

Subject : Humsn Rights
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Generations of Human Rights

Researchers divide human rights into three main generations (sometimes adding a fourth), based on the historical, political, and social context in which they emerged. "Generation" here . refers to the stage or wave in which a set of rights emerged, not the age group

First Generation: Civil and Political Rights

: the explanation

This generation emerged in the 18th century following major revolutions such as the French and American Revolutions. It focused on protecting the individual from state interference and . guaranteeing their basic freedoms

: Examples of rights

The right to life

freedom of opinion and expression

Freedom of religion and belief

The right to a fair trial

The right to vote and political participation

Freedom from torture or arbitrary detention

: nature

Negative" rights, meaning they require the state to refrain from interfering with the freedom of " . individuals

Second generation: economic, social and cultural rights

: the explanation

This generation emerged in the 19th century and flourished after World War II, especially with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. It was associated with workers' rights . and social justice

: Examples of rights

The right to work with fair wages

The right to education

The right to health

Right to housing

The right to social security

The right to a suitable environment

: nature

Positive” rights, which require the state to take action and provide services to ensure the well-“
. being of individuals

Third generation: solidarity or collective rights

: the explanation

It emerged in the late twentieth century, especially with globalization, development issues, and
technology, and emphasizes rights that can only be achieved collectively and through
. international cooperation

: Examples of rights

The right to development

The right to a clean and safe environment

The right to peace

Right to access technology

The right to equality among peoples

The right to self-determination

: nature

Collective rights, not only pertaining to the individual, but also to peoples and societies as a . whole, and often requiring international cooperation

) The fourth generation - some researchers suggest it(

: the explanation

Focuses on new rights resulting from technological and digital development, as well as gender . issues and artificial intelligence

: Suggested examples

The right to protection of personal data

The right to digital privacy

The right to protection from manipulation of artificial intelligence



Rights of future generations to natural resources

The right to cybersecurity

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

First: General definition

is a landmark document adopted by the (UDHR) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights United Nations General Assembly in Paris on December 10, 1948. This declaration is the first . global expression of the rights that all human beings should enjoy without discrimination

It consists of a preamble and 30 articles covering civil and political rights, in addition to . economic, social and cultural rights

Second: The historical context of its emergence

The Declaration emerged in the aftermath of World War II, which witnessed widespread human rights violations such as the Holocaust, slavery, and nationalist wars. These atrocities prompted the international community to agree on common standards to protect human dignity. The United Nations established a committee to draft the Declaration, chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, . wife of US President Franklin Roosevelt

Third: The importance of advertising

١ . globally The first comprehensive human rights document to be recognized .

٢ . it It is the basis for many international agreements that came after .

٣ . global legal and ethical reference a It is considered .

٤ . constitutions of many countries the Its principles were included in .

Fourth: Advertisement structure

١ . Preamble

: The preamble explains the philosophical foundations of the Declaration, highlighting

. The importance of human dignity

. The danger of ignoring human rights

. The need for a global system to protect these rights

) Materials (۳۰ materials .۲

Civil and Political Rights (First Generation) -A

. Article ۱: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights


. Article ۲: Every human being has the right to enjoy his rights without discrimination

