

Slip-test - 1

2 Marks

1) List out the documents of ~~the~~ International Bill of Human rights.

- * Freedom from discrimination

- * Right to equality between men and women.

- * Right to work

- * Freedom to choose and accept work

- * Right to just and favourable conditions at work.

- * Right to form trade unions

- * Right to strike

- * Right to social security.

2) State about human rights

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture.

3) List out four culture rights

Economic social and cultural rights (ESCR) include the rights to adequate food, to adequate housing, to education, to health, to social security, to take part in cultural life, to water and sanitation and to work.

4) Describe solidarity right

International solidarity rights is an awareness of shared interest objective, standards and sympathies creativity a psychological sense of unity or group.

5) State about Magna carta.

Magna carta was issued in June 1215 and was the first document to put into writing the principle that the king and his government was not above the law. It sought to prevent the king from exploiting his power and placed limits of royal authority by establishing law as a power in itself.

Big Mark:-

1) Classification of Human Rights:-

Human rights are derived from the principle of Natural law. They are neither derived from the social order nor conferred upon the individual by the society. They reside inherently in the individual human being independent of, even prior to his participation in the society. They do not depend on any formulation or accepted authority.

Classification:-

- 1) Civil and Political rights
- 2) Economic, Social and Cultural rights.
- 3) Solidarity rights.

Civil and Political rights:-

The universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948 has provided for Civil and Political Rights under Article 2 to 21. It includes the right to life, right to security, Protection against slavery, the right to due and fair process of law, Right to Privacy,

the right to liberty of Thought and Expression, the Right to Religious Freedom, Right to Association and the right to property.

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:-

The universal declaration of Human rights (UDHR), 1948 Article 22 to Article 27 provide for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which include the right to work, the right to social security, the right to protection against unemployment, the right against slavery and exploitation, the right to good living.

Solidarity Rights:-

Article 28 of the universal Declaration of Human rights, 1948 says that Every person is entitled to such social and international system in which all the rights and freedoms are made available to him fully.

2) Geneva convention relating to the treatment of prisoners of war 12 Aug 1949.

The present convention replaced the Prisoners of War Convention of 1929. It contains 143 Articles whereas the 1929 Convention had only 97. It became necessary to revise the 1929 Convention on a number of points owing to the changes that had occurred in the conduct of warfare and the consequence thereof, as well as in the living condition of peoples.

Experience had shown that the daily life of prisoners depended specifically on the interpretation given to the general regulations.

Consequently, certain regulations were given a more explicit form which was lacking in the preceding provisions. Since the text of the convention is to be posted in all prisons of war camps it has to be comprehensible not only to the authorities but also to the ordinary reader at any time.

The categories of persons entitled to the prisoner of war status were broadened in accordance with convention I and II.

The conditions and places of captivity were more precisely defined, in particular with regard to the labour of prisoners of war, their financial resources, the relief they receive and the judicial proceeding instituted against them.

The convention establishes the principles that prisoners of war must be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities (Article 118).