

CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS



LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of the course, the students will be able to-

Display sound understanding of the fundamental human rights and issues of human rights.

To understand the provisions of International Human Rights Law and

Promote the cognitive critical thinking skills and openness to constructive criticism.

9 CORE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

UDHR | 1948
Universal Declaration of HR

ICERD | 1965

ICCPR | 16 December 1966
ICESCR | 16 December 1966

CEDAW | 18 December 1979

CAT | 10 December 1984

CRC | 20 November 1989

ICPRMW | 18 December 1990

CRPD | 13 December 2006
CPED | 20 December 2006

The Core International Human Rights Instruments

- ❑ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

နိုင်ငံတကာ စီးပွားရေး၊ လူမှုရေး၊ ယဉ်ကျေးမှု အခွင့်အရေးဆိုင်ရာ သဘောတူစာချုပ်

(Adopted on 16 December 1966, entered into force on 3 January 1976) (ICESCR - OP - 10 Dec 2008)

- ❑ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

နိုင်ငံတကာ ပြည်သူ့ရေးရာနှင့် နိုင်ငံရေးအခွင့်အရေးဆိုင်ရာ သဘောတူစာချုပ်

(Adopted on 16 December 1966, entered into force on 23 March 1976) (ICCPR-OP1 - 16 Dec 1966,

ICCPR-OP2 - 15 Dec 1989)

- ❑ International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)

လူမျိုးရေး ခွဲခြားမိနိပ်မှုနည်းမျိုးစုံအား ဖျက်သိမ်းရေးသဘောတူစာချုပ်

(Adopted on 21-Dec-1965, entered into force on 4 January 1969)

The Core International Human Rights Instruments

- ❑ Convention of the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

အမျိုးသမီးများအား နည်းမျိုးစုံဖြင့် ခွဲခြားထားမှုအားလုံး ပပျောက်ရေး သဘောတူစာချုပ်

(Adopted on 18 December 1979, entered into force on 3 September 1981) (OP-CEDAW - 10 Dec 1999)

- ❑ Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or other Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)

ညှင်းပမ်းနှိပ်စက်မှုနှင့် အခြားရက်စက်မှု လူသားမဆန်သော လူ့ဂုဏ်သိက္ခာညှိုးနွမ်းစေသော ပြုကျမှုတို့အား ဆန့်ကျင်သော သဘောတူစာချုပ်

(Adopted on 10 December 1984, entered into force on 26 June 1987) (OP-CAT - 18 Dec 2002 (SPT))

- ❑ Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

နိုင်ငံတကာ ကလေးသူငယ်များအခွင့်အရေးဆိုင်ရာ သဘောတူစာချုပ်

(Adopted on 20 November 1989, entered into force on 2 September 1990) (OP-CRC-AC - 25 May 2000, OP-CRC-SC - 25 May 2000, OP-CRC-IC - 14 Apr 2014)

The Core International Human Rights Instruments

- ❑ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW)

ရွှေ့ပြောင်းအလုပ်သမားများနှင့် ၎င်းတို့၏ မိသားစုများအခွင့်အရေးဆိုင်ရာ သဘောတူစာချုပ်

(Adopted on 18 December 1990, entered into force on 1 July 2003)

- ❑ Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

မသန်စွမ်းသူများအခွင့်အရေးဆိုင်ရာ သဘောတူစာချုပ်

(Adopted on 13 December 2006, entered into force on 30 March 2007)

- ❑ International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED)

