I'm not a bot



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No one earns their human rights; everyone is entitled to them. In 1948, the United Nations ratified The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which was the first global agreement on the meaning of human rights. Subsequent treaties, national constitutions and other policies continue to define human rights and how they should be applied
now and for future generations. In this article, we'll provide 10 examples of human rights with real-world stories describing how they can be violated or protected. #1. The right to life (which is enshrined in places like Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights) guarantees all persons the right to
life, liberty and security. This right means no one - including individuals and the government - can kill you without consequence. The State must protect human rights story: Mother seeks justice after Russia kills her family In 2000, during the Second Chechen War,
the Russian military promised rebel soldiers safe passage from a city. However, a day before the evacuation, the Russian Army mined the area. Fighters sought shelter in the villagers were not told they were coming or how to escape safely. An aviation bomb dropped from a plane, killing a local man and his three daughters.
His mother sought justice, and in Isayeva v Russia, the European Court of Human Rights found a violation of the right to life. Even though the violence occurred during wartime, the Russian military did not try to protect civilians or perform a thorough investigation afterward, making their actions a violation of human rights. #2. The right to freedom
from torture Freedom from torture and inhumane treatment is in Article 5 of the UDHR and in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which was adopted in 1984. "Torture" is defined as both physical or mental severe pain or suffering inflicted for reasons like trying to get a confession or
punishing someone for an action. A human rights story: Survivors of Abu Ghraib torture win in court After the United States invaded Iraq in 2003, the military took over Abu Ghraib, a maximum security prison. That same year, pictures of American soldiers torturing prisoners began to emerge. Investigations revealed rampant physical, sexual and
psychological torture. In 2024, a federal court found that a private contractor had worked with the US military to create the conditions for the prison's "hard site," where the worst torture occurred. The case's three torture survivors were awarded $42 million. Appeals are still possible, but for now, this decision is a victory for the right to freedom
from torture. #3. The right to equal treatment before the law The right to equal treatment before the law (Article 7 of the UDHR, Protocol No. 12 of the European Convention on Human Rights, 14th Amendment of the US Constitution) means that the legal system must treat everyone fairly and equally. Different treatment, like racial discrimination or
gender discrimination, violates a person's rights. A human rights story: The US Supreme Court finds the death penalty discriminatory In 1967, William Furman killed a homeowner during a botched robbery in Savannah, Georgia. Despite suffering from psychosis and other impairments, Furman stood trial, where he testified that the shooting was an
accident. A jury of 11 white people and one Black person sentenced him to death anyway. Furman's lawyer took the case to the Supreme Court. In 1972, the Court ruled that because the death penalty led to discriminatory results (Furman was Black, as were most people who received death sentences), it violated the 14th Amendment. Furman's death
sentence was overturned, as were the death sentences of 589 others. Sadly, the death penalty was reissued just a few years later, making it an ongoing human rights issue in the United States. #4. The right to freedom of movement includes the right to freedom of movement are included by the right to freedom of movement includes the right to freedom of movement incl
those borders, and the right to leave a country. Some restrictions are lawful for public health or national Security. Freedom of movement is protected in places like Article 45 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. A human rights story: Women in
Saudi Arabia slowly gain more independence Saudi Arabia has a history of restricting women's right to movement; until 2018, women weren't allowed to apply for a passport without a male guardian's permission or even drive. In 2022, Saudi Arabia passed a Personal Status Law that authorities claimed was a major reform for women. According to
advocacy groups like Amnesty International, the law still protects male dominance. Divorced mothers don't share equal rights with men, which makes it harder for them to travel with their kids or move overseas. It will take more reforms to fully guarantee the right to freedom of movement. #5. The right to return People have the right to leave their
country, but they also have the right to go home if they choose to. This protects people's right to go back to their countries after a violent conflict, a natural disaster or other crisis that forced them to
leave. A human rights story: Exiled Palestinians keep the keys to their family homes When the state of Israel was established in 1948, military forces displaced hundreds of thousands of Palestinians have been holding onto
house keys, some for homes left in 1948. In many cases, the homes have been destroyed; the keys are symbolic of the intent to return to their homeland. The UN has repeatedly affirmed that Palestinians. #6. The right to asylum The
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freedom of opinion and expression, ensures a person's right to hold and express thoughts and opinions without interference, punishment or coercion. This right doesn't protect all types of speech or freedom of expression is frequently
debated. Article 18 and 19 of the UDHR protect freedom of thought and opinion, as does Article 9 of the European Convention on Human Rights and the First Amendment of the United States Bill of Rights. A human rights story: American students win the right to protest against war Before Christmas break in 1965, 13-year-old Mary Beth Tinker and a
group of friends walked into their Iowa high school wearing black armbands to protest the Vietnam War. The students were suspended when they refused to remove the bands. Instead of accepting the punishment, Mary Beth and the other students were suspended when they refused to remove the bands. Instead of accepting the punishment, Mary Beth and the other students were suspended when they refused to remove the bands. Instead of accepting the punishment, Mary Beth and the other students were suspended when they refused to remove the bands. Instead of accepting the punishment, Mary Beth and the other students were suspended when they refused to remove the bands. Instead of accepting the punishment, Mary Beth and the other students were suspended when they refused to remove the bands. Instead of accepting the punishment, Mary Beth and the other students were suspended when they refused to remove the bands. Instead of accepting the punishment, Mary Beth and the other students were suspended when they refused to remove the bands. Instead of accepting the punishment, Mary Beth and the other students were suspended when they refused to remove the bands.
