflicts.
 - 6. Advancing human dignity and well-being:** Ultimately, human rights are about promoting the dignity and well-being of all individuals, and ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live a fulfilling and meaningful life.

Contribution of American Bill of Rights

- *Bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general or particular, and what no just government should refuse."*
- Thomas Jefferson, December 20, 1787
- The American Bill of Rights, inspired by Jefferson and drafted by James Madison, was adopted, and in 1791 the Constitution's first ten amendments became the law of the land.
- The Bill of Rights is the first 10 Amendments to the Constitution. It spells out Americans' rights in relation to their government.

Contribution of American Bill of Rights

- It guarantees civil rights and liberties to the individual—like freedom of speech, press, and religion.
- It sets rules for due process of law and reserves all powers not delegated to the Federal Government to the people or the States.
- And it specifies that “the enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.”
- There are 10 Amendments are :

Contribution of American Bill of Rights

- The **First Amendment** provides several rights protections:
- - to express ideas through **speech** and the **press**,
- - to **assemble** or gather with a group to **protest** or for other reasons, and
- - to ask the government to fix problems.
- It also protects the right to religious beliefs and practices.
- It prevents the government from creating or favoring a **religion**.

Contribution of American Bill of Rights

- The **Second Amendment** protects the right to keep and bear arms.
- The **Third Amendment** prevents government from forcing homeowners to allow soldiers to use their **homes**. Before the Revolutionary War, laws gave British soldiers the right to take over private homes.
- The **Fourth Amendment** bars the government from **unreasonable search and seizure** of an individual or their private property.
- The **Fifth Amendment** provides several protections for people accused of crimes. It states that serious criminal charges must be started by a **grand jury**.

Contribution of American Bill of Rights

- A person cannot be tried twice for the same offense or have property taken away without **just compensation**.
- People have the right against **self-incrimination** and cannot be imprisoned without **due process of law** (fair procedures and trials.)
- The **Sixth Amendment** provides additional protections to people accused of crimes, such as the right to a **speedy and public trial, trial by an impartial jury** in criminal cases, and to be informed of criminal charges.
- The **Seventh Amendment** extends the right to a **jury trial** in Federal civil cases.

Contribution of American Bill of Rights

- The **Eighth Amendment** bars **excessive bail and fines and cruel and unusual punishment**.
- The **Ninth Amendment** states that listing specific rights in the Constitution does not mean that people do not have **other rights** that have not been spelled out.
- The **Tenth Amendment** says that the Federal Government only has those **powers** delegated in the Constitution. If it isn't listed, it belongs to the states or to the people.

The French Revolution

- The **French Revolution** was a revolution in France from 1789 to 1799. The result of the French Revolution was the end of the monarchy (Kingdom).
- King Louis XVI was executed in 1793. The revolution ended when Napoleon Bonaparte took power in November 1799. In 1804, he became Emperor.
- Before 1789, France was ruled by the nobles and the Catholic Church. The ideas of the Enlightenment were beginning to make the ordinary people want more power.
- They could see that the American Revolution had created a country in which the people had power, instead of a king. The government before the revolution was called the "Ancient (old) Regime".

The French Revolution

➤ Many problems in France led up to the Revolution:

1. Under the Kings Louis XV and Louis XVI, France had fought against Prussia and the British Empire in a war. They also fought against Britain again in the American Revolution.
2. They borrowed much money to pay for the wars, and the country became poor.
3. The high price of bread and low wages given to workers caused the ordinary people to suffer from hunger and malnutrition. This made them dislike the rich nobles, who had the money to eat well and build huge houses.

The French Revolution

4. The Roman Catholic Church, which owned the most land in France, put a tax on crops called the dime (tithe) which hurt the poorest and hungriest people as they were not able to afford the tax.
5. Ideals of Enlightenment. Many people disliked absolute rule by the royalty and the nobility. They could see that in other countries, such as in the United States, which, in this time period, had just been formed, people like them had more power over the government. They also wanted freedom of religion.
6. The first and the second estate i.e., the Clergy and the Nobility, enjoyed all the privileges and rights but the third estate (middle class, city workers and peasants) had to pay tithes and taille (taxes paid to Church and the court).

