MEANING, NATURE AND EVOLUTION

- Rights are the Social Conditions
- Rights are Universal-applicable to all irrespective of their Race, Religion, Creed Language and Gender.
- All the major religions in the world stressed upon the duties of people so that others can enjoy their rights
- They are protected by judicial system of the Nation
- Rights are as old as human civilization. Need of rights has arisen due to excess power of the state
- After two world wars the International organizations like UNO declared the rights to be implemented by the world nations to protect future generations from war and destruction
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
Article 1  Right to Equality
Article 2  Freedom from Discrimination
Article 3  Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security
Article 4  Freedom from Slavery
Article 5  Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment
Article 6  Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law
Article 7  Right to Equality before the Law
Article 8  Right to Remedy by Competent Tribunal
Article 9  Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Exile
Article 10 Right to Fair Public Hearing
Article 11 Right to be Considered Innocent until Proven Guilty
Article 12 Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family, Home and Correspondence
Article 13 Right to Free Movement in and out of the Country
Article 14 Right to Asylum in other Countries from Persecution
Article 15 Right to a Nationality and the Freedom to Change It
Article 16 Right to Marriage and Family
Article 17 Right to Own Property
Article 18 Freedom of Belief and Religion
Article 19 Freedom of Opinion and Information
Article 20 Right of Peaceful Assembly and Association
Article 21 Right to Participate in Government and in Free Elections
Article 22 Right to Social Security
Article 23 Right to Desirable Work and to Join Trade Unions
Article 24 Right to Rest and Leisure
Article 25 Right to Adequate Living Standard
Article 26 Right to Education
Article 27 Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of Community
Article 28 Right to a Social Order that Articulates this Document
Article 29 Community Duties Essential to Free and Full Development
Article 30 Freedom from State or Personal Interference in the above Rights
Physical Integrity

• Personal freedom and Security
• Being able to live, able to move freely from place to place; to be secure against all kinds of violent assault
• Emphasizes the importance of personal autonomy and self-determination of human beings over their own bodies
• Fundamental rights for Indians have also been aimed at overturning the inequalities and promotion of Physical Integrity of an individual.
Discrimination

• Treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially with low esteem

• Treating a person less favorable than another person in a similar situation

• Due to Age, Gender, Race, Religion, Nationality and Disability
Forms of Abuse on Vulnerable

- HUMAN TRAFFICKING
- SLAVERY
- CHILD ABUSE
- MALNUTRITION
- HONOUR KILLING
- FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION
Constitutional Machinery for Protection of Rights

• No one shall be subjected to torture or inhuman degrading treatment or punishment.
• The rights mentioned in the Socio-political Convention apply to everyone in the states that have ratified the Convention.
• Constitutional machinery: Courts, SHRC, NHRC and Administrative Tribunals
Civil Rights Movements

• In the beginning many Governments failed to implement the basic rights, that gave birth to civil rights movement
• National Freedom movement for self determination in India by Gandhiji
• Martin Luther King in 1963 for Afro-American Civil rights
• Racial Discrimination in South Africa by Nelson Mandela
• LGBT movement (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) in the present days
Euthanasia

- Euthanasia means "the painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease or in an irreversible coma" or Mercy Killing.
- Passive euthanasia entails the withholding treatment necessary for the continuance of life.
- Active euthanasia entails the use of lethal substances or forces, (such as administering a lethal injection), and is the more controversial.
Access to basic facilities and needs

• Adequate Standard of Living, Including Safe and Clean Drinking Water and Sanitation

• Proper Medical aid

• Adequate Food

• Adequate Housing
Human Rights Mapping - Strategies & Steps

- Human rights education must be promoted
- Inculcate respect the rights of others
- Public authorities, who are delivering a service directly to the public or devising new policies or procedures, have an obligation to act in accordance with the Fundamental rights
- Ultimately helps to establish SMART governance which is the aim of Government of Andhra Pradesh.