အတင်းအဓမ္မပျောက်ဆုံးခြင်းမှ ကာကွယ်ပေးရေးဆိုင်ရာ သဘောတူစာချုပ်

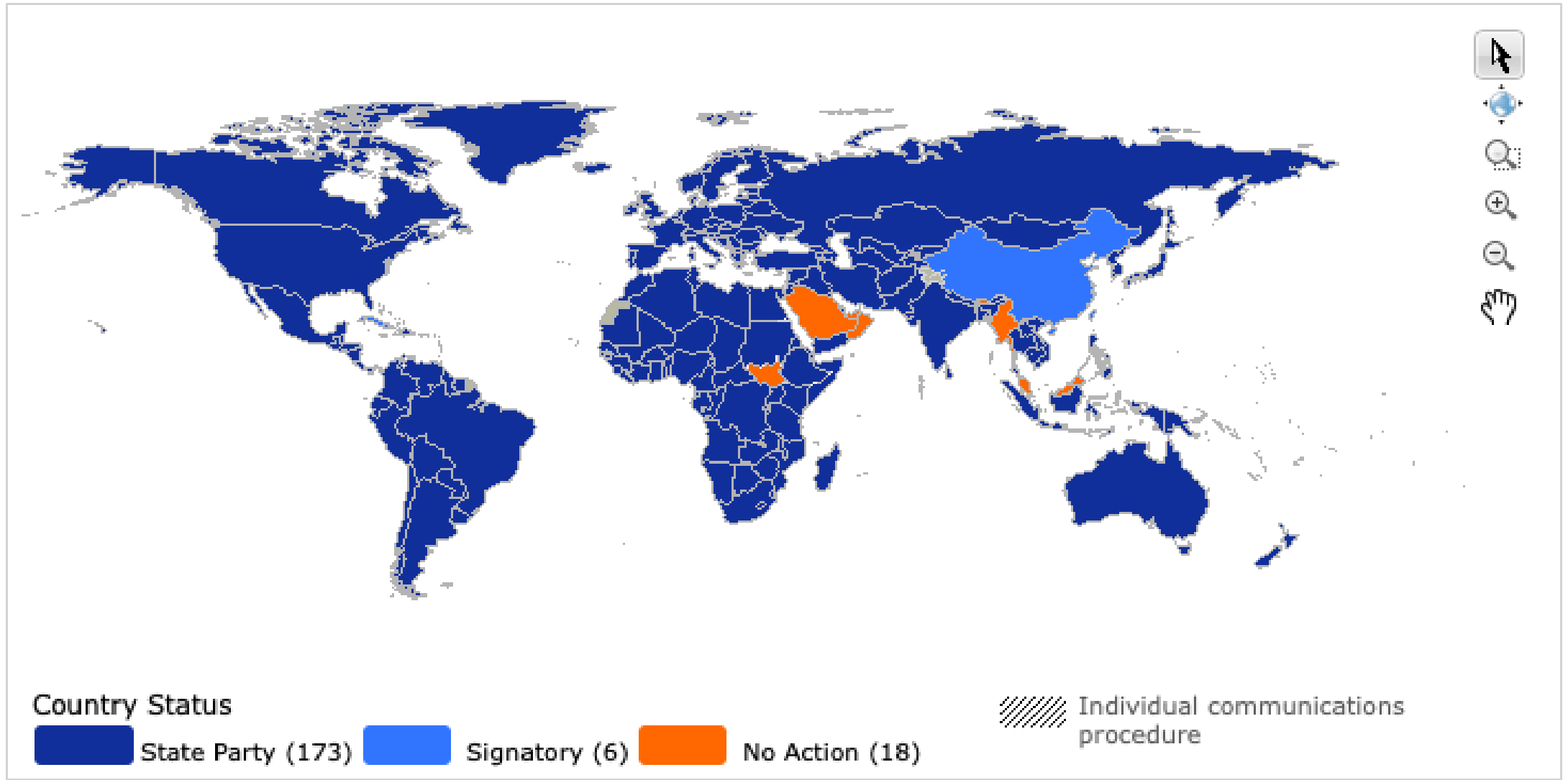
(Adopted on 20 December 2006, entered into force on 6 February 2007)



CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS (ICCPR) 1966

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights



INTERNATIONAL CONVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS (ICCPR) 1966

Core Rights in ICCPR

Self-Determination (Article 1)
Non-Discrimination (Article 2)
Right to Life (Article 6)
Legal Rights (Articles 2, 3, 9, 10, 14, 26)
Freedom of Movement (Article 12)
Freedom of Religion (Article 18)
Freedom of Expression (Article 19)
Right to Marry and to Have Children (Article 23)
Right to Association and Assemble (Article 21, 22)
Right to Vote (Article 25)
Minority Rights (Article 27)

Procedural Rights in ICCPR

Article 28 – 39 – Forming Human Rights Committee
Article 40 – Progressive Realization
Article 41 – Complaints/Reports procedure
Article 42 – Ad hoc Conciliation Commission
Article – Rights & Privileges of Committee & commission members
Article 44 - 45 – HR Committee's procedure
Article 46 – 47 – Limitations
Article 48 – Open for Signature
Article 49 – Enter into Force
Article 50 – Full power
Article 51 – Amendment
Article 52 – Notification by UNSG
Article 53 – Deposition by UNSG

Non-derogable Rights (Art-4)

Right to:

