

38th Meeting of the European Coordination Committee¹ on Human Rights Documentation (ECCHRD)

**Human Rights and (non-)Information in European Union:
Power(s), Politic(s) and Culture(s) handled Opinions and Behaviours**

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DEPARTAMENTO
DIREITO

Human Rights?!... Information / (non)Information:



Prevent manipulation: ideas, ideologies and, specifically, violent behaviours and reactions.

World "Scenery" constructed based on ideas and ideologies manipulated!



...inherent social perceptions and consequently tampered behaviours engaged in violence.

Humanity is a complex context:

States / Countries

Governments

Politic and Politics

Societies

Cultures

Religions

***Ideological Groups (Social, ethnic, legal, illegal,
declared and/or unknown)***

The Media...

... the powerful action being important “actors” which actions should be careful and critically studied.

...the media manipulation and the manipulated media...

...this is a reality being developed without control despite the official controllers.

The Public Opinion is being “educated” in different perspectives... which are correctly developed to construct a “strong” society?



Discourses are the easiest instrument to analyze, with insidious messages, considered “normal” but being a simple manipulated information generating tampered and seriously dangerous violent actions is the question of the Religions and the Terrorism.



2017: Case Studies



THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION of Human Rights

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. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other form of sovereignty.

Article 3 Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4 No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade 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 life, liberty and security of person.

Article 7 All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

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

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

Article 10 Everyone is entitled to 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 (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

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 (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14 (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case

of persecution arising from non-political reasons or, solely on the grounds of his race, nationality or religion.

Article 15 (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16 (1) Everyone has the right to marry and to found a family, which is the natural basis of society.

(2) Men and women of full age, without any unjust restriction, have the equal right to marry.

(3) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

Article 17 The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 18 Everyone has the right to free thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief.

(2) No one shall be subjected to coercion which would impair his freedom to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

Article 19 Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without restriction and to receive and impart information and ideas without any interference by public authorities, directly or indirectly, by law or by force, by the State or by other persons, in writing or in any form, orally or in writing.

Article 20 (1) Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly and to associate with others in the form of unions, associations or societies for the promotion of their interests.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21 (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed through periodic and honest elections.

Article 22 Everyone has the right to social, economic and cultural rights and to the free development of his personality.

Article 23 (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

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

Article 24 Everyone has the right to take part in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

Article 25 (1) 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 and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26 (1) Everyone has the right to education. 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 ability.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prime right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27 (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28 Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29 (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare of a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms shall be exercised by everyone in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 30 Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as authorizing any group or individual to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms here proclaimed.



1. Islamism is presented or blended with the violence and the terrorist attacks

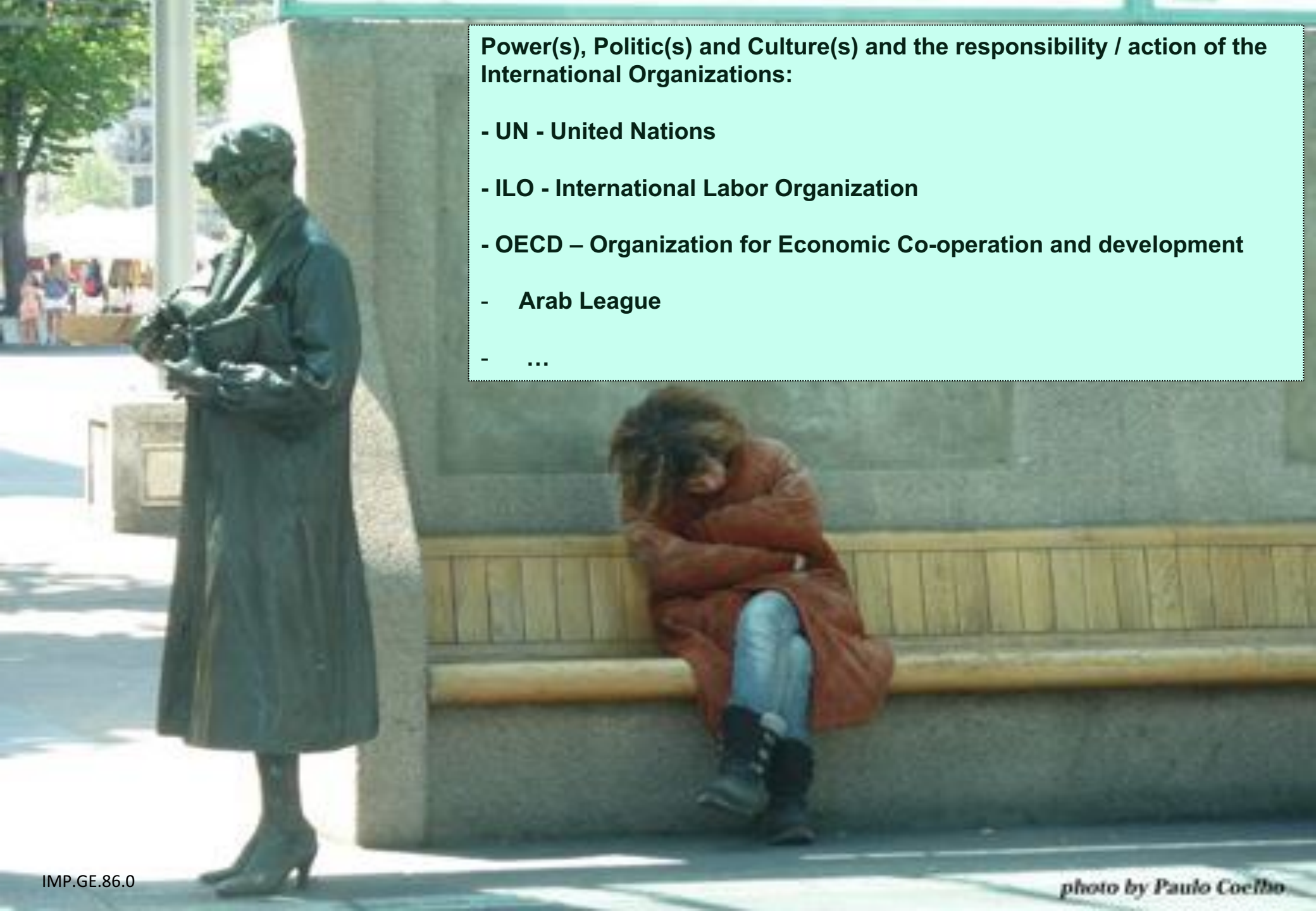
responsible;

2. When the Human Rights are violated by Catholics or Jewish but it is strategically hidden, there are strong "pressures" concealed acting to promote wrong ideas and ideologies having as consequence serious problems.

In the world, there is an equal treatment concerning different Religions / Cultures?

Power(s), Politic(s) and Culture(s) and the responsibility / action of the International Organizations:

- UN - United Nations
- ILO - International Labor Organization
- OECD – Organization for Economic Co-operation and development
- Arab League
- ...



Important

We are not analysing the freedom of different points of views or Opinions but the dangerous and wrong background: the Manipulation.

...handled Opinions and Behaviours: let's think to promote a serious Education for Human Rights.



Human Rights nowadays:
a new Paradigm?... a (re)education need?...



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