PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

Modern College of Arts, Science and Commerce (Autonomous), Shivajinagar, Pune-05

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CONTENTS COVERED IN THIS PPT:

UNIT III - UNITED NATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

D) CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS (ART. 1 - 21)

E) ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS (ART 22 - 28)

Civil and Political Rights- (Art. 1-21)

Article 1	Free and equal in dignity and right
Article 2	Prohibition of discrimination
Article 3	Right to Life, Liberty, and Security
Article 4	Prohibition of Slavery
Article 5	Prohibition of Torture
Article 6	Right to Recognition as Person before the Law
Article 7	Equality before the Law
Article 8	Right to an Effective Remedy
Article 9	Prohibition of Arbitrary Arrest
Article 10	Right to a Fair Trial
Article 11	Presumption of Innocence and no retroactive application of Penal Laws
Article 12	Right to Privacy
Article 13	Freedom of Movement exit and re-entry
Article 14	Right to Asylum
Article 15	Right to Nationality
Article 16	Right to Marry and Family Life
Article 17	Right to Property
Article 18	Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion
Article 19	Freedom of Opinion and Expression
Article 20	Freedom of Assembly and Association
Article 21	Participation in Government



Civil and political rights protect our freedom, protect us from injustice, gives us voice in the government and most importantly they protect our dignity. They allow us to live without fear and express our opinions freely.

ARTICLE 1 (EQUALITY IN DIGNITY AND RIGHTS) :

ALL HUMAN BEINGS ARE BORN FREE AND EQUAL IN DIGNITY AND RIGHTS. THEY ARE ENDOWED WITH REASON AND CONSCIENCE AND SHOULD ACT TOWARDS ONE ANOTHER IN A SPIRIT OF BROTHERHOOD.

ARTICLE 2 (PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION):

EVERYONE IS ENTITLED TO ALL THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS SET FORTH IN THIS DECLARATION, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF ANY KIND, SUCH AS RACE, COLOUR, SEX, LANGUAGE, RELIGION, POLITICAL OR OTHER OPINION, NATIONAL OR SOCIAL ORIGIN, PROPERTY, BIRTH OR OTHER STATUS.

FURTHERMORE NO DISTINCTION SHALL BE MADE ON THE BASIS OF THE POLITICAL, JURISDICTIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF THE COUNTRY OR TERRITORY TO WHICH A PERSON BELONGS, WHETHER IT, BE INDEPENDENT, TRUST, NON-SELF GOVERNING OR UNDER ANY OTHER LIMITATION OF SOVEREIGNTY.

ARTICLE 3 (RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY, AND SECURITY):

EVERY PERSON HAS THE RIGHT TO LIVE, ENJOY PERSONAL FREEDOM AND BE PROTECTED AGAINST THREATS TO THEIR SAFETY.



ARTICLE 4 (PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY):

NO ONE SHALL BE HELD IN SLAVERY OR SERVITUDE; SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE SHALL BE PROHIBITED IN ALL THEIR FORMS.

THE MAIN FORMS OF SLAVERY ARE CHATTEL SLAVERY, BONDED LABOUR, BEGGAR, HUMAN TRAFFICKING, AND FORCED LABOUR.

ARTICLE 5 (PROHIBITION OF TORTURE):

NO ONE SHALL BE SUBJECTED TO TORTURE OR TO CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT.

ARTICLE 6 (RIGHT TO RECOGNITION AS PERSON BEFORE THE LAW):

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO RECOGNITION EVERYWHERE AS A PERSON BEFORE THE LAW.



ARTICLE 7 (EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW) :

ALL ARE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW AND ARE ENTITLED WITHOUT ANY DISCRIMINATION TO EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAW.

ALL ARE ENTITLED TO EQUAL PROMOTION AGAINST ANY DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF THIS DECLARATION AND AGAINST ANY INCITEMENT TO SUCH DISCRIMINATION.