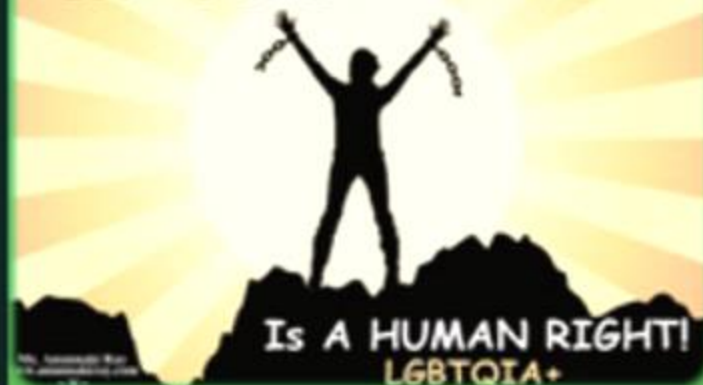
- life
- freedom from torture or inhumane treatment
- not be convicted or punished under retroactive laws
- recognition as a person before the law
- freedom of conscience, thought and religion

THE RIGHTS PROTECTED UNDER THE ICCPR:



Article 01

SELF-DETERMINATION



All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.



Article 02

NO TO RACISM
STOP DISCRIMINATION
SAY NO TO RACISM

The rights recognized in the present Covenant, 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 06 & 14



Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life. All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals.

THE RIGHTS PROTECTED UNDER THE ICCPR INCLUDE:



No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.



Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.

THE RIGHTS PROTECTED UNDER THE ICCPR INCLUDE:



Article 18



Right to freedom of thought, conscience & religion

Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.



Article 19



Freedom of speech and expressions

Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas



Article 21



Right to peaceful assembly

The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law, the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

THE RIGHTS PROTECTED UNDER THE ICCPR INCLUDE:



Article 22



The Freedom Association

Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.



Article 23



Rights of the child

Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State



Article 25



Right to equal opportunity & non-discrimination in governance:

- To take part in the conduct of public affairs,
- To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections by secret ballot,
- To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.

THE RIGHTS PROTECTED UNDER THE ICCPR INCLUDE:



Equal rights of indigenous peoples and minorities

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language.

