

Human Rights Definition

Human rights refers to the concept of human beings as having universal rights, or status, regardless of legal jurisdiction or other localizing factors, such as ethnicity and nationality. As is evident in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, human rights, at least in the post-war period, are conceptualized as based on inherent human dignity, retaining their universal and inalienable character.

The existence, validity and the content of human rights continue to be the subject to debate in philosophy and political science. Legally, human rights are defined in international law and covenants, and further, in the domestic laws of many states. However, for many people the doctrine of human rights goes beyond law and forms a fundamental moral basis for regulating the contemporary geopolitical order. For them, they are democratic ideals.

Where it has been adopted, human rights legislation commonly contains:

- *Security rights* that protect people against crimes such as murder, massacre, torture and rape
- *Liberty rights* that protect freedoms in areas such as belief and religion, association, assembling and movement
- *Political rights* that protect the liberty to participate in politics by expressing themselves, protesting, voting and serving in public office
- *Due process rights* that protect against abuses of the legal system such as imprisonment without trial, secret trials and excessive punishments
- *Equality rights* that guarantee equal citizenship, equality before the law and nondiscrimination
- *Welfare rights* (also known as economic or social rights) that require the provision of education and protections against severe poverty and starvation
- *Group rights* that provide protection for groups against ethnic genocide and for the ownership by countries of their national territories and resources

Violations of Human rights

Human rights Violations is abuse of people in a way that it abuses any fundamental human rights. It is a term used when a government violates national or international law related to the protection of human rights.

According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, fundamental human rights are violated when:

- A certain race, creed, or group is denied recognition as a "person". (Article 2)
- Men and women are not treated as equal. (Article 2)
- Different racial or religious groups are not treated as equal. (Article 2)
- Life, liberty or security of person are threatened. (Article 3)
- A person is sold as or used as a slave. (Article 4)
- Cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment is used on a person (such as torture or execution). (Article 5)
- Punishments are dealt arbitrarily or unilaterally, without a proper and fair trial. (Article 11)
- Arbitrary interference into personal, or private lives by agents of the state. (Article 12)
- Citizens are forbidden to leave their country. (Article 13)
- Freedom of speech or religion are denied. (Articles 18 & 19)
- The right to join a trade union is denied. (Article 23)
- Education is denied. (Article 26)

