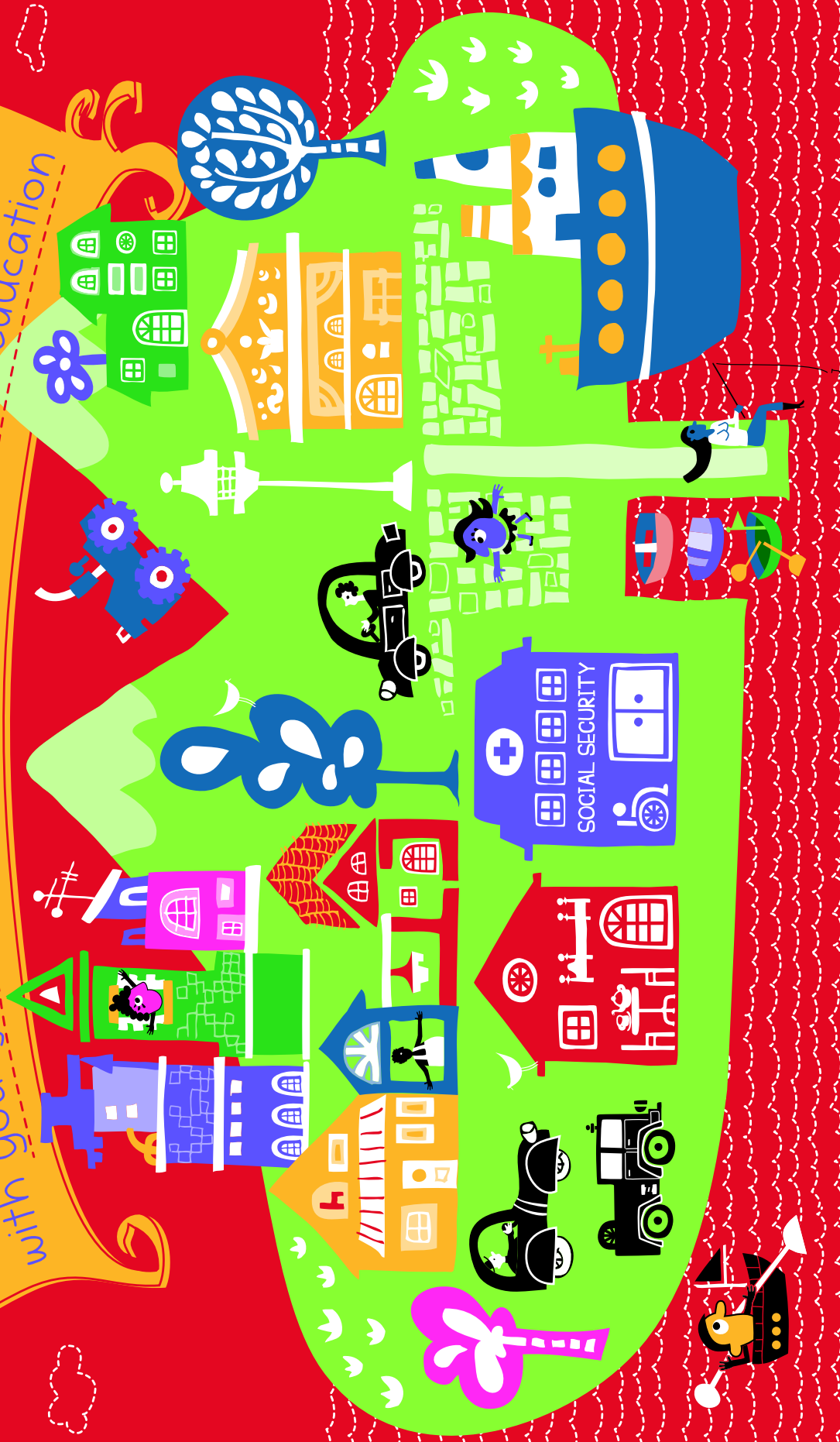


# ENTER DIGNITYLAND!

A game for learning about social rights  
with young people through human rights education



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## Country profile

Dignityland is known as the land of pink rainclouds. It is a parliamentary democracy founded in the first part of the 20th century. Its total population is 48 million and its main product of export is textiles. Its official language is "Diglang" spoken by 87% of its population. 29% speak "Humlang". 16% of the total population speak both languages. 27% of its population are "officially considered poor". The owners of the leading three companies are among the richest 100 people in the world. Infant mortality is four per 1,000. Life expectancy is 68 years. The literacy rate is 88%. 20% of people are under 30 and the population is aging quