

CH. 4. HUMAN RIGHTS AS AN IDEOGRAPH pdf

1: Human Rights: On the record: Chapter 4 | Australian Human Rights Commission

Learn human rights chapter 4 with free interactive flashcards. Choose from different sets of human rights chapter 4 flashcards on Quizlet.

It is the product of almost two decades of research and includes analyses, chronologies, historical documents, and interviews from the apartheid and post-apartheid eras. The apartheid system was maintained through repressive means, depriving the majority of South Africans of the most basic human rights, including civil, political, social and economic rights. Its legacy is a society in which vast numbers of people suffer from pervasive poverty and lack of opportunities. Moreover, those who were directly engaged in the armed conflict whether on the side of the state or of the liberation movements suffered particular kinds of consequences. The consequences of repression and resistance include the physical toll taken by torture and other forms of severe ill treatment. The psychological effects are multiple and are amplified by the other stresses of living in a deprived society. Hence, lingering physical, psychological, economic and social effects are felt in all corners of South African society. The implications of this extend beyond the individual - to the family, the community and the nation. This makes it difficult to make causal links or to assume that violations are the result of a particular experience of hardship. In many instances, however, violations undoubtedly played the most significant role as, for example, when a breadwinner was killed or when the violation caused physical disabilities, affecting individual and family incomes. It must also be remembered that human rights violations affect many more people than simply their direct victims. Family members, communities and societies themselves were all adversely affected. Moreover, the South African conflict had effects far beyond those who were activists or agents of the state; many victims who approached the Commission were simply going about their daily business when they were caught in the crossfire. Human rights violations can also trigger a cascade of psychological, physical and interpersonal problems for victims that, in their turn, influence the functioning of the surrounding social system. This chapter addresses some of the consequences of gross human rights violations that were reported to the Commission. It attempts to report on the patterns and trends in relation to psychological effects, physical consequences and how these have affected families and communities in South Africa. In order to obtain a full picture, it should be read in combination with the chapters on Children and Youth and Women. Numerous sources were used in compiling this chapter, including national and international literature, testimony presented at various hearings of the Commission, statements, interviews with statement takers and briefers and input from Commissioners and staff. Use of statistics 7. Statistics cited were generated from statements made to the Commission. Out of a total of some 21 statements, 2 were selected as a sample, proportionally weighted according to region. The sample was randomly selected and focused on the consequences of the violation s , as perceived by deponents, as well as on expectations of the Commission. It must be borne in mind that information generated from the sample reflects the consequences and expectations as expressed in the entire statement of the deponent and that the majority of statements do not reflect the experience of one individual only. Often deponents referred to a violation of a person or persons other than or in addition to themselves - for example, other family members, comrades and friends. This reflects the communal consequences of gross human rights violations and the ripple effects they have on families and communities. Another factor that needs to be taken into account is that of statement taker and questionnaire bias. These suggestions included items such as peace parks, memorials, medals and other similar forms of reparation. However, although often guided by these requests, deponents also listed individual or family needs. An example of this is reflected in the statement by Mr Buzifa Mbambo who requested "housing, employment, clinics and treatment for my elbow. South Africans have had to deal with a psychological stress which has arisen as a result of deprivation and dire socio-economic conditions, coupled with the cumulative trauma arising from violent state repression and intra-community conflicts. Trauma has both a medical and psychological meaning. Medically it refers to bodily injury, wounds or shock. In psychological terms, it refers to "a painful emotional experience or shock, often producing lasting psychic effect. Exposure to extreme trauma can lead to a condition known as post-traumatic stress disorder. This may be caused by: Perpetrators of

