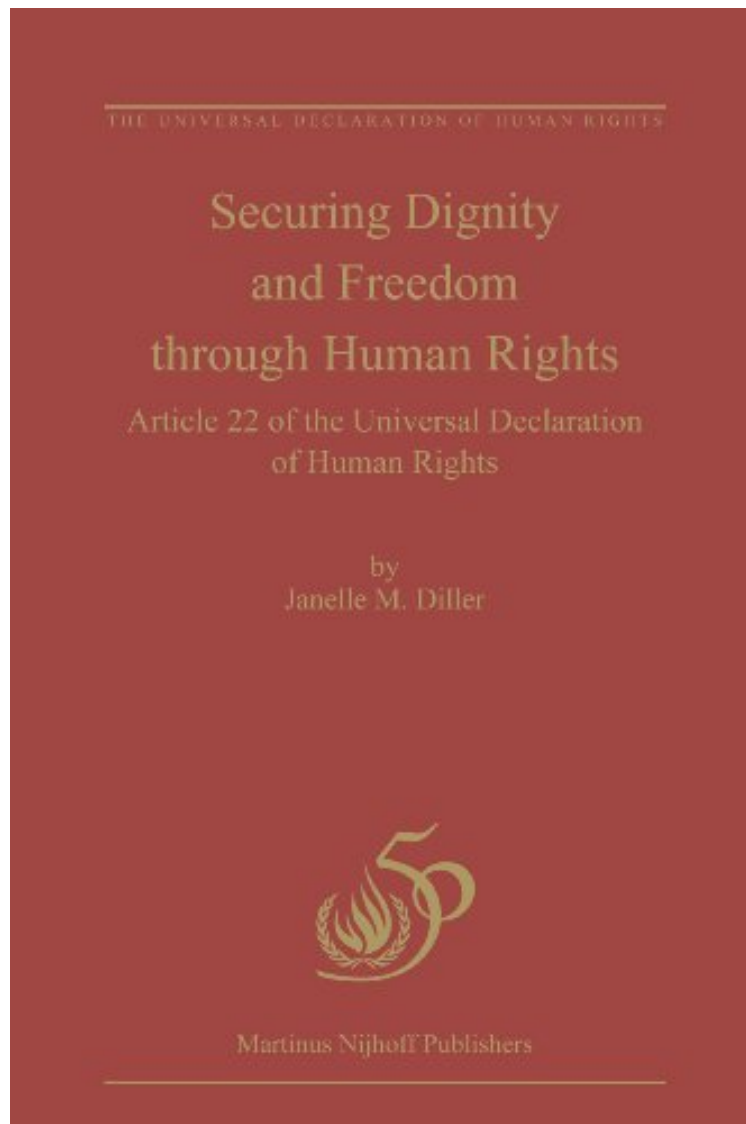


[Read and download] Securing Dignity and Freedom through Human Rights (Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

Securing Dignity and Freedom through Human Rights (Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

Janelle M. Diller

*ebooks | Download PDF | *ePub | DOC | audiobook*



DOWNLOAD



READ ONLINE

#12542492 in Books 2011-12-01 Original language: English PDF # 1 9.60 x .80 x 6.50l, 1.25 #File Name: 9004209395232 pages | File size: 61.Mb

Janelle M. Diller : Securing Dignity and Freedom through Human Rights (Universal Declaration of Human Rights) before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Securing Dignity and Freedom through Human Rights (Universal Declaration of Human Rights):

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes that social and economic welfare is essential for human dignity, freedom to develop as a person, and ultimately social security in the broad sense of social justice. This study examines the text, context, and origins of article 22 which establish an entitlement to the economic, social and cultural (ESC) rights indispensable for wellbeing. By using legal rights to define socially just conduct that secures human dignity, article 22 reorients philosophical approaches to the conception and processes of social justice. The individual, the community and the State are collaboratively engaged in the realization of ESC rights, through national effort and international cooperation. ESC rights must be implemented as a whole, not selectively; this approach serves a functional purpose as well since, in operation, the rights are largely interdependent. The study analyzes the current tendency to fragment the pursuit of ESC rights into selective and uncoordinated initiatives, and proposes adjustments to the theory and practice governing the responsibility and conduct of States, international organizations, the business sector, and other private actors. The legal principles rooted in article 22 create a vital connection between human rights and development that reshapes development cooperation, in relations between States and in multilateral efforts like the Millennium Development Goals and policies of international financial institutions. Development success needs to be redefined to include reducing inequality and assisting the most vulnerable and marginalized. Development processes should integrate methods that ensure participation, transparency and accountability. Even so, democratic processes are no guarantee that ESC rights will be taken seriously, nor do they necessarily lead to full elimination of economic and social inequality. Judicial enforcement and solidarity among private actors, and attention to the synergies that realization of one ESC right provides another are equally important to making the entitlement a reality for all. The approach to human rights in article 22 acts as a compass in the pursuit of social justice. Its course to realizing ESC rights reaches beyond mere assets and material comforts, and surpasses quantitative assessments of equality and non-discrimination, critical as these may be. Rather, progress toward social justice through ESC rights is measured by assessing whether the opportunities, resources and freedoms provided to people are sufficient for their full and free development as human beings, individually and as members of society. Article 22 affirms the vision of a just society in which dignity and personal development are secured with ESC rights that offer the chance for well-being to everyone.

About the Author Janelle M. Diller has extensive experience in international law in both public and private practice and has taught international human rights law, including at Georgetown University Law Center and the University of Virginia law School. Her writings focus on topical issues in the conceptualization of international law, particularly in areas that concern human rights and social justice, and in relation to domestic legal systems as well as international organizations and non-state actors. She is the Deputy Legal Adviser of the International Labour Organization in Geneva, Switzerland. The views in the book are presented solely in her personal capacity and do not represent the policy of the International Labour Organization.