ICCPR

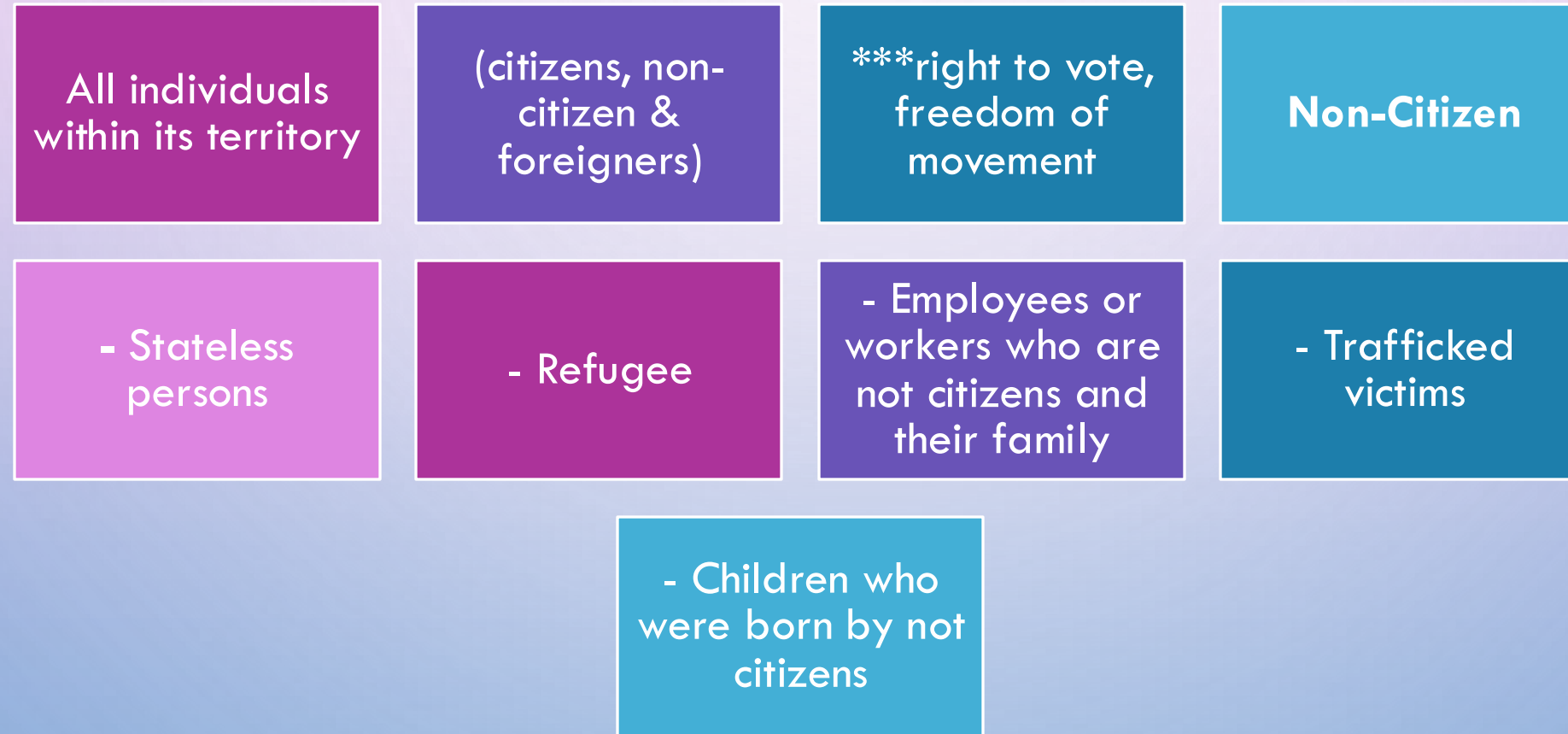
A key
international
human rights
treaty

Preamble, 53
Articles and
6 parts.(like
UDHR,
ICESCR)

Binding on
States
parties

Protections
for Civil and
Political
Rights

WHO ARE PROTECTED BY ICCPR?



THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

Established under Article-28 of the ICCPR

Election of Members of the Committee under Article -29 of the ICCPR (Secret Ballot)

4 years term for elected members (Art-32)

The Committee examines States parties' report, submitted under Art-40

ICCPR'S TWO OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS

1966

1st OP : Individual complaints, adopted 1966,
into force 1976 (ratified parties 116)

2nd OP : the abolition of the death penalty,
adopted 1989, into force 1991 (ratified
parties 87)

1989

POLITICAL RIGHTS: RIGHT TO LIFE (ARTICLE 6) AND DEATH PENALTY

Death Penalty in Southeast Asia (as of 2013)

Country	Death Penalty in Use?	Use of the Death Penalty
Brunei	Yes	Last execution in 1957 when a British Protectorate
Cambodia	No	No law on death penalty; last execution in 1989
Indonesia	Yes	Last execution in 2008
Laos	Yes	Last execution in 1988
Malaysia	Yes	Mandatory death penalty, yearly executions
Myanmar	No	Last Execution in 1993
Philippines	No	Abolished from 1987-1993, and 2006 onwards
Thailand	Yes	Last execution in 2009
Singapore	Yes	Mandatory death penalty recently limited, yearly executions
Vietnam	Yes	Yearly executions

- THE RIGHT TO LIFE MUST BE PROTECTED BY LAW; THOUGH, IN REALITY, ALL STATES HAVE ALREADY CRIMINALIZED MURDER OR OTHER ACTIONS WHICH LEAD TO A PERSON'S DEATH.
- THE ICCPR REQUIRES STATES TO HAVE CONDITIONS ON THE USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY.
- THE ICCPR REQUIRES STATES TO INSERT CONDITIONS ON THEIR USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY: THUS, IT CAN ONLY BE USED FOR THE MOST SERIOUS CRIMES, THE SENTENCE MUST BE OPEN FOR APPEAL, AND A DEATH SENTENCE CANNOT BE GIVEN TO CERTAIN PEOPLE SUCH AS PREGNANT WOMEN, CHILDREN, MENTALLY DISABLED AND THE ELDERLY.

LEGAL RIGHTS (ART.9,12,14,26)