human rights violations used numerous tactics of repression, with both physical and psychological consequences. These found their expression in the killing, abduction, severe ill treatment and torture of activists, families and communities. Psychological damage caused by detention was not merely a by-product of torture by state agents. It was deliberate and aimed at discouraging further active opposition to apartheid. Torture is not only considered as a means of obtaining information on clandestine networks at any price, but also a means of destroying every individual who is captured, as well as his or her sense of solidarity with an organisation or community. Mr Mike Basopu, an activist during the s, was arrested in At the Mdantsane hearing, he told the Commission that activists were aware of the possibility that they might be tortured: As the freedom fighters, we were struggling; we knew the consequences. What I am trying to say is that, when we were fighting against the whites - when we were fighting against the Boers - we knew that we were going to be harassed. This awareness did not, however, protect Mr Basopu from the physical strains he experienced when he was detained in Fort Glamorgan Prison. He recognised that the role of torture and ill treatment was to inflict permanent damage on activists and limit their future activities. Psychological abuse in torture can be divided into four types: The South African security forces and third force agents used a combination of these techniques. The intention of torture was not to kill victims but to render them incapable of further activities on their release. Mr Mapela became aware of this during his detention and goaded the police to kill him. In , after being arrested by police who wanted information about a colleague, he was severely tortured and hung on the bars of the cell with handcuffs. He told the Commission about his continued resistance in prison: There would be Boers coming in and out with a gun. They would put it against my neck. I would ask them to pull the trigger. Some of them would come and hold a knife against my neck. I would ask them to cut my head off. In , Brigadier Rodney Goba Keswa was arrested and detained by the Security Police in the Transkei and was subjected to mental torture. At the Lusikisiki hearing, he described his first view of his cell the morning after his first bitterly cold night in detention: When dawn eventually broke, I had the first opportunity of looking around my cell. What I saw still haunts me to this day. The wall on the one side of my cell was smeared with faeces. The spot where the night soil bucket stood was a pool of urine The blankets were old, threadbare, smelly, dusty, coarse, with tell tale signs of perverse sexual acts. I tried walking towards the door, but I staggered about sick to the bottom of my gut I remembered stories about tactics of killing someone without laying a finger on them. Internationally, the best-documented psychological consequences of human rights violations relate to the effects of torture. Torture can lead to wide ranging psychological, behavioural and medical problems, including post-traumatic stress disorder whose symptoms include "re-experiencing of the traumatic event, persistent avoidance stimuli associated with the event and persistent symptoms of increased arousal not present before the traumatic event. Post-traumatic stress disorder is not, however, the only consequence of torture and human rights violations. Other problems include depression, anxiety disorders and psychotic conditions. Exposure to trauma can lead to sleep disorders, sexual dysfunction, chronic irritability, physical illness and a disruption of interpersonal relations and occupational, family and social functioning. In many statements made to the Commission, deponents described symptoms of psychological disturbance. Although many deponents and victims referred to their symptoms, it was not possible to diagnose actual disorders or problems based on the statements and testimony at hearings. However, the following examples illustrate the kinds of psychological problems that resulted from gross human rights violations. He described the effects of this on his wife at the Bloemfontein hearing: From , my first wife had lost her mind - until the elections when we separated When our house was petrol bombed, the bomb fell on the bed on which she was sleeping. Then I noticed thereafter that she was quite depressed. Mr Sizwe Kondile went into exile in response to constant harassment by the police. In , he was arrested and killed in detention. Lindiwe and Sizwe have been very close, were very closely placed. She never accepted the fact that her brother [had] been killed. Until recently she suffered from depressive psychosis which the doctors at the hospital referred to as some depression that has been bottled up for a long time, and I feel that this [was] the result of all that she has been bottling up for all these years. Ms Elizabeth Sizane Mduli was shot and paralysed while attending a school boycott gathering in Nelspruit in From being a fit athlete, she became physically disabled and has since suffered from psychological problems: My mind, my mental state, is unstable. At times I just stop thinking I

realise that it seems as if I am a bit insane. Many victims reported problems of memory loss and emotional numbness. Mr Morgan Sabatha Phehlani was a councillor whose home and business were burnt down by youth in the course of a community conflict in . Since this incident, he has suffered psychologically: You know, he goes and forgets. He forgets, now and then he forgets. You must always remind him. Since his death, Ms Ncaca has been suffering from psychological problems. At the Cradock hearing, she told the Commission: My memory was affected, if you tell me something I just forget. Mr Johannes Petrus Roos spoke of the death of his wife and son in a landmine explosion in . He and his other two children witnessed the explosion.

2: Chapter Representation of Human Rights in the News : Reporting Human Rights

Learn terms les questions chapter 4 with free interactive flashcards. Choose from different sets of terms les questions chapter 4 flashcards on Quizlet.

Another way of putting this is that an employer can make a distinction against someone if the criminal record is relevant to the job. The burden of deciding what is an inherent requirement of the job falls on the employer, but it must be able to be justified objectively. These Guidelines attempt to provide some assistance to employers in determining the inherent requirements. Employers should note, however, that case law in this area is relatively undeveloped. Also, any findings of discrimination rest greatly on the individual circumstances of the case. Determining the inherent requirements of a job should be undertaken prior to advertising a job vacancy, as this will determine how a job is advertised and how the job application process will proceed. Deciding the essential or inherent requirements of the job at the start, rather than when a person with a criminal record applies for the job, will help the employer avoid problems and misunderstandings half-way through the recruitment process. However, under the AHRC Act an employer needs to show not only that they have determined what are the inherent requirements of a job, but also that they have considered whether an individual job applicant or employee meets these requirements. Identify the essential tasks, circumstances and requirements of the job A good starting point for identifying the inherent requirements of the job with regard to criminal record is to determine the tasks the employee will be required to perform, the circumstances in which the work is to be carried out and any organisational requirements of the job. For example, for a job transporting valuable goods, the main task may be: Transporting goods from receiving dock to storage centre. However, the job may also require the employee to: Be eligible to hold a current security pass for the storage centre. These may both be inherent requirements of the job although they may differ in relevance for criminal record. The second aspect to the job does not require specific skills, but is also essential to the job as a security clearance must be obtained for all those entering the storage centre. Assess whether criminal records are relevant to these tasks and requirements The next step is to assess whether a certain criminal record may be relevant to the requirements of the job. The following questions help employers to identify whether a certain criminal record may have an impact on the essential tasks of the job: Does legislation require the employer to ensure that the employee meets certain requirements with regard to criminal record? For example it may be illegal to employ people with a certain criminal record in some occupations, such as working with children. Is a licence or registration essential to the job? Is a criminal record a barrier to obtaining such a licence or registration? Does the job involve one-to-one contact with children or other vulnerable people, such as the mentally ill, as employees, customers or clients? Does the job involve any direct responsibility for finance or items of significant value? If so, to what degree? Convictions for what offences would be relevant? An employer may conclude that a criminal record is not relevant to the inherent requirements of the job. In that case, it is inappropriate for an employer to consider criminal record in their recruitment process and policies. Alternatively, an employer may conclude that only certain types of offences are relevant to the job, and to structure any questions to reflect this. If an employer decides that a criminal record may be relevant to the inherent requirements of the job, he or she should then follow best practice for conducting police checks outlined in Section 5. The inherent requirements should be reflected in any selection criteria and job information for job applicants. An employer should be clear about what are the essential, as opposed to desirable, criteria and ensure that any essential elements are set out clearly for job applicants. Example of Commission complaint: The complainant alleged that he was dismissed from a position as a project officer with a community arts organisation due to his criminal record. He claimed that during the interview process for this position he was not asked about his criminal record nor asked to fill out a criminal record check. He did not disclose any convictions. After about ten weeks of employment the complainant was told that one of his projects involved visiting detention centres and prisons, for which it was compulsory to obtain a security clearance from corrective services. When the security clearance was sought, the employer realised that the complainant had a criminal record and told him that his employment was to be

