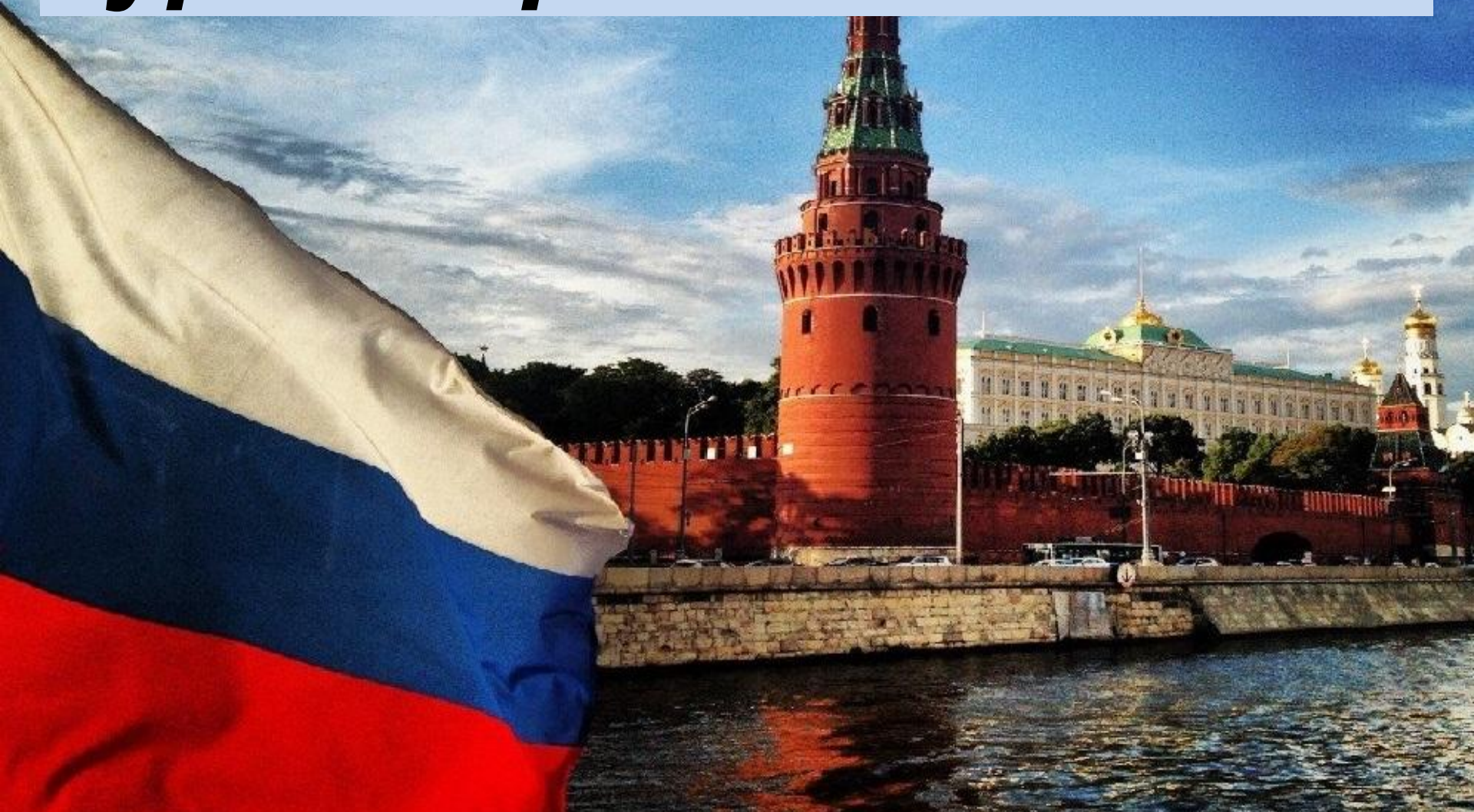


Всероссийский единый урок «Права человека»



10 декабря ежегодно в рамках празднования Международного дня прав человека проходит Всероссийский единый урок «Права человека».