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in 2008, the 11-year-old had to leave her school not knowing if she could ever return. The Taliban had taken over her home in Pakistan, and one of the first things they did was ban girls from school. Malala refused to stay silent and began blogging anonymously for the BBC. When her identity was discovered, she kept advocating for education. In
2012, she survived an assassination attempt. While she had to leave Pakistan, Malala continues to fight for the UDHR states that everyone has the right to participate in the government of their country, either directly or through elected representatives.
Political participation includes protesting, voting, running for office, volunteering for campaigns, and joining and forming political participation through legislation or coercion violate this right. A human rights story: India threatens the voting rights of minorities and women India is the world's largest
democracy, but for years, the government has increasingly embraced authoritarianism. According to the V-Dem Institute, India is now an "electoral autocracy," which means it has autocratic traits despite still holding elections. One autocratic traits despite still holding elections.
found that in 2019, more than half of the 120 million "missing voters" belonged to marginalized groups like Muslims, lower-caste Dalits and women. Despite knowing of the issues in its electronic voting system, India has not ensured the voting rights and political participation of its people. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or
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others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights
such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Brilio.net - Human Rights (HAM) are basic rights that every individual has since birth, regardless of background, race, religion, or gender. This right is universally recognized as a right that must be respected and protected by the state and society. This article will discuss
the types of human rights that are important for every individual to understand. Human rights are divided into various categories that cover aspects of an individual to understand. Human rights to social and economic rights has an important role in protecting the freedom and dignity of the individual. 1. Personal human
rights One of the most basic human rights is the right to privacy. This right includes the freedom of every individual to carry out personal activities without interference, as long as it does not violate the rights of others or applicable laws. Examples of personal rights include freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of religion, and the right not
to be tortured. Freedom of speech allows everyone to voice their opinions without fear of intimidation or oppression. Meanwhile, freedom of religion according to their respective beliefs. This personal right is the foundation of individual freedom that must not be violated by the state or any party. 2.
Political human rights Political human rights related to individual participation in government and the political process. These right to vote and be elected in elections, the right to vote and be
elected is the essence of democracy. Through this right, every individual has an equal opportunity to participate in government, determine leaders, and contribute to policy-making that impacts people to unite in fighting for their common rights
and interests. All of these are essential in ensuring transparency and accountability in government. 3. Economic human rights are part of various human rights to work, the right to work, the right to work, the right to work and accountability in government.
manage property, and the right to economic well-being. The right to economic well-being and dignity of individuals. It also includes protection from labor exploitation, such as working in unsafe conditions or for wages below
minimum standards. The right to property is also part of economic human rights, where every individual has the right to own, manage and transfer their property freely, as long as this is done within the law. 4. Social and cultural human rights for their property is also part of economic human rights, where every individual has the right to own, manage and transfer their property freely, as long as this is done within the law. 4. Social and cultural human rights for their property freely, as long as this is done within the law. 4. Social and cultural human rights for their property freely, as long as this is done within the law. 4. Social and cultural human rights for their property freely, as long as this is done within the law. 4. Social and cultural human rights for their property freely, as long as this is done within the law. 4. Social and cultural human rights for their property freely, as long as this is done within the law. 4. Social and cultural human rights for their property freely, as long as this is done within the law. 4. Social and cultural human rights for their property freely, as long as this is done within the law. 4. Social and cultural human rights for their property freely, as long as this is done within the law. 4. Social and cultural human rights for their property freely, as long as the first for their property freely.
These rights involve the freedom of individuals to participate in social, education, for example, ensures that every individual has equal access to culture and science. The right to education, for example, ensures that every individual has equal access
to education without discrimination. Education is the key to unlocking individual can maintain and develop their own culture, whether in the form of language, tradition, or art. This is important to maintain cultural diversity in
society and ensure that no culture is marginalized. 5. Legal human rights are one of the types of human rights that provide guarantees of protection from arbitrary action, the right to a fair trial, and the right to
legal aid. In this context, every individual has the right not to be treated arbitrarily by the authorities, such as arrest or detention that is not in accordance with legal procedures. In addition, the right not to be treated arbitrarily by the authorities, such as arrest or detention that is not in accordance with legal procedures. In addition, the right not to be treated arbitrarily by the authorities, such as arrest or detention that is not in accordance with legal procedures. In addition, the right not to be treated arbitrarily by the authorities, such as arrest or detention that is not in accordance with legal procedures.
