



Liceo José Victorino Lastarria
Rancagua
"Formando técnicos para el mañana"
Unidad Técnico-Pedagógica



DEMOCRACIA Y DERECHOS HUMANOS

OBJETIVO : Analizar el concepto de derechos humanos, considerando características como su universalidad, indivisibilidad, interdependencia e imprescriptibilidad y la institucionalidad creada para resguardarlos a nivel nacional e internacional

Actividad N° 6 (Semana del 4 al 8 de abril de 2020)

LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS

- La democracia es la forma de organización social y política que mejor garantiza el respeto, el ejercicio y promoción de los derechos humanos.
- Pero, ¿cuáles son los derechos humanos y en qué se fundamentan?



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Antes de explicar qué son los derechos humanos, es importante entender por qué fueron creados.

Las atrocidades cometidas durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial y la incipiente lucha de las naciones coloniales por la independencia alentaron a los países del mundo a crear un foro para hacer frente a algunas de las consecuencias de la guerra y, en particular, para evitar que se volvieran a repetir los terribles sucesos vividos.



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Ese foro fue la organización internacional denominada Naciones Unidas (ONU)

Desde su fundación, en 1945, las Naciones Unidas reafirmaron su fe en los derechos humanos de todos los pueblos que las integraban.



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- Así fue como el 10 de diciembre de 1948 fue aprobada por la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos.



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 justice, peace and good will 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 live in fear, 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 people 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

PREAMBLE 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 the greatest requirement for the full realization of this pledge.

PREAMBLE the various peoples.

PREAMBLE the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a common standard of achievement for all people and all nations, in the past and 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, thus assuring the people of Member States themselves and among the people of nations 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 Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 4 No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery or servitude shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6 Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7 All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are equal before the courts of law.

Article 8 Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted by the constitution or by the law.

Article 9 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10 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 11 Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to the law. At the end of the trial, if the accused is convicted, his punishment shall conform with the sentence pronounced by the competent judicial authorities.

Article 12 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 13 Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

Article 14 Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 15 Everyone has the right to a nationality.

Article 16 Everyone has the right to marry and to found a family, which are the basic rights of all.

Article 17 Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

Article 18 Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Article 19 Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without restriction and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20 Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with other individuals, in the form of unions, associations or societies for the promotion of their interests.

Article 21 Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

Article 22 Everyone has the right to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights proclaimed in this Declaration.

Article 23 Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

Article 24 Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25 Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness or incapacity, and in other cases of social distress.

Article 26 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 vocational education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

Article 27 Everyone has the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

Article 28 Everyone has the right to a social order which makes possible the realization of the rights set forth in this Declaration.

Article 29 Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

Article 30 Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as authorizing any state, group or person to engage in any activity aimed at the destruction or denial of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, or to engage in any activity aimed at the restriction or denial of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration.

LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS

En ella, se asumen y proclaman cuatro principios básicos: libertad, igualdad, no discriminación y solidaridad.

De esta forma, los derechos humanos son un conjunto de valores éticos considerados universales y propios de todo ser humano.



Eleanor Roosevelt, delegada de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, sostiene la Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos en su versión en español. (Paris, 1948)

¿QUÉ SON LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS?

Los derechos humanos son los derechos que tienen todas las personas, en virtud de su humanidad común, a vivir una vida de libertad y dignidad.

Los derechos humanos expresan el profundo compromiso de que se garantice que todas las personas puedan disfrutar de los bienes y libertades necesarios para una vida digna.



CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS

Universalidad de los Derechos Humanos

Los derechos humanos corresponden a todas las personas, y todas las personas tienen igual condición con respecto a esos derechos. La falta de respeto del derechos humano de un individuo tiene el mismo peso que la falta de respeto hacia cualquier otro; ninguna persona es peor ni mejor que otra por su género, raza, nacionalidad, religión, preferencia sexual o cualquier otra distinción.

CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS

Carácter inalienable de los Derechos Humanos.

Los derechos humanos son inalienables, es decir, no se puede ser despojado de ellos, ni se puede renunciar a ellos voluntariamente.



ACTIVIDADES (Semana del 4 al 8 de mayo)

- Responde las siguientes preguntas, de acuerdo a lo estudiado en esta presentación. Las respuestas deben ser enviadas en formato Word al correo pabloortz.09@gmail.com para su posterior corrección y retroalimentación.
1. ¿Qué son los derechos humanos y por qué es importante que se respeten?
 2. Explica brevemente el contexto histórico de la creación y promulgación de la Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos?
 3. Investiga ¿qué organismos de carácter nacional e internacional promueven y protegen los Derechos Humanos en la actualidad?