

Research for all people, which means that

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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 can live with dignity, freedom, equality, and under justifiable and peaceful condition as well. Every person possesses these rights just due to they are born as human. They should be provided with these kinds of right without any discrimination which means that it does not matter where they are live, how old they are, which religion they are believed, which political party they are support, and healthy or unhealthy. Human rights have undeniable importance over development of individuals and their societies as well. Human rights are also considered as a part of international law and consist of set of rules which all countries are required to follow. In this way, many countries cooperate for human rights issues in local and international level. Importance of human rights The human rights have got more importance after the Second World War -especially after the United Nation's Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR) in 1948.

This declaration provides that all the human beings have the rights which reflect the minimum standards required for people to live whole life with dignity. Human rights provide equal and fair opportunity for all people, which means that people can choose how to live, how to express themselves, and what kind of government they want to support with the complete freedom. In addition, Human rights assure people in order to provide their basic needs which have 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 from human right. Furthermore, Human Right not

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only reassuring their life, liberty, equality, and security but also protects people freedom from any kind of violation which can be Government, organization, and individual. Finally, Human Rights have vital importance in any society.

III The main features of human rights. Human rights are moral values based on morality such as honour, dignity, not just law. They require obligatory compliance because they are necessary for the protection and realization of certain fundamental, basic and universal human values and interests. They are instrumental principles in the sense that we don't want them for their own sake; they are means for the creation of better life quality.

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

The idea of human rights. Oxford: Oxford University Press II. Moyn, Samuel (2010). The last utopia: human rights in history III. Aryeh Neier

(2012) The International Human Right Movement History They are multidimensional: human rights are not just a matter between citizens and the state; they are addressed at everyone and impose duties on everyone. Corporations and other organizations also have to be mindful of their operations' human rights implications.

This means that human rights also function in a trans-national and trans-generational dimension. III Classification of human rights Human rights mainly organised and arranged an universal level which is the most known categorisation of human rights: civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights. We can summarize this classification in 3 different ways: indivisibility, categorization, three generations. VI 1. Indivisibility The UDHR involved both economic, social and cultural rights and civil and political rights because it is directly related to the principle that the distinctive right could be successful if they exist in collaboration. In other words, if one of these rights was broken, they would never be successful. So all of these rights have distinctive combination with each other and also every society should provide indivisibility of these rights IV 2. Categorisation In this classification, economic, social and cultural rights are argued to be: · aspirations or goals, as opposed to real 'legal' rights · ideologically divisive/political which directly connected the idea no consensus on what can or cannot be protected as a right · non-justiciable which means that they cannot be judged according to law.

- positive which is directly related to taking some steps by the help of state.
- progressive which means that they require a significant change and implementation over the period.
- resource-intensive which they need

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Similarly civil and political rights are categorized

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

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Malcolm(2008). International Law · Immediate which they can be provided easily if the state have initiative. · Justiciable which means that they can be decided according legal principles. · Negative which the state can provide them just by taking no action.

· non-ideological/non-political · precise which means that they are strictly stated and nobody can change them · real 'legal'

rights IX 3. Three generations One of the categorisation offered by eminent scholars which is three generations of human rights. First generation (encourage individual to participate civil and political part of state), second-generation economic, (which is accepted as universally and every society should provide this rights), and third generation (this right differ from civil and political rights they are directly regaled to solidarity). VII Out of these generations, the third generation is mainly discussed and deprived from both legal and political acceptance. VIII VII. · The International Human Rights Movement: Part of the Problem? Harvard Human Rights Journal / Vol.

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