ARTICLE 8 (RIGHT TO AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY) :

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO APPROACH COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OR COURTS WHEN THEIR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS ARE VIOLATED.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, THE HAGUE,THE NETHERLANDS *WAS ESTABLISHED TO SEEK JUSTICE*

ARTICLE 10 (RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL) :

EVERYONE IS ENTITLED IN FULL EQUALITY TO A FAIR AND PUBLIC HEARING BY AN INDEPENDENT AND IMPARTIAL TRIBUNAL, IN THE DETERMINATION OF HIS RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS AND OF ANY CRIMINAL CHARGE AGAINST HIM.

ARTICLE 9 (PROHIBITION OF ARBITRARY ARREST) :

NO ONE SHALL BE SUBJECTED TO ARBITRARY ARREST, DETENTION, OR EXILE.



ARTICLE 11 (PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND NO RETROACTIVE APPLICATION OF PENAL LAWS) :

EVERYONE CHARGED WITH A PENAL OFFENCE HAS THE RIGHT TO BE PRESUMED INNOCENT UNTIL PROVED GUILTY ACCORDING TO LAW IN A PUBLIC TRIAL AT WHICH HE HAS ALL THE GUARANTEES NECESSARY FOR HIS DEFENCE.

NO ONE SHALL BE HELD GUILTY OF ANY PENAL OFFENCE BECAUSE OF ANY ACT OR OMISSION OF ANY ACT, WHICH DID NOT CONSTITUTE A PENAL OFFENCE, UNDER NATIONAL, OR INTERNATIONAL LAW, AT THE TIME WHEN IT WAS COMMITTED. NO HEAVY PENALTY IS TO IMPOSE, THAN THE ONE THAT WAS APPLICABLE AT THE TIME THE PENAL OFFENCE WAS COMMITTED.

THE ARTICLE MAINLY ADVANCES FOUR IMPORTANT PRINCIPLES. THEY ARE:
1. THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE
2. THE RIGHT TO A DEFENCE

3. THE RIGHT TO A PUBLIC HEARING
4. NON-RETROACTIVITY OF LAW
5. DOUBLE JEOPARDY



ARTICLE 12 (RIGHT TO PRIVACY) :

NO ONE SHALL BE SUBJECTED TO ARBITRARY INTERFERENCE WITH HIS PRIVACY, FAMILY, HOME, OR CORRESPONDENCE, OR TO ATTACKS UPON HIS HONOUR AND REPUTATION. EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO THE PROTECTION OF THE LAW AGAINST SUCH INTERFERENCE OR ATTACKS.

ARTICLE 13 (FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT, EXIT, AND RE-ENTRY) :

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND RESIDENCE WITH THE BORDERS OF EACH STATE.

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO LEAVE ANY COUNTRY INCLUDING HIS OWN AND TO RETURN TO HIS COUNTRY.

THE ABOVE-MENTIONED RIGHTS SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY RESTRICTIONS EXCEPT THOSE WHICH ARE PROVIDED BY LAW WHICH ARE NECESSARY TO PROTECT NATIONAL SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER, PUBLIC HEALTH OR MORALS OR THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF OTHERS AND ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE OTHER RIGHTS RECOGNIZED.

NO ONE SHALL BE ARBITRARILY DEPRIVED OF THE RIGHT TO ENTER HIS OWN COUNTRY.



ARTICLE 14 (RIGHT TO ASYLUM) :

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT SEEK AND TO ENJOY IN OTHER COUNTRIES ASYLUM FROM PERSECUTION.

THIS RIGHT MAY NOT BE INVOKED IN THE CASE OF PROSECUTIONS GENUINELY ARISING FROM NONPOLITICAL CRIMES OR FROM ACTS CONTRARY TO THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

ARTICLE 15 (RIGHT TO NATIONALITY) :

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO A NATIONALITY.

NO ONE SHALL BE ARBITRARILY DEPRIVED OF HIS NATIONALITY NOR DENIED THE RIGHT TO CHANGE HIS NATIONALITY.

