



HUMAN RIGHTS

The human rights are universal, the same for everybody, intact and individual.



Human rights

People have rights to

- life
- freedom from torture
- freedom from slavery
- freedom of speech
- freedom of religion, thought, conscience
- a fair trial

Actual acts which guarantee human rights (after 1945)

- *The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights from 1948.*
- *European Convention of Human Rights from 1950.*
This document in force from 1953. It was passed by the European Cabinet in 1949. This pact was signed by 40 countries.
- *International Covenant on Civil and Political rights*
This declaration is global.

Children's rights

- The right to equal treatment: No child should be disadvantaged - either because of their gender, origin, citizenship, language, religion or skin color, disability, or because of their political views.
- The right to life and development, each country agrees to secure the greatest possible extent the development of children - for example, through access to medical care, education and protection from exploitation and abuse.
- Every child has the right to go to a school and learn, read and write.

Actual acts which guarantee children's rights (after 20.11.1989)

- Convention on the rights of the child from 1989. This document was passed by ONZ. It protects children who are under 18.



Institutions which protect Human Rights

- ❖ United Nations Human Rights Council
- ❖ United Nations Human Rights Committee in Geneva
- ❖ International Criminal Court in the Hague
- ❖ The Helsinki Committee for Human Rights

Interesting piece of news



- These are the rights for the men and the citizens in France in the time of the French revolution. But: these rights weren't for women!

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