terminated for this reason. The employer argued that, because visits to prisons are part of the project, passing a security clearance is an inherent requirement of the position. The employer also argued that the complainant was told about this aspect of the work in the interview and did not indicate that gaining a security clearance for visits to prisons would be a problem. The Commission declined the complaint on the basis that there had been no discrimination. The Commission found that passing the security clearance was an inherent requirement of the position. Assess an individual criminal record against the inherent requirements of the job If an employer has determined that a criminal record is relevant to the inherent requirements of the job, and has advertised accordingly, an employer needs to assess the applications from people with a criminal record on a case by case basis. Each job applicant should be assessed firstly on their ability to do the job and then on the relevance of their criminal record to the job applied for. Only short-listed applicants should be asked to disclose their criminal record. The inherent requirements exception has been considered by the International Labour Organisation, the Australian courts and by the Commission in its consideration of complaints. These cases are not necessarily about criminal record discrimination, as the inherent requirements exception is also relevant for a number of other grounds of discrimination. While the cases do not reveal any simple test, the following principles appear to represent the current state of the law: Further, an employer needs to consider the application of inherent requirements to a specific employee on a case by case basis, rather than trying to draw a connection between the inherent requirements and any presumed characteristics of people with a criminal record. Mr Zraika claimed he had been discriminated against on the grounds of disability, while the NSW Police argued that with his visual impairment he would be unable to carry out the duties of police officer with the necessary diligence and safety. Those entries are too broad and too general to be considered an adequate description of the inherent requirements of an operational police officer. They are not capable of being used as any sort of reasonable yardstick against which an applicant with some loss of visual function, such as Mr Zraika can be assessed. Mr Christie claimed he had been discriminated against on the basis of his age when he was terminated from his job as pilot with Qantas, on reaching 60 years of age. Due to international restrictions on the age of pilots, Mr Christie was not able to pilot international flights. The High Court found that Mr Christie could not meet the inherent requirements of the position of pilot because it was an inherent requirement of the job to be able to fly international routes. She complained to the Commission of discrimination on the basis of criminal record. The Casino argued that it was an inherent requirement that bar staff be of good character and trustworthy and that her offence showed that she was not able to fulfil these requirements. The Commission found that there was not a sufficiently close connection between the requirement that the holder of the position of bar attendant be trustworthy and of good character and the rejection of her application based on her criminal record. She was about 15 years of age at the time of her conviction. It may be an inherent requirement of the job that a person not pose an unacceptable risk to the occupational health and safety of other workers, or to themselves. For example, a job applicant for a bus driver position with a number of serious traffic offences may pose an unacceptable risk to others working on the bus. Inherent requirements and health and safety risk to others In *X v Commonwealth* [11], the High Court of Australia considered the meaning of inherent requirements with respect to health and safety. X initially made a complaint of disability discrimination to the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, whose finding was overturned by the Federal Court. The High Court dismissed an appeal by X. X enlisted as a general enlistee with the army. After he had commenced recruitment training, a blood test revealed he was HIV positive, and as a result he was discharged in accordance with defence policy. The Commonwealth argued that he could not carry out the inherent requirements of the job, not because he was physically incapable, but rather that he posed a risk to other soldiers by reason of his HIV infection. The High Court found that it is permissible to have regard to the health and safety of others when considering the requirements of the employment. Individual assessment will still be necessary to assess whether or not a person can meet the inherent requirements of the job. Further, an employer should not use occupational health and safety concerns as an excuse to exclude people with a certain criminal record when these health and safety concerns are peripheral to the job. These requirements are common in public sector employment, industries with specific regulation such as racing or gaming, and in the licensing and registration of specific occupations such