ARTICLE 16 (RIGHT TO MARRY AND FAMILY LIFE) :

MEN AND WOMEN OF FULL AGE WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION DUE TO RACE, NATIONALITY OR RELIGION HAVE THE RIGHT TO MARRY AND TO FOUND A FAMILY.

THEY ARE ENTITLED TO EQUAL RIGHT AS TO MARRIAGE, DURING MARRIAGE AND AT ITS DISSOLUTION.

MARRIAGE SHALL BE ENTERED INTO ONLY WITH THE FREE AND FULL CONSENT OF THE INTENDING SPOUSES.

THE FAMILY IS THE NATURAL AND FUNDAMENTAL GROUP UNIT OF SOCIETY AND IS ENTITLED TO PROTECTION BY SOCIETY AND THE STATE.



ARTICLE 17 (RIGHT TO PROPERTY) :

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO OWN PROPERTY ALONE AS WELL AS IN ASSOCIATION WITH OTHERS.

NO ONE SHALL BE ARBITRARILY DEPRIVED OF HIS PROPERTY.

IN INDIA, RIGHT TO PROPERTY WAS GUARANTEED AS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT. HOWEVER, THROUGH THE 44TH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION IN 1978, RIGHT TO PROPERTY CONVERTED AS A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT FROM THAT OF A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT.)

ARTICLE 18 (FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION) :

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF THOUGHT CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION; THIS RIGHT INCLUDES FREEDOM TO CHANGE HIS RELIGION OR BELIEF AND FREEDOM, EITHER ALONE OR IN COMMUNITY WITH OTHERS AND IN PUBLIC OR PRIVATE TO MANIFEST HIS RELIGION OR BELIEF IN TEACHING, PRACTICE, WORSHIP, AND OBSERVANCE.

ARTICLE 19 (FREEDOM OF OPINION AND EXPRESSION) :

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF OPINION AND EXPRESSION; THIS RIGHT INCLUDES FREEDOM TO HOLD OPINIONS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE AND TO SEEK, RECEIVE AND IMPART INFORMATION AND IDEAS THROUGH ANY MEDIA AND REGARDLESS OF FRONTIERS.

ARTICLE 20 (FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION) :

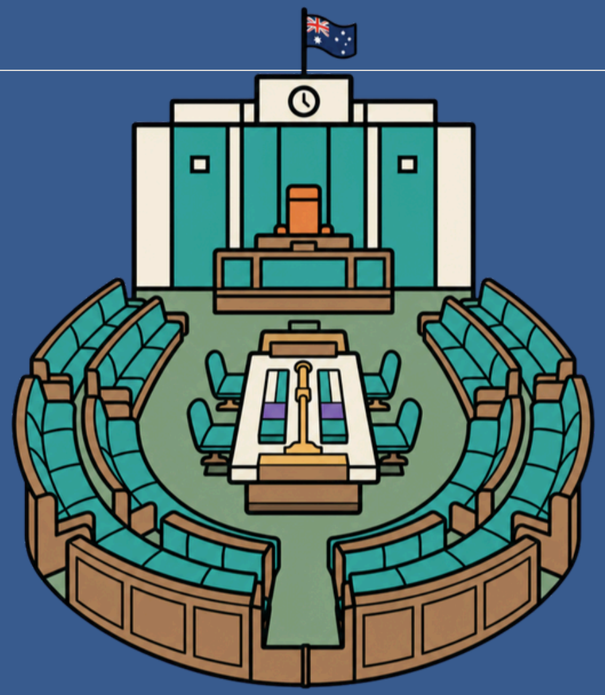
EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION.

NO ONE MAY BE COMPELLED TO BELONG TO AN ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE 21 (PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT) :

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS COUNTRY DIRECTLY OR THROUGH FREELY CHOSEN REPRESENTATIVES.

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT OF EQUAL ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICE IN HIS COUNTRY.