- **EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW (ART -14 (1))**

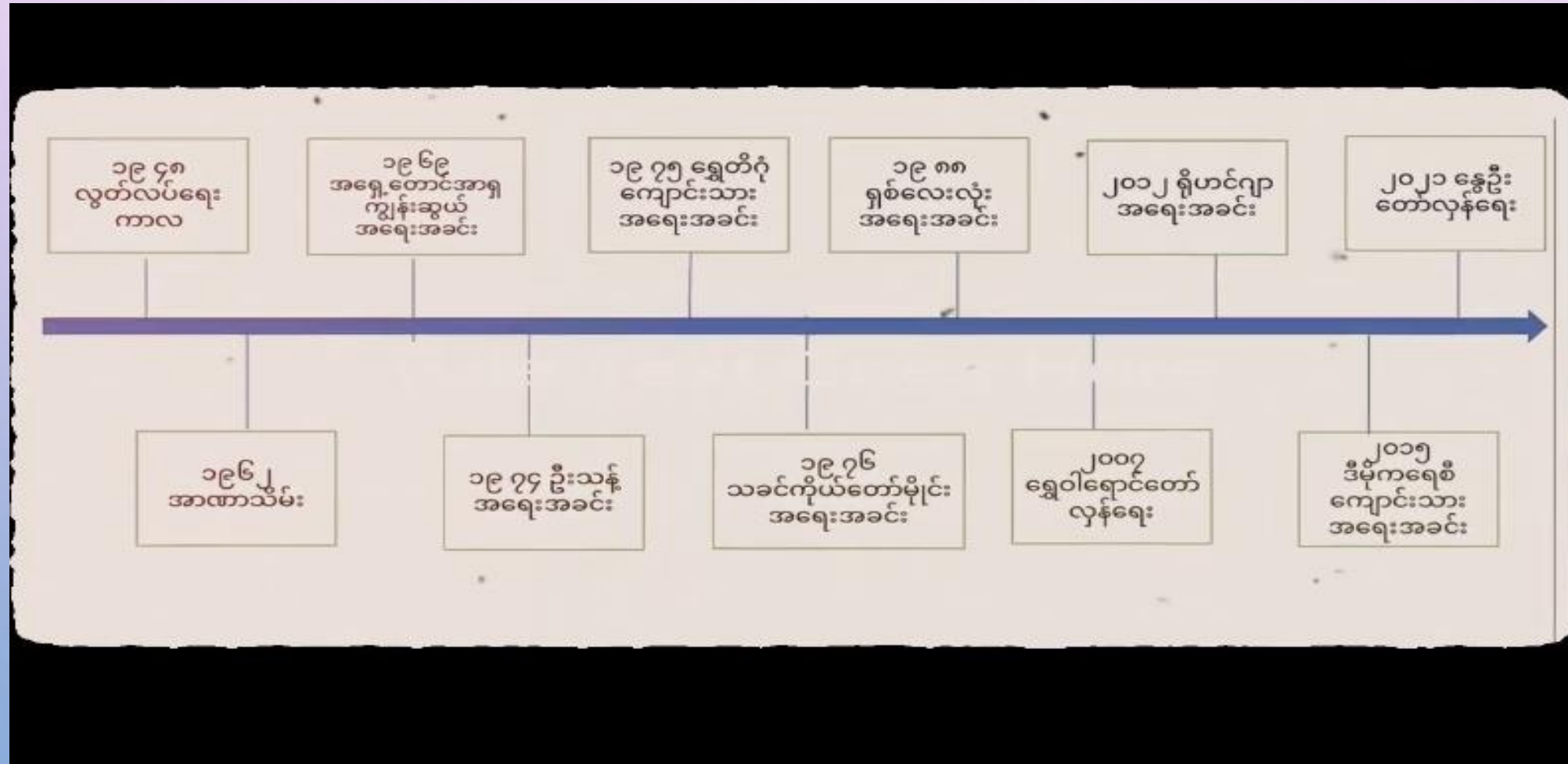
ALL PERSONS SHALL BE EQUAL BEFORE THE COURTS AND TRIBUNALS. IN THE DETERMINATION OF ANY CRIMINAL CHARGE AGAINST HIM, OR OF HIS RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS IN A SUIT AT LAW, EVERYONE SHALL BE ENTITLED TO A FAIR AND PUBLIC HEARING BY A COMPETENT, INDEPENDENT AND IMPARTIAL TRIBUNAL ESTABLISHED BY LAW.

The right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law (Art -14 (2))

The right to his conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal according to law (Art -14 (4))

entitled to full equality (Art -14 (3))

POLITICAL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS IN MYANMAR



NO-GUARANTEE OF POLITICAL RIGHTS IN MYANMAR

Repression of dissent

Violation of freedom of expression and association

Torture and ill-treatment

Arbitrary arrest

Attacks on civilian

Forced displacement

Denial of humanitarian access

Violation of fundamental rights (right to life, death penalty, right to health, right to education)

GROUP WORK

- YOU HAVE BEGUN A LONG TRAIN JOURNEY FROM MAWLAMYINE TO MYITKYINA WHICH IS GOING TO TAKE FOR SEVERAL DAYS. YOU ARE SHARING A SLEEPING COMPARTMENT WITH THREE OTHER PEOPLE. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING PASSENGERS WOULD YOU PREFER TO SHARE YOUR COMPARTMENT WITH? WITH WHICH OF THE PASSENGERS WOULD YOU NOT WANT TO SHARE YOUR COMPARTMENT?
- A FAT MAN WITH OILY FACE
- AN ALCOHOL DRINKER MAN
- A MUSLIM MAN
- A GYPSY WHO HAS JUST COME OUT OF PRISON
- A TRANS-SEXUAL PERSON
- A HOMOSEXUAL STUDENT
- A YOUNG PA-OH WOMAN CARRYING A YOUNG CHILD – A PLAYFUL BOY
- AN HIV POSITIVE PROSTITUTE
- A VERY POOR REFUGEE
- AN ARMED SOLDIER
- A YOUNG WOMAN WHO ONLY SPEAKS THAI.
- CHOOSE ONE AND WRITE DOWN YOUR REASON TO CHOOSE THAT ONE.

