SOCIODECONOMIC RIGHTS

Know your rights
He is seven years old, he has a plaster cast on his fractured arm, and he walks 45 - 60 minutes to school.
The purpose of this booklet is to inform ordinary South Africans on:

- What their economic and social rights in the Constitution, Act 108 of 1996
- What these rights entail (meaning and content)
- What are the obligations of the State and non-State entities in terms of these rights
- What constitutes a violation of these rights
- What remedies available for such violations
- How these remedies could be accessed and/or availed
Types of Rights

Human rights are claims that every human being is entitled to, in order to live a peaceful, free and happy life. Human rights have traditionally been characterised into civil and political rights, and socio-economic rights.

However this separation does not mean that some rights are more important than others. All rights are fundamental, universal, equally important for all human beings and cannot be separated from each other.

The satisfaction of economic, social and cultural rights is a guarantee for the enjoyment of civil and political rights. (See the case Government of SA and others v Grootboom and Other).
Civil & Political Rights

These are:

• Equality
• Human dignity
• Freedom of security of person
• Privacy
• Freedom of religion, belief and opinion
• Freedom of expression
• Assembly, demonstration, picket and petition
• Freedom of association
• Political rights
• Citizenship
• Freedom of movement
• Freedom of trade, occupation and profession
• Labour rights

Social & Economic Rights

These are:

• Right to education
• Right to food
• Right to health
• Right to land
• Right to water
• Environmental Rights
• Right to social security
• Right to housing