. Article ۳: The right to life, liberty, and security

. Article ۴: No to slavery or servitude

. Article ۵: No torture or cruel or degrading treatment

. Article ۶: Recognition of legal personality everywhere



. Article ٧: Equality before the law

. Article ٨: The right to legal redress

. Article ٩: No to arbitrary arrest, exile or detention

. Article ١٠: The right to a fair and public trial

. Article ١١: Presumption of innocence until proven guilty

Individual and religious freedoms -B

. Article ١٢: The right to privacy

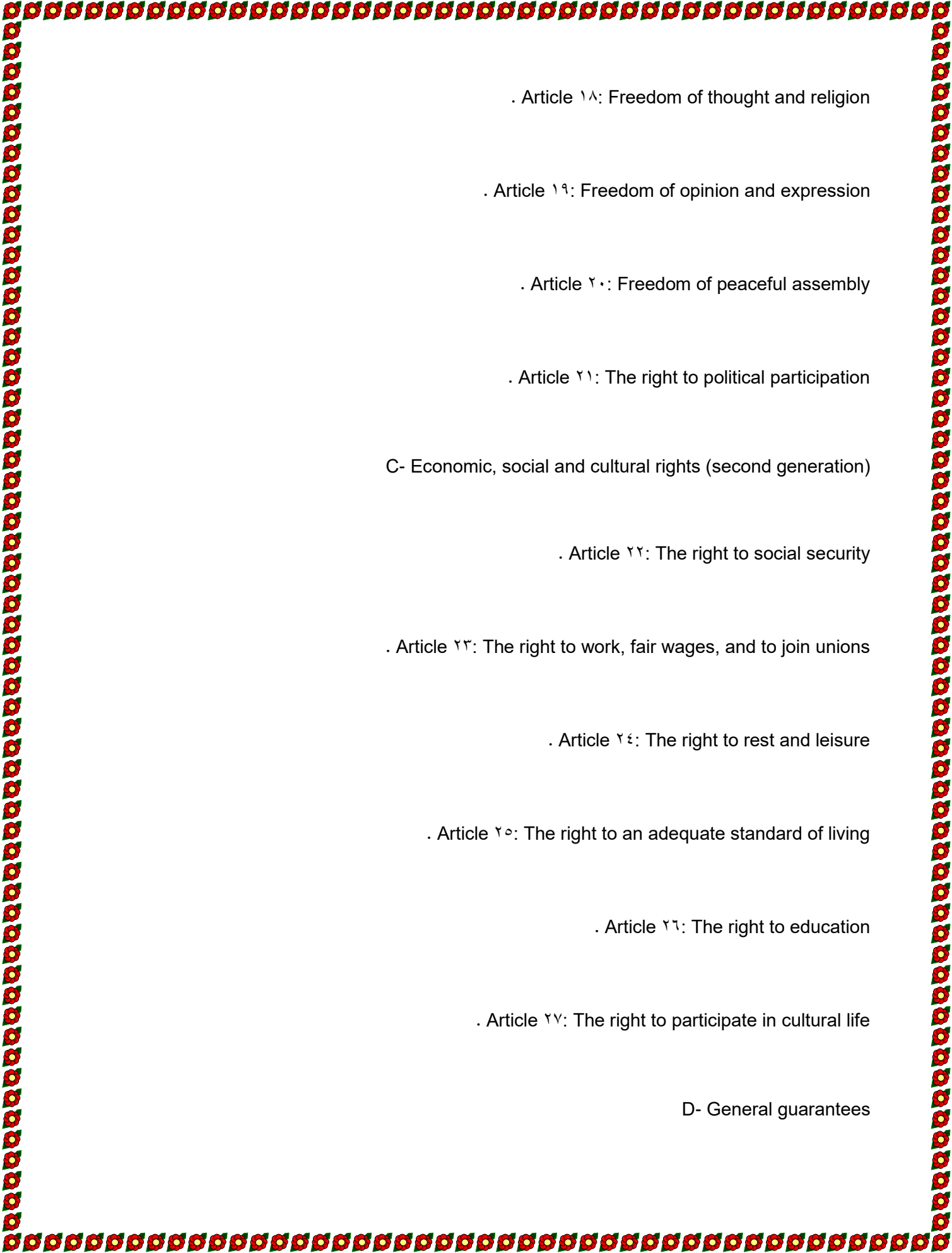
. Article ١٣: Freedom of movement and residence

. Article ١٤: The right to asylum

. Article ١٥: The right to nationality

. Article ١٦: The right to marry and form a family

. Article ١٧: The right to ownership



. Article 18: Freedom of thought and religion

. Article 19: Freedom of opinion and expression

. Article 20: Freedom of peaceful assembly

. Article 21: The right to political participation

C- Economic, social and cultural rights (second generation)

