

Human Rights

- **Human rights** are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behaviour and are **regularly protected as natural and legal rights in municipal and international law.**
- They are commonly understood as **inalienable**, fundamental rights.

The Constitution of the Italian Republic

- Human rights in the Constitution of the Italian Republic are mostly expressed in the 3rd article.
- All citizens have **equal social dignity** and are **equal before the law**, without distinction of sex, race, language, religion, political opinions, personal and social conditions.

ARTICLE 3

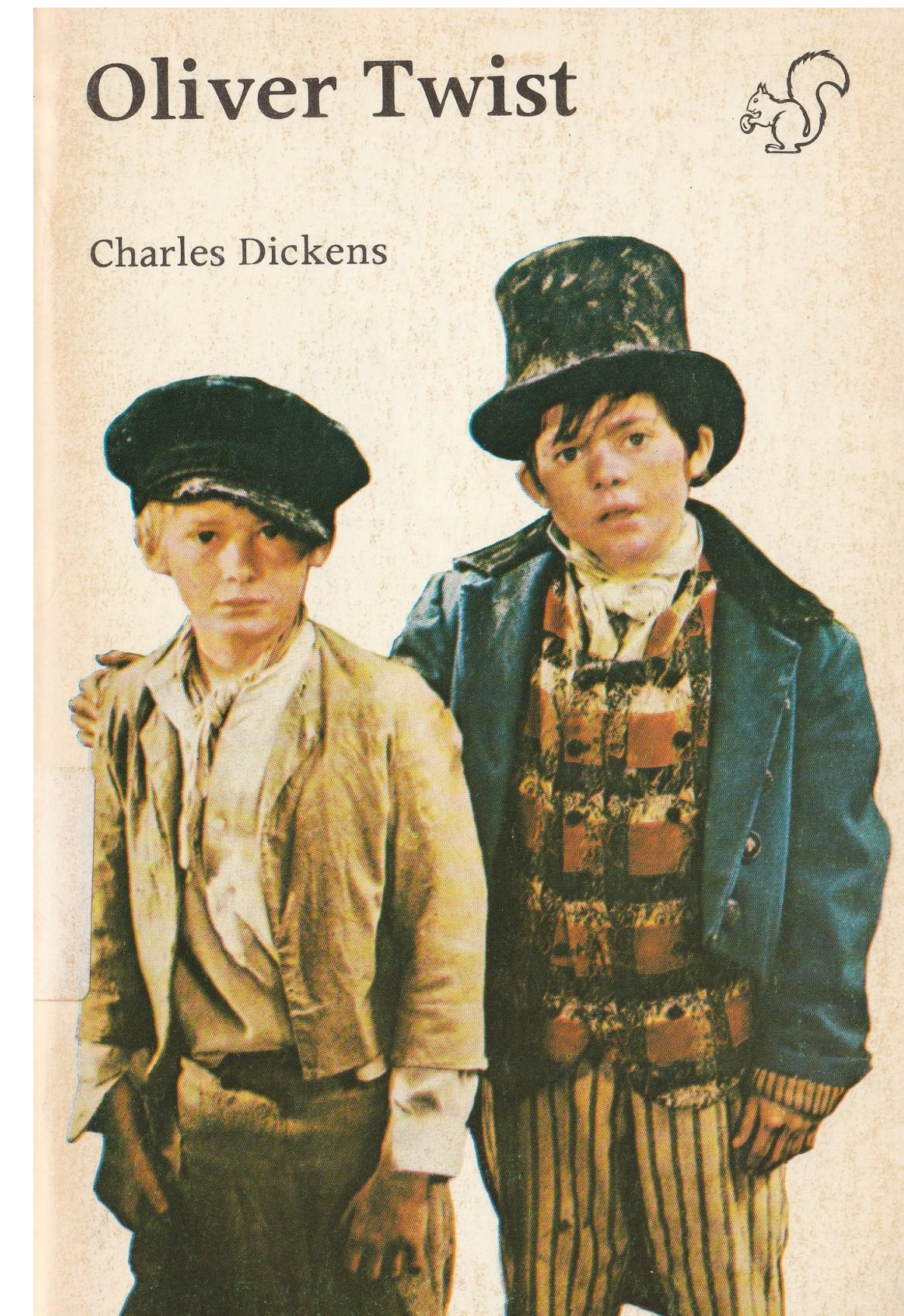
Article 3 assumes **the principle of equality** between all citizens as a fundamental right. According to the principle **men are equal in nature**, not in the sense that they are identical as if they were photocopies, but in the sense that **they have the same rights**.

Race, gender, political views etc. determine important differences between citizens, **but not such as** to make some superior and others inferior from the point of view of rights.

Literary texts

C. DICKENS, OLIVER TWIST, 1837

- **Art. 13** of the Constitution of the Italian Republic:
no restriction on personal freedom is allowed.
- **Art. 27** of the Constitution of the Italian Republic:
the penalties cannot consist of **treatments**
contrary to the sense of humanity and must
aim at the reeducation of the condemned



Literary texts

ROBERT BROWNING, MY LAST DUCHESS, 1842

- **Art. 3** of The Constitution of the Italian Republic: all citizens have **equal social dignity** and are equal before the law, **without distinction of sex**.



J.WINTERSON, FRANKISSSTEIN, 2019

In Jeanette Winterson's novel the fundamental right to gender self-determination is respected as **the protagonist is a transgender doctor.**

