LAHORE LEADS UNIVERSITY



TITLE:- Human Rights

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INTRODUCTION

The United Nations (UNO) was founded in 1945 to maintain international peace, promote cooperation, and protect human rights globally. Human rights are the essential freedoms and protections all humans deserve regardless of race, religion, nationality, or gender. The UNO works worldwide to create awareness, promote justice, and ensure equality.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The UNO was established after World War II when world leaders realized the need for unity to prevent future conflicts. It replaced the League of Nations, which had failed to stop war. The United Nations was officially created on October 24, 1945. Today, it includes 193 member states working together for global harmony and development.

HISTORY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights existed in different forms throughout history, but they became internationally recognized after World War II. To prevent future violations, the UNO adopted the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** on December 10, 1948, which defines the 30 basic rights every human deserves.

EXPLANATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights ensure that every individual lives with dignity, equality, and justice. These rights protect people from abuse and guarantee access to basic needs like education, healthcare, and security.

Examples of fundamental human rights include: Right to life and freedom Right to education and employment Right to equality before the law Right to freedom of speech and religion Right to participate in government **UNO'S ROLE IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS**

The UNO works to enforce human rights through various bodies: **1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** – Forms the foundation of human rights law.

2. UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) – Investigates global human rights issues.

3. **Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)** – Promotes and monitors rights worldwide.

4. **International Court of Justice (ICJ)** – Resolves international disputes involving rights violations.

IMPORTANT HEADLINES / KEY POINTS

• **Global Protection:** UNO sets global standards for human rights.

• **Equality for All:** Human rights apply to every human without discrimination.

• **Accountability:** UNHRC monitors and reviews human rights situations.

• **International Unity:** Nations cooperate under the UNO to promote justice.

CHALLENGES TO HUMAN RIGHTS

Racial and religious discrimination Gender inequality and violence War, terrorism, and political oppression Poverty and lack of education Human trafficking and exploitation **CONCLUSION** Human rights are essential for global peace and justice. The UNO continues to protect and promote these rights to build a fair and peaceful world. Although challenges remain, global cooperation, awareness, and strong leadership can ensure dignity and equality for all.