as nursing. The solicitor was convicted in of aggravated indecent assault of two of his stepdaughters and informed the Law Society of those convictions. However, he failed to disclose to the Law Society of New South Wales that he had been convicted of further charges of aggravated indecent assault in , at a time when the Law Society was considering whether disciplinary action should be taken against the solicitor in regard to the first convictions. The second set of convictions was eventually quashed. The Court held that while the solicitor was guilty of professional misconduct due to his failure to disclose the second set of convictions, he remained a fit and proper person to be a legal practitioner. The Court said that: The conduct of the appellant in committing the acts of indecency towards the two complainants in did not occur in the course of the practice of his profession, and it had no connection with such practice In those cases an employer may decide to follow a similar recruitment process. For example, a financial organisation may have a number of different jobs with responsibility for dealing with financial transactions. The employer may decide that offences of dishonesty and theft are relevant to all these types of jobs within the organisation and advertise and apply a similar recruitment process with respect to criminal record checks. Public service employment and licensing and registration bodies also often wish to apply a similar requirement across a range of occupations, such as the requirement to be of good character. If not, there is a danger that discrimination will occur. When he made his licence application he failed to disclose his prior convictions, which included traffic offences and wilful and obscene exposure. When his record was discovered he was stood down from his job and was subsequently refused a licence by the Board. The respondent argued to the Commission that it was an inherent requirement of a stable hand not to have a criminal record because public confidence is important to the racing industry, and the maintenance of public confidence depends in part upon the honesty and integrity of persons associated with that industry. However, the Commission found that this general statement was not sufficient to establish that a criminal record was relevant to the job of stable hand. Although it illustrates inherent requirements principles, this case did not involve criminal record discrimination.

3: Chapter 4 - Human Rights Violations - Killings - Dignity

MC Chapter 4: Books Origins of writing Pictographs of objects on walls: early human history Ideograph: symbols, think of Chinese characters Alphabets: letters representing individual sounds, BC Paper: invented by the Chinese used wood pulp, BCBC Printing Press Invented by Johannes Guttenberg: mid 's, used moveable type.

Our Book of Child Rights. Human Rights Education Programme, A colourful picture book, with some text suitable for young children, which illustrates each of the major areas of child rights education, health, play, safety, etc. Basic questions for discussion accompany each right, which can be used by the teacher or parent. La carta de Eloy. This is the story of Eloy who, horrified by the difference between human rights treaties and reality, decides to revolt and create Amnesty International. For children up to 7 years. Los derechos humanos en lenguaje sencillo. This document provides an explanation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article by article in simple, easily understood language. For children between the ages of 8 and This book contributes to the formation of human rights, underlining the importance and respect of human rights. Educar en y para los derechos humanos. This book provides various activities in educating students on the importance and effectiveness of human rights and enforcing human rights. Amnesty International-Philippine Section, Includes many practical suggestions for activities in classroom. The collected results of a competition for children organized by Amnesty International Argentina. Children aged between 7 and 13 were asked to contribute art and creative writing along the themes of human rights, and this volume presents some twenty-five of the entrants. Also included is a short cartoon version of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, and appendices on institutions for the protection of human rights and the UDHR. Series for Children and Youth. Amnesty International -Puerto Rican Section, HRE curriculum for secondary schools. The resource is divided into several sections, including the background for human rights education; tools for teaching human rights including teaching methods, lesson development, evaluation and organisation of training seminars ; sample lessons; key human rights documents; and other resources for promoting human rights education. The model lessons contained in the manual are taken from a variety of sources, including Amnesty International specialists and other publications, and are used to illustrate various methodologies and topics for human rights education. Human Rights Education Resource Notebooks. Conflict Resolution and Peace; 3. Gay and Lesbian Rights; 6. Human Rights Education in Workshop Models; 7. Human Rights Education in College Classrooms; 8. Race, Religion, and Ethnicity; Teaching Human Rights through Literature; Teaching Young Children about Human Rights; The Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Introducing Human Rights in Elementary School; Introducing Human Rights in the Middle School; Introducing Human Rights in the High School. El teatro escolar y los derechos humanos. Amnesty International - Peruvian Section A guide for teachers organising theatre projects using the theme of human rights. The guide covers background, aims and objectives, and issues of culture etc. Human Rights for Children: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The International Convention on the Rights of the Child. Annotated Arabic version of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Arab Institute for Human Rights. Volume on education in human rights and democracy in Middle East and North Africa. Maybe Right, Maybe Wrong: A Guide for Young Thinkers. This introduction to human rights is useful for younger children. International Human Rights, Society, and the School. National Council for the Social Studies, Designed as a resource for K and college social science teachers, this bulletin discusses the issues and research related to international human rights and provides instructional guidelines and creative teaching strategies. Our World, Our Rights. Teaching and Learning about rights and responsibilities in the Primary School. The book is intended to introduce children to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and contains 20 lessons that can be used in the school or out-of-school setting. Our World, Our Rights contains four sections: Burr, Margaret and Rachel Warner, eds. We Have Always Lived Here: The Maya of Guatemala. Minority Rights Group, Teacher and student guide. Canadian Human Rights Foundation. Canadian Human Rights Foundation Publications, no date available. This manual is a guide for teachers on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. What Are Human Rights? An education programme for students of elementary grades 4 to 6. The

