

University center Abdelhafid Boussouf- Mila

Faculty of law & political sciences

Department of Law

Lecture one: Human Rights



Addressed To Master 2 criminal Law Students-Semester 1

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What are Human Rights? (ما هي حقوق الإنسان؟)

Human rights are a set of principles and standards designed to promote the well-being and dignity of all human beings. These rights are enshrined in international law and are recognized as belonging to all people equally, regardless of their race, gender, religion, or nationality. They form the foundation of justice, equality, and respect for individuals within societies.

Key Human Rights (أهم حقوق الإنسان)

Right to Life (الحق في الحياة): The most fundamental human right is the right to life. Every person has the right to live and should not be arbitrarily deprived of their life.

Right to Liberty and Security (الحق في الحرية والأمن): Everyone has the right to liberty and personal security. No one should be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile.

Freedom of Expression (حرية التعبير): Every person has the right to express their opinions freely, without interference or punishment, and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas.

Right to a Fair Trial (الحق في محاكمة عادلة): Every individual is entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, ensuring justice is served.

Freedom of Assembly and Association (حرية التجمع والانضمام): Everyone has the right to peacefully assemble, protest, and form associations, including political parties or unions, without fear of persecution.

Right to Privacy (الحق في الخصوصية): Every person has the right to privacy in their personal life, family, and home, free from arbitrary interference or attacks.

Right to Education (الحق في التعليم): Everyone has the right to education, which should be free, compulsory, and accessible at least at the primary level.

Right to Work (الحق في العمل): All individuals have the right to work and earn a living in conditions of equality, dignity, and fairness.

Right to Health (الحق في الصحة): Every person has the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including access to necessary health services.

Right to Social Security (الحق في الضمان الاجتماعي): Every person is entitled to social security, including social services and financial support in times of need, such as in cases of unemployment, disability, or old age.

International Protection of Human Rights (الحماية الدولية لحقوق الإنسان)

Human rights are protected and promoted at the international level by several organizations and treaties. The United Nations (UN) plays a key role in this regard. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the UN in 1948, is one of the most important documents outlining fundamental human rights and freedoms.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان): The UDHR, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, sets out a broad range of fundamental human rights to which all people are entitled.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (العهد الدولي الخاص بالحقوق المدنية والسياسية): This treaty, adopted by the UN, protects civil and political rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, and the right to a fair trial.

International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (العهد الدولي الخاص بالحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية): This treaty addresses economic, social, and cultural rights, including the right to education, health, and work.

International Criminal Court (المحكمة الجنائية الدولية): The ICC prosecutes individuals for serious international crimes, including genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, helping to protect human rights globally.

Regional Human Rights Systems (الأنظمة الإقليمية لحقوق الإنسان): In addition to the UN, there are regional systems that protect human rights, such as the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

Human Rights Violations (انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان)

Unfortunately, human rights violations continue to occur worldwide. These violations can take many forms, including:

Discrimination (التمييز): Discrimination based on race, sex, religion, or other factors can lead to unequal treatment and denial of rights.

Torture (التعذيب): Torture is the infliction of severe pain or suffering, often for political or punitive purposes, and is prohibited under international law.

Slavery and Human Trafficking (العبودية وتهريب البشر): Modern slavery and human trafficking involve the exploitation of individuals for forced labor, sex trafficking, or servitude.

Genocide (الإبادة الجماعية): Genocide refers to the intentional and systematic destruction of a particular ethnic, religious, or national group.

Freedom of Religion (حرية الدين): Religious freedom is a key human right. Violations include religious persecution, forced conversion, or restrictions on worship.

Promoting Human Rights (تعزيز حقوق الإنسان)

Promoting and protecting human rights requires a collective effort from individuals, governments, and international organizations. Some ways to promote human rights include:

Education and Awareness (التعليم والتوعية): Raising awareness about human rights issues can help empower individuals to demand their rights and hold violators accountable.

International Cooperation (التعاون الدولي): Governments and international organizations must work together to create frameworks that protect human rights globally and ensure that violators are brought to justice.

Legal and Policy Reform (الإصلاحات القانونية والسياسية): Countries should enact and enforce laws that protect human rights and address violations, ensuring that their policies align with international standards.

Advocacy and Activism (الدعوة والنشاط السياسي): Advocacy organizations, civil society groups, and activists play a critical role in defending human rights by lobbying for legal reforms, organizing campaigns, and providing support for victims.

Terminology

Human Rights - حقوق الإنسان

Universal Declaration of Human Rights - الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان

Equality - المساواة

Freedom of Expression - حرية التعبير

Right to Life - الحق في الحياة

Freedom of Assembly - حرية التجمع

Right to Privacy - الحق في الخصوصية

Discrimination - التمييز

Human Dignity - كرامة الإنسان

Freedom of Religion - حرية الدين

Right to Education - الحق في التعليم

Right to Health - الحق في الصحة

Torture - التعذيب

Slavery - العبودية

Genocide - الإبادة الجماعية

Asylum - اللجوء

Refugee - اللاجئ

Civil Rights - الحقوق المدنية

Political Rights - الحقوق السياسية

Social Security - الضمان الاجتماعي