EMOJI GAME

1



2



3



4

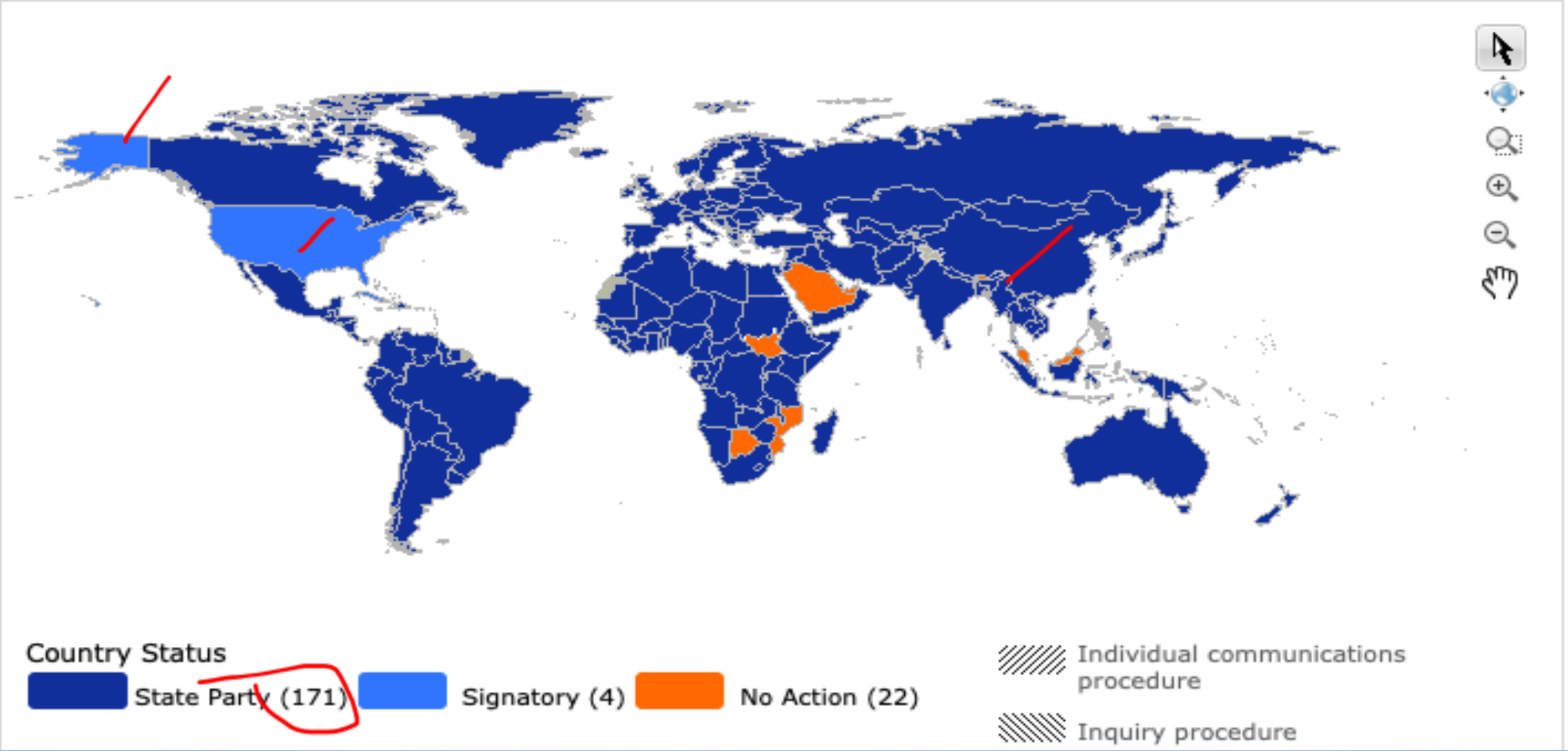


ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

DR SU

INTERNATIONAL CONVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS (ICESCR) 1966

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights



INTERNATIONAL CONVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS (ICESCR) 1966

Economic Rights

Art.1 = to dispose of natural resources

Art.2 = to respect economic rights

Art.6 = rights to work

Art.8 = right to form trade union, right to join trade union

Social Rights

Art.6 = right to work

Art. 10 = rights to marry, rights to health care on mental and physical, rights to salary, child labor, social security, freedom from social and economic exploitation,

Art. 11 = rights to adequate living standards

Art. 12 = rights to health, physical and mental

Art. 13/14 = rights to education, rights to religion, rights

Art.8 = right to strike, right to form the association, freedom of expression, rights to take part in decision making

Art.9 = right to social security

Cultural Rights

Art. 15 = rights to enjoy the benefits of science invention and culture, rights to do science research,

cultural rights, rights to maintain culture



ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Right to life.

