



**ОТКРЫТЫЙ УРОК**  
**«ПРАВА И СВОБОДЫ**  
**ЧЕЛОВЕКА И**  
**ГРАЖДАНИНА»**

# *Вопросы*

1. Что такое дискриминация личности?
2. Должны ли люди быть равны в своих правах?
3. Какой документ в России называют «законом высшей юридической силы»?

**«Человек, его права и свободы являются высшей ценностью.**

**Признание, соблюдение и защита прав и свобод человека и гражданина – обязанность государства.»**

**(ст. 2 Конституции РФ)**



# Правовой статус человека и гражданина



**Права** – это неотъемлемые и гарантированные государством возможности индивида обладать и пользоваться конкретными благами.

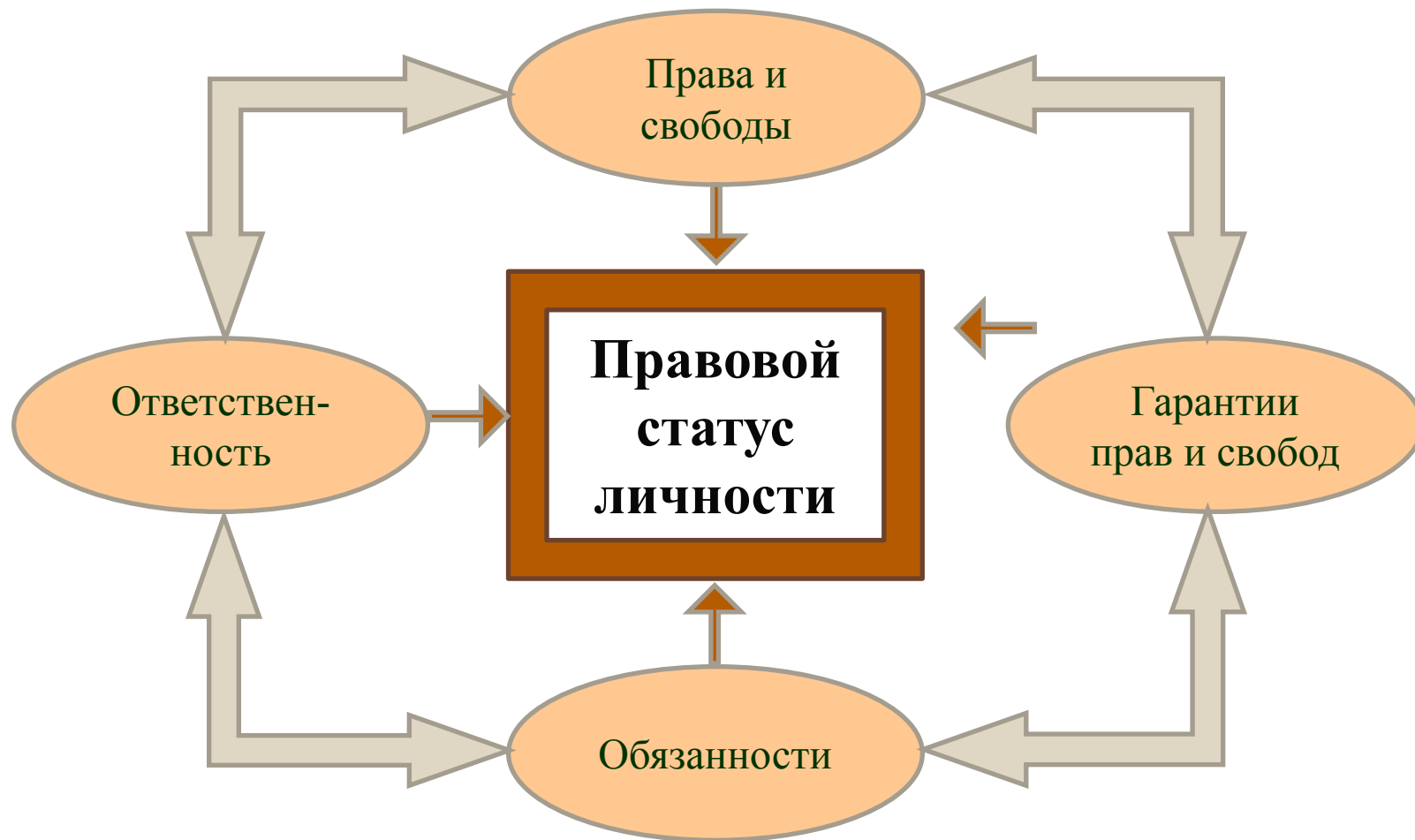
**Свобода** – это закрепленная возможность определенного поведения человека (например, свобода слова, вероисповедания и т. д.)

*возможность делать всё, что не наносит вреда другому*

**Юридическая обязанность** – это определенная законом мера должного поведения человека, участника правоотношения.

## Правовой статус личности

– это юридически закрепленное положение личности в государстве и обществе, включающее:



# Международные нормативно-правовые акты по правам человека

## Международный Билль прав человека

### Всеобщая декларация прав человека

- рекомендованный для всех  
стран-членов ООН документ,  
принятый 10 декабря 1948 года

«Международный пакт о  
гражданских и политических  
правах» и  
«Международный пакт об  
экономических, социальных и  
культурных правах», 1966 г.



## THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

**PREAMBLE** recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

**PREAMBLE** disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

**PREAMBLE** it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

**PREAMBLE** it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations among nations,

**PREAMBLE** the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have

determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

**PREAMBLE** Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

**PREAMBLE** a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

**WE HEREBY** THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of the United Nations proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction

**ARTICLE 1** — 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** — Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

**ARTICLE 3** — Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

**ARTICLE 4** — No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all forms.

**ARTICLE 5** — No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**ARTICLE 6** — Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

**ARTICLE 7** — 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 of the Declaration and against discrimination on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

**ARTICLE 8** — Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

**ARTICLE 9** — No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**ARTICLE 10** — Everyone has the right 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.