CH. 4. HUMAN RIGHTS AS AN IDEOGRAPH pdf

Human Rights Album. Council of Europe, Richly illustrated introduction to the European Convention on Human Rights and its protective machinery. All Children Have Rights. This report on a UNESCO-sponsored project, whose purpose was to create new materials for informally educating Thai youth in human rights, advocates teaching young people by making materials more interesting and appealing to them and producing alternative materials such as cartoons and games. This guide is written for teachers working with populations thirteen years and older. The book was developed with input from specialists from Latin America, Asia, Africa, Western Europe and North America and is intended for different national settings. The second section, "Planning for Action," suggests activities that can be used, either alone or in sequence, to help young people plan ways of taking realistic action on a rights issue. Lessons on Equal Worth and Human Dignity: The United Nations and Human Rights. United Nations Association of Minnesota, This curriculum offers opportunity for students to discuss the issues related to race, ethnicity, and religion in a sensitive and caring manner. Y ahora que hice? Hammond, Merryl and Rob Collins. One World, One Earth: Educating Children for Social Responsibility. Gabriola Island, British Columbia: New Society Publishers, This book seeks to promote cooperation, solidarity, and security by combating ideas that promote war, violence, nuclear weapons, child abuse, sexism, racism, and environmental destruction. Five appendices provide an annotated list of books and educational materials, lists of relevant organisations, songs, ideas for experimenting with poetry writing, and simulation games. A Manual of Activities for Elementary Schools. This resource book for teachers addresses ten fundamental principles derived from the UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child. The book provides teachers with teaching strategies and activities. Informal Sector Service Centre. Informal Sector Service Centre, It is aimed mainly at children, and is simplified and illustrated accordingly. Instituto Interamericano de Derechos Humanos. Instituto Interamericano de Derechos Humanos, Contains examples from human rights education experiences in Latin America, includes classroom activities for primary and secondary school students. Volume on education for democracy and human rights in Peruvian schools. The book tells what is behind the juridical wording of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and discusses the strength and weakness of the Convention. It describes the origin of the Convention and how it is put into practice. The book contains interviews with miscellaneous experts and portrays the most important international organizations that have actively participated in the work with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This book is meant to be an initiator, which should inspire teachers and give them materials to focus on human rights in the tuition of pupils in secondary school. Focus is on four subjects:

4: Chapter 4: Consequences of Gross Violations of Human Rights - The O'Malley Archives

Though Jimmy Carter is viewed as one of the least effective modern presidents, the human rights agenda for which his administration is known remains high in the national awareness and provides.

The term monitoring, as it is used in this publication, is the process of systematically tracking activities of and actions by institutions, organizations or governmental bodies. Monitoring has been an essential component of effective human rights work for a long time and many organizations have gained valuable experience in their years of monitoring civil and political rights in their countries. Human rights organizations collect information and data "to determine the truth as accurately and completely as possible" concerning the compliance of a government with its human rights obligations. The handbook further explains that "documentation is the process of systematically recording and organising the information for easy retrieval and dissemination. The following are examples of objectives and focuses of monitoring: Human rights organizations may be called upon to help individuals or communities experiencing a particular crisis or problem. Monitoring in this situation may be aimed at gathering first-hand information from the victims or affected communities in order to identify the source of the problem and pursue administrative, legal or other action to obtain redress. Human rights monitoring may be undertaken "for the purpose of mounting campaigns and publicity to create awareness among the public and to mobilize them to put pressure on the authorities not only to stop violations but also to prevent further violations. See Chapter 5 on Education and Mobilization monitoring to assess "progressive realization": They may compare, over time, changes in the development of state activities affecting the right, thereby establishing a record of conduct to demonstrate trends. Demonstration of regressions in ESC rights policies and practices could be used in national courts or within international fora to argue that the government is failing to fulfill its international obligations. Accurate fact-finding and documentation are a critical component of building individual human rights claims and public interest cases. Monitoring activities for litigation would include first-hand collection of facts and evidence related to the specific claim. It would also involve research into the evolution of the laws being invoked and analyzing court decisions related to ESC rights claims to understand prior decisions of the courts. Similar to the work related to monitoring for "progressive realization", data collection for these activities could involve collection of legislative documents, policy statements, social service agency programs and plans. It could also involve collecting first-hand data from affected communities and victims to provide evidence about the effect of existing policies and laws, or the need for laws and policies where they do not currently exist. Some human rights organizations may choose to submit reports or assist with filing complaints to intergovernmental agencies and treaty bodies. See Chapter 7 on Work with Intergovernmental Bodies. Principles Related to Human Rights Monitoring Though the type of information organizations seek and the institutions and actors they monitor in their ESC rights work may differ to some extent from that related to civil and political rights work, the fundamental principles and approaches are the same. Impartiality and Accuracy Forum-Asia notes, Fact-finding must be thorough, accurate and impartial. It must not only be impartial and accurate but must also be perceived as such. The results of fact-finding must be credible and reliable. In short, abundant caution should be followed to ensure the credibility of information collected and disseminated. The extent to which the fact-finding and documentation is guided by human rights standards, rather than by ideological or partisan interests, will largely determine the level of impartiality of human rights monitoring. The accuracy of information is strengthened through the process of corroboration, that is, collecting and comparing many pieces of evidence. Application of Human Rights Standards Human rights monitoring involves the use of international human rights standards and constitutional rights guarantees to assess the information which is gathered. The standards are applied to evaluate whether or not harm done is a question of human rights, whether an individual case can be pursued as a rights case, whether proposed legislation or judicial reform should be pursued as a matter of human rights and corresponding state obligation, and so on. Application of human rights standards to ESC rights monitoring is currently more difficult than it is for civil and political rights because, as already stated, most of these rights are less clearly defined. The standards can, nonetheless,