. Article 22: The right to social security

. Article 23: The right to work, fair wages, and to join unions

. Article 24: The right to rest and leisure

. Article 25: The right to an adequate standard of living

. Article 26: The right to education

. Article 27: The right to participate in cultural life

D- General guarantees

. Article 28: The right to a social and political system that realizes these rights

. Article 29: The individual's responsibility towards the group

. Article 30: No part of the Declaration may be used to justify actions aimed at destroying rights

Fifth: The legal nature of the advertisement

. The declaration is not legally binding in itself, because it is a declaration and not a treaty

But over time it became an inspiration and a source of international custom, and its principles
. were incorporated into the constitutions and legislation of many countries

: He also helped draft later binding treaties, such as

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Sixth: The impact of advertising globally

. He inspired liberation and human rights movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America

. Courts have used it to justify rulings in favor of human rights

. December 10 of each year is celebrated as International Human Rights Day

Seventh: Criticism and controversy

: Despite its importance, the ad faced some criticism

Western character: Some critics believe that it reflects Western liberal values and does not take
. into account the specificities of other cultures

Non-binding: The absence of binding legal force has reduced its effectiveness in confronting
. violations

Politicization of human rights: sometimes its principles are used as a means of political pressure
.

Media and Human Rights: The Relationship and Mutual Impact

introduction

The media is one of the most important means of influencing public opinion, playing a pivotal role in conveying the truth and promoting community awareness. Furthermore, human rights are a set of fundamental rights enjoyed by every individual, regardless of race, religion, gender, or nationality. There is a strong relationship between the media and human rights, as the media . can be a means of protecting or violating these rights

First: The role of the media in promoting human rights

The media plays a significant educational role in informing . Spreading legal awareness .^١ people of their rights, such as the right to education, freedom of expression, the right to health, equality, and non-discrimination. For example, when the media highlights issues such as domestic violence or discrimination against women, it contributes to raising community . awareness of these issues and calls for change

The media can be an effective means of exposing . Monitoring and Exposing Violations .^٢ human rights violations, whether by governments, individuals, or corporations. For example, media coverage of violations in conflict zones or prisons can prompt human rights organizations . to investigate and take appropriate action

Many media outlets engage in campaigns to support minority : Advocacy and advocacy .^٣ rights, promote freedom of expression, or defend prisoners of conscience. This makes the . media a partner of civil society in demanding justice

Second: Media challenges and violations of human rights

Despite its positive role, the media may sometimes contribute to human rights violations, : intentionally or unintentionally. The most prominent violations are


Some media outlets publish photos or personal information : Violation of privacy .^١ without permission, which constitutes a violation of a person's right to privacy, especially in . cases of crimes or family matters

Incitement and hate speech When the media uses speech that incites violence or hatred .^٢ principles . against certain groups (such as religious or ethnic minorities), it violates human rights

Spreading false news (disinformation) False or misleading news may influence public opinion .^٣ reputation or of and harm individuals or groups, and may lead to the destruction . influence unfair political decisions

Third: Ethical standards for media within the framework of human rights

: In order for the media to support human rights, it must adhere to the following standards



- . Honesty and accuracy in transmitting information

- . Neutrality and impartiality in coverage

- . Respect human dignity and do not use images or language that demeans individuals

- . Respect privacy, especially in sensitive matters

- . Verify information before publishing to avoid misleading information

Fourth: New media and human rights

With the emergence of digital media and social media, ordinary citizens have become more empowered to express themselves and participate, providing broad opportunities to support : human rights. However, at the same time, challenges such as

- . Cyberbullying

- . Spread rumors very quickly

- . Exploiting platforms for political or extremist purposes

(ILO): International Labour Organization

First: Introduction to the organization

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. Founded in 1919, it is the oldest UN agency. Its primary mission is to promote social justice and human rights at work and to improve the conditions of workers worldwide.

Second: History of establishment and background

The organization was established after the end of World War I, within the Treaty of Versailles, in response to the growing demands of unions and labor movements for improved conditions for workers and a reduction in their exploitation.

