

# [Research for all people, which means that](https://assignbuster.com/research-for-all-people-which-means-that/)

[Government](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/government/)

Research Paper: What human rights are, their features, importance and types.

What are human rights? Human rights are standards that make environment where whole people canlive with dignity, freedom, equality, and under justifiable and peacefulcondition as well. Every person possesses these rights just due to theyare born as human. They should be provided with these kinds of right without  any discrimination which means that it doesnot matter where they are live, how old they are, which  religion they are believed , which politicalparty they are support, and healthy or unhealthy. Human rights have undeniable importanceover development of individuals and their societies as well. IHuman rights are also considered as a part of international law andconsist of set of rules which all countries are required to follow. In thisway, many countries cooperate for human rights issues in local andinternational level. II Importance of human rightsThe human rights have got more importance after the Second World War -especially after the United Nation’s Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR) in1948.

This declaration provides that all the human beings have the rights whichreflect the minimum standards required for people to live whole life withdignity. Human rights provide equal and fair opportunity for all people, which meansthat people can choose how to live, how to express themselves, and what kind ofgovernment they want to support with the complete freedom. In addition, Human rightsassure people  in order to provide their basic needs whichhave prominent importance to survive in any society. These can be food, living place, and basic educational knowledge, so they can get all of these benefits fromhuman right. Furthermore, Human Right not only reassuring their life, liberty, equality, and security but also protects people freedom from any kind ofviolation which can be Government, organization, and individual. Finally, HumanRights have vital importance in any society.

III The main features of humanrights. Human rights are moral values basedon morality such as honour, disgust, not just law.  They require obligatory compliance because they are necessary for the protectionand realization of certain fundamental, basic and universal human valuesand interests. They are instrumental principlesin the sense that we don’t want them for their own sake; they are means for thecreation of better life quality.

They are universal: all human beings have certain rights, for no otherreason than their humanity and the values attached to humanity. They are independent fromlegal/social/cultural/religious recognition: all human beings have human rights. Theyare unconditional: people haverights without conditions. They are inalienable: since rights are owned by human beings because oftheir humanity, these rights aren’t given and can’t be taken away; people stillhave rights when those rights are violated. They are limited: rights have to be balanced against each otherbecause respect for one right can imply a violation of another right; balancing means imposing limitations on some rights for the benefit of otherrights. III.           Beitz, Charles R. (2009).

The ideaof human rights. Oxford: Oxford University PressII.           Moyn, Samuel (2010). The last utopia: humanrights in historyIII.           Aryeh Neier (2012) TheInternational Human RightMovement History    They are multidimensional: human rights are not just a matter between citizens and the state; they areaddressed at everyone and impose duties on everyone. Corporations andother organizations also have to be mindful of their operations’ human rightsimplications.

This means that human rights also function in a trans-nationaland trans-generational dimension. III Classification of humanrightsHuman rights mainly organised and arranged an universal level which is themost known categorisation of human rights: civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights. We can summarize this classificationin 3 different ways: indivisibility, categorization, three generations. VI1.     IndivisibilityThe UDHR involved both economic, social and cultural rights andcivil and political rights because it is directly related to the principle thatthe distinctive right could be successful if they exist in collaboration. In otherword, if one of this right was broken , they would never be successful . So allof these right have distinctive combination with each other and also everysociety should provide indivisibility of these rights  IV2.     CategorisationIn this classification, economic, social and cultural rights are argued tobe:·        aspirationsor goals, as opposed to real ‘ legal’ rights·        ideologicallydivisive/political which directly connected  the idea no consensus on what can or  cannot be protected as a right·        non-justiciablewhich mean that they cannot be judged according to law.

·        positivewhich is directly related to taking some steps by the help of state.·        progressivewhich means  that they require a significantchange and implementation over the period·        resource-intensivewhich they need financial resources in order to  provide.·        vaguewhich means that do define them is not easy because they have more one meaning .

VSimilarly civil and political rights are categorized as.·        capitalist·        cost-free    IV.           Donnelly, Jack(2003). Universal human rights in theory and practiceV.           Doebbler, Curtis F.

J(2006). Introduction to international human rights law. VI.           Shaw, Malcolm(2008). International Law ·        Immediatewhich they can be provided easily if the state have initiative.·        Justiciablewhich means that they can be decided according legal principles.·        Negativewhich the state can provide them just by taking no action.

·        non-ideological/non-political·        precisewhich means that they are strictly stated and nobody can change them·        real’legal’ rightsIX 3.     ThreegenerationsOne of the categorisation offered  by eminent scholars which is threegenerations of human rights. First generation (encourage individual toparticipate civil and political part of state), second-generation economic, (whichis accepted as universally and  every societyshould provide this rights ), and third generation (this right differ from civiland political rights they are directly regaled to solidarity ). VII Out ofthese generations, the third generation is mainly discussed and deprived from bothlegal and political acceptance. VIII  VII.           The International Human Rights Movement: Part of theProblem? Harvard Human Rights Journal / Vol.

15, Spring 2002 Link: http://harvardhrj. com/#fn1VIII.           “ Corporationsand Human Right” Human Rights Watch. December 15, 2007. IX.