 rights provide protection for the freedom and dignity of individuals and serve as the foundation of a just and equal social order. Human Rights adopted by the UN in 1948. Through this convention, countries around the world are expected
to protect and respect human rights, both at the national and international levels. However, despite the existence of many legal instruments that support human rights, violations of these rights still often occur in various parts of the world. Therefore, it is important for every individual to understand and fight for human rights so that justice and
equality can be realized. Maintaining and fighting for human rights is a shared responsibility, both individuals and countries, to create a more just, equal, and dignified world for all. By understanding the rights of others. (brl/red) No one
earns their human rights; everyone is entitled to them. In 1948, the United Nations ratified The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which was the first global agreement on the meaning of human rights. Subsequent treaties, national constitutions and other policies continue to define human rights and how they should be applied now and
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historically oppressed LGBTQ+ couples, but significant progress has been made. A human rights story: Greece legalizes gay marriage As a deeply conservative country, Greece has been slow to adopt many of Europe's policies on equality and human rights. In 2024, the government finally passed a law allowing gay couples to marry and adopt
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people by their sole condition of individual. For instance: right to life and security, right to presumption of Human Rights, after the end of the Second World War and the holocaust organized and executed by the
Nazi regime. Once consecrated the United Nations (UN), which brought together many countries of the world, its objective was to prepare a document that would ensure the guidelines so that an atrocity as great as the one experienced does not occur again. Thus, Human Rights seem to be a historical consecration that is based on the fact that people
local legislation (be it provincial, national, etc.) and, therefore, they are no longer subject to the political will of those who govern a certain region or country. The aspects contemplated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights seem to conceive of men as citizens of the world, regardless of the region in which they were lucky enough to be
born. There are several countries that, despite having signed the declaration, have local laws that conflict with what is stipulated in the declaration; thus a regulations collision in which, in general, local legislation is privileged. That the death penalty still exists in some states within countries is proof of this. Evolution of human rights Despite their
natural condition and pre-existing to their legal determination, human rights have not been static or immovable. On the contrary, three generations of human rights can be recognized that correspond to the three currents of extension of rights that spread in society between the 18th and 20th centuries: First generation. They obey the elementary
rights of individuality, inspired mainly by the ideals of the French Revolution. These later extended to the independence processes of the countries (the right to life, liberty, private property). Second generation. These later extended to the independence processes of the countries (the right to life, liberty, private property).
sectors appear then. Third generation. They are the most recent and have to do with coexistence in harmony in modern society. They are guarantees whose fulfillment is not always easy to verify, such as the right to peace or to live in an environment free of pollution. Examples of human rights includes 30
rights, only some of them are indicated here: All human beings are born free and with equal rights. Right to life and security (care for life). Right to humane treatment and guarantee in terms of penalties and treatment. Right to humane treatment and guarantee in terms of penalties and treatment.
presumption of innocence. Right to movement between countries. Right to movement between countries.
 freedom of expression, and the dissemination of these opinions by different means. Freedom of peaceful assembly and association. Right to join and found unions. Right to free time and rest. Right to elementary instruction: initial schooling (kindergarten)
and primary. Certain rights are granted to every individual irrespective of their nationality and religion. These are known as human rights, and are aimed at ensuring that every individual irrespective of their nationality and religion. These are known as human rights are granted to every individual irrespective of their nationality and religion. These are known as human rights, and are aimed at ensuring that every individual irrespective of their nationality and religion. These are known as human rights, and are aimed at ensuring that every individual irrespective of their nationality and religion. These are known as human rights, and are aimed at ensuring that every individual irrespective of their nationality and religion.
Uncategorized / Here's a Complete List of Human Rights Everyone Should Know About Certain rights are granted to every individual irrespective of their nationality and religion. These are known as human rights, and are aimed at ensuring that every individual is entitled to a dignified and prosperous life. Read on to know more about their
importance and the role they play in today's global, multicultural world. Human rights are equal and inalienable rights of any person, inherent due to the sole reason that he or she is human. A UN committee, headed by Eleanor Roosevelt, drafted the document that defined and universally granted the basic rights to all human beings, terming them the
equal and inalienable rights of every human being. The Declaration, known as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), was adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948. The UN, formed in 1945 to replace the defunct League of Nations, was the first to put up a formal global setup to define human rights. Individual
countries had their own codes concerning human rights before the UN stepped in, but with the horrors of the Holocaust still fresh in the world's collective conscience, the UN's authoritative intervention became crucial. Here's the list of human rights described in the UDHR. Article 1 — Right To Equality 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 — Freedom From Discrimination Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, 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 Security of
Person Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. Article 5 — Freedom from Slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. Article 5 — Freedom From Inhumane Treatment No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or
punishment. Article 6 — Right To Legal Recognition Everyone has the right to be recognized as a person before the law. All are equal protection of this law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of this law. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination in violation of this law.
Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination. Article 8 — Right To Remedy by Competent Tribunal Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the constitution or by law. Article 9 — Freedom From Arbitrary Legal Prosecution No one
shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. Article 10 — Right To Fair Public Hearing Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and obligations and of any criminal charge against him. Article 11 — Right To Be Considered Innocent Until
Proven Guilty (1) Everyone charged with a penal offense has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense. (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offense, under
national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his
honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks. Article 13 — Right To Free Movement (1) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. Article
14 — Right to Asylum From Prosecution (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy asylum from persecution in other countries (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. Article 15 — Right To A Nationality (1)
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marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. (3) 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 Own Property (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone
as well as in association with others. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property. Article 18 — Freedom Of Belief Everyone has the right to 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 opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. Article 20
Right To Peaceful Assembly and Association (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. Article 21 — Right To Participate In Government (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
(2) Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country. (3) The will of the people shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which are also as a second election election election el
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 co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his
personality. Article 23 — Right To Desirable Employment (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment (2) Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable
remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection of his interests. Article 24 — Right To Rest Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation
of working hours and periodic holidays with pay. Article 25 — Right To Adequate Living 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. (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special protection. Article 26 — Right To Education (1) 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 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. (3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their
scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author. Article 28 — Right To Realization can be fully realized. Article 29 — Duties To Community (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone are forth in this Declaration can be fully realized. Article 29 — Duties To Community (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone are forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.
the free and full development of his personality is possible. (2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and the
general welfare in a democratic society. (3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. Article 30 — Freedom From Interference in Above Rights Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to
 perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein. Human rights are a sanctum of the civilized world. The interpretation of these rights are made available to each and every human being on the planet
 These rights revolve around and highlight the importance of preserving justice, peace, mutual respect and, above all, dignity. ►► Violation of Human Rights was, in fact, drafted on the backdrop of the terrible genocide of Jews by
Nazis. >> Starvation, lack of medical facilities, lack of food, torture, human trafficking etc. all come under the heading of human rights violations. When the freedom to speak, express, write, move around one's own country or city are curbed and put under restriction, it constitutes human rights violations. Laws that do not allow interracial marriages
inter-caste marriages, same-sex marriages also violate human rights; although very few countries legally forbid interracial marriages are still illegal in most countries. Even in this age of seemingly liberal societies and sophisticated mentalities, same-sex couples have to fight protracted legal battles just to be together with one
another, women are molested on a frighteningly regular basis and children are forced into labor without concern for their education or well-being. >> One of the most rampant examples of human rights violation is crimes against women. In a dominantly patriarchal modern world, women are often meted out humiliating treatment. Female infanticide
is still rampant in many countries, particularly in Asia and Africa. There are many countries where women are not allowed to exercise the right to education or the freedom to choose the man they want to marry. >>> Child abuse is another form of human rights violation, wherein children are forced into labor and/or abused physically, mentally or
sexually. Child labor is a human rights violation that takes away the freedom and the joy of childhood from children. The child laborers are, more often than not, denied proper education, so as to maximize their output, and usually underpaid and overworked.
discrimination, banning the rights of an individual to wear what they please etc. Violations of the aforementioned fundamental rights of all human beings, occurring anywhere in the world, are not just a taunt to the piece of paper holding the Declaration of Human Rights, but to the very basis of humanity itself. Sign up to receive the latest and
greatest articles from our site automatically each week (give or take)...right to your inbox. teenage girls standing with fists in a circle with human rights are fundamental inalienable rights that you have just by virtue of the fact that you are a person. Although
the government can pass laws to protect your human rights are rights believed to be granted by God or by some higher power and everyone has human rights are the most fundamental and important of rights. They are the rights
that the government in the United States spelled out in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution, and they are the rights to life The right to life The right
to the pursuit of happiness The right to live your life free of discrimination The right to control what happens to your seligious beliefs without fear of being prosecuted for your beliefs The right to be free from prejudice on the basis of race,
gender, national origin, color, age or sex The right to grow old The right to grow old The right to be free from torture The right to grow old The right to grow old The right to be free from torture The right to be free from torture The right to be free from torture The right to grow old The right to gr
you'd like to be a part. The right to freedom of thought The right to freedom of thought The rights as fundamental and inalienable and in free countries like the United States, there is little disagreement about these basic human rights. There are other rights to freedom of thought The right The
others believe are more controversial. For example, some of the controversial right to be free from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, including the right to marry a person of the same sexThe right to bear arms
and to not have the government infringe unduly on that right to regular and affordable health insurance subsidized or supported by the government programs such as Social Security, Medicare and food stamps that purport to protect the poor also are based on the idea that people have the
basic right not to live in poverty, to have enough to eat and to grow old gracefully. While these programs may be more controversial, most people accept these rights as part of the social safety net even there is disagreement on how best to facilitate programs that guarantee these rights. Different societies have different ideas on what fundamental
human rights are and the government protections extended to protect basic human rights are a reflection of the widespread cultures and ideals of the society as a whole. Continue learning about rights are a reflection of the widespread cultures and ideals of the society as a whole. Continue learning about rights are a reflection of the widespread cultures and ideals of the society as a whole.
endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. 2. No discrimination Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, property, birth, or another 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. 3. Right to life Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person. 4. No slavery No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. 5. No
torture and inhuman treatment No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. 6. Same right to use law Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person 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 protection against any discrimination in violation and against any incitement to such discrimination. 8. Right to be treated fair by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law. 9. No unfair
detainment No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile. 10. Right to 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. 11. Innocent until proved guilty Everyone charged with a
penal offense has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to the law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense, under national or international law, at the time when
it was committed. 12. Right to privacy No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to freedom
of movement and residence within the borders of each state. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. 14. Right to asylum Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from non-
political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to anationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to anationality nor denied the right to anationality.
race, nationality or religion, have the right to 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. 17. Right to own things Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property. 18. 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. 19. 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. 20. Right to assemble Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. No one may be compelled to belong to an association. 21. Right to democracy Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely
chosen representatives. Everyone 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 free development of his personality, 23. Right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work, and to protection against unemployment. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal
work. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests. 24. Right to rest and holiday Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests. 24. Right to rest and holiday Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests. 24. Right to rest and holiday 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 shall enjoy the same social protection. 26. Right to 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. 27. Right of cultural and art Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts, and share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Everyone has the right to the protection of which
he is the author. 28. Freedom around the world Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. In the exercise of his rights and
freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and freedoms of others and freedoms of others.
Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group, or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights are the basic rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world. In the UK human rights are protected by the Human
Rights Act 1998. Read this page to find out more about human rights. Human rights are based on important principles like dignity, fairness, respect and equality. They protect you in your everyday life regardless of who you are, where you live and how you chose to live your life. Examples of human rights include: the right to respect
for private and family lifethe right to freedom of religion and belief. The European Convention on Human rights protects the human rights protects the human rights protects the human rights protect in the UK? In the UK, human
rights are protected by the Human Rights Act 1998. The Act gives effect to the rights set out in the European Convention or human rights have been breached, you can take action under the Human Rights Act in the UK courts. Sometimes you can also take your case to
the European Court of Human Rights. More about the Human Rights. More about the European Court of Human Rights? The European Court of Human Rights is the council of Europe, like the UK, respect the European Convention on Human
Rights. If your human rights have been breached and you've not been able to get a remedy in the UK, you may be able to take your case to the European Court of Human Rights? You can take a case to the European Court of Human Rights? You can take a case to the European Court of Human Rights?
taken your case as far as possible in the UK courts. This is the case for example, if: leave for judicial reviewyou've been refused the right to appeal or Supreme Court final appeal has taken place. You can also take a case to the European
Court of Human Rights if a UK court has made a declaration of incompatibility in relation to a law but Parliament has decided not to amend it. More about declaration of Human Rights? You can find human rights in many different places. In addition to the European Convention on Human Rights,
there are many international documents or instruments which apply all over the World, like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
countries. This means they don't have to follow it and you can't rely on it in the courts. But the rights and freedoms included in the Declaration were used to create other binding documents like the European Convention on Human Rights. You can see a copy of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights at www.un.org Next steps The Human Rights
Act 1998 Equality Advisory Support Service (EASS) The EASS helpline can provide advice and information on human rights commission (EHRC) You can find useful information about discrimination on the EHRC website at www.equalityhumanrights.com Liberty For
more information and advice on the different rights protected under the Human Rights Act go to Liberty's website at www.libertyhumanrights.org.uk British Institute of Human Rights (BIHR) at teenage girls standing with
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some higher power and everyone has human rights even if legislation doesn't protect them or if oppressive government of rights that the government in the United States spelled out in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution, and they are the rights that

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the United Nations aims to protect for all people. These right to life The right to life free of discrimination. Some examples of human rights include: The right to life The right to life The right to life free of discrimination.
body and to make medical decisions for yourself The right to freely exercise your religious beliefs without fear of being prosecuted for your beliefs The right to a fair trial and due process of the law The
right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment The right to freedom of speech The right to freedom of speech The right to freedom of thoughts Most people associate with whomever you like and to join groups of which you'd like to be a part. The right to freedom of speech The 
accept these rights as fundamental and inalienable and in free countries like the United States, there is little disagreement about these basic human rights but that others believe are human rights but that others believe are human rights. There are other rights that some believe are human rights but that others believe are human rights.
include: The right to reproductive freedom including the right to bear arms and to not have the government infringe unduly on that right to regular and affordable health insurance
subsidized or supported by the government or provided by a single payer system Government programs such as Social Security, Medicare and food stamps that purport to protect the poor also are based on the idea that people have the basic right not to live in poverty, to have enough to eat and to grow old gracefully. While these programs may be
more controversial, most people accept these rights as part of the social safety net even there is disagreement on how best to facilitate programs that guarantee these rights are and the government protections extended to protect basic human rights are a reflection of the
widespread cultures and ideals of the society as a whole. Continue learning about rights by exploring what natural rights are. No one earns their human rights; everyone is entitled to them. In 1948, the United Nations ratified The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which was the first global agreement on the meaning of human rights are.