**ARTICLE 11** — Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law. In the course of a trial he shall be entitled to all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

**ARTICLE 12** — No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

**ARTICLE 13** — (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each country.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

(3) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(4) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecution genuinely arising from activities connected with one of the purposes and functions of the United Nations.

**ARTICLE 14** — (1) Everyone has the right to asylum, in countries other than his own.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality, nor shall he be denied the right to change his nationality.

**ARTICLE 15** — (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights in 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.

(4) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

**ARTICLE 16** — (1) 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.

(2) Everyone has the right to 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.

(3) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(4) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

**ARTICLE 17** — (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 of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

**ARTICLE 18** — (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to associate peacefully with others in political, social, trade union or other organisations or movements.

(2) No one shall be compelled to belong to an organisation.

**ARTICLE 19** — (1) Everyone has the right to 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.

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**ARTICLE 21** — (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

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(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

**ARTICLE 22** — (1) Everyone has the right to social security and to the realisation of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Declaration.

(2) The States in which these rights are set forth shall take steps to ensure that they are fully realised by their nationals in accordance with the resources available to each State.

**ARTICLE 23** — (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable conditions of work.

**ARTICLE 24** — (1) Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

**ARTICLE 25** — (1) 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, old age, disability, sickness, widowhood, child age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Mothers and children are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

**ARTICLE 26** — (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 made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) 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, peace 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 great right to choose the kind of education their child shall be given to receive.

**ARTICLE 27** — (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the cultural life of the community, to rest and to leisure, and to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

**ARTICLE 28** — (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone 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 respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may not be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

**ARTICLE 29** — (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

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(3) These rights and freedoms may not be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

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## **Выдержки из Всеобщей Декларации прав человека**

### **Статья 3**

Каждый человек имеет право на жизнь, на свободу и на личную неприкосновенность.

### **Статья 7**

Все люди равны перед законом...

### **Статья 10**

Каждый... имеет право... чтобы его дело было рассмотрено... независимым и беспристрастным судом.

### **Статья 12**

Никто не может подвергаться произвольному вмешательству в его личную и семейную жизнь...

### **Статья 15**

Каждый человек имеет право на гражданство.

### **Статья 18**

Каждый человек имеет право на свободу мысли, совести и религии...

### **Статья 23**

Каждый человек имеет право на труд...

### **Статья 26**

Каждый человек имеет право на образование...

### **Статья 29**

Каждый... имеет обязанности перед обществом...



# Глава 2 Конституции РФ «Права и свободы человека и гражданина» содержит 48 статей.

## Ее основные задачи:

1. Закрепить и гарантировать права человека.
2. Упорядочить государственную власть
3. Утвердить правосудие в стране.

### Права человека



- ✓ Присущи от рождения
- ✓ Признаются за всеми людьми

### Права гражданина



- ✓ Связаны с гражданством -  
взаимосвязь с государством

# Конституция РФ,

## глава 2 «Права и свободы человека и гражданина»

### Статья 17

1. В Российской Федерации признаются и гарантируются права и свободы человека и гражданина согласно общепризнанным принципам и нормам международного права и в соответствии с настоящей Конституцией.

### Статья 18

Права и свободы человека и гражданина являются непосредственно действующими. Они определяют смысл, содержание и применение законов, деятельность законодательной и исполнительной власти, местного самоуправления и обеспечиваются правосудием.

### Статья 19

1. Все равны перед законом и судом.

### Статья 20

1. Каждый имеет право на жизнь.

### Статья 21

1. Достоинство личности охраняется государством. Ничто не может быть основанием для его умаления.

### Статья 22

1. Каждый имеет право на свободу и личную неприкосновенность.

### Статья 23

1. Каждый имеет право на неприкосновенность частной жизни, личную и семейную тайну, защиту своей чести и доброго имени.



## Права и свободы гражданина РФ

### По сферам жизнедеятельности

#### Гражданские (личные):

права, принадлежащие человеку как биосоциодуховному существу

#### Политические:

возможности участия личности в политической жизни общества

#### Экономические:

возможности свободного распоряжения имущественными благами и ведения хозяйственной деятельности

#### Социальные:

притязания на достойный уровень жизни и благосостояние

#### Культурные:

права, обеспечивающие духовное развитие и самореализацию личности

## **Задание для мини-проекта «Права гражданина РФ»**

*Напишите, к какой группе прав относятся следующие права*

- 1) Право на жизнь**
- 2) Право на участие в управлении делами государством**
- 3) Право на охрану здоровья и медицинскую помощь**
- 4) Право на частную собственность (в т.ч. на землю и имущество)**
- 5) Право на участие в выборах**
- 6) Право на свободу творчества: литератур., художеств., технического**
- 7) Право на свободу предпринимательской деятельности**
- 8) Право на свободу и личную неприкосновенность**
- 9) Право на социальное обеспечение**
- 10) Право на мирные собрания, митинги, демонстрации, шествия**
- 11) Право на свободу передвижения и места жительства**
- 12) Право наследования**
- 13) Право на участие в культурной жизни**
- 14) Право на защиту от безработицы**
- 15) Право пользоваться музеями, театрами, библиотеками**

## Сегодня мы узнали:

- познакомились с главой 2 Конституции РФ, Всеобщей декларацией прав человека и Конвенцией о правах ребенка;
- сформировали понимание основных прав и свобод человека и гражданина;
- научились классифицировать права и свободы гражданина РФ по группам, выполнив мини-проект.