



HUMAN RIGHTS

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ERASMUS+ PROJECT "LEARNING@SCHOOL"

Class 2^D _ Secondary School of 1st degree

Istituto Comprensivo "Cecrope Barilli" of Montechiarugolo (PR) ITALY

What are human rights?

- ▶ Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, from birth until death.
- ▶ They apply regardless of where you are from, what you believe or how you choose to live your life.
- ▶ They can never be taken away, although they can sometimes be restricted - for example if a person breaks the law, or in the interests of national security.
- ▶ These basic rights are based on shared values like dignity, fairness, equality, respect and independence.
- ▶ These values are defined and protected by law.



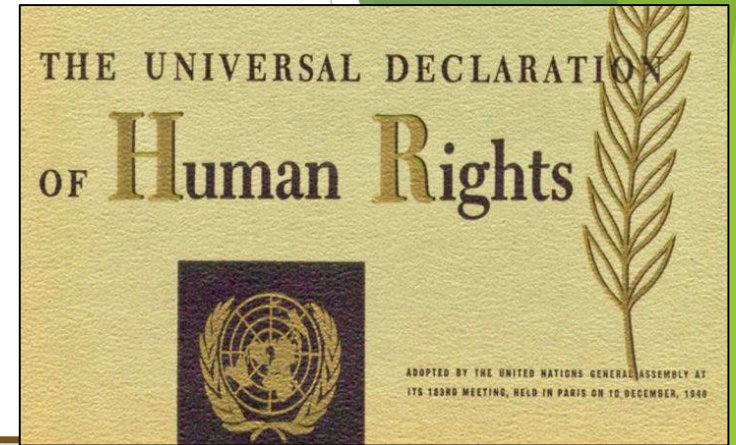
How do human rights help you?

- ▶ Human rights are relevant to all of us, not just those who face repression or mistreatment.
- ▶ They protect you in many areas of your day-to-day life, including:
 - your right to have and express your own opinions
 - your right to an education
 - your right to a private and family life
 - your right not to be mistreated or wrongly punished by the state



What is the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights”?

- ▶ The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a historic document which outlined the rights and freedoms everyone is entitled to.
- ▶ It was the first international agreement on the basic principles of human rights.
- ▶ The atrocities of the Second World War made the protection of human rights an international priority.
- ▶ The United Nations was founded in 1945.

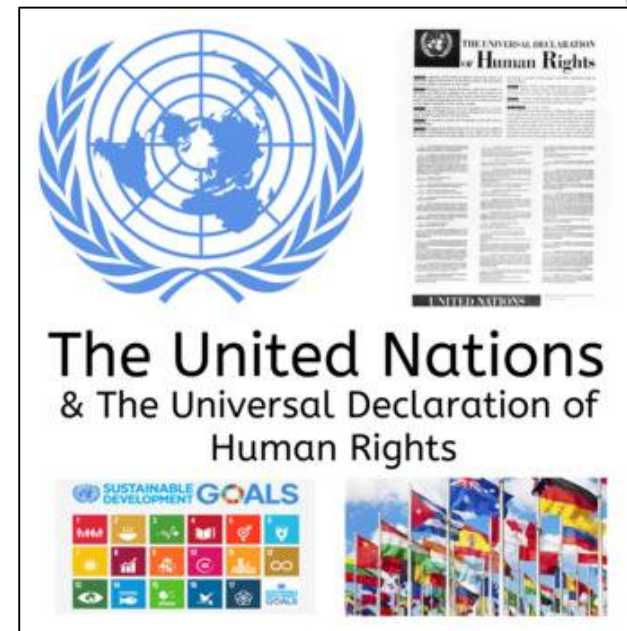


Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- ▲ On December 10, 1948
- ▲ the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 30 articles as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations.

- ▶ The United Nations allowed more than 50 Member States to contribute to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948.
- ▶ This was the first attempt to set out at a global level the fundamental rights and freedoms shared by all human beings.
- ▶ It laid the foundation for the human rights protections that we have in the EU today.
- ▶ It formed the basis of the European Convention on Human Rights

Watch the video on the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#).