The French Revolution

- The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.
- The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would hence forth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
- Steps Taken by French Revolutionaries :
 - (i) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
 - (ii) Internal customs, duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.


The French Revolution

- (iii) Regional dialects were discouraged and French as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.
- When the news of the events in France reached the different cities of Europe. Students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin Clubs.
- Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s.
- With the out break of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad

Declaration of Independence

- The **Declaration of Independence**, 1776. By issuing the **Declaration of Independence**, adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. the 13 American colonies severed their political connections.
- The **Declaration** summarized the colonists' motivations for seeking **independence**.
- The **Declaration of Independence** is an **important** part of American democracy because first it contains the ideals or goals of our nation.
- Second it contains the complaints of the colonists against the British king.
- Third, it contains the arguments the colonists used to explain why they wanted to be free of British rule.

Declaration of Independence

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- The main characteristics of the Declaration of Independence are :
 1. The Preamble states that the colonists believe it is necessary to explain why they are declaring their independence from Great Britain.
 2. The next part explains the political ideas behind their action. Thomas Jefferson borrowed many of these ideas from French and British thinkers of the era, a time in history known as the Enlightenment.
 3. The third, and longest, part lists all the charges against the king.
 4. The fourth part lists all the rights that the new nation is claiming for itself.

Declaration of Independence



➤ **“All Human Are Created Equal”**

- This is the basic assumption in the Declaration: every human is equal to every other by virtue of one's humanity.
- However, this does not mean that every person should necessarily have the same amount of education, money, or possessions, in material terms.

➤ **“Natural Rights”**

- What rights does a person have by virtue of being human? The first sentence of the Declaration identifies these rights as “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

Declaration of Independence



➤ **“Government’s Responsibility”**

- The second sentence of the second section of the Declaration states, “That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men”
- According to the Declaration, people establish governments in order to ensure that their rights are guaranteed and protected; that is the purpose of government.


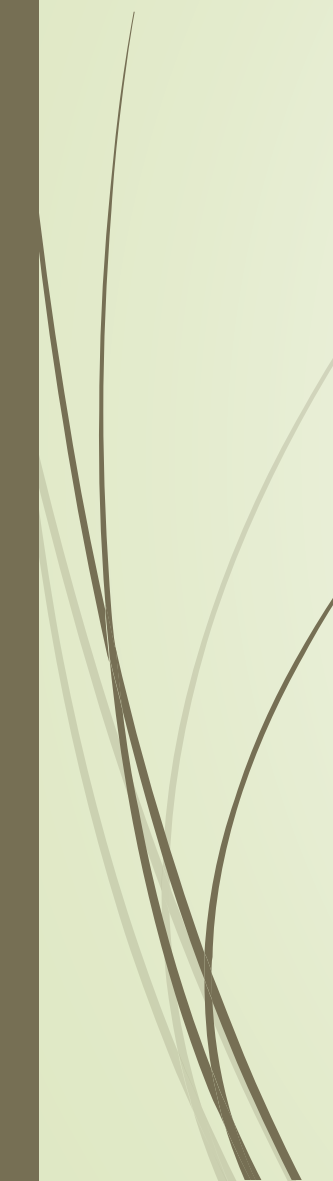
➤ **“Right of the People . . . to Institute a New Government”**

- If a government does not protect the rights of its citizens, asserts the Declaration, then its citizens have the right “to alter or abolish it” and to establish a new government.

Rights of Citizens

- The rights of citizens refer to the legal and moral entitlements that individuals have as members of a political community.
- These rights are often protected in national constitutions or other legal documents, and they can vary from country to country.
- However, there are several fundamental rights that are generally considered to be universal and essential to a democratic society. Some of these include:
 1. **Right to life:** Every citizen has the right to live and be protected by the law.
 2. **Right to liberty and security:** Every citizen has the right to freedom of movement and to be protected from arbitrary detention or imprisonment.
 3. **Right to freedom of expression:** Every citizen has the right to express their opinions and beliefs freely, without fear of censorship or persecution.