help identify and define what information to collect. The relationship of monitoring to the elaboration of ESC rights is dynamic and dialectical: Utilizing Diverse Sources of Information In collecting data, it is important to locate and utilize as many sources of information as possible. Some potential sources were identified by workshop participants: Groups should keep in mind that the information available through any source is biased and limited. Activists need to be resourceful, creative and persistent in identifying and using diverse sources of information. A challenge activists may face in ESC data collection and monitoring is that a considerable portion of the economic and social data collected will take the form of technical plans, economic analyses and statistics -- information with which organizations that have traditionally focused on civil and political rights may not be comfortable and may not have the skills to analyze and understand. If such data is to be employed, it may be necessary to recruit the help of someone who does have the technical background, or developing the capacity to analyze and use such data within the organization itself. Most statistical compilations and reports issued by non-human rights institutions do not use human rights indicators and for this reason considerable cooperation between individuals experienced in analyzing human rights standards and those with other technical expertise will be required. Data Collection from and with Victims and Affected Communities Human rights organizations may collect information from affected communities and victims in order to determine the facts necessary for seeking redress in a given situation. Organizations may also undertake fact-finding in communities in order to present "case studies" to help illustrate how figures about human rights trends generated through statistical analysis manifest themselves on an individual basis. Such case studies give flesh to the local and national nature of individual entitlements of, and state obligations to, the rights. Forum Asia has outlined several important principles that activists should bear in mind when seeking first-hand information from affected communities and victims see box above. Considerations in Fact-finding with Affected Communities and Victims Forum-Asia suggests that human rights monitors keep in mind the following principles when working with affected communities and victims: Monitors should be open-minded. Affected communities and victims should be the primary concern of monitors and all monitoring activities should be done with respect and empathy Investigation into situations and cases can be a major intrusion into the lives of individuals and communities; activists should undertake their work with this awareness in mind. Human rights fact-finding and documentation should be done in ways which are sensitive to cultural contexts and norms. Workshop participants also stressed that collection of information by and with the community is critical to effective human rights activism. They expressed concern that too often the value of this type of community involvement is ignored, leaving the data collection and monitoring to "experts". However, individuals in the community have the most detailed and intimate knowledge of the nature and extent of their needs and the impact of programs and policies on their lives. As a result they should be involved not only in setting the agenda and priorities for human rights activism, but in the collection of data and the monitoring of events and conditions. Data Collection from NGOs and Community-Based Organizations NGOs and community based organizations CBOs which provide services to communities, such as legal aid groups, health-care providers and community development workers are often very useful sources of information for human rights fact-finding. Practitioners have direct contact with claimants or clients and develop an intimate understanding of the problems and issues people face. They are well-situated to identify trends in the types of complaints or problems communities bring and may, therefore be able to identify patterns upon which human rights claims can be made. In , the Galilee Society took a case to the International Water Tribunal IWT , a non-governmental tribunal based in Amsterdam, on behalf of Bedouin living in "unrecognized villages. When there was an outbreak of hepatitis, the staffs of the clinics were able to establish a basis for litigation at the IWT. The IWT ruled that there was not a justification for Israel to deny water to the unrecognized villages. Also see chapter 1 for more about the Galilee Society. Using Government Reports and Information Most government agencies undertake regular data collection and analysis for the purpose of policy formulation, budgeting and periodic reporting on implementation of programs. These and other official reports are important sources of information. Human rights NGOs are normally skeptical of government-generated data and information. However, workshop participants explained that even a biased or skewed government report can be informative and useful if analyzed with a critical eye. Sometimes, taking

