

Права и свободы человека и гражданина

- С птичьими правами высоко не взлетишь. (В. Ардашев)

Вопросы для повторения

- Конституция, ее характерные черты
- История возникновения конституций
- Виды конституций
- Функции конституций
- Основы конституционного строя
- Гражданство РФ

Права человека

- -это нормы в форме юридических правил, выражающие естественную возможность человека свободно действовать в соответствии со своими интересами, претендовать на достойные условия жизни.

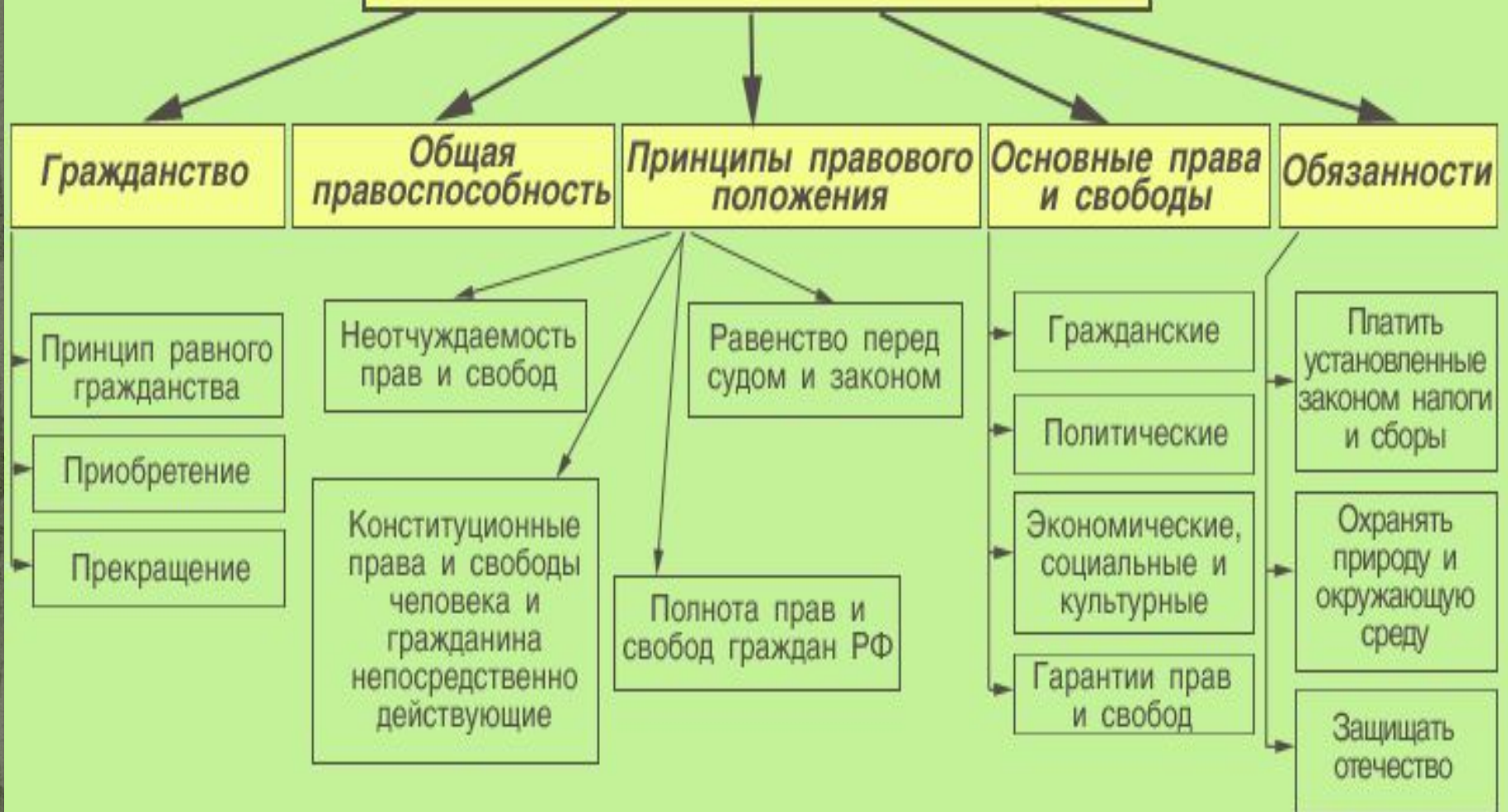


Характер прав человека

- Всеобщность (равный объём прав для каждого человека).
- Неотъемлемость (присущи от рождения, а не дарованы).
- Неотчуждаемость (не могут быть отняты без особых оснований).
- Все права защищены законом.

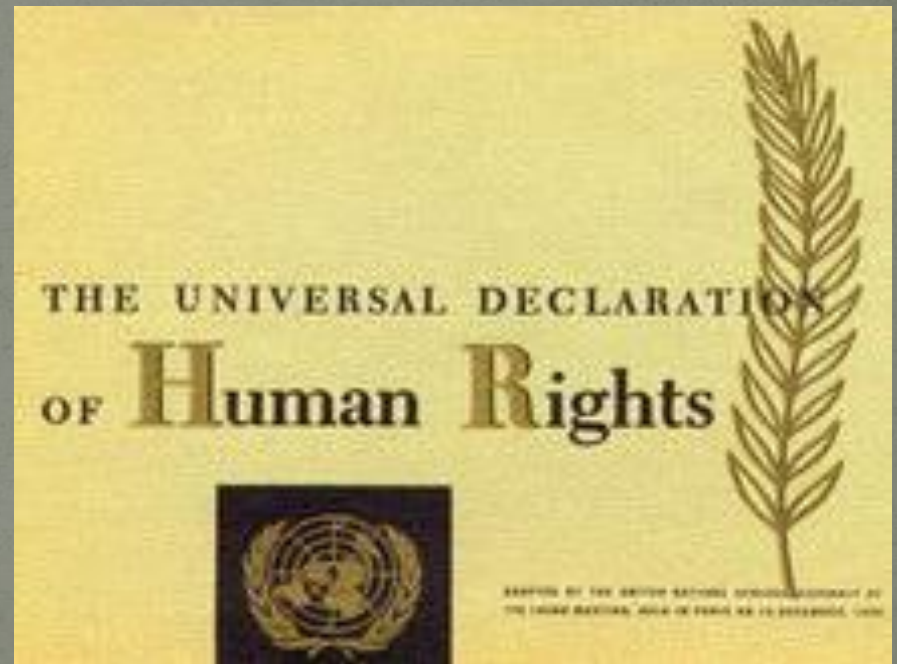
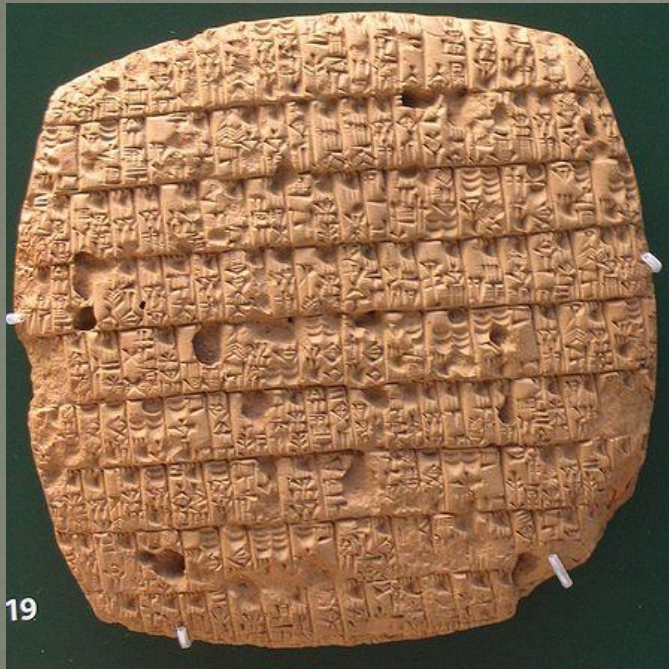