In 1946, it became the first specialized agency of the United Nations, and in 1969, it was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, in recognition of its efforts to improve working conditions worldwide.

Third: The objectives of the International Labour Organization

1. Promote opportunities for decent work for every man and woman.

2. Ensuring respect for basic rights in the work environment.

٣. Providing social protection for workers and their families .

٤. Encouraging social dialogue between workers , employers and governments .

٥. Eliminating discrimination, violence and exploitation in the workplace .

Fourth: Organizational structure

: The organization is characterized by a unique structure known as tripartite representation

Governments (representing countries)

Workers (represented by unions and federations)

Employers (represented by employers and companies)

. This model allows all stakeholders to participate in making business decisions

Fifth: The organization's working mechanisms

1. Issuing international agreements and recommendations

Conventions: laws that are binding on countries that ratify them, such as the Convention on the
Elimination of Child Labour and the Right to Organise

Recommendations: Non-binding, but they guide public policy

The organization monitors countries' 2. Monitoring the implementation of agreements
commitment to implementing the agreements they have ratified and submits periodic reports

3. Providing technical advisory support to countries in reforming labor laws, training and
employees, and providing consultations in areas such as occupational health and safety

4. Conducting research and studies and publishing annual reports on the labor market situation,
etc. , unemployment, poverty, forced labor, migration

Sixth: The most prominent international agreements issued by the organization

1930) (Forced Labour Convention .١


1973) (Minimum Age Convention .٢

(1999) Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour the Convention on .٣

(1948) Convention Association Freedom of .٤

(1958) in Respect of Employment and Occupation Convention Discrimination .٥

Seventh: The role of the organization in the Arab world

- 
- . Supported labor law reforms in several Arab countries
 - . Helped with child labor programs in Yemen and Egypt
 - . Supported the establishment of social protection systems in Jordan and Tunisia
 - . Contributed to launching programs to employ youth and women in Morocco and Lebanon

Eighth: Challenges facing the International Labor Organization

- . Rapid changes in the labor market due to technology
- . Difficulty of enforcing compliance in some countries that do not implement the agreements
- . The spread of informal and unorganized work
- . Crises and wars that affect the conditions of workers and refugees
- . Economic disparity between countries and its impact on social justice

(1789): Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

First: Definition of the document

: Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen (The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen)
is a founding document issued on August 26, 1789, during the French Revolution. It is considered one of the most important legal and intellectual texts in the history of
. human rights and a foundation for modern democratic systems of government

Second: The historical context

The declaration came in the midst of the French Revolution, which broke out in 1789, against
absolute monarchy and class discrimination. France was suffering from financial corruption,
. social injustice, and an authoritarian monarchy

Issued by the National Constituent Assembly after the fall of the Bastille, its aim was to establish
. the principles of liberty, equality, and citizenship as the foundation of the new order

Third: Intellectual advertising sources

: The advertisement was based on

. European Enlightenment thought (such as John Locke, Rousseau, Voltaire)

(1776). American Declaration of Independence

. Natural law, which believes that humans have innate, inviolable rights

Fourth: Advertisement content (most important articles)

: The declaration consists of ١٧ articles, the most prominent of which are

human beings are born free and equal in rights and are guaranteed All “:Article ١ .١
equality before the law.” →EstablishFor the principleequalityLegalbetween citizens

It meansthatThe → ” .Article ٢: “The source of all sovereignty lies in the nation .٢
church peoplehesourceAuthority,nothe kingorThe

” .Article ٦: “The law is the expression of the general will .٣
confirmsonrepresentationDemocratic,whereThe law is enacted in the name of the →
. people

one may be harassed because of his opinions, even religious ones, as No “:Article ١٠ .٤
. long as their expression does not disturb public order.” →strengthenfreedomBelief

Article ١١: "Freedom of expression of ideas and opinions is one of the most precious human .٥
confirmsonfreedomPressAnd expression→ " .rights