Worldwide influence of the Declaration

- ▶ Nearly every state in the world has accepted the Declaration.
- ▶ It has inspired more than 80 international conventions and treaties, as well as numerous regional conventions and domestic laws.
- ▶ It has been the catalyst for improving human rights protections for groups such as disabled people, indigenous peoples and women.
- ▶ It has been translated into more than 360 languages.



What is the European Convention on Human Rights?

- ▶ The Universal Declaration of Human Rights formed the basis for the European Convention on Human Rights, that was signed in Rome in 1950 and came into force in 1953.
- ▶ The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) protects the human rights of people in countries that belong to the Council of Europe.
- ▶ All 47 Member States of the Council have signed the Convention. Its full title is the “Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms” .
- ▶ The Convention consists of numbered “articles” protecting basic human rights.

What is the Council of Europe?

- ▶ Formed in 1949, the Council of Europe is completely separate from the European Union and much larger, with 47 members compared to the EU's 27.
- ▶ The Council of Europe was founded after the Second World War to protect human rights and the rule of law, and to promote democracy. The Member States' first task was to draw up a treaty to secure basic rights for anyone within their borders, including their own citizens and people of other nationalities.



What rights and freedoms does the Convention protect?

► The Convention guarantees specific rights and freedoms and prohibits unfair and harmful practices.

► The Convention secures:

- the right to life (Article 2)
- freedom from torture (Article 3)
- freedom from slavery (Article 4)
- the right to liberty (Article 5)
- the right to a fair trial (Article 6)
- the right not to be punished for something that wasn't against the law at the time (Article 7)



- the right to respect for family and private life (Article 8)
 - freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Article 9)
 - freedom of expression (Article 10)
 - freedom of assembly (Article 11)
 - the right to marry and start a family (Article 12)
 - the right not to be discriminated against in respect of these rights (Article 14)
 - the right to protection of property (Protocol 1, Article 1)
 - the right to education (Protocol 1, Article 2)
 - the right to participate in free elections (Protocol 1, Article 3)
 - the abolition of the death penalty (Protocol 13)
- The European Court of Human Rights

The **European Court of Human Rights** applies and protects the rights and guarantees set out in the European Convention on Human Rights.

United Nations



- ▶ The United Nations (UN) is an organisation founded to promote worldwide cooperation and to protect human rights. The main institutions within the UN which are relevant to human rights are as follows.
- The UN Human Rights Council.
- The Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights. This:
 - supports human rights institutions and governments
 - monitors human rights practice
 - makes sure all UN work has a human rights perspective, and
 - supports implementation of human rights on the ground.

- The General Assembly Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural). This is one of the UN's six Main Committees, focusing on a range of social, humanitarian and human rights issues.
- UN treaty bodies. These monitor the implementation of international treaties. They include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- UN agencies that address human rights issues as part of their remit include UN Women, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).



European Union

- ▶ The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of 28 countries. These Member States have decided to share some of their sovereignty to allow collective decision making on matters which concern them all.
- ▶ The EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights brings together a wide range of human rights and freedoms in a single document.



National Human Rights Institutions

- ▶ National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) are independent bodies established to stand up for those in need of protection and hold governments to account for their human rights obligations.
- ▶ They also help shape laws, policies and attitudes that create stronger, fairer societies.
- ▶ NHRIs must meet a set of minimum international standards, known as the Paris Principles, to prove they can fulfil this role and demonstrate their independence from government.



Stop Human Rights violation!



Human rights denied in the word

THE LACK OF BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS AROUND THE WORLD: A HARROWING REALITY.

A day does not go by without news reports of grave human rights abuses in countries across all regions of the world.

- ▶ Civil and political **rights** are **violated** through genocide, torture, and arbitrary arrest. These **violations** often happen during times of war, and when a **human rights violation** intersects with the breaking of laws about armed conflict, it's known as a war crime.
- ▶ But even in peacetime, human rights can be denied ...

for example with racial or sexual discrimination, with poverty that does not allow a dignified life, not guaranteeing education for all.

