

Slip-test-2

2 Marks:-

- 1) Which human rights are proclaimed in the universal declaration of Human Rights?

The universal declaration of Human Rights proclaims 30 human Rights. Some of them are,

- 1) Right to Equality
- 2) Freedom from Discrimination.
- 3) Right to life, Liberty and Personal Security.
- 4) Right to family and Marriage.
- 5) Right to own property.
- 6) Right to education.
- 7) Right to equality before the law.

- 2) Write about positivity theory.

Positivity theory suggests that positive emotions, thoughts and experiences can enhance an individual's ~~and~~ well-being and overall happiness. It emphasizes the importance of focusing on positive aspects of life rather than negative ones, as this can lead to a more optimistic and fulfilling outlook. The theory posits that positive emotions and experiences can build emotional resilience, improve relationships and increase motivation and productivity.

3) Generalize the influence of universal declaration of human rights.

The universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) has had a significant influence on the promotion and protection of human rights globally. It has served as a common standard of fundamental human rights and has inspired numerous national and international laws and treaties. It has helped to create a framework for the protection of human rights including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

4) Summarize the principles functions of UN human rights.

The main functions of the United Nations (UN) human rights system are to promote and protect human rights globally.

The UN Human rights system works to strengthen the legal framework for human rights, including through the development and implementation of international human rights treaties and standards.

5) Describes Preamble of the CN charter.

The preamble of the CN (Canadian) Charter of rights and freedom is the introductory statement that outlines the fundamental values and principles upon which the charter is based.

It begins with the phrases "Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognise the supremacy of God and the rule of law" and goes on to state the intention to "guarantee the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society."

Big Mark:-

- 1) Compare human right of CN charter and domestic Jurisdiction.

The Canadian charter of Rights and Freedoms is a constitutional document that outlines the fundamental rights and freedom that all Canadian citizens are entitled to.

These rights include freedom of expression, freedom of religion and the right of life, liberty and security of the person. The charter applies to all levels of government in Canada, including federal, provincial and territorial.

Domestic jurisdiction, on other hand, refers to the legal authority that a country has within its own borders. This includes the power to make and enforce laws, as well as the ability to regulate economic and social activities within the country.

While the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is a legal document that guarantees certain rights and freedoms to individuals, domestic jurisdiction is a broader concept that encompasses the entire legal and regulatory framework of a country. The charter is an important component of Canada's domestic jurisdiction, but it is not the only one.

In terms of human rights, the Canadian Charter provides a strong framework for protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of all Canadian citizens. It has been used in numerous legal ~~cases~~ cases to challenge government actions that are seen as violating these rights and has been instrumental in shaping Canadian society and promoting equality and social justice.

Meanwhile, Domestic jurisdiction plays a critical role in ensuring that these rights and freedoms are protected and enforced within Canada's borders. This includes the creation of laws and regulations that protect human rights, as well as the establishment of judicial systems that can hold violators accountable.

2) Origin and development of human rights

The concept and development of Human rights is not very modern, though it appears to be so.

The origin and development of Human rights has been on two bases, the first is the National and the second is International.

On the National base, the conception of human rights got its broad to originate and develop in the form of religion in different countries in times. The conception may be felt to originate in the ideas of Mercy, Kindness and Pity on human beings in various scriptures.

The origin of human rights can be traced back to the times of Ancient Greece. In Antigone, A greek play, human rights are recognized as the natural rights of human.

Antigone's Brother, while he was rebelling against the king, was killed and his burial was prohibited by the king. Antigone buried her brother in defiance of the king's prohibitory order. She was arrested. Her defence was that she had acted in accordance with "immutable unwritten laws of heaven" which, even the king, had no

authority to break. According to some scholars, the concept of Human Rights lies in the Ideology of Natural law.

Stoic Philosophy developed the "Natural law theory" and explained the Nature of Human Right First.

According to Stoic Philosophy, Human rights were such a rights which every human being possesses by virtue of being a human. But, it is said that even before the formulation of natural law of theory, the Greek city states original enjoy the same basic rights like,

- i) the freedom of speech (Isogoria)
- ii) the right to equality before the law (Isonomia) and
- iii) the right to equal respect to all (Isotimia)

The theory of natural law was formulated after the breakdown of the Greek city states.

Stoic philosophers claims that the principles of Natural law was universal in their application. The principles of natural over Universal throughout the world.