Article ١٣: "Everyone has the right to contribute to the burden of public taxes according to .٦
EstablishFor the principlejusticeTax→ " .their ability

Fifth: The basic principles of the Declaration

freedom Individual .١

. Every person has freedom of opinion, worship, movement and expression

Equality .٢

. Before the law, in rights and duties, without discrimination

sovereignty Popular .٣

. The people are the decision-makers and the source of power

powers Separation of .⁴

. A principle to ensure that no authority is tyrannical

property Protection of private .⁵

. As a sacred right that may only be violated for the public good

Sixth: Impact and influence

: Domestically (in France)

. It formed the basis of the French Republic and its laws

. He was a reference in the drafting of later constitutions

. Inspired the abolition of class privileges and feudalism

: Globally

. Inspired the constitutions of democratic countries

(1948). Influenced the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

. He became a global symbol of the struggle against tyranny

Seventh: Criticisms and restrictions

: Despite its importance, the advertisement has been subject to some criticism

Ignoring women: Women were not given the same rights. Writer Olympe de Gouges wrote a . 1
” . counter-declaration titled: “Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Citizen

. colonialism It did not apply to colonies: It was not applied to peoples subject to French . 2

Theoretical nature: Some materials remained slogans and were not applied in practice for a . time long .

Arab Organization for Human Rights: First: Definition of the Organization

The Arab Organization for Human Rights is a regional non-governmental organization dedicated to protecting and promoting human rights in the Arab world. Founded in ١٩٨٣, it is one of the most prominent civil society organizations working in the field of human rights in the Arab region .

Second: Origin and establishment

The organization was announced in Cyprus in ١٩٨٣, at the initiative of a number of Arab intellectuals and human rights activists, including Dr. Muhammad Fayek (from Egypt), in response to the increasing violations of human rights in some Arab countries, and the absence . of oversight and accountability mechanisms

The organization has obtained consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social . Council, which enhances its international standing

Third: Headquarters and branches

Headquarters: Cairo, Egypt

It has branches and offices in several Arab countries, and cooperates with international and . regional organizations in the field of human rights

Fourth: Basic objectives

. the culture of human rights in Arab societies Spreading . ١

. support Defending victims of human rights violations and providing them with legal . ٢

. documenting violations occurring in Arab countries and Monitoring . ٣

Providing recommendations to Arab governments on developing laws in line with international . ٤
standards .

Encouraging Arab countries to join international conventions and agreements related to . ٥
. rights human

human rights (lawyers, journalists, of Training and qualification of personnel in the field .٦
 . (activists

Fifth: Areas of work

: The organization is concerned with a wide range of rights, including

Civil and political rights: such as freedom of expression, the right to a fair trial, and the fight
 . against torture

. Economic and social rights: such as the right to education, health, and adequate housing

Women's Rights: Combating discrimination, violence, and empowering women politically and
 . economically

. Children's rights: prevention of child labor, and compulsory education

Rights of refugees and displaced persons: especially in conflict areas such as Syria, Yemen and
 . Palestine

Sixth: Activities and initiatives

١ . Issuing periodic reports on the status of human rights in the Arab world .

٢ . Holding international seminars and conferences to discuss human rights issues .

٣ . Organizing training courses for journalists, lawyers and activists in the field of human rights .

٤ . Participation in United Nations mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) .

٥ . Legal or media intervention in emergency situations and serious violations .