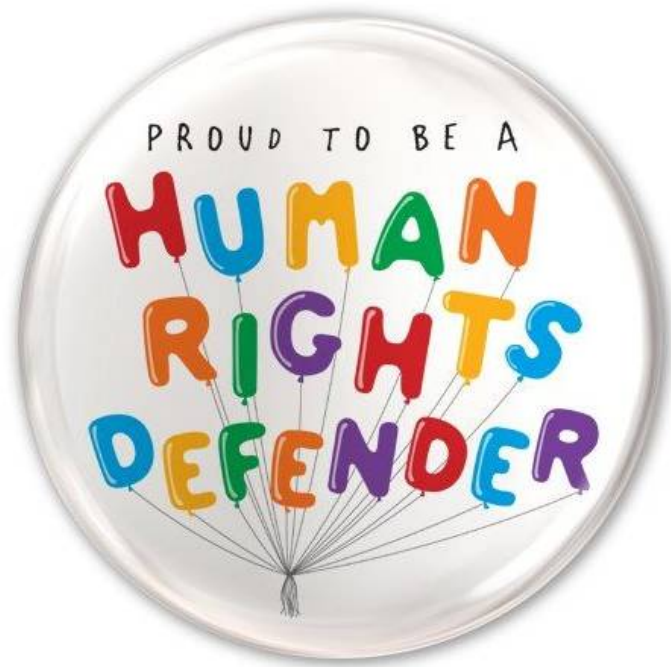
Unfortunately today many people in the world still see their human rights denied

- ▶ Child migrants around the world are being denied their human rights.
- ▶ Vast numbers of children and families are on the move around the world. There are now 30m children displaced by conflict, the highest since World War II.
- ▶ Besides war, other factors driving child migration include poverty and climate change.



Each of us can be or become a human rights defender!

- ▶ Not only state governments and international institutions must act to defend and guarantee fundamental human rights ... Each of us must commit in his own life to enforce human rights.



Slogans on Human Rights

- Encourage human rights; don't abuse power.
- You have a right to write for human rights.
- Raise your voice for a difference
- Take a stand for human rights.
- Human right for humanity
- Violating human rights is abuse to the nation.
- Stand united for equal rights.
- Equality is a cure for social diseases.

- The rights of every man are decreased when the rights of one man are questioned
- Stand and fight together for human rights
- Celebrate human rights day every day
- Your rights give you a voice; don't waste it, utilize it.
- Struggle, but only for fair and honest.
- Don't be laid back about this, it is your right, go get it.

People who fought for human rights

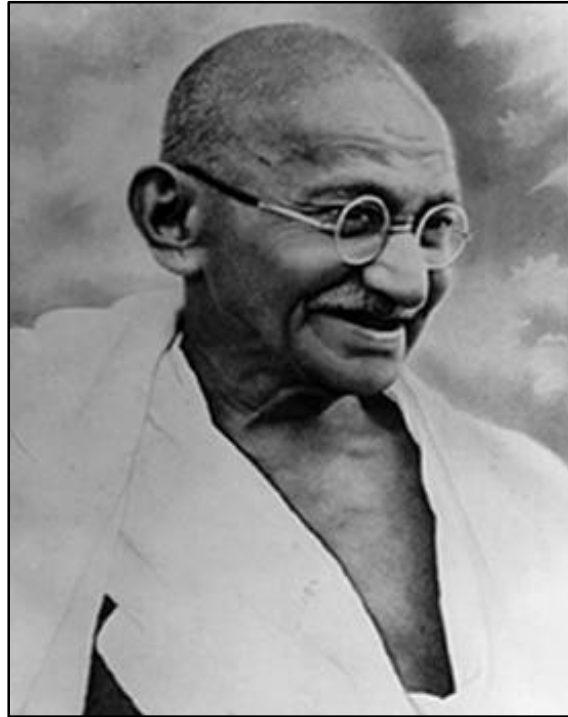


Martin Luther King



Nelson Mandela

Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela fought for the rights of black people.



Mahatma Gandhi

He fought for the freedom of the Indian people and affirmed the principle of non-violence



Malala Yousafzai

She fought for Pakistani girls' right to education.