

## **ASU111: Human Rights**

### **Assignment 1**

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**Answer the following questions:**

1. What are rights?

Rights are the fundamental, inherent, or legal privileges and rights that people have as a result of their humanity or membership in a specific social or legal structure. These rights are frequently incorporated in laws, constitutions, or international agreements to ensure that they are respected and upheld since they are thought to be crucial to the protection and well-being of individuals.

2. What is meant by human rights?

Human rights are the most fundamental rights of human beings, they are the rights that the humans has by virtue of his or her human dignity, they define relationships between individuals and power structures, especially the State, and from a legal standpoint, they can be defined as the sum of individual and collective rights recognized by States in their constitutions and in international law.

3. Give examples of human rights in the area of civil and political rights.

**1-Right to life:** it recognizes every individual's inherent value and ensures protection from arbitrary deprivation of life (civil)

**2-Freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment:** is the right to be protected from any form of physical or psychological abuse or mistreatment that would cause severe suffering or humiliation(civil)

**3-Right to liberty and security of person:** is the entitlement to personal freedom and protection from arbitrary arrest, detention, or imprisonment without due process of law(civil)

**4-Right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, vote, be elected, and have access to public office:** it allows individuals to actively participate in the governance and decision-making processes of their country (political)

**5-Prohibition of propaganda for war and of incitement to national, racial, or religious hatred:** is the restriction on promoting or encouraging hostility, violence, or discrimination based on nationality, race, or religion to maintain peace and social harmony (political)

**6-Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion:** is the right to hold personal beliefs, thoughts, and religious views without interference or coercion from the government or others (political)

4. Give examples of human rights in the area of economic, social and cultural rights.

**1- Right to work:** is the entitlement of individuals to have access to employment opportunities and the freedom to engage in a chosen profession or occupation without discrimination.

**2- Right to form and join trade unions:** is the entitlement of workers to associate with others and collectively bargain for better working conditions, wages, and benefits.

**3- Right to education:** is the entitlement of every individual to access and receive a quality education without discrimination, ensuring personal development and empowerment.

**4-Right to health:** is the right of every individual to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental well-being, including access to medical care and essential health services.

5. Give examples of human rights in the area of collective rights.

**1-Right of Self determination:** is to freely determine their political, economic, social, and cultural status and pursue their own development without external interference.

**2- Free use of their wealth and natural resources:** is the entitlement of nations or communities to exercise control over and benefit from their own economic resources without exploitation or undue external influence.

**3- Peace:** is to live free from violence, conflict, and the threat of war, promoting cooperation and harmony among nations and people.

**4- A healthy environment:** to live in a clean, unpolluted, and sustainable environment that supports their well-being and that of future generations.

6. Explain the meaning of Human Rights are universal.

It means that human rights are foreign to no culture and native to all nations which emphasizes that they apply to all individuals, regardless of their nationality, race, ethnicity, gender, religion