

MANKIND RIGHTS GROUP

Special Edition

What are Human Rights?



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Based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Mankind Right Group



What is Mankind Rights Group?

We are dedicated professionals called 'Group of Angels' working for Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples around the world. We are students, social activist, lawyers, journalists, academics, and experts of many diverse backgrounds. We often join forces with other human rights groups to further our common goals.

A growing cadre of volunteers supports us. And we openly welcome serious peoples to join our Group from around the world to fulfill our common goals.

OUR MISSION:

*To gather and produce document and disseminate information about the contemporary situations of Human Rights Violation and indigenous peoples and issues.

*To conduct fact-finding investigations into human rights abuses and Indigenous People in all regions of the world.

*To give funding guidance in areas of basic health care, HIV/Aids, sanitation, Safe water drinking, and child care to the indigenous population.

*To educate the peoples about environment degradation and its preventive measures.

*To empower the Human Rights and Indigenous People's Rights to be recognized and respected by the state.

*To promote and safeguard their unique culture, institution and its system, language, tradition and intellectual property of the indigenous peoples.

*To promote Eco-tourism.





What are Human Rights?

Do you know what Human Rights are?

Every person is entitled to certain rights – simply by the fact that they are a human being. They are “rights” because they are things you are allowed to be, to do or to have. These rights are there for your protection against people who might want to harm or hurt you. They are also there to help us get along with each other and live in peace.

Many people know something about their rights. They know they have a right to be paid for the work they do and they have a right to vote. But there exist many other rights.

When human rights are not well known by people, abuses such as discrimination, intolerance, injustice, oppression and slavery can arise.

Born out of the atrocities and enormous loss of life during World War II, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was created by the United Nations to provide a common understanding of what everyone’s rights are. It forms the basis for a world built on freedom, justice and peace.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights with Illustrations



1. WE ARE ALL BORN FREE AND EQUAL

We are all born free. We all have our own thoughts and ideas.
We should all be treated in the same way.



2. DON'T DISCRIMINATE

This rights belongs to everybody, whatever our differences.

3. THE RIGHT TO LIFE

We all have the rights to live, and to live in freedom and safety.

4. NO SLAVERY: PAST AND PRESENT

Nobody has the right to make us a slave. We cannot make anyone our slave

5. NO TORTURE

Nobody has the right to hurt us or to torture us.

6. WE ALL HAVE THE SAME RIGHT TO USE THE LAW

I am a person just like you





7. WE ARE ALL PROTECTED BY THE LAW

The law is the same everyone. It must treat us all fairly.



8. FAIR TREATMENTS BY FAIR COURTS

We can all ask the law to help us when we are not treated fairly.

9. NO UNFAIR DETAINMENT

Nobody has the right to put us in prison without a good reason and keep us there, or send us away from our country.



10. THE RIGHT TO TRIAL

If we are put on trial this should be put in public. The people who try us should not let anyone tell them what to do.

11. INNOCENT UNTIL PROVEN GUILTY

Nobody should be blamed for doing until proven. When people say we did a bad thing, we have the right to show it is not true.

12. THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY

Nobody should try to harm our good name. Nobody has the right to come to our home, open our letters, or bother us or our family without a good reason.

13. FREEDOM TO MOVE

We have the right to go freely in our country and travel as we wish.





14. THE RIGHT TO ASYLUM

If we are frightened of badly treated in our country, we all have the right to run away to another country to be safe.

15. THE RIGHT TO A NATIONALITY

We all have the right to belong to a country.

16. MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Every grown-ups has the right to marry and have a family if they want to. Men and women has the same when they marry, and when they are separate.



17. YOUR OWN THINGS

Everyone has the right to own things or to share them. Nobody should take our things without a good reason.

18. FREEDOM OF THOUGHTS

We all have the right believe in what we want to believe, to have a religion or change if we want.



19. FREE TO SAY WHAT WE WANT

We all have the right to make up our mind, to think what we like, and to say what we like, and to share our ideas with others people.

20. MEET WHERE YOU LIKE

We all have the right to meet our friends and to work together in peace to defend our rights. Nobody can make us join a group if we don't want to.



21. THE RIGHT TO DEMOCRACY

We all have the right to take part in the government of our country. Every grown-ups has the right to choose their own leader.

22. THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY

We all have the to affordable housing, medicine, education and child care, and enough money to live on and medical help if we ill or old.

23. WORKER'S RIGHT

Every grown-ups has the right to do a job, to a fair wage to their work, and to join a trade union.





24. THE RIGHT TO PLAY

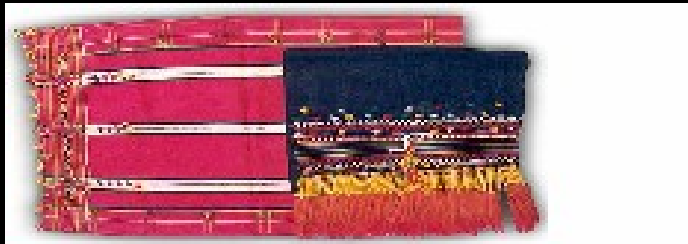
We all have the right to rest and relax from work.

25. A BED AND SOME FOOD

We all have the right to good life. Mothers and children, people who are old, unemployed or disabled and all people have the right to be cared of.

26. THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Education is a right. Primary school should be free. We should learn about the United Nation and how to get on with others. Our parents can choose what we learn.



27. CULTURE AND COPYRIGHT

Copyright is a special law that protect one's own artistic creations and writings; others cannot make copies without permission. We all have the right to our own way of life and to enjoy the good things that art, science and learning bring.

28. A FREE AND FAIR WORLD

There must be proper order so we can all enjoys rights and freedoms in our country and all over the world.

29. OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

We have a duty to other people, and we should protect their rights and freedoms.

30. NOBODY CAN TAKE AWAY THESE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS FROM US



Universal Declaration of Human Rights

On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the full text of which appears in the following pages. Following this historic act the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories."

PREAMBLE

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

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 realization of this pledge,



Now, Therefore 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 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. 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.

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

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.

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 this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.



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 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.

(1) 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 act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was 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 attacks.

Article 13.

(1) 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.

Article 14.

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

(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.

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

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



Article 16.

(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 as to 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.

(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.

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 19.

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.

Article 20.

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

(2) No one may 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 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 22.

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.

(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 remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24.

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, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood 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, 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 children.



Article 27.

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(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.

Everyone is entitled 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 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 in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30.

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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