

Вопросы для повторения

- Конституция, ее характерные черты
- История возникновения конституций
- Виды конституций
- Функции конституций
- Основы конституционного строя
- Гражданство РФ

Домашнее задание

1. §11 читать;
2. Ответь на вопросы и задания после §11;
3. Решить проблему, выполнить практикум;
4. Новые слова выучить;
5. Рабочая тетрадь, задания к §11.

*Права и свободы человека
и гражданина*

Урок 17.



План урока

- 1. Правовой статус человека и гражданина;*
- 2. Международные нормативно-правовые акты по правам человека;*
- 3. Права и свободы гражданина РФ;*
- 4. Обязанности гражданина РФ;*

1. Правовой статус человека и гражданина

Правовой (юридический) статус личности - совокупность юридических норм, которые закрепляют **права, свободы и обязанности** личности (гражданина, иностранца, лица без гражданства) по отношению к обществу, государству и другим физическим лицам и одновременно права и **обязанности** последних в отношении данной личности.

Право (субъективное) - закрепленная за лицом мера возможного поведения, направленного на удовлетворение его интересов в конкретном правоотношении

Свобода — это наличие возможности выбора варианта и реализации исхода события

Юридическая обязанность - определенная законом мера должного поведения участника правоотношения – носителя этой обязанности.

1. Правовой статус человека и гражданина



2. Международные нормативно-правовые акты по правам человека

Всеобщая декларация прав человека -

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

года

10 декабря - День прав человека

Декларация имеет только статус рекомендации

Конвенция - разновидность международного договора, в котором прописанные нормы являются юридически-обязующими для сторон, подписавших эту конвенцию



THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

WHEREAS 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,

WHEREAS 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,

WHEREAS 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,

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

WHEREAS 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

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.

2. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or administrative status of a country, territory to which a person belongs, whether this territory be an independent State, a Non-Self-Governing Territory, or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3 — Everyone has the right to life.

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

ARTICLE 5 — No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 6 — No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his liberty.

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 on account of their 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 guaranteed in the Constitution or by law.

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

ARTICLE 10 — 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.

ARTICLE 11 — Everyone charged with a penal offence 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 defence.

2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any action or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed, unless otherwise provided by law but subject to the conditions which were applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

ARTICLE 12 — No one shall be subjected to arbitrary 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 attack.

ARTICLE 13 — Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

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

determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedoms.

WHEREAS 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,

WHEREAS a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realisation of this pledge,

ARTICLE 1 — 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.

2. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or administrative status of a country, territory to which a person belongs, whether this territory be an independent State, a Non-Self-Governing Territory, or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 2 — Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

ARTICLE 3 — No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his liberty or denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 4 — Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They have the right to enjoy their rights as marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

ARTICLE 5 — Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and consent of the parties, and for valid reasons.

ARTICLE 6 — The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

ARTICLE 7 — Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

ARTICLE 8 — No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 9 — 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.

ARTICLE 10 — Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes the right to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 11 — Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 12 — Everyone has the right to take part in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

ARTICLE 13 — 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 14 — Everyone has the right to participate freely and on an平等 basis in the cultural life of the community, and to associate as a member of a social and cultural organization.

ARTICLE 15 — Everyone has the right to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

ARTICLE 16 — Everyone has duties to the community in which he lives and to society as a whole, to promote his material and spiritual well-being and to contribute to the common welfare of all mankind.

2. In the exercise of all the rights and freedoms recognized and protected in this Declaration, 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 ensuring the full protection of public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

ARTICLE 17 — —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.

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2. Международные нормативно-правовые акты по правам человека