Freedom from torture.

Freedom from slavery.

Right to liberty and security.

Right to a fair trial.

Right to an effective remedy if a human right is violated.

Freedom from discrimination; right to equality.

Right to be recognised as a person; right to nationality.

Right to privacy and family life.

Right to marry.

Right to own property.

Right to movement of persons.

Right to asylum.

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Freedom of expression.

Freedom of assembly and association.

Right to food, drink and housing.

Right to health care.

Right to education.

Right to employment.

Right to rest and leisure.

Right to social protection.

Right to political participation.

Right to take part in cultural life.

Prohibition of destruction of human rights.

Right to a social order that recognises human rights.

Responsibilities and duties of the individual.

ISSUES IN MYANMAR

- FORCIBLY EVICTING PEOPLE FROM THEIR HOMES (RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING)
- WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES CONTAMINATING DRINKING WATER (RIGHT TO HEALTH)
- FAILURE TO ENSURE A WAGE SUFFICIENT FOR A DECENT LIVING (RIGHT TO WORK)
- FAILURE TO PREVENT STARVATION (FREEDOM FROM HUNGER)
- DENYING ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND SERVICES RELATED TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (RIGHT TO HEALTH)
- SEGREGATING CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES FROM MAINSTREAM SCHOOLS (RIGHT TO EDUCATION)



Source: Human Rights Watch

DEFINITION OF POVERTY

[HTTPS://WWW.WORLDBANK.ORG/EN/NEWS/VIDEO/2022/02/02/HOW-DOES-THE-WBG-MEASURE-POVERTY](https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/video/2022/02/02/how-does-the-wbg-measure-poverty)

Living on less than \$2 a day feels like an impossible scenario, but's a reality for around 600 million people in our world today.

Approximately 8% of the global population lives in extreme poverty, commonly defined as surviving on only \$1.90 a day, or less.

There is some good news: In 1990, that figure was 1.8 billion people, so serious progress has been made.

While many wonder if we can really end extreme poverty, we at Concern believe the end is not only possible — but possible within our lifetimes.