В 1948 году именно в этот день ООН - организация объединенных наций, признанная обеспечивать мир и защиту прав человека, приняла Всеобщую декларацию прав человека

**Всеобщая
декларация
прав человека –
это
общечеловеческ
ий идеал права,
к которому
должны
стремиться все
народы и все
государства**

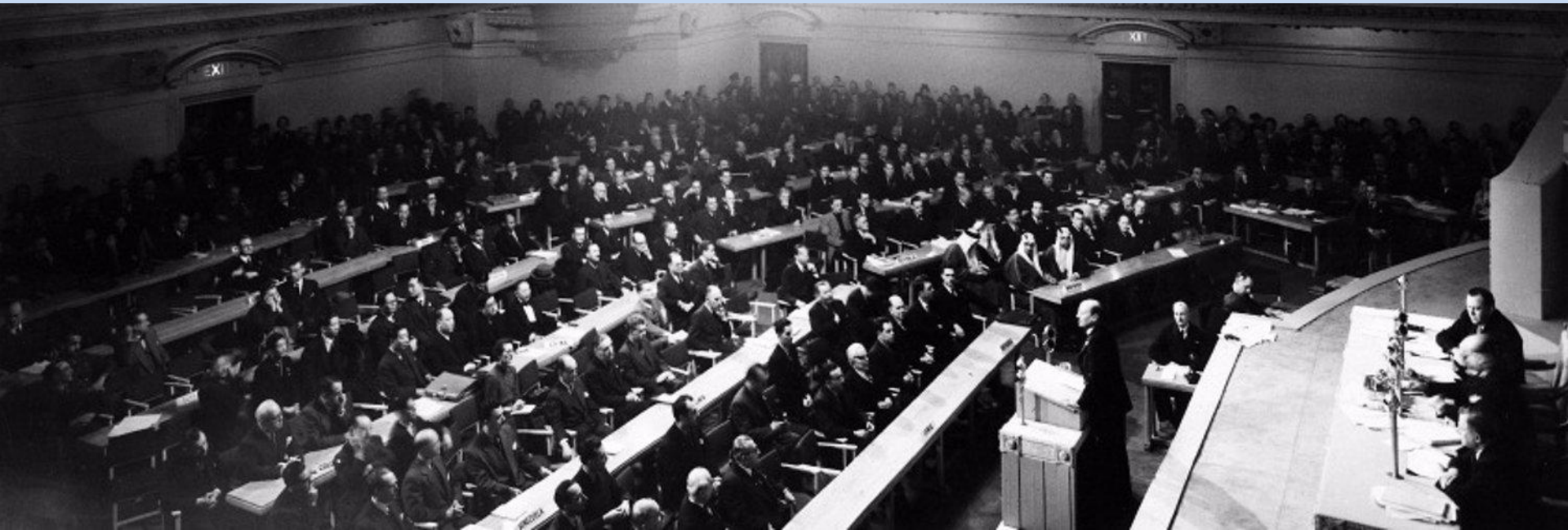


История создания Всеобщей Декларации прав человека



Декларация стала результатом опыта Второй мировой войны. После Второй мировой войны, когда создавалась Организация Объединенных Наций, члены международного сообщества дали торжественное обещание не допускать впредь совершения зверств, подобных тем, что имели место в ходе этой войны.

Мировые лидеры решили дополнить Устав ООН документом, гарантирующим права каждого человека везде и всегда, задуманный ими документ позднее стал Всеобщей Декларацией прав человека. Ассамблея рассмотрела этот проект декларации об основных правах человека и свободах и препроводила его Экономическому и Социальному Совету «для передачи на рассмотрение Комиссии по правам человека...в контексте подготовки ею международного билля о правах».



Элеонора Рузвельт с испанской версией Декларации прав человека.



Всеобщей Декларации прав человека был составлен меньше чем за два года. В то время, когда весь мир был разделен на два блока — восточный и западный, нахождение общей точки зрения в отношении сути этого документа оказалось невероятно



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.

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, wealth, birth or other status. Furthermore, it is understood that in the eyes of the law, all persons are equal before the law. Everyone has the right to equal protection of the law. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 3 Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

ARTICLE 4 No one shall be held in slavery or bondage and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all forms.

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

ARTICLE 6 Everyone has the right to recognition 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 discrimination on grounds of race, language, religion, political or other status, birth or other status.

ARTICLE 8 Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for the redress of the wrongs done to him by the authorities of his country.

ARTICLE 9 No one shall be subjected 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 criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to the law. He shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by an impartial tribunal.

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 attacks.

ARTICLE 13 Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. (1) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

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 Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation 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.

PREAMBLE The General Assembly 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 14 Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. (1) This right shall be available to any one of the above mentioned grounds among those mentioned in the present article, in the absence and principle of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 15 (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor shall he be obliged to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 16 (1) Everyone has the right to marry and to found a family. Men and women have equal rights in marriage, during marriage and on 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 the protection by society and the State.

ARTICLE 17 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 Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. No one shall be subjected to coercion in religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in association with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion, worship and observance and rites, through his actions and rituals of his own choice.

