

Learning Outcome 02

“Recognise own rights and obligations within a diverse society”.

Assessment Criteria

ISR	LEVEL 2 - Assessment criteria	K&U	A&A	S&E
2	Recognise own rights and obligations within a diverse society			
2.1	Recognise the foundation of rights and the practice of obligations through examples	x		
2.2	Contrast the nature of a diverse society with one which is more uniform, hosting a lack of variety		x	
2.3	Interpret the experience of diversity through the recollection of a story acquired via an individual interview			x

List of Human Rights



This is a list of human rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the revised European Social Charter (ESC).

All the Universal Declaration Human Rights are currently listed in the Maltese Constitution.

1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms listed in the Declaration, regardless of race, colour, sex or religion.
3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security.
4. No one shall be held in slavery.
5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
6. Everyone has the right to recognition before the law.
7. Everyone is equal before the law.
8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy for violation of their legal rights.
9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
10. Everyone is entitled to a fair hearing.
11. Everyone is innocent until proved guilty.
12. No one shall suffer arbitrary interference.
13. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement.
14. Everyone has the right to seek asylum.
15. Everyone has the right to nationality.
16. Everyone has the right to marry.
17. Everyone has the right to own property.
18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought.
19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.
20. Everyone has the right to freedom of assembly and association.
21. Everyone has the right to take part in government.
22. Everyone has the right to full security in society.
23. Everyone has the right to work.
24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure.
25. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being.
26. Everyone has the right to education.
27. Everyone has the right to participate freely in the cultural life of the community.
28. Everyone has the right to a social and international order in which these rights and freedoms can be fully realised.
29. Everyone has duties to the community and a duty to respect the rights and freedoms of others.
30. Nothing in the Declaration may be interpreted as giving a right to destroy any of the rights and freedoms set out in it.

Cases of Human Rights Violations

Human Rights violations or infringements	HR violated
a. Mrs X, who some years ago lost her daughter and husband in a car accident, could not marry another man unless her brother-in-law explicitly gave his permission.	
b. The prison guards used dogs to frighten and intimidate detainees with threats of attack, and in one instance they made dogs bite a detainee.	
c. In the local factory, the workers have to work for at least 10 hours a day without a break.	
d. Since the three men were arrested, they have had problems getting access to lawyers. On many occasions the lawyers would arrive and not be permitted to see them; the men were not allowed to have a collective discussion with their lawyers, which effectively meant that two of them had no access to their lawyer.	
e. The woman, doing exactly the same job and having the same age and experience, received a lower wage than her male colleague.	
f. X abducted and detained Y for three days and shot him in the head, which resulted in his death 3 days later.	
g. A photo of Mrs X, a drug addict, was taken when she was leaving a Narcotics Anonymous meeting. Later the photo was published.	
h. A woman, mistreated by her husband, was only able to obtain a divorce when she gave him her house, her car and all her property. She was left with nothing.	
i. X, suffering from a life-threatening case of pneumonia, received no medical treatment in hospital, as she had entered the country illegally	
j. Seventy per cent of the population of area X were forced to move away from their homes and were later prevented from returning. They were not allowed to leave their camps to go to nearby fields to cultivate their crops, and they were forbidden to travel on many roads.	

Human rights violation or infringement	HR violated
a. Mrs X, who some years ago lost her daughter and husband in a car accident, could not marry another man unless her brother-in-law explicitly gave his permission.	10
b. The prison guards used dogs to frighten and intimidate detainees with threats of attack, and in one instance they made dogs bite a detainee.	2
c. In the local factory, the workers have to work for at least 10 hours a day without a break.	21
d. Since the three men were arrested, they have had problems getting access to lawyers. On many occasions the lawyers would arrive and not be permitted to see them; the men were not allowed to have a collective discussion with their lawyers, which effectively meant that two of them had no access to their lawyer.	5
e. The woman, doing exactly the same job and having the same age and experience, received a lower wage than her male colleague.	7
f. X abducted and detained Y for three days and shot him in the head, which resulted in his death 3 days later.	1
g. A photo of Mrs X, a drug addict, was taken when she was leaving a Narcotics Anonymous meeting. Later the photo was published.	9
h. A woman, mistreated by her husband, was only able to obtain a divorce when she gave him her house, her car and all her property. She was left with nothing.	11
i. X, suffering from a life-threatening case of pneumonia, received no medical treatment in hospital, as she had entered the country illegally.	18
j. Seventy per cent of the population of area X were forced to move away from their homes and were later prevented from returning. They were not allowed to leave their camps to go to nearby fields to cultivate their crops, and they were forbidden to travel on many roads.	12

Responsibility

What kind of responsibilities do people have?

Legal responsibility

Citizens of any state are entitled to know what their rights are in law and also to appreciate the extent of their legal responsibilities to the state and to other citizens. The responsibilities of citizens of democracies are sometimes summed up in three main duties, namely to vote, pay taxes and obey the law.

Responsibilities are often the obverse of rights. For example, the right to free speech brings with it the responsibility to allow the same right to others. However, people who commit crimes do not necessarily lose the rights they denied to others (as in the case of killing or discrimination). Equally, people often have obligations which are not reciprocal, for example, responsibilities towards children.

Moral responsibility

In EDC it is very important to nurture young people's capacity to think morally. Without this capacity, there can be no critical evaluation of society's laws or social structures in terms of whether they are fair (just). For this reason, when students are taught about laws which affect them, they should also be encouraged to critically evaluate their function and purpose and whether they should be changed in any way.

Rights and Responsibilities (Obligations)

Human Right (from page 1)	Responsibility of the individual	Responsibility of the State, school, the authority, etc.
Right to life.		
Right to liberty and security.		
Freedom from discrimination; right to equality.		
Right to be recognised as a person; right to nationality.		
Freedom of expression.		
Right to education.		

Interpret the experience of diversity through the recollection of a story acquired via an individual interview

❖ What is your name and surname?

❖ How old are you?

❖ Which country do you come from?

❖ Are you: (a) a relative (family member), (b) a friend at school, (c) a colleague at work, (d) a neighbor?

(1 mark)

❖ What makes you feel different from the Maltese?

(2 marks)

❖ Do you feel accepted? Yes or No? Why?

(2 marks)

❖ Are you happy with your experience living in Malta? Yes or No? Why?

(1 mark)

❖ How can people in the community (at school, work, social places) make things better?

(1 mark)

❖ How can the Government make things better?

(1 mark)

❖ Is there a message that you wish to pass on?

(2 marks)