Economic Issues in Myanmar

Developing Asia	-0.8	6.9	5.2	5.3	3.2	2.5	3.7	3.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	-2.0	5.6	3.6	4.0	7.7	8.9	8.8	7.1
Armenia	-7.4	5.7	2.8	3.8	1.2	7.2	9.0	7.5
Azerbaijan	-4.3	5.6	3.7	2.8	2.8	6.7	7.0	5.3
Georgia	-6.8	10.6	3.5	5.0	5.2	9.6	7.0	4.0
Kazakhstan	-2.5	4.0	3.2	3.9	6.8	8.0	7.8	6.4
Kyrgyz Republic	-8.4	3.6	2.0	2.5	6.3	11.9	15.0	12.0
Tajikistan	4.5	9.2	2.0	3.0	9.4	8.0	15.0	10.0
Turkmenistan	-	5.0	6.0	5.8	10.0	12.5	13.0	10.0
Uzbekistan	1.9	7.4	4.0	4.5	12.9	10.7	9.0	8.0
East Asia	1.8	7.6	4.7	4.5	2.2	1.1	2.4	2.0
Hong Kong, China	-6.5	6.4	2.0	3.7	0.3	1.6	2.3	2.0
Mongolia	-4.6	1.4	2.3	5.6	3.7	7.1	12.4	9.3
People's Republic of China	2.2	8.1	5.0	4.8	2.5	0.9	2.3	2.0
Republic of Korea	-0.9	4.0	3.0	2.6	0.5	2.5	3.2	2.0
Taipei, China	3.4	6.4	3.8	3.0	-0.2	2.0	1.9	1.6
South Asia	-5.2	8.3	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.7	6.5	5.5
Afghanistan	-2.4	-	-	-	5.6	5.2	-	-
Bangladesh	3.4	6.9	6.9	7.1	5.7	5.6	6.0	5.9
Bhutan	-10.1	3.5	4.5	7.5	5.6	7.4	7.0	5.5
India	-6.6	8.9	7.5	8.0	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.0
Maldives	-33.5	31.6	11.0	12.0	-1.4	0.5	3.0	2.5
Nepal	-2.1	2.3	3.9	5.0	6.2	3.6	6.5	6.2
Pakistan	-1.0	5.6	4.0	4.5	10.7	8.9	11.0	8.5
Sri Lanka	-3.6	3.7	2.4	2.5	4.6	6.0	13.3	6.7
Southeast Asia	-3.2	2.9	4.9	5.2	1.5	2.0	3.7	3.1
Brunei Darussalam	1.1	-1.5	4.2	3.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.0
Cambodia	-3.1	3.0	5.3	6.5	2.9	2.9	4.7	2.2
Indonesia	-2.1	3.7	5.0	5.2	2.0	1.6	3.6	3.0
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-0.5	2.3	3.4	3.7	5.1	3.7	5.8	5.0
Malaysia	-5.6	3.1	6.0	5.4	-1.1	2.5	3.0	2.5
Myanmar	3.2	-18.4	-0.3	2.6	5.7	3.6	8.0	8.5
Philippines	-9.6	5.6	6.0	6.3	2.4	3.9	4.2	3.5
Singapore	-4.1	7.6	4.3	3.2	-0.2	2.3	3.0	2.3
Thailand	-6.2	1.6	3.0	4.5	-0.8	1.2	3.3	2.2
Timor-Leste	-8.6	1.8	2.5	3.1	0.5	3.8	2.6	2.7
Viet Nam	2.9	2.6	6.5	6.7	3.2	1.8	3.8	4.0
The Pacific	-6.0	-0.6	3.9	5.4	2.9	3.1	5.9	4.7
Cook Islands	-5.2	-29.1	9.1	11.2	0.7	2.2	4.3	4.0
Federated States of Micronesia	-3.8	-1.2	2.2	4.2	-2.9	2.0	4.6	2.0
Fiji	-15.2	-4.1	7.1	8.5	-2.6	0.2	4.5	4.0
Kiribati	-0.5	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.0	5.0	3.7
Marshall Islands	-2.2	-3.3	1.2	2.2	-0.8	1.0	4.1	4.0
Nauru	0.8	1.5	1.0	2.4	0.9	1.2	2.3	2.2
Niue	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-
Palau	-9.7	-17.1	9.4	18.3	0.7	0.5	4.3	4.2
Papua New Guinea	-3.5	1.3	3.4	4.6	4.9	4.5	6.4	5.1
Samoa	-2.6	-8.1	0.4	2.2	1.5	-3.0	8.9	3.2
Solomon Islands	-4.5	-0.5	-3.0	3.0	3.0	-0.2	5.0	4.0
Tonga	0.7	-3.0	-1.2	2.9	0.2	1.4	7.6	4.2
Tuvalu	1.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	1.6	6.7	3.8	3.3

DRIVERS OF POVERTY

INEQUALITY AND MARGINALIZATION

CONFLICT

HUNGER, MALNUTRITION, AND STUNTING

POOR HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS — ESPECIALLY FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

LITTLE OR NO ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

CLIMATE CHANGE

LACK OF EDUCATION

POOR PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

LACK OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

LACK OF JOBS OR LIVELIHOODS

LACK OF RESERVES

PRIORITY ACTIONS ON POVERTY ERADICATION

improving access to sustainable livelihoods, entrepreneurial opportunities and productive resources;

providing universal access to basic social services;

progressively developing social protection systems to support those who cannot support themselves;

empowering people living in poverty and their organizations;

addressing the disproportionate impact of poverty on women;

working with interested donors and recipients to allocate increased shares of ODA to poverty eradication; and

intensifying international cooperation for poverty eradication.

YOUR IDEA - RANKING ON THE CONCEPTS OF DEMOCRACY

Sr	Ranking	Facts
1		checks and balances: a system of separate branches of government
2		civic participation: a society in which people take their civic duties seriously, such as by voting
3		economic freedom: people are allowed to earn a living in a free marketplace
4		education: a system that provides young people with skills and information
5		equality: all people are treated equally by the law
6		free and fair elections: regularly scheduled elections in which all voters have an equal opportunity to participate
7		freedom: the right to act, speak and think as one wants without interference by the government
8		free press: news media is not controlled or restricted by the government
9		independent judiciary: judges have freedom to decide cases impartially, based on their interpretation of the law and the facts
10		limited government: a constitution that defines and limits the powers of government
11		minimal corruption: public trust that most elected leaders and civil servants (e.g., police officers and judges) perform their jobs without bribery or criminality
12		multiparty system: a political system that includes multiple parties to represent the varied interests of the public
13		rule of law: no one is above the law, including government leaders
14		transparency: information on how officials conduct the public business and spend taxpayers' money is readily available and easily understood

• **THANK YOU**

