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| Human Rights Declaration |
| Assignment 01 |

**Human rights**

Human rights generally refer to accept other regardless of any kind of discrimination based on their nationality, sex or language. People have right to life, right to expression etc. and everyone is entitled to these rights.

United Nation declared a document named as United Nations and Universal Declaration of Human Rights which contains a list of 30 human rights. This document has been translated into 501 languages.

In this document I have discussed 10 human rights that are the part of Universal Declaration of Human rights.

1. **Right of equality:** All human beings are born in equal rights. Everyone should be treated by one another with a spirit of brotherhood.
2. **Right to express:** Everyone has equal right to express their opinion without interference. This right includes freedom of thinking and give opinion on any kind topic by anyone without interference of others.
3. **Right to work:** Everyone has the right to work any where and right to choose the field of employment according to their interest as well as everyone has right to work without any kind of discrimination.
4. **Right to life:** Everyone has equal right to live their life with freedom and safety.
5. **The right to privacy:** Nobody has right to interfere in anyone’s life without permission. Everyone has right to live with privacy.
6. **Food and shelter for all:** We all have right to live a good life. Everyone should have food to eat and shelter on their heads.
7. **Everyone is equal:** Everyone should be treated nicely by others without any kind of discrimination based on their nationality, race, religion language, sex and other status.
8. **Right to movement:** Everyone has freedom to move any where and residence within the borders of each state as well as everyone has right to leave any country.
9. **Marriage and family:** every grown up has right to marry and have a family if they to. There are same rights for both men and women when they are married or separated.
10. **The right to Education:** Education is a right of everyone. Primary education should be free for everyone.

These rights are the part of constitution of all the nations under UN. Many believe that international human rights law is one of the greatest moral achievement to protect people against racism and provide better life to everyone. But it is not effective. To implement these laws is not an easy task. Brazil, largest democracy in the world, one of examples of those countries where human rights are violating.

Implementation of human rights can be a difficult task for developing countries. The basic reason behind this these countries have not enough capacity to accomplish these rights. For instance, most of the developing countries agree with the theory that everyone should have right to live in a house and eat food, but because of financial situation any state can not change everyone’s condition in order bring them up to the level of norms.

Implementation of equality is more difficult because in most of the countries women denied accepting their rights, particularly in Islamic counties. In these parts of world women are treated as the property of men. Race and religion remain primary grounds for discrimination. But it is not just discrimination against certain groups, many courtiers abuse the rights of others in their own territory.

**Promotion of Human Rights:**

Most UN organisations have an acceptable strategy around the mainstreaming. Some of the common statements are: -

1. **A Goal**: - All programmes of development corporation and plans ought to the acknowledgment for the mankind’s privileges.
2. **A Process**: - Human right principles should guide about this process to all the development corporations and in all the sectors of the society.

**How does the UN promote human rights?**

It is the responsibility of the High commissioner of the human rights in the UN system for the promotion and protection of the human rights. It is the one which supports the activity of keeping the peace by military forces in several parts of the country. The office of the High commissioner of the human rights regularly checks the situation. It has the authority to investigate the problems/situations and if it found any problem in the investigation, has authority to issue report against them.

**Human rights council: -**

Human right is a United nations system intergovernmental body which is responsible for the promotion and protecting the human right s council. The UNHRC discusses some of the important human rights such as freedom of assembly, freedom of expressions, freedom of religion, women’s right etc.

**Human right treaty bodies: -**

Human right treaty bodies are the organizations that monitor implementation of core international human rights. These bodies are made up of independent experts.

**Special Procedures: -**

Special procedures of the human rights council are independent human rights experts with duties to report. It is central element of UNHR machinery and covers all human rights that is civil, cultural, economic, political and social etc.

References

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