

Programme title: BSc Business Management

BSc Accounting & Finance

Module title: Contemporary Issues in Law

Module code: U10474

Assessment Topic: “Yes, economic and social rights are human rights”.

Slide 1: Introduction

The foundation of the rule of human rights and the law is the actualization of social and economic rights. These rights are essential for guaranteeing that all people can live a life of respect and well-being. They include access to basic essentials such as food, housing, health care, education, and social security. The numerous aspects of social and economic rights will be discussed in this report, along with their legal foundation, social and individual consequences, and constant execution obstacles.

Slide 2: Understanding the spectrum of rights: Economic, and social rights are human rights

- A right is an entitlement to a certain thing, either legally or morally.
- All people have a fundamental right to follow their own interests, irrespective of their gender, race, nationality, ethnic background, faith, or any other characteristic.
- The portion of human rights known as social and economic rights is concerned with making sure that all people have the ability to live their lives of freedom and dignity (Karlsson and Jönsson, 2020).
- These national constitutions protect the rights of their respective countries' citizens.

Speaker Notes: Establishing rights is essential for developing a fair and impartial society. They provide that all people may exist with respect and dignity and defend their rights (Cole, M. ed., 2022). Since human rights are all-encompassing, these principles are useful to all people, globally. The following are some examples of these rights: the right to housing, food, health care, education, employment, and insurance. These agreements defend the rights of the people living in particular regions of the entire world. This represents an international agreement that safeguards the rights of everyone.

Slide 3: What are Economic Rights?

- A particular category of human rights that is known as economic rights is concerned with making sure that everybody has access to a dignified life without poverty.
- They assist in protecting people against hunger and poverty.
- Everyone is provided with economic rights by international law.

Speaker Notes: These rights represent the freedom to work, the entitlement to social

security, a right to a viable wage, the right to housing, as well as the right to food. They encourage inclusion in society and boost the economy. They observe to it that everyone has access to their means of living. They are required to create an environment that is fair and equitable. The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, also known as ICESCR, is one of the agreements that the United Nations (UN) has ratified to safeguard economic rights. The nations that have adopted these agreements have a responsibility to stick by them.

Slide 4: What are Social Rights?

- The portion of human rights known as social rights is concerned with ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live a life of respect and well-being and to fully participate in the community.
- They contribute to ensuring that everyone is given the chance to achieve their true potential.
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, also known as ICESCR, is one of the agreements that the United Nations has ratified to protect social rights.

Speaker Notes: The aforementioned rights encompass the freedoms of education, health, social security, housing, and society (Smith, 2022). They encourage inclusivity and cohesiveness in society. They shield individuals from discrimination and exclusion. They are necessary for developing a world that is fair and equitable. Everyone has social rights because of international law. The nations that have approved these agreements are required to be bound by them.

Slide 5: Why Economic and Social Rights Are Human Rights?

- Since social and economic rights are necessary for people to live independent and dignified lives, these are inalienable human rights.
- These rights are fundamental rights that governments have an obligation to protect; these are not just privileges or objectives.
- By giving people the ability to meet their most basic needs—such as shelter, food, and healthcare—economic and social rights maintain people's basic worth and health.

Speaker Notes: These rights are essential for allowing people to fully engage in the community and reach their potential. They include access to fundamental needs like food,

housing, medical treatment, education, and social security. The dignity and inherent worth of every human being is the foundation for the acknowledgment of social and economic rights as human rights. These rights encourage cohesiveness and equality by enabling people to engage effectively in the community, irrespective of their financial standing.

Slide 6: The Pervasive Impact of Breached Economic and Social Rights

- The ability of people to live lives of respect and well-being is hampered by the widespread and negative consequences of the failure to protect economic and social rights.
- Denying people access to enough food and resources causes poverty to endure, which consequently causes hunger, malnutrition, and a lower standard of existence.
- Premature fatalities, avoidable illnesses, and a reduction in general well-being are all caused by insufficient availability of medical care.

Speaker Notes: A fair and equitable community is built on these rights, which include basic needs like food, housing, health care, education, and social security. These rights, when violated, can have an exponential impact that affects people individually, in groups, and throughout communities. People's capacity to grow is hampered when secure and safe housing isn't provided, leaving them susceptible to damage, homelessness, and other problems.

Slide 7: Implementing Economic and Social Rights:

- Through the passage of The Human Rights Act 1998, the European Convention upon People's Rights is now a part of UK law, providing a structure for its implementation.
- The Equality Act 2010 promotes equal treatment in the utilization of ESCR by outlawing prejudice based on a variety of protected features.
- The Social Security Act 2018 highlights social security's contribution to decreasing inequality and poverty while acknowledging it to be a human right.

Speaker Notes: Economic and social rights (the ESCR) realization is a procedure that calls for constant dedication from people, governments, and civil society. Even though the ESCR has been maintained in many countries, the UK along with other countries keeps encountering difficulties in ensuring its full and efficient deployment (Geovani et al., 2021).

Slide 8: Findings and Justifications

8.1 Key Findings:

- **Fundamental Human Rights:** Human rights must include social and economic rights in order for people to be able to live independently and with dignity.
- **Interdependence with Civil and Political Rights:** ESCR is interconnected with

political and civil rights, supporting each other to form an extensive structure for the protection of human rights (Sanders and Scanlon, 2021).

- **Universal Applicability:** ESCRs are fundamental rights that are enforceable by every person, irrespective of age, gender, citizenship, ethnicity, or other social authority.

8.2 Justifications:

- **Dignity and Well-being:** Having access to basic needs for people's rights and well-being, such as shelter, food, medical care, and education, is provided by the ESCR.
- **Social Inclusion and Equality:** ESCR encourages equality and social stability by giving everyone the freedom to fully participate in the community, irrespective of their financial standing.
- **Human Potential:** Through ESCR, people can reach their full potential by improving their abilities, pursuing their objectives, and giving back to their societies.

Slide 9: Conclusion

In order to come to the end of the investigation into social and economic rights, it is clear that these rights constitute crucial benefits that authorities have a duty to protect, not just privileges or objectives.

- In a fair and equitable world where all people have the chance to prosper and realize their maximum potential, the achievement of social and economic rights is essential. Even though there has been a lot of progress made in defending these rights globally, more dedication and concerted effort are still required to ensure that everyone's social and economic rights are fully protected.
- Subsequently and eventually could people be able to genuinely create an atmosphere in which each person has the chance to live lives of satisfaction, freedom, and respect.

References

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