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A graphic illustration featuring the words "HUMAN RIGHTS" in large, white, 3D-style block letters with a grey drop shadow, centered on a white background. The text is surrounded by a dense field of stylized human hands and arms in various colors (blue, green, orange, purple, teal, brown, grey) and orientations, some pointing upwards and others in different directions, symbolizing global unity and diversity.

HUMAN RIGHTS

DEFINITION



Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status.

We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination.

These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.

OBJECTIVES



WHO GOVERNS IT.?



HOW IT CAME INTO ACTION.?



- **Early Sanskrit writings in Indian:**

Responsibility of rulers for the welfare of people. "None should be allowed to suffer... either because of poverty or of any deliberate actions on the part of others"

- **300 B.C.E. est. – Chinese sage Mencious:**

Wrote on the "human nature" – "humans are fundamentally good, but goodness needs to be nurtured"

- **16th century - Hindu philosopher Chaitanya:**

"There is only one caste – humanity"

- **Sikh leader Guru Gobind Singh:**

Proclaimed "recognize all the human race as one"

- **Greek Philosophers:**

Equal respect for all citizens (isotimia). Equality before the law (isonomia). Equality in political power (isokratia) and Suffrage (isopsephia).

HOW IT CAME INTO ACTION.?



19th and 20th Century Human Rights based on Natural Rights:

- **1864 & 1949: Geneva Conventions, International Red Cross**
- **1919: League of Nations Covenant, International Labor Organization (ILO) Created**
- **1920: Women gain the right to vote in the U.S.**
- **1926: Slavery Convention**
- **1945: United Nations Charter, San Francisco**
- **1947: M K Gandhi uses non-violent protests for India to independence.**

Universal Declaration of Human Rights



- **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was drafted by the UN Commission on Human Rights chaired by, then first lady, Eleanor Roosevelt. The UDHR was adopted by the 56 member nations (now 192) of the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948.**
- **December 10th is celebrated around the world as International Human Rights Day.**

CLASSIFICATION



CPR= Civil and Political Rights.

ESCR= Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

HR= Human Rights.

7 SUBSTANTIVE RIGHTS



1. *Right to Life.*
2. *Freedom from torture.*
3. *Freedom from slavery.*
4. *Right to a fair trial.*
5. *Freedom of speech.*
6. *Freedom of thought, conscience and religion.*
7. *Freedom of movement.*

RIGHT TO LIFE



The right to life is the essential right that a human being has the right not to be killed by another human being.

The concept of a right to life is central to debates on the issues of abortion, capital punishment, euthanasia, self defence and war.

~~abortion~~
adoption



FREEDOM FROM TORTURE



Torture has been used as a method of political re-education, interrogation, punishment, and coercion.



FREEDOM FROM SLAVERY



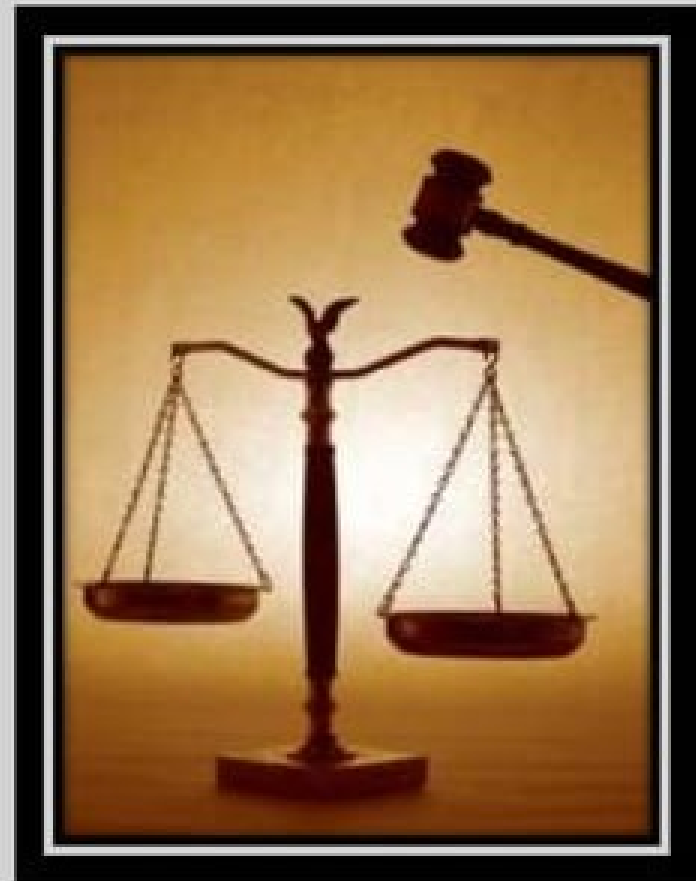
- *No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms*



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.



FREEDOM OF SPEECH



Freedom of speech is the freedom to speak freely without censorship.

The term freedom of expression is sometimes used synonymously, but includes any act of seeking, receiving and imparting information or ideas, regardless of the medium used.



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.



FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT



Freedom of movement asserts that a citizen of a state in which that citizen is present has the liberty to travel, reside in, and/or work in any part of the state where one pleases within the limits of respect for the liberty and rights of others, and to leave that state and return at any time.



Any Questions?

THANK
YOU