ОСНОВЫ ПРАВОВОГО СТАТУСА ЧЕЛОВЕКА И ГРАЖДАНИНА



С. 123 «ФАКТЫ» + после и стр 124

- Запишите основные этапы становления прав



Международный билль прав человека:

- Всеобщая декларация прав человека (рекомендованный для всех стран-членов ООН документ, принятый 10 декабря 1948 года)
- Международный пакт об экономических, социальных и культурных правах
- Международный пакт о гражданских и политических правах
- Факультативный протокол к Международному пакту о гражданских и политических правах
- Второй факультативный протокол к Международному пакту о гражданских и политических правах, направленный на отмену смертной казни

Международные нормативно-правовые акты по правам человека

1959 г. – Декларация прав
ребенка

1989 г. – Конвенция о правах
ребенка



Международные нормативно-правовые акты по правам человека

10 декабря - День прав
человека

Стр 126

Какие права можно
отнести к гражданским
(личным),
политическим,
экономическим,
социальным,
культурным?
Распределите номера
статей.



THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

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 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.

PREAMBLE 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.

PREAMBLE it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations among nations.

PREAMBLE 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.

PREAMBLE 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.

PREAMBLE 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 which 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.

ARTICLE 3 — 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 the country be an independent, trust or Non-Self-Governing territory, or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 4 — Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

ARTICLE 5 — No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 6 — No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 7 — Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 8 — 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 9 — 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 10 — No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 11 — 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 12 — 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.

ARTICLE 13 — 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 that 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 14 — 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 15 — 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 16 — 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 17 — 1. Everyone has the right to own property.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 18 — 1. 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.

ARTICLE 22 — 1. Everyone has the right to social security.
2. 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 23 — 1. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realisation, 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 24 — 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 opportunities for promotion.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration

allowing 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 25 — Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

ARTICLE 26 — 1. Everyone has the right to an 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.

ARTICLE 27 — 1. 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, social or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
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 28 — 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.

ARTICLE 29 — 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 30 — 1. 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 31 — 1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

ARTICLE 32 — 1. 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 meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
2. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 33 — 1. 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.

ARTICLE 34 — 1. 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.

ARTICLE 35 — 1. 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.

ARTICLE 36 — 1. 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.

ARTICLE 37 — 1. 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.

ARTICLE 38 — 1. 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.