note of what is left out of a report can be useful for discerning areas the government has avoided or neglected. Activists can also use official data to hold governments accountable for what they claim to do, employing data collected through other sources to evaluate actual performance. Some activists also face difficulties collecting data from governmental sources. They encounter very long and arduous processes of working through government bureaucracies only to discover that the desired statistics are "classified" and unavailable to the public. Freedom of information is a fundamental issue related to effective human rights monitoring and advocacy. In many countries, disclosure mechanisms are seriously inadequate; this is an important area of advocacy for and related to ESC rights activism. Activists face a range of other difficulties in this area depending on the contexts within which they operate. For those who rely on government reports as a source of information, a major problem is the lack of consistency in what the government reports on from year to year; one year the government may examine certain indicators while during the next period these indicators may be altogether ignored. Furthermore, activists commonly relay that even when they find pertinent statistics or information, that information has not been recorded in a way that corresponds to the rights they seek to monitor. This problem underscores the need for activists to develop human rights indicators and relate information to these indicators. It also points to the need for organizations to develop their own skills in fact-finding and in conducting surveys and other community research techniques, as well as in cross-checking information. In addition, human rights activists have found that in countries where corruption is a serious problem, or where the ESC rights issues being explored are connected to highly controversial or volatile situations, it can be dangerous to seek government information. One source of information that should be particularly noted is official government reports to intergovernmental agencies and treaty bodies. Under various treaties and other international agreements, states parties generally have a reporting requirement. For example, states parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are required to submit a report to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights every five years. As described earlier, the recommendations made by these bodies in response to government reports are a useful tool for tracking the compliance of governments with their international obligations. Problems and Challenges Though mentioned often throughout this resource, it deserves repeating that one of the biggest challenges organizations initiating work in ESC rights face is the lack of elaboration of the core contents of ESC rights. Deciding what exactly to monitor and how is especially difficult when there is not yet clear understanding of what entitlements the rights entail, what the fundamental state obligations are, and what, consequently, constitutes a violation of rights. Workshop participants stressed, however, that when human rights activists began to address civil and political rights, there was little clarity or agreement about the content of these rights and it has only been through persistent work that the standards for these rights are as detailed as they are today. Another challenge in human rights monitoring relates to the role of non-state actors such as national and multi-national companies. The human rights approach involves holding governments accountable for their obligations based on international law and constitutional guarantees. The implementation of social policies and functioning of economies, however, involve a large and extremely complex pool of actors. Effective human rights work ultimately must learn how best to address such actors, though currently the question of standards and accountability of non-state actors is vague and controversial. This presents an unresolved issue. Provea uses the term "victim" when referring to a deliberate action by the government or government officials. It uses "affected group" to refer to situations when the government has failed or omitted to develop a policy or where there is a lack of political will to address a problem for which it is responsible.

5: Human Rights Education Resourcebook: Chapter 4 - Annotated Bibliography

Chapter 4 - Human Rights Violations - Killings AM The Dignity Report 0 Comments A + a - One of the main types of violations that the Truth and Justice Committee (TJC) investigated is killings and/or deaths in detention.

He could not remember the exact date of the executions but believed that they took place sometime in before February. Min Htay told the Committee in his own words about Yan Shin: Yak Kha was there too. He has already passed away from some health problems. He told me that the Headquarters asked to interrogate Yan Shin. I saw him while he was already detained by the order of the Headquarters. The following day, he was executed. I only knew one by his nickname as Paw Thut. He was from Katha. When it happened to Paw Thut, many of his fellow men were very sad and asked me how I could protect him. We thought we could protect him. We had deep attachments between us. Finally, we let it happen. That happened in Pha Kant area. There is a need for more investigation to find out exactly what happened, and to determine who was responsible. The vast majority of killings during interrogation 9 out of 11 are believed to have taken place within the months of August and September alone, coinciding with the mass arrests of over ABSDF members. The other two killings are believed to have taken place in December and early before February 12, but involved two detainees Kyaw Wai and Kyaw Kyaw Oo who were among the first arrested and detained in August and September. Interrogations took place in secluded locations, with few witnesses. This made it challenging for the Committee to determine exactly what happened. This contention is supported by the testimony of survivors who gave evidence of their own torture in the same locations where those who were killed were taken with known interrogators and last seen alive. In some cases survivors also gave testimony to the Committee about seeing those killed with injuries likely to have sustained from torture in the days preceding their deaths. In some cases killings during interrogations were also confirmed by eyewitnesses and guards. These interviewees were often unable to provide the Committee with detailed information. Nonetheless their statements help to shed light on what took place. The Committee finds that all of these killings were extrajudicial, with detainees having no access to justice or due process before their deaths. All of these were secondhand accounts based on what they had heard in camp. For example one survivor named Ohn Kyaine aka Okay, who was based in Bamaw at the time and later detained, told the TJC what he had heard: They were rotten before he died; that I heard. His skin was peeled off from his heel to toes. He was then taken and buried alive but Tar Tee fired three rounds from above to make sure he was dead. Aye Kyaw was arrested in August in or near the village where he was working and taken directly to interrogation by the Intelligence Unit Post. He died the same day allegedly as a result of torture during interrogation sessions. I am a real student. His body came back to us and we buried him. Zaw Gyi said just for some business and asked him to take off his uniform. Then they took him to the Battalion. He also reported what he had heard about the incident from others in camp. It was only one night. Panchar Kyaw Myint told me he saw they were putting the human feces into his mouth. He was brutally tortured and he suffered a lot before he died. There is insufficient information to determine how Aye Kyaw died; but the Committee believes it is likely that he died from injuries he sustained from torture. According to Ohn Kyaine also known as Okay, a survivor who was detained at the same time, Tint Lwin was interrogated and tortured in the week after his arrest, and died as a result. Ohn Kyaine gave the following account: It was in the lecture hall where the victims were detained before the prison hall was built, and he was asking for a cup of water. He died soon after that. It only took a week, not very long. There is a need for more follow up investigation to determine how he was killed, who was responsible, and where he was buried. During that meeting Tin Maung Aye was brought in on a stretcher. He appeared to be very weak and had a bad smell coming from his body that some speculated came from an electric shock. Yeh Linn Aung, another detainee, corroborated the story, adding that Tin Maung Aye was attached to an IV line when he was brought to the meeting. Despite his ill health, he was interrogated along with and in front of the other detainees. Kyaw Khine Win added the following: He was tortured so badly. I feel very sorry for him. The last thing I saw was him with the flesh torn from his leg and there was a bad smell. Nobody wanted to go near him. I guess that the inside of him might have been rotten and he died because of that. And when he died

