

# QUESTCARE HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

### **PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

The basic notion of human rights lies in people's recognition of the need to protect and affirm every person's individual dignity.

We all tend to think and talk about our concerns in terms of human rights.

One way of looking at human rights is to see them as a special kind of claim we have on others.

In our society we all tend to agree that we have a right to life, freedom from abuse and other inhumane treatment, rights to a fair trial, free speech, religion, health, education etc.

#### There are many others.

People everywhere seek physical security, freedom from suffering and freedom from unreasonable restraint.

They also seek equality and fairness. Moral rights are based on people's sense of what is fair and just.

Rights also relate to what is lawful; that is, some rights are laid down in law.

Rights are, and always have been, a part of the way people interact with each other.

They involve responsibilities and duties toward each other.

A working knowledge on human rights helps empower individuals and can promote remedies for specific problems.

Proper observance of human rights helps promote the security and wellbeing of all people.

#### **QuestCare's Commitment to Participants**

The people being supported:

- will be supported to access the same rights as all other citizens
- will be treated in a manner consistent with expectations for others
- will be afforded the opportunity to contest actions or decisions they believe are not fair or in their best interests



# Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948 This plain language version developed by the New Zealand Human Rights Commission.

Article 1	Everyone is born free and equal in dignity and rights.
Article 2	Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms in this Declaration.
Article 3	Everyone has the right to life and to live in freedom and safety.
Article 4	No one can be forced into slavery.
Article 5	No one can be tortured or treated cruelly.
Article 6	Everyone has the right to be treated equally by the law.
Article 7	The law is the same for everyone and should be applied in the same way to everyone.
Article 8	Everyone has the right to ask for legal help when their rights are not respected.
Article 9	No one can be randomly imprisoned or sent away from their own country.
Article 10	Everyone has the right to a fair and public trial by an independent court.
Article 11	Everyone should be considered innocent until proved guilty.
Article 12	Nobody can interfere with someone's family, home, privacy or correspondence without good reason. Everybody has the right to be protected from such actions.
	Everyone has the right to travel wherever they want with in their own country. Everyone also has the right to leave their country and to return to it.
	Everyone has the right to go to nother country and ask for protection if they are being mistreated or are in danger.
Article 15	Everyone has the right to belong to a country. Nobody can be prevented from belonging to another country without good reason.
Article 16	All men and women have the right to marry and have a family.
Article 17	Everyone has the right to own property and possessions.

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Article 18	Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Everyone has the right to practice a religion. Everyone also has the right not to practice a religion.
Article 19	Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.
Article 20	Everyone has the right to peacefully take part in meetings and belong to groups.
Article 21	Everyone has the right to choose to take part in the government of their country. The will of the people is the foundation for the authority of government. The will of the people is expressed in free and fair elections.
Article 22	Everyone has the right to social security and is entitled to economic, social and cultural rights.
Article 23	Everyone has the right to work, the right to equal pay for equal work and the right to a decent income and working conditions. Everyone also has the right to form and to join trade unions.
Article 24	Everyone has the right to have time to relax and have fun.
Article 25	Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health and wellbeing. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and help.
Article 26	Everyone has the right to free education. Primary school education should be available to all. Everybody should also have access to higher education.
Article 27	Everyone has the right to participate in their community's cultural life.
Article 28	Everyone has the right to live in a society in which the rights and freedoms in this Declaration are available.
Article 29	Everyone has a responsibility to ensure that the rights of others are respected.
Article 30	No one has the right to try and take away any of the rights in this Declaration.

## **DOCUMENT CONTROL**

Version No.	Issue Date	Document Owner		
1	13.05/2022	Senior Leadership Team		
Version History				
Version No.	Review Date	Revision Description		
001	13/08/2022			

QuestCare – Human Rights Policy and Procedure Authorised by: Senior Leadership Team

Issued 13/05/2022 Version: 1