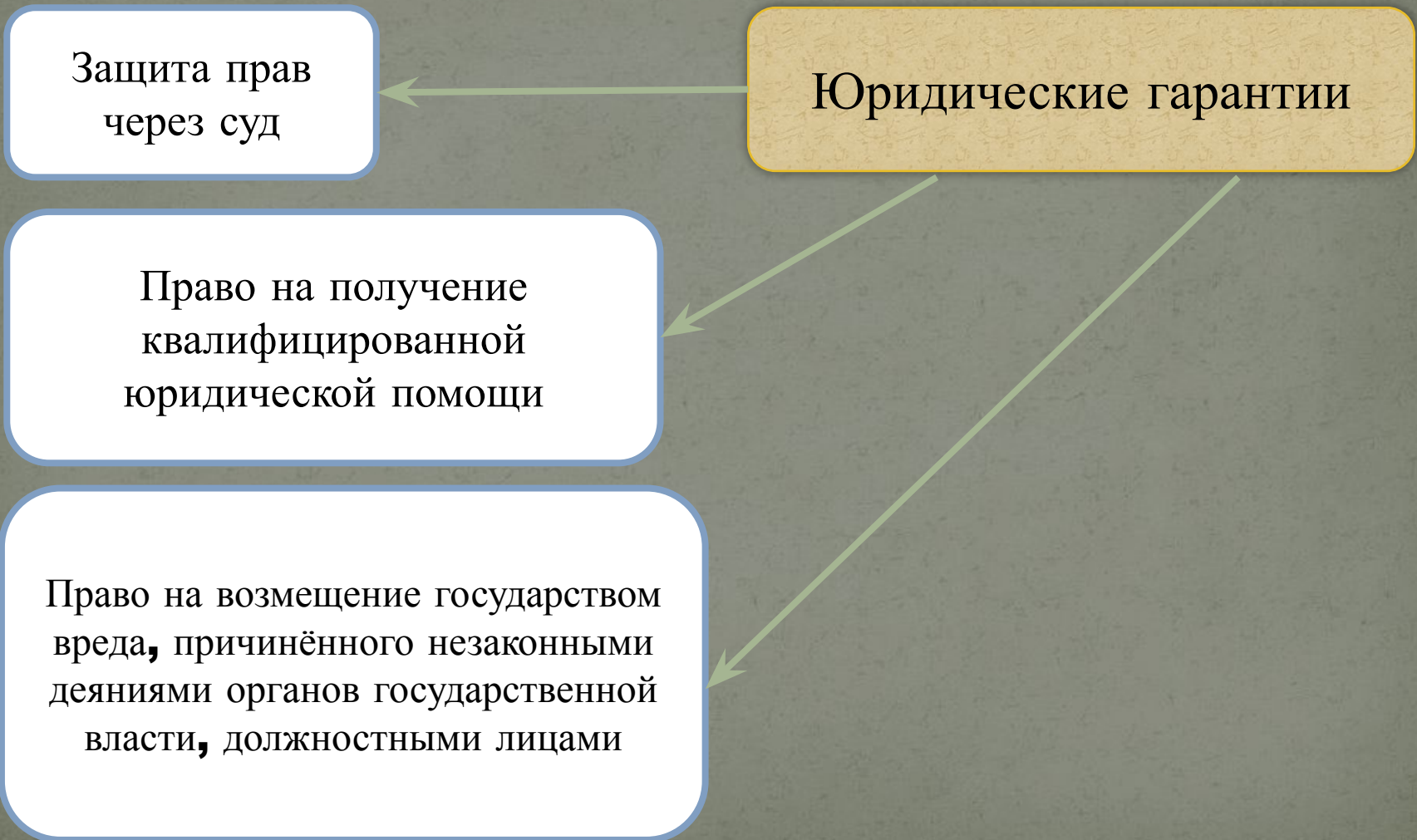
ARTICLE 39 — 1. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

ARTICLE 40 — 1. 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.

Стр 129

- Перенесите в тетрадь схему. Допишите к схеме номера статей.
- По тексту Конституции РФ расшифруйте права

Юридические гарантии и система защиты прав



Система органов защиты прав человека

Президент РФ – гарант прав и свобод

Уполномоченный по правам человека

Одна из главных задач Правительства РФ – осуществление мер по обеспечению прав и свобод граждан

Судебная система – наиболее массовый вид защиты прав человека

Права ребёнка

Стр 132-133

- Какие цели поставлены в Конвенции?
- Каковы возрастные границы детства?
- Какое право поставлено на первое место?

- Вот же люди бывают!!! По три часа приходится их же права им разъяснять!..



CARICATURA.RU

Права человека

- 1) никто не может подвергаться произвольному вмешательству в его личную жизнь
- 2) каждый человек имеет право на свободу мирных собраний и ассоциаций
- 3) каждый человек имеет право на отдых
- 4) каждый человек имеет право принимать участие в управлении своей страной
- 5) каждый человек имеет право на свободу убеждений и на свободное выражение их

Группа прав

- А) гражданские права
- Б) социальные права
- В) политические права

Запишите в таблицу выбранные буквы под соответствующими цифрами.

1	2	3	4	5