



# Human and social rights in the EU

## In the construction of the Self-identity



# What are Human Rights?

## The problems!

90% of the world's population cannot mention more than five of the thirty rights.

95% of the population has difficulty defining what Human Rights are.

# The question?

With so many people unaware of their most basic rights, who will ensure that human rights are promoted, protected, and made a reality?



# Definition of "Human Rights"

Right: what the individual thinks they are entitled to or believes they can claim based on natural needs or the culture and customs of the community in which they live.

Human: Person as such.



# When is a right born, and why?

# What are human rights?

Human rights are a product of society; even those who advocate a "natural" origin of human rights cannot but admit that they assume whole meaning only within an organized community.



# Birth of Human Rights

The process of affirming human rights is traced back to the Magna Charta of 1215 or to more modern texts such as the Habeus Corpus Act of 1679 or the English Bill of Rights of 1689.

They arise within the "national" legal systems to protect citizens concerning the sovereign's powers.

After the Second World War, the worldwide Nations do bear into the United Nations Organization (the ONU).

At the regional level, human rights organizations and mechanisms were born in the second half of the 20th century.

In Lisbon, in the 2000 year was born the Treaty of Functioning of the European Union and the European Convention of Human Rights.



## The Charter of the UN

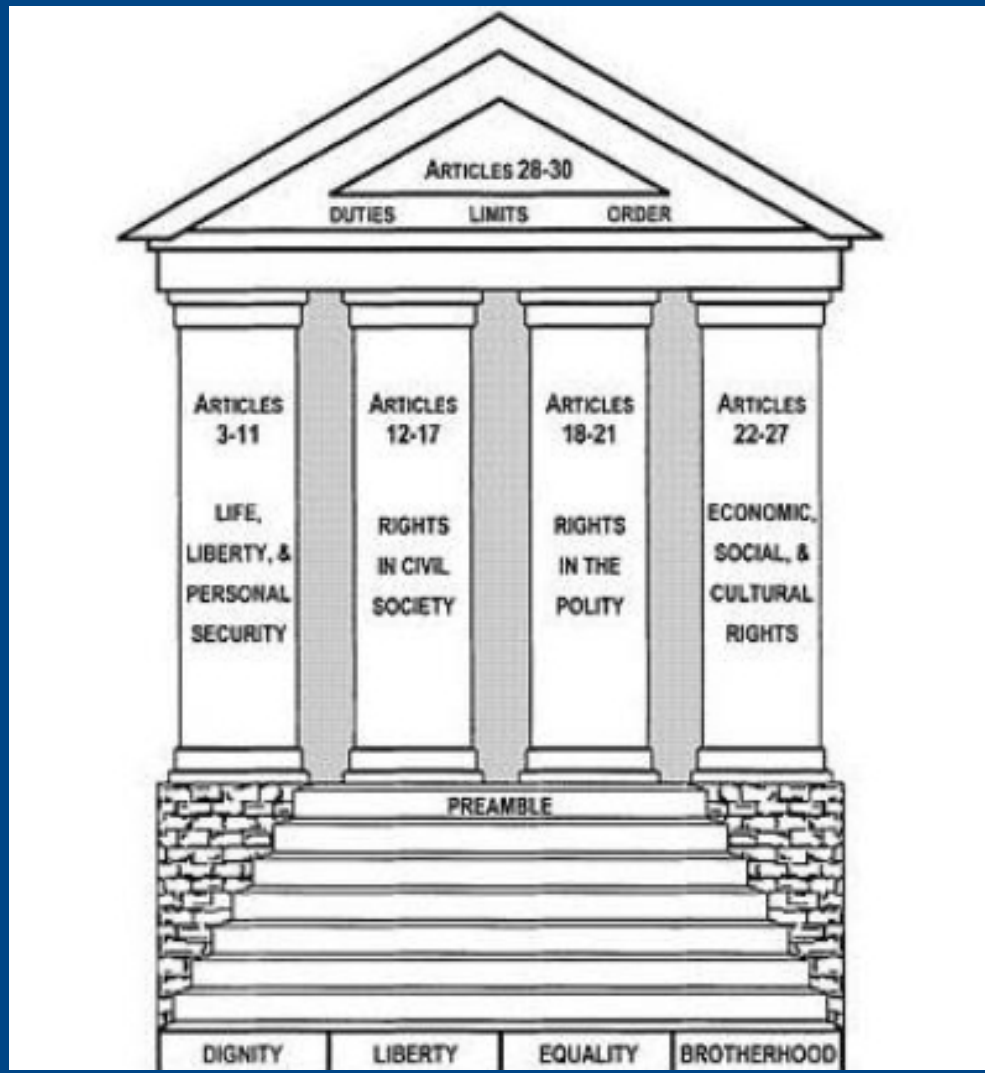
On 10 December 1948, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the Declaration of Human Rights.

For the first time, a document had been produced that had universal value.