“ Human Right classification” Link: http://www. humanrights. is Research Paper: What human rights are, their features, importance and types. What are human rights? Human rights are standards that make environment where whole people canlive with dignity, freedom, equality, and under justifiable and peacefulcondition as well. Every person possesses these rights just due to theyare born as human. They should be provided with these kinds of right without  any discrimination which means that it doesnot matter where they are live, how old they are, which  religion they are believed , which politicalparty they are support, and healthy or unhealthy. Human rights have undeniable importanceover development of individuals and their societies as well. IHuman rights are also considered as a part of international law andconsist of set of rules which all countries are required to follow.

In thisway, many countries cooperate for human rights issues in local andinternational level. II Importance of human rightsThe human rights have got more importance after the Second World War -especially after the United Nation’s Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR) in1948. This declaration provides that all the human beings have the rights whichreflect the minimum standards required for people to live whole life withdignity. Human rights provide equal and fair opportunity for all people, which meansthat people can choose how to live, how to express themselves, and what kind ofgovernment they want to support with the complete freedom.

In addition, Human rightsassure people  in order to provide their basic needs whichhave prominent importance to survive in any society. These can be food, living place, and basic educational knowledge, so they can get all of these benefits fromhuman right. Furthermore, Human Right not only reassuring their life, liberty, equality, and security but also protects people freedom from any kind ofviolation which can be Government, organization, and individual. Finally, HumanRights have vital importance in any society. III The main features of humanrights.

Human rights are moral values basedon morality such as honour, disgust, not just law.  They require obligatory compliance because they are necessary for the protectionand realization of certain fundamental, basic and universal human valuesand interests. They are instrumental principlesin the sense that we don’t want them for their own sake; they are means for thecreation of better life quality.

They are universal: all human beings have certain rights, for no otherreason than their humanity and the values attached to humanity. They are independent fromlegal/social/cultural/religious recognition: all human beings have human rights. Theyare unconditional: people haverights without conditions. They are inalienable: since rights are owned by human beings because oftheir humanity, these rights aren’t given and can’t be taken away; people stillhave rights when those rights are violated. They are limited: rights have to be balanced against each otherbecause respect for one right can imply a violation of another right; balancing means imposing limitations on some rights for the benefit of otherrights. III.

Beitz, Charles R. (2009). The ideaof human rights. Oxford: Oxford University PressII.

Moyn, Samuel (2010). The last utopia: humanrights in historyIII.           Aryeh Neier (2012) TheInternational Human RightMovement History    They are multidimensional: human rights are not just a matter between citizens and the state; they areaddressed at everyone and impose duties on everyone. Corporations andother organizations also have to be mindful of their operations’ human rightsimplications.

This means that human rights also function in a trans-nationaland trans-generational dimension. III Classification of humanrightsHuman rights mainly organised and arranged an universal level which is themost known categorisation of human rights: civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights. We can summarize this classificationin 3 different ways: indivisibility, categorization, three generations. VI1.     IndivisibilityThe UDHR involved both economic, social and cultural rights andcivil and political rights because it is directly related to the principle thatthe distinctive right could be successful if they exist in collaboration. In otherword, if one of this right was broken , they would never be successful . So allof these right have distinctive combination with each other and also everysociety should provide indivisibility of these rights  IV2.     CategorisationIn this classification, economic, social and cultural rights are argued tobe:·        aspirationsor goals, as opposed to real ‘ legal’ rights·        ideologicallydivisive/political which directly connected  the idea no consensus on what can or  cannot be protected as a right·        non-justiciablewhich mean that they cannot be judged according to law.

·        positivewhich is directly related to taking some steps by the help of state.·        progressivewhich means  that they require a significantchange and implementation over the period·        resource-intensivewhich they need financial resources in order to  provide.·        vaguewhich means that do define them is not easy because they have more one meaning . VSimilarly civil and political rights are categorized as.·        capitalist·        cost-free    IV.

Donnelly, Jack(2003). Universal human rights in theory and practiceV.           Doebbler, Curtis F. J(2006). Introduction to international human rights law.

VI.           Shaw, Malcolm(2008). International Law ·        Immediatewhich they can be provided easily if the state have initiative.·        Justiciablewhich means that they can be decided according legal principles.·        Negativewhich the state can provide them just by taking no action.·        non-ideological/non-political·        precisewhich means that they are strictly stated and nobody can change them·        real’legal’ rightsIX 3.     ThreegenerationsOne of the categorisation offered  by eminent scholars which is threegenerations of human rights.

First generation (encourage individual toparticipate civil and political part of state), second-generation economic, (whichis accepted as universally and  every societyshould provide this rights ), and third generation (this right differ from civiland political rights they are directly regaled to solidarity ). VII Out ofthese generations, the third generation is mainly discussed and deprived from bothlegal and political acceptance. VIII  VII.

The International Human Rights Movement: Part of theProblem? Harvard Human Rights Journal / Vol. 15, Spring 2002 Link: http://harvardhrj. com/#fn1VIII.           “ Corporationsand Human Right” Human Rights Watch. December 15, 2007. IX.

“ Human Right classification” Link: http://www. humanrights. is