



HUMAN RIGHTS COMMUNITY OF ROCKLAND

Explore Human Rights in Our Community

DISCOVER YOUR RIGHTS

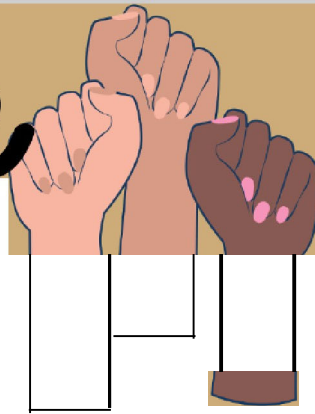


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Human

RIGHTS

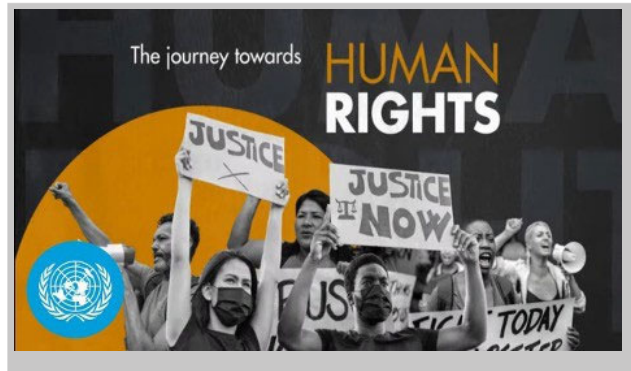


- THE RIGHT TO **MARRY** AND HAVE A **FAMILY**
- THE RIGHT TO **FREEDOM** OF THOUGHT, RELIGION, OPINION, AND EXPRESSION
- THE RIGHT TO **WORK**
- THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION
- THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL SERVICES



TNOTAJustice, Equity,
Diversity, and Inclusion

MISSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMUNITY OF ROCKLAND



The Human Rights Community of Rockland is a non-profit advocacy and Action organization that challenges our Community to live up to its ideals. We believe our community leadership is essential in the global struggle for human Rights, so we will press the U.S Government and private Companies to respect Human rights.

When they fail, we will step in to demand reform, accountability, and Justice.

The HRCR, representation team prevents & promotes human Rights, by assisting people in our community who are victims of human rights violations.

We achieve our mission by providing direct representation and partnering with Pro bono lawyers to help our clients access social services and legal protections in our community through a Human Right state consultant.

We use our experience to advocate for law and policies that protect people in our community.

Services Provided

Legal Services

- Immigration

Non-Legal Services

- Mental Health
- Housing
- Education

Other Services

- Social Services
- Domestic Violence
- Sexual Harrassment

Definition of Human Rights

Human rights are the fundamental freedoms and protections that belong to every single one of us.

All human beings are born with equal and inherent rights and fundamental freedoms.

Human rights are based on dignity, equality and mutual respect – regardless of your nationality, your religion or your beliefs. Your rights are about being treated fairly and treating others fairly, and having the ability to make choices about your own life.

These basic human rights are:

Universal – They belong to all of us, everybody in the world.

Inalienable – They cannot be taken away from us.

Indivisible and interdependent – Governments should not be able to pick and choose which are respected.

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, from birth until death. These rights are inherent and inalienable, meaning they cannot be taken away. They are based on shared values like dignity, equality, and respect, and are protected by law. Human rights encompass a wide range of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, ensuring fair treatment and enabling individuals to make choices about their lives.

What are the 5 most important human rights?

These include the right to life, the right to a fair trial, freedom from torture and other cruel and inhuman treatment, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right to health, education and an adequate standard of living.

Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal with dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

What are the 7 basic human rights?

The seven basic human rights are often cited as: the right to life, liberty, and security; freedom from slavery and servitude; freedom from torture and cruel, inhumane, or



degrading treatment or punishment; the right to recognition before the law; the right to equality before the law; the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; and the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

~

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over **500 languages**. The UDHR is widely recognized as having inspired, and paved the way for, the adoption of more than seventy human rights treaties, applied today on a permanent basis at global and regional levels (all containing references to it in their preambles).

What are the types of Human Rights

Human rights can be broadly categorized into civil and political rights, and economic, social, and cultural rights.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and subsequent international covenants outline these rights, which are considered fundamental and inalienable for all individuals.

1. Civil and Political Rights:

These rights protect individuals from state interference and ensure their participation in the political life of their society.

Examples include:

- *Right to life, liberty, and security of person:* Ensuring individuals are not arbitrarily deprived of their lives or freedom.
- *Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion:* Guaranteeing the right to hold one's own beliefs and practice them freely.
- *Freedom of speech and expression:* Protecting the right

to express opinions and ideas without censorship.

- *Freedom of assembly and association:* Allowing individuals to gather and form groups.
- *Right to privacy:* Protecting individuals' personal information and spaces from unwarranted intrusion.
- *Right to a fair trial:* Ensuring due process and access to justice.
- *Right to vote and participate in government:* Guaranteeing the right to choose leaders and participate in democratic processes.

2. Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights: These rights ensure individuals have access to resources and opportunities necessary for a dignified life and full participation in society. Examples include:

- *Right to work:* Guaranteeing the right to work under just and favorable conditions.
- *Right to social security:* Ensuring access to benefits like unemployment or retirement support.
- *Right to education:* Guaranteeing access to education for all.



- *Right to an adequate standard of living*: Ensuring access to food, clothing, housing, and healthcare.
- *Right to participate in cultural life*: Protecting the right to enjoy and contribute to one's culture.
- *Right to health*: Guaranteeing access to healthcare services and a healthy environment.
- *Right to food and water*: Ensuring access to basic necessities for survival.

These rights are interconnected and interdependent, meaning that the violation of one can often lead to the violation of others. For instance, lack of access to education can hinder an individual's ability to find employment and participate in society, thus impacting both economic and social right.





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