Economic, Social and Cultural Rights-(Art.22-28)

Article 22	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Article 23	Right to Work
Article 24	Right to Rest and Leisure
Article 25	Right to an Adequate Standard of Living and Health
Article 26	Right to Education
Article 27	Right to Culture
Article 28	Social and International Order

These rights help people meet their basic needs and develop their abilities, regardless of their economic background. They ensure that everyone has the basic facilities and opportunities needed to live a dignified life.



ARTICLE 22 (RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY)

EVERYONE AS A MEMBER OF SOCIETY HAS THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND IS ENTITLED TO REALIZATION THROUGH NATIONAL EFFORT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES OF EACH STATE OF THE ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS INDISPENSABLE FOR HIS DIGNITY AND THE FREEDOM OF HIS PERSONALITY.



ARTICLE 23 (RIGHT TO WORK) :

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO WORK, TO FREE CHOICE OF EMPLOYMENT, TO JUST AND FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS OF WORK AND TO PROTECTION AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

EVERYONE, WITHOUT ANY DISCRIMINATION HAS THE RIGHT TO EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

EVERYONE WHO WORKS HAS THE RIGHT TO JUST AND FAVOURABLE REMUNERATION ENSURING FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY AN EXISTENCE WORTH OF HUMAN DIGNITY, AND SUPPLEMENTED, IF NECESSARY, BY OTHER MEANS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION.

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO FORM AND TO JOIN TRADE UNIONS FOR THE PROTECTION HIS INTERESTS.

ARTICLE 24 (RIGHT TO REST AND LEISURE) :

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO REST AND LEISURE INCLUDING REASONABLE LIMITATION OF WORKING HOURS AND PERIODIC HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

ARTICLE 25 (RIGHT TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING AND HEALTH) :

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO A STANDARD OF LIVING ADEQUATE FOR THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF HIMSELF AND OF HIS FAMILY, INCLUDING FOOD, CLOTHING HOUSING AND MEDICAL CARE AND NECESSARY SOCIAL SERVICES, AND THE RIGHT TO SECURITY IN THE EVENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, DISABILITY WIDOWHOOD, OLD AGE OR OTHER LACK OF LIVELIHOOD IN CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND HIS CONTROL.

MOTHERHOOD AND CHILDHOOD ARE ENTITLED TO SPECIAL CARE AND ASSISTANCE. ALL CHILDREN, WHETHER BORN IN OR OUT OF WEDLOCK, SHALL ENJOY THE SAME SOCIAL PROTECTION.

ARTICLE 26 (RIGHT TO EDUCATION) :

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION. EDUCATION SHALL BE FREE AT LEAST IN THE ELEMENTARY AND FUNDAMENTAL STAGES. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SHALL BE COMPULSORY. TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION SHALL BE MADE GENERALLY AVAILABLE AND HIGHER EDUCATION SHALL BE EQUALLY ACCESSIBLE TO ALL ON THE BASIS OF MERIT.

EDUCATION SHALL BE DIRECTED TO THE FULL DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN PERSONALITY AND TO THE STRENGTHENING OF RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS. IT SHALL PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING, TOLERANCE AND FRIENDSHIP AMONG ALL NATIONS RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SHALL FURTHER THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

PARENTS HAVE A PRIOR RIGHT TO CHOOSE THE KIND OF EDUCATION THAT SHALL BE GIVEN TO THEIR CHILDREN.

ARTICLE 27 (RIGHT TO CULTURE) :

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT FREELY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CULTURAL LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY TO ENJOY THE ARTS AND TO SHARE IN SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENT AND ITS BENEFITS.

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO THE PROTECTION OF THE MORAL AND MATERIAL INTERESTS RESULTING FROM ANY SCIENTIFIC LITERA[illegible]RTISTIC PRODUCT OF WHICH HE IS THE AUTHOR.





ARTICLE 28 (SOCIAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER) :

EVERYONE IS ENTITLED TO A SOCIAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS SET FORTH IN THIS DECLARATION CAN BE FULLY REALIZED.