It was the first time that it was written that there are rights that every human being **MUST** enjoy for the sole reason of existing.

The Declaration is a common ideal. To allow its achievement, every individual and every organ of society must promote, with **TEACHING** and **EDUCATION**, respect for these rights and freedoms.

# The temple of Cassin





# Protecting human rights in Europe

On 5 May 1949, some European states signed the Treaty and constituted the Council of Europe (EDC)

The EDC is an international, regional organization whose aim is to promote and protect the rule of law, democracy, and human rights.



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The basic idea is to contribute to creating a common democratic and juridical space in Europe, which will be inspired by respect for the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (the ECHR, 1950).



# Sport and human rights share many principles and objectives



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# The principles:

Dignity

Freedom

Humanity



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# DIGNITY



"Human rights bring an important innovation, that is, the individual is no longer protected as a citizen of a State, but is protected as a Person, whose DIGNITY must also be guaranteed against the State to which he belongs."

# What is meant by the dignity of the human person?

The essence of the doctrine of human rights is the concept of human dignity.

"Humanity [being a person] is itself a dignity: the person must never be treated (by another person or by himself) as a mere means, but must always be treated as an end. Therein lies his dignity". (Kant)



"The individual considered in the system of nature (homo phaenomenon [element of the sensible world], rational animal), is a being of mediocre importance and has a fair value (pretium vulgare) that shares with all the other animals that live the earth. If considered a Person, the human being must be considered the subject of a morally practical reason. It rises above any price. The Person as homo noumenon [a member of the intelligible world], cannot be considered as a means for the ends of others or even for his purposes but must be considered as an end in itself. Thus the Person possesses his dignity (an absolute inner value) by which he forces all other reasonable creatures to respect his Person and can measure themselves against each of them and consider themselves equal to them".



# FREEDOM

From the speech of the President of the United States of America, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, on the "four freedoms."

"A world founded on four fundamental human freedoms: the first is freedom of speech and expression, everywhere in the world; the second is the freedom of every person to believe in God in his way, anywhere in the world; the third is the freedom of need, [...] which implies that every nation must be able to ensure a peaceful life for its inhabitants [...]; the fourth freedom from fear - which implies the reduction of armaments so that no nation can attack its neighbors [...]", finally stated that "freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere.



The concept of freedom is the key to the explanation of the autonomy of the will.

Freedom must be presupposed as the property of the will of all rational beings.



## Isaiah Berlin, Freedom and Its Betrayal:

"The essence of freedom is the ability to choose how you want. A free choice, without constraint or intimidation, in the right to resist, to be unpopular, to stand for your convictions just because they are yours. True freedom is this; without it, there is never freedom, not even the illusion of having it".



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# The encounter between Freedom and Responsibility:

"You must, so you can do it."

"You can, so you must do it."

You cannot remove duty from the path of Freedom.

From the power of Acting, a responsibility is  
deduced.



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# HUMANITY



# Two concepts:

PERSON

UNIVERSALITY

# The myth of Universality:

There are profound differences in the philosophical conception of human rights.

An important distinction is made concerning the different cultural and religious conceptions.



# The Challenge of Universality



# From Dignity to Egalitarianism

From equality to gift-giving

From mutual concessions to mutual welfare (dual)

From mutual dual (collective) to individual well-being



# We come to growth:

Physics

Moral

Intellectual



# The challenge to Universality is an Educational challenge



Sport as a means to promote Peace.  
Human Rights to achieve human development.



Sport has a fundamental social role, as it can contribute positively to:

To European growth

To social cohesion

The possibility of employment for citizens



Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament

**"Developing the European dimension of sport."**

Preventing and combating violence and intolerance

Improving health through sport

Social interaction must improve in sports and through sports.



# Cooperation

**Working together for a purpose**

**It's the most evolved behavior of  
the Person.**



# What purpose?

Personal growth,  
"Me and others together in  
Harmony."

# Game theory

This theory wants to offer some predictions about the behavior of individuals who make choices that affect their neighbor's well-being and want maximum satisfaction from these choices. The results from this theory help understand any situation where someone can choose between conflict and collaboration with his neighbor.

# The prisoner's dilemma

The prisoner's dilemma is a particular result identified in the study of situations of strategic interaction. That is, they are problems of choice. The Decision Maker gets the Result evaluated in terms of costs and benefits. The Result is the product of his choices and those made by other players.

	PERSON B		
PERSON A	B cooperates with A and does not confess		inform and confess
A cooperates with B and does not confess	-1	-1	0
inform and confess	0	-10	-5

**With cooperative behavior, the subjects get the best result possible.**

**With competitive-antagonist behavior, the subjects get more negative results.**



# The dilemma

## Cooperate or not cooperate?



# Cooperation with the sport

The growth of society takes place only through cooperation between individuals.

Training for cooperation

Cooperation as an educational model in sport

# Practice

## Group project

**Choice of a principle and concrete application in a "type" exercise**

**Exposure and assessment**