CH. 4. HUMAN RIGHTS AS AN IDEOGRAPH pdf

they buried him on the path between KIA New Camp and the prison, which used to be a training barrack. The Committee does not have sufficient evidence to determine who was responsible but believes that the Intelligence Unit played a leading role in conducting interrogations during that time. He was detained with at least four others on August 10, Yeh Linn Aung confirmed his arrest and that he was taken into custody by members of the Intelligence Unit: In the beginning it was very harsh, especially with Kyaw Wai and Kyaw Htay. They got stabbed with knife, but that was not the way the majority were treated. He was tortured during interrogation and died as a result. The Committee was unable to determine the exact cause or manner of death, or the individuals responsible. Although he could not see what was happening, he could hear a lot due to the thin wall separating the two rooms. He died right in front of U Sein. He did not provide any details. He was arrested in late August, shortly after Khin Cho Oo. Although he could not see what was happening inside the interrogation rooms, he reported that he could hear what was taking place. He claims that Pyi Soe Naing was arrested at night and dead by the following morning. He believes that it was probably as a result of torture during interrogation. As a fellow former member of Battalion, Ko Toe Kyi had spent time with Pyi Soe Naing and felt that he might be more susceptible to torture due to previous illness. He told the Committee: Maybe he died because of that shock. The Committee did not have sufficient evidence to determine who was involved in the death of Pyi Soe Naing. Although many survivors generally recalled the killing of Khin Maung Soe, only one was able to provide more detailed information. At night, they stated interrogating Khin Maung Soe. He died right at the interrogation. Both of us were arrested almost together. So I was shocked knowing he was dead. Although there is not enough evidence to determine the exact cause of his death, the Committee strongly believes that Khin Maung Soe died during interrogation by the Intelligence Unit, probably as the result of torture. San Win also known as Phoe San, a survivor who was arrested and detained on the same day September 10, told the Committee how Intelligence Unit members took Kyaw Kyaw Oo for interrogation one night, possibly December 26, He believes that Kyaw Kyaw Oo died during interrogation. There is a need to confirm the date of the interrogation and to confirm exactly what happened. There is a need for more information to determine who was responsible. Two were guards at that time of incident and were able to provide eyewitness accounts. The other one was a survivor who spoke about what he heard and saw that day. According to these three witnesses Kyaw Wai was taken to Assam Hill along with Htun Aung Kyaw and Cho Gyi for questioning, possibly about the location of explosive devices or a radio. At some point the interrogation turned deadly, with both eyewitnesses confirming that Myo Win beheaded Kyaw Wai. They described the scene in this way: I am Kyaw Wai, a real student. I can be killed but not my soul. I am a real student, you can kill me, etc I saw him beheaded by my own eyes. His body and head were apart. He was asked to lay his head on the wood. It was just cut but lost so much blood. Then he died right in front of my eyes.

6: Chapter 4: Monitoring

Chapter 4 Human Rights under Apartheid This chapter looks at human rights under apartheid. Human rights in South Africa have been impacted seriously by notions of "white" supremacy, abject.

7: Human Rights in International Law - Politics Trove

Chapter Four's @masakeonline facilitating a legal compliance training for NGO leaders earlier today at YMCA in Jinja. The event, which was organised by Jinja District NGO Forum, covered key issues in the NGO Act, the Companies Act, & the Anti-Money Laundering Act.

8: Text of the Law - CCHR

Human Rights Action Plans that are based on international human rights standards; â€¢ Revise or create new human rights education and training materials for all law enforcement, judicial, and other officials, based on international human

rights standards.

CH. 4. HUMAN RIGHTS AS AN IDEOGRAPH pdf

The lieder anthology high voice Calculus early transcendentals second edition solution Power of Attorney Book Crossroads in psychiatry How to succeed on your own The Smokeless Side The Old English life of St Nicholas with the Old English life of St Giles (Leeds texts and monographs) Nursing concerns for pediatric drug administration Mental health trivia questions and answers Selected poems of Samuel Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith The USSR and Arabia Oxford textbook of fundamentals of surgery Modern electronics and integrated circuits Startup restaurant business plan Innovation and new product marketing Having a Mary Spirit (A Book Club Edition) Peter pan a musical adventure script The roles of educational technology in learning Prohibition on certain transfers of National Forest lands Agricultural finance in India Analysis of investment options Climatic Change in the Intra-Americas Sea A Christian perspective on business John R. Sutherland To Egypt in search of trachoma Diyas friend Minty The Indian Ocean (Oceans) Farm animals chapter 1 Maryland 1870 census index Erp notes for bca Disaster operations self-study guide Lyrics, and philippics Memoirs of a tourist Valeo annual report 2017 The rite for confirmation National formulary of Unani medicine. McGraw-Hills Homework Manager PLUS Access Code to accompany Introduction to Managerial Accounting 3e Algebra And Trigonometry A Graphing Approach 4th Edition Plus Smarthinking Toyota 2nz fe engine repair manual Drawing of a swan before memory The Young Peoples Society