Subsequent treaties, national constitutions and other policies continue to define human rights and how they should be applied now and for future generations. In this article, we'll provide 10 examples of human rights with real-world stories describing how they can be violated or protected. #1. The right to life (which is enshrined in
places like Article 3 of the UDHR and Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights) guarantees all persons the right to life, liberty and security. This right means no one - including individuals and the government - can kill you without consequence. The State must protect human rights, so governments must do everything possible to
safeguard human life. A human rights story: Mother seeks justice after Russia kills her family In 2000, during the Second Chechen War, the Russian military promised rebel soldiers safe passage from a city. However, a day before the evacuation, the Russian military promised rebel soldiers safe passage from a city. However, a day before the evacuation, the Russian military promised rebel soldiers safe passage from a city.
not told they were coming or how to escape safely. An aviation bomb dropped from a plane, killing a local man and his three daughters. His mother sought justice, and in Isayeva v Russia, the European Court of Human Rights found a violation of the right to life. Even though the violence occurred during wartime, the Russian military did not try to
protect civilians or perform a thorough investigation afterward, making their actions a violation of human rights. #2. The right to freedom from torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which was
adopted in 1984. "Torture" is defined as both physical or mental severe pain or suffering inflicted for reasons like trying to get a confession or punishing someone for an action. A human rights story: Survivors of Abu Ghraib torture win in court After the United States invaded Iraq in 2003, the military took over Abu Ghraib, a maximum security prison
That same year, pictures of American soldiers torturing prisoners began to emerge. Investigations revealed rampant physical, sexual and psychological torture. In 2024, a federal court found that a private contractor had worked with the US military to create the conditions for the prison's "hard site," where the worst torture occurred. The case's
three torture survivors were awarded $42 million. Appeals are still possible, but for now, this decision is a victory for the law (Article 7 of the UDHR, Protocol No. 12 of the European Convention on Human Rights, 14th Amendment of
the US Constitution) means that the legal system must treat everyone fairly and equally. Different treatment, like racial discrimination or gender discrimination furman killed a homeowner during a botched robbery in
Savannah, Georgia. Despite suffering from psychosis and other impairments, Furman stood trial, where he testified that the shooting was an accident. A jury of 11 white people and one Black person sentenced him to death anyway. Furman's lawyer took the case to the Supreme Court. In 1972, the Court ruled that because the death penalty led to
discriminatory results (Furman was Black, as were most people who received death sentences), it violated the 14th Amendment. Furman's death sentence was overturned, as were the death sentences of 589 others. Sadly, the death penalty was reissued just a few years later, making it an ongoing human rights issue in the United States. #4. The righ
to freedom of movement The right to freedom of movement includes the right to leave a country's borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to leave a country's borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to move freely within those borders.
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Article 45 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. A human rights story: Women in Saudi Arabia slowly gain more independence Saudi Arabia has a history of restricting women's right to movement; until 2018, women weren't allowed to apply for a passport without a male quardian's
permission or even drive. In 2022, Saudi Arabia passed a Personal Status Law that authorities claimed was a major reform for women. According to advocacy groups like Amnesty International, the law still protects male dominance. Divorced mothers don't share equal rights with men, which makes it harder for them to travel with their kids or move
overseas. It will take more reforms to fully guarantee the right to return. Documents like the UDHR, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and various treaties recognize that everyone has the right to go home if
they choose to. This protects people's right to go back to their countries after a violent conflict, a natural disaster or other crisis that forced them to leave. A human rights story: Exiled Palestinians keep the keys to their family homes When the state of Israel was established in 1948, military forces displaced hundreds of thousands of Palestinians
during what's known as the Nakba, which means "catastrophe" in Arabic. As a video from Al Jazeera describes, exiled Palestinians have been holding onto house keys, some for homes left in 1948. In many cases, the homes have been destroyed; the keys are symbolic of the intent to return to their homeland. The UN has repeatedly affirmed that
Palestinian refugees have the right to return and receive compensation, but Israel continues to displace and oppress Palestinians. #6. The right to asylum protects a person's right to seek protection in another country if they're facing persecution or are very likely to face persecution. Most people seeking asylum are oppressed
based on factors like gender, race, nationality, sexuality or political opinion. Article 14 of the UDHR and the 1951 UN Refugee Convention are just two documents enshrining this right. A human rights story: A community rallies for a family seeking asylum In 2018, Australia rejected the asylum claim of the Nadesalingam family, who had lived in the
country for years. The government's policy was (and still is, at the time of writing in 2025) to not allow asylum seekers to arrive by boat, like the Nadesalingam family. The couple and their daughters were detained for 1,500 days, but their community led a campaign to keep them in the country. Finally, due to public pressure, Australia gave them
permanent visas. Many human rights organizations believe Australia's strict rules on asylum fail to protect the rights of asylum-seekers like the Nadesalingams. #7. The right to marry is in Article 16 of the UDHR, the European Convention on Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. There are
some restrictions. For example, you can't marry someone against their will. Most States also restrict marriage between close relatives. Marriage restrictions have historically oppressed LGBTQ+ couples, but significant progress has been made. A human rights story: Greece legalizes gay marriage As a deeply conservative country, Greece has been
slow to adopt many of Europe's policies on equality and human rights. In 2024, the government finally passed a law allowing gay couples to marry in Athens' city hall. Greece is the first country in south-eastern Europe and
the first Christian Orthodox-majority country to achieve marriage equality. #8. The right to freedom of thought, which also includes the freedom of thought, which also includes the freedom of opinion and expression, ensures a person's right to hold and express thoughts and opinions without interference, punishment or coercion. This right doesn't protect all types of speech
or actions, like direct threats, incitement of violence or fraud. What should or shouldn't count as protected speech or freedom of the UDHR protect freedom of the United States Bill of
Rights. A human rights story: American students win the right to protest against war Before Christmas break in 1965, 13-year-old Mary Beth Tinker and a group of friends walked into their Iowa high school wearing black armbands to protest the Vietnam War. The students win the right to protest against war Before Christmas break in 1965, 13-year-old Mary Beth Tinker and a group of friends walked into their Iowa high school wearing black armbands to protest the Vietnam War.
