

- **Define The Fundamental Human Right.**
- **Explain (4) means of safeguarding the Fundamental Human Rights in a state.**

DEFINE THE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT:

A citizen is someone who is a member of a community such as a city or town, state or country. Every citizen has a set of rights and privileges provided by the country of which he is a citizen and it is called **fundamental human right**.

Fundamental human rights are moral principles or norms that describes standards of human behavior and which are protected as legal rights. It is a inalienable rights to which a person is inherently entitled simple because he or she is a human being; regardless of language, religion, status or ethnic origin.

Fundamental rights are a group of rights that have been recognized by a high degree of protection from encroachment. These rights are specifically identified in a constitution, or have been found under due process of law. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal, established in 2015, underscores the link between promoting human rights and sustaining peace.

Human rights are inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination.

THE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS OF NIGERIA.

1. Right to life: No one should kill another intentionally

2. Right to dignity of human person: No one should be maltreated, tortured, enslaved or treated cruelly.

3. Right to fair hearing: Every one has right to defend himself in a court of law.

4. Right to private and family life: People have right to privacy of their home, phone call and letters which should be protected.

5. Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion: People are free to think, reason and choose their religion, but not joining a secret society.

- **Explain (4) means of safeguarding the Fundamental Human Rights.**

(i) The constitution: The entrenchment of fundamental human rights of citizens in the Constitution is a way of safeguarding their rights, e.g., right to life, freedom, property etc.

(ii) Existence of the principle of the rule of law: The government under the principle of the rule of law has an obligation to ensure the existence of civil liberties and equality of all citizens.

(iii) Independence of the judiciary: For citizens to enjoy their rights, the judiciary should be free from the interference and control of both the executive and legislature.

(iv) Freedom of the press: The press should be free to serve as the watchdog for the rights of the citizens.

(v) Activities of the opposition: The opposition, whether in government or outside it, is a powerful instrument for protecting the rights of the citizens. It makes government to be on its toes as per the rights of citizens.