

The original copies of Magna Carta of 1215 exist today. One in Lincoln Cathedral, one in Salisbury cathedral, and two in the British museum.

XI. INFLUENCE OF MAGNA CARTA:

The Magna Carta gave the basis of how constitution law is today. It has influenced the united state greatly which is seen in the united state constitutions and Bill of rights.

Rust about affected by Magna Carta making it one of the most important legal documents in the history of Democracy.

XII. WHAT THE MAGNA CARTA DID?

- Firstly the magna carta guaranteed the freedom of the English Church.
- Not be able to over tax the population.
- King John must be less harsh on the Barons.
- Gave England the basis of a legal system.
- Promised to have law that are good and fair. No freeman would be punished without going through a fair trial.

XIII. FINAL REMARKS:

Finally it can be said that Magna Carta provide freedom and democracy. Magna carta was drafted by Stephen Langton signed by King John at Runnymede. It provided basis for many other landmark documents including UDHR, Bill of rights etc, revolutionary documents that defines the relationship between the government and the governed.

❖ UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS:

- I. The universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been

The permeable of UDHR bears testimony to the fact that it was normative response to the brutalities of the Second World War. It recognizes the inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all members of U.N.

XIII. OBJECTIVES OF UDHR:

Following are the objectives.

- Development of human rights under U.N.
- Protection of human rights under U.N.
- Safeguard the fundamental freedom.
- Preparation of instrument of human rights.

XIV. CLASSIFICATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER UDHR:

The universal declaration of human rights did not recognize the various kinds of human rights. It simply enumerated them in various articles. However the main division is as under.

- Civil and political rights
- Economic and cultural rights

XV. MAIN PROVISIONS OF UDHR:

United nation declaration of human rights comprises 30 articles. The first 21 articles about civil and political rights and articles 22 to 27 to Economic. Social and cultural rights. Article 28 to 30 is of General application.

VI. KEY RIGHTS IN UDHR:

Following are key rights in UDHR.

- Right to life and liberty
- Equality before law
- Right to effective judicial remedy
- Right to fair trial
- Right to be presumed innocent unless proved guilty
- Right against ex post facto criminal laws

Economic, social and cultural rights are socio-economic human rights, such as the right to education, right to housing, right to an adequate standard of living, right to health and right to science & culture.

VII. FATHER OF HUMAN RIGHTS:

Professor Henkin was one of the dignified figures in post-world war 2. He was a teacher in a law school. Another leader who is considered the father of UDHR Monsieur Rene' Cassin, a French-Jewish Jurist, law professor and judges.

VIII. WHAT IS THE AIM OF HUMAN RIGHTS?

The aim of human rights is human dignity & human equality. Human rights can be understood defining them as basic standards which are necessary for a life of dignity; and their universality is derived from the fact that in this respect, at least, all humans are equal.

IX. PROCLAIMED BY:

Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds of all region of the world, the declaration was proclaimed by the United Nation General Assembly in Paris December 1948 as a

X. ADOPTION:

Declaration of human rights was adopted by general assembly unanimously by 48 votes with eight abstentions on 10 December 1948.

XI. IMPORTANCE OF UDHR:

The universal declaration of human rights has great importance. The making of UDHR is an important events in the history of human right in international law. It is norm setting instrument which has immensely influenced human rights.

XII. PREAMBLE OF UDHR:

translated into over 500 languages. The UDHR is widely recognized as having inspired, and paved the way for, the adoption of more than seventy human rights treaties, applied today on a permanent basis at global and regional levels (all containing references to it in their preambles).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

- II. The idea of Bill of rights at international level was conceived at the time of making the charter of the United Nations. President of U.S.A said in his speech in the conference held in San Francisco.

"We have good reason to expect the framing of an international Bill of rights, acceptable to all the nations involved. The Bill of rights will be as much part of the international life as our own Bill of rights is a part of our constitution".

ADOPTION OF UDHR:

- III. Declaration of human rights was adopted by General Assembly unanimously by 48 vote with 8 abstentions on 10 December 1948.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN BROAD SENSE:

The term human rights is used to denote a board to denote a board spectrum of rights, ranging from the right to life to the right to a cultural identity.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS:

Civil and political rights that protect individual's freedom from infringement by government social organizations and private individuals. They ensure one's entitlement to participate in the civil and political life of society and state without discrimination or repression.

SOCIAL ECONOMICAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS:

- Right to privacy and family
- Right of movement
- Right of nationality
- Right to seek asylum
- Right to property
- Right to religion
- Right to assemble and association
- Right to participate in governance
- Right to social security
- Right of children
- Right of join trade unions
- Right to participate in cultural life
- Right to education
- Right to intellectual property

XVII. LEGAL STATUS OF UDHR:

➤ Not binding:

The legal status of the United Nations declaration for human rights is clear. It has not binding effect on the members states.

➤ Interpretation of Character of U.N:

It is a source of interpretation of the provisions of U.N character in the matter of Human rights. Because the United Nations character provides the base line of human rights.

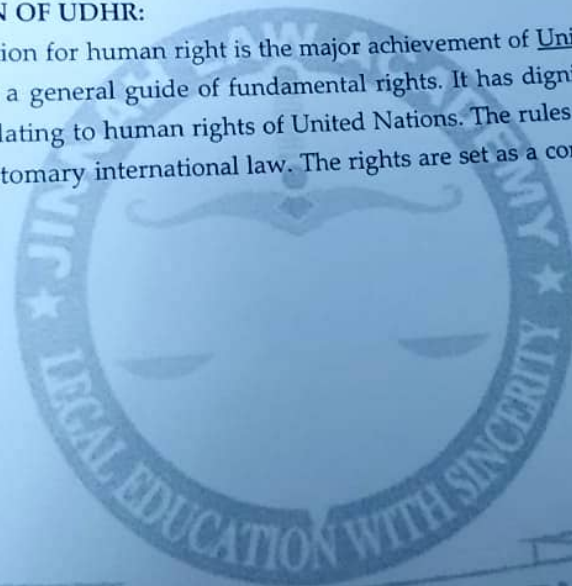
➤ Moral scope:

The United Nation declaration for Human rights has great moral scope. This declaration puts moral duties on the states.

- Practical use: The United Nations declaration of human rights has been constantly applied in the practice of the United Nations. It has been referred to official drafts, pronouncements of human rights.

XVIII. PRESENT DAY POSITION OF UDHR:

The United Nations declaration for human rights is the major achievement of United Nations in the field of human rights. At present day it is a general guide of fundamental rights. It has dignity of the charter. It is also corner stone of all the activities relating to human rights of United Nations. The rules of universal declaration of human rights have the status of customary international law. The rights are set as a common standard of achievement for all people of the nation.



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