the punishment, Mary Beth and the other students sued. The four-year court battle went to the Supreme Court, which ruled that the students had a right to wear the bands. The opinion includes the famous line, "[Students] do not shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate." #9. The right to education
Everyone deserves an education, which includes free and universal primary school, available and accessible secondary education, and technical and vocation is enshrined in places like Article 26 of the UDHR and Article 14 of the EU
Charter of Fundamental Rights. A human rights story: Education activist Malala survives an assassination attempt Malala Yousafzai loved learning, but in 2008, the 11-year-old had to leave her school not knowing if she could ever return. The Taliban had taken over her home in Pakistan, and one of the first things they did was ban girls from school.
Malala refused to stay silent and began blogging anonymously for the BBC. When her identity was discovered, she kept advocation, especially for girls. #10. The right to education attempt. While she had to leave Pakistan, Malala continues to fight for the right to education, especially for girls. #10. The right to education attempt.
the UDHR states that everyone has the right to participate in the government of their country, either directly or through elected representatives. Political participation includes protesting, voting, running for office, volunteering for campaigns, and joining and forming political participation includes protesting, voting, running for office, volunteering for campaigns, and joining and forming political participation includes protesting, voting, running for office, volunteering for campaigns, and joining and forming political participation includes protesting, voting, running for office, volunteering for campaigns, and joining and forming political participation includes protesting, voting, running for office, volunteering for campaigns, and joining and forming political participation includes protesting for campaigns, and joining and forming political participation includes protesting for campaigns, and joining and forming political participation includes protesting for campaigns, and joining and forming political participation includes protesting for campaigns, and joining and forming political participation includes protesting for campaigns, and joining and forming political participation includes protesting for campaigns, and joining and forming political participation includes protesting for campaigns and forming political participation includes protesting for campaigns and forming for campaign
or coercion violate this right. A human rights story: India threatens the voting rights of minorities and women India is the world's largest democracy, but for years, the government has increasingly embraced authoritarianism. According to the V-Dem Institute, India is now an "electoral autocracy," which means it has autocratic traits despite still
holding elections. One autocratic tactic involves disenfranchising voters, a smartphone app that tracks disenfranchised voters, found that in 2019, more than half of the 120 million "missing voters, a smartphone app that tracks disenfranchised voters, found that in 2019, more than half of the 120 million "missing voters, a smartphone app that tracks disenfranchised voters, found that in 2019, more than half of the 120 million "missing voters, a smartphone app that tracks disenfranchised voters, found that in 2019, more than half of the 120 million "missing voters, a smartphone app that tracks disenfranchised voters, found that in 2019, more than half of the 120 million "missing voters, a smartphone app that tracks disenfranchised voters, found that in 2019, more than half of the 120 million "missing voters, a smartphone app that tracks disenfranchised voters, a smartp
system, India has not ensured the voting rights and political participation of its people. No one earns their human rights; everyone is entitled to them. In 1948, the United Nations ratified The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which was the first global agreement on the meaning of human rights. Subsequent treaties, national
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thorough investigation afterward, making their actions a violation of human rights. #2. The right to freedom from torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which was adopted in 1984. "Torture" is defined
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soldiers torturing prisoners began to emerge. Investigations revealed rampant physical, sexual and psychological torture. In 2024, a federal court found that a private contractor had worked with the US military to create the conditions for the prison's "hard site," where the worst torture occurred. The case's three torture survivors were awarded $42
million. Appeals are still possible, but for now, this decision is a victory for the law (Article 7 of the UDHR, Protocol No. 12 of the European Convention on Human Rights, 14th Amendment of the US Constitution) means that the legal
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were most people who received death sentences, it violated the 14th Amendment. Furman's death sentence was overturned, as were the death sentences of 589 others. Sadly, the death sentences of 589 others. Furman's death sentences of 589 others.