ARTICLE 19 Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. This right includes freedom of both opinion and expression, freedom to receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 20 (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. (2) No one shall be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 21 (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 of his country. (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government. This will shall be expressed through periodic and genuine elections which shall be held by secret ballot and suffrage shall be held in secret vote and the electorate shall have the right to be heard.

ARTICLE 22 Everyone, as a member of society, 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 for the free development of his personality.

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 sex, discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. (3) Everyone has the right to a fair and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family a decent standard of living.

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

ARTICLE 25 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, medical care and necessary social services, and to education. (2) Everyone has the right to education. (3) 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. (4) 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 foster the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. (5) Everyone has the right to engage in the National or International labour movement of his choice.

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ARTICLE 28 (1) 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 29 (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 to such limitations as are determined by law, which for the purpose of securing the rights and freedoms of other persons and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. (3) These rights and freedoms shall in no way be exercised so as to contravene the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 30 Nothing in this Declaration shall be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person the right to engage in any activity which is contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the Charter.

Значение *Всеобщей Декларации прав человека*



Всеобщая декларация прав человека - это общечеловеческий образец права. Значение Декларации состоит в том, что она определила единую, целостную систему естественных и неотъемлемых прав и свобод человека. Декларация имеет только статус рекомендации.

Это первый документ, в котором права человека получили признание на международном уровне. Декларация вместила в себя не только права «первого поколения» - личные и политические права, но и появившиеся к тому времени права «второго поколения» - социальные, экономические и культурные.

Декларация надолго задала высокую планку, стандарт прав человека, к которому мир должен стремиться. На её основании были приняты два обязательных для участников договора: Международный пакт о гражданских и политических правах и Международный пакт об экономических, социальных и культурных правах. Отдельные положения декларации, такие как запрет пыток и рабства, являются обязательными

Таким образом, Всеобщая Декларация прав человека, рассматриваемая “в качестве задачи, к выполнению которой должны стремиться все народы и все государства”, стала критерием для определения степени уважения и соблюдения международных норм, касающихся прав человека.

1. Мы все рождены свободными и равными
2. Не дискриминируй
3. Право на жизнь
4. Рабство запрещено
5. пытки запрещены
6. У вас везде есть права
7. Мы все равны перед законом
8. Права человека – под защитой закона
9. Незаконное задержание запрещено
10. Право на разбирательство в суде
11. Мы невиновны, пока не доказано обратное
12. Право на частную жизнь
13. Свобода передвижения
14. Право искать безопасное место жизни
15. Право на национальность
16. Брак и семья
17. Право владеть своими вещами
18. Свобода мысли
19. Свобода самовыражения
20. Свобода собраний
21. Право на демократию
22. Право на социальное обеспечение
23. Права трудящихся
24. Право играть
25. Право на жилище и пищу
26. Право на образование
27. Авторское право
28. Справедливый и свободный мир
29. Право брать ответственность
30. Никто не может отобрать у вас права человека

Основные принципы декларации:

- * Отказ от дискриминации человека по признаку расы, пола, религии и иных убеждений, национального или социального происхождения.**
- * И каждая личность в отдельности, и ячейка общества - семья - должны быть под защитой закона.**
- * Каждый имеет право принимать участие в управлении своей страной через избранных представителей, фальсификация результатов выборов недопустима.**
- * Свобода выбора места жительства по всему миру.**
- * Право на образование.**
- * Право на работу, оплачиваемый отпуск, защиту от безработицы и социальную защиту.**
- * Свобода совести и религии.**
- * Свобода слова и мнения.**
- * Каждый имеет обязанности перед обществом.**

В 2021 году исполняется 55 лет с момента принятия Международного пакта.

международный пакт о гражданских и политических правах — пакт Организации Объединённых Наций, основанный на Всеобщей декларации прав человека.

Пакт является международным договором и имеет обязательную силу для 168 государств-участников, по состоянию на сентябрь 2016 года. Кроме государств-участников, пакт подписан ещё 7 странами.



На фотографии члены Комиссии ООН по правам человека обсуждают пакт о правах человека.



Пакт
ратифицирован
Указом
Президиума ВС
СССР 18
сентября 1973
года (РФ как
правопреемниц
а СССР
участвует с
16.10.1993 года).

- Надзор за выполнением пакта осуществляет *Комитет по правам человека ООН*, рассматривая доклады стран-участниц, публикуя комментарии («замечания общего порядка») к пакту и рассматривая жалобы на нарушение пакта странами-участницами первого факультативного

Спасибо за
внимание!