Seventh: Challenges facing the organization

١ . Restrictions on human rights work in some countries



- . Lack of cooperation from governments or ignoring their reports

- . Limited funding compared to the amount of work required

- . Cases of repression and persecution of human rights defenders

Eighth: Its relationship with international institutions

: The organization works in coordination with

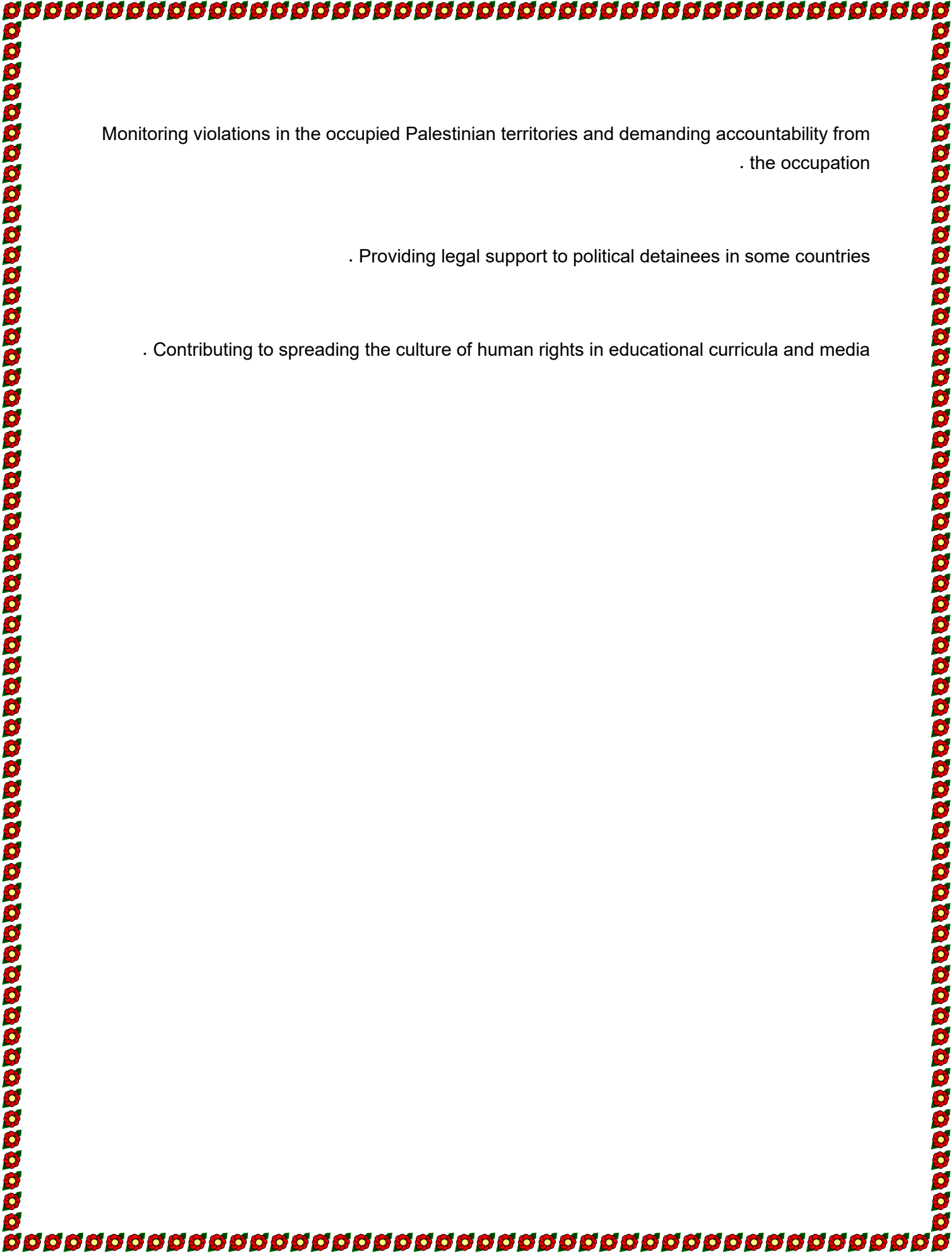
United Nations Human Rights Council

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Regional and international human rights organizations (such as Human Rights Watch and
(Amnesty International

Ninth: Outstanding Achievements

- . Issuing a comprehensive annual report on the human rights situation in the Arab world



Monitoring violations in the occupied Palestinian territories and demanding accountability from
. the occupation

. Providing legal support to political detainees in some countries

. Contributing to spreading the culture of human rights in educational curricula and media