of movement includes the right to live within a country's borders, the right to move freely within those borders, and the right to leave a country. Some restrictions are lawful for public health or national Security. Freedom of movement is protected in places like Article 13 of the UDHR, Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political
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rights and political participation of its people. Every day, around the world, people fight for their basic dignity and freedom. Human rights are essential to ensuring that every individual can live without fear of oppression or discrimination. From the right to free speech to protection against violence, these rights shape our societies and define our
humanity. Human rights serve as essential guidelines for protecting individual dignity and freedom. They form the foundation of just societies, ensuring everyone can live free from oppression and discrimination. Human rights are fundamental freedoms that every person possesses simply by being human. These rights encompass various aspects
including civil, political, economic, social, and cultural dimensions. Examples include: Right to life: Protection against inhumane treatment. Right to education for all individuals. These examples illustrate the broad spectrum of human rights that promote against inhumane treatment.
equality and justice globally. The historical context of human rights reveals a long struggle for recognition and enforcement. Significant milestones shaped this journey: Magna Carta (1215): Established the principle that everyone is subject to the law. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948): A landmark document affirming fundamental rights for
all people. Civil Rights Movement (1950s-1960s): Advocated for racial equality in the United States. These events highlight how human rights evolved over centuries, responding to societal needs and injustices faced by individuals worldwide. Human rights evolved over centuries, responding to societal needs and injustices faced by individuals worldwide. Human rights evolved over centuries, responding to societal needs and injustices faced by individuals worldwide. Human rights evolved over centuries, responding to societal needs and injustices faced by individuals worldwide. Human rights evolved over centuries, responding to societal needs and injustices faced by individuals worldwide. Human rights evolved over centuries, responding to societal needs and injustices faced by individuals worldwide.
treatment individuals expect from their societies, ensuring that they can live without fear of oppression or discrimination. Social justice promotes fairness within society. Human rights provide a framework to address inequalities based on race, gender, or socioeconomic status. For example: Civil Rights Acts combat racial discrimination. Gender Equality
these instances: Refugee Protections support those fleeing conflict or persecution. Children's Rights Conventions focus on safeguarding minors from abuse and neglect. Disability Advocacy Efforts strive to enhance accessibility in public spaces. These protections are essential for building resilient communities where everyone's dignity is
respected. Human rights continue to face significant challenges worldwide. Various issues threaten the dignity and freedoms of individuals, highlighting ongoing struggles for equality and justice. Global perspectives on human rights reveal diverse challenges across regions. In many countries, freedom of expression remains under siege, with
journalists facing threats and censorship. Additionally, gender-based violence persists as a critical issue, affecting millions globally. In some areas, ethnic minorities experience systemic discrimination, leading to social unrest and conflict. These examples underscore the need for international collaboration to address these pressing concerns
effectively. Case studies provide insight into specific human rights violations around the world: In Myanmar, military actions against the Rohingya people resulted in widespread displacement and suffering. In China, restrictions on Uyghur Muslims reflect severe repression based on ethnicity and religion. In Iran, protests against government policies
highlight the struggle for personal freedoms among citizens. These incidents illustrate not only individual tragedies but also broader trends that require global attention and action. Organizations play a crucial role in advancing human rights. Their efforts significantly impact individual freedoms and societal norms. By advocating for justice, they help
create environments where dignity and equality thrive. National and international bodies are vital in promoting human rights through various mechanisms. They establish legal frameworks, monitor compliance, and provide support to those whose rights are violated. For instance: The United Nations (UN) develops treaties like the Universal Declaration
of Human Rights, setting global standards. Amnesty International conducts investigations into human rights abuses and mobilizes public opinion to influence policy changes. Human Rights Watch documents violations worldwide, bringing attention to critical issues such as child labor or political repression. Such organizations work tirelessly to hold
governments accountable while offering resources for victims seeking justice. Grassroots movements mobilize communities around human rights issues, often driving change from the ground up. They empower individuals by fostering awareness and encouraging collective action. Consider these examples: The Civil Rights Movement in the United
States fought against racial discrimination through protests and advocacy, leading to landmark legislation. The #MeToo movement raised awareness about sexual harassment globally, prompting conversations about consent and accountability. Environmental justice movements highlight how marginalized communities often face disproportionate
environmental hazards while advocating for their right to a healthy environment. These movements demonstrate that local voices can lead significant transformations within societies when individuals unite for common causes. Want to give your brand videos a cinematic edge? Join our visual experts and special guests for an info-packed hour of
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treaties, national constitutions and other policies continue to define human rights and how they should be applied now and for future generations. In this article, we'll provide 10 examples of human rights with real-world stories describing how they can be violated or protected. #1. The right to life (which is enshrined in places like
Article 3 of the UDHR and Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights) guarantees all persons the right to life, liberty and security. This right means no one - including individuals and the government - can kill you without consequence. The State must protect human rights, so governments must do everything possible to safeguard human
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Georgia. Despite suffering from psychosis and other impairments, Furman stood trial, where he testified that the shooting was an accident. A jury of 11 white people and one Black person sentenced him to death anyway. Furman's lawyer took the case to the Supreme Court. In 1972, the Court ruled that because the death penalty led to discriminatory
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