Rights of Citizens

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4. **Right to a fair trial:** Every citizen has the right to a fair and impartial trial in a court of law, with access to legal representation.
 5. **Right to equality:** Every citizen has the right to be treated equally under the law, regardless of their race, gender, religion, or other characteristics.
 6. **Right to privacy:** Every citizen has the right to privacy and to be protected from unlawful surveillance or intrusion into their personal lives.
 7. **Right to education:** Every citizen has the right to education and to be provided with opportunities to develop their full potential.
 8. **Right to work:** Every citizen has the right to work and to be protected from discrimination in employment.
 9. **Right to healthcare:** Every citizen has the right to access healthcare services and to be provided with necessary medical treatment.

Rights of Citizens

- These rights are often considered to be the foundation of a free and democratic society, and they serve to protect individuals from abuses of power by the state or other actors.
- It is the duty of governments to uphold and protect these rights for all citizens, and to ensure that they are able to exercise them without fear of retaliation or harm.

Rights of working and exploited people.


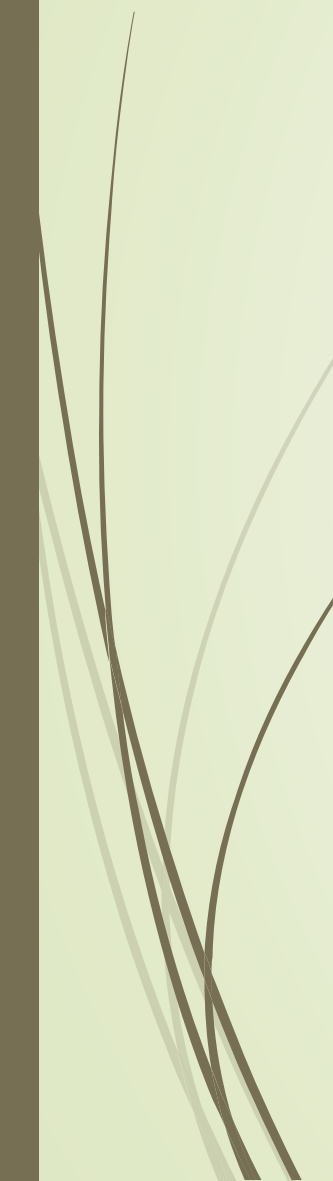
- The rights of working and exploited people are an essential component of human rights and refer to the legal and moral entitlements that protect individuals from exploitation and abuse in the workplace.
- These rights are typically enshrined in national labor laws and international human rights treaties, and they seek to ensure that workers are treated fairly, with dignity and respect.

Rights of working and exploited people.

➡ Some of these rights include:

- 1. Right to a safe working environment:** Every worker has the right to work in a safe and healthy environment free from hazards and risks that could harm their health or safety.
- 2. Right to fair wages and benefits:** Every worker has the right to receive fair wages and benefits that allow them to provide for themselves and their families, including minimum wage laws, overtime pay, and social security benefits.
- 3. Right to freedom of association:** Every worker has the right to form and join trade unions and other workers' organizations to protect their rights and interests.
- 4. Right to collective bargaining:** Every worker has the right to negotiate with their employers or employers' organizations for better working conditions and wages.

Rights of working and exploited people.

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5. **Right to non-discrimination:** Every worker has the right to be treated equally and without discrimination in the workplace based on their race, gender, age, religion, or other characteristics.
 6. **Right to rest and leisure:** Every worker has the right to reasonable working hours, rest breaks, and paid leave for holidays, sickness, or maternity.
 7. **Right to social security:** Every worker has the right to social security benefits, including unemployment insurance, disability benefits, and pension plans.
 8. **Right to protection from exploitation:** Every worker has the right to protection from forced labor, child labor, and other forms of exploitation.
- These rights are critical to ensuring that workers are treated fairly and with dignity, including women, children, and migrant workers.
 - It is the responsibility of governments and employers to uphold these rights and to ensure that workers are not subjected to unfair or hazardous working conditions or exploitation in the workplace.