1950 г. - Европейская конвенция о защите прав человека и основных свобод

1959 г. – Декларация прав ребенка

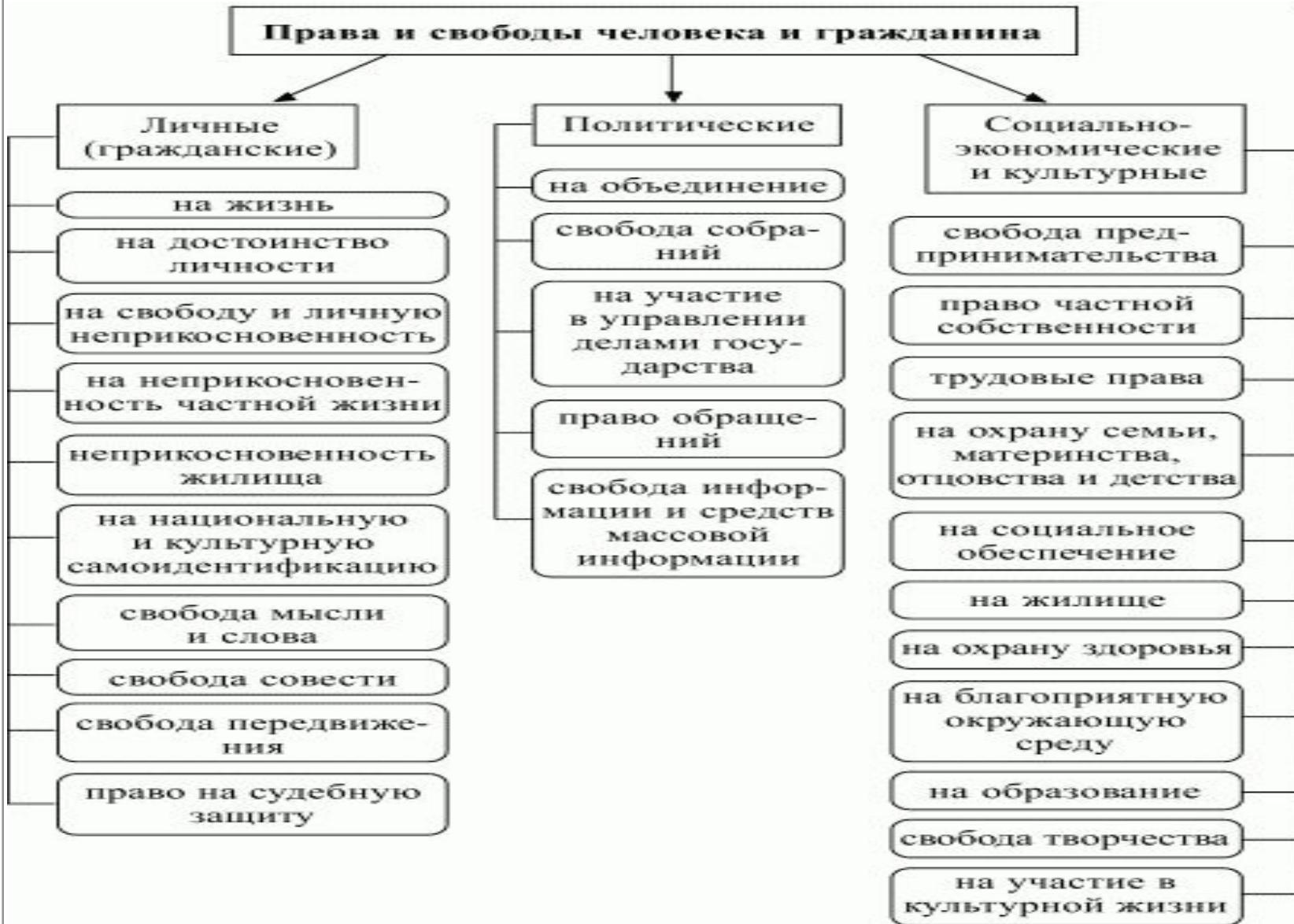
1989 г. – Конвенция о правах ребенка

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

Пакт - международный договор, имеющий большое политическое значение



3. Права и свободы гражданина РФ



4. Обязанности гражданина РФ

1) соблюдать Конституцию РФ и законы	5) заботиться о сохранении исторического и культурного наследия, беречь памятники истории и культуры
2) уважать права и свободы других лиц	6) платить законно установленные налоги и сборы
3) обязанность родителей заботиться о детях, их воспитании и обязанность совершеннолетних трудоспособных детей заботиться о своих нетрудоспособных родителях	7) сохранять природу и окружающую среду, бережно относиться к природным богатствам
4) обязанность каждого получить среднее общее образование	8) обязанность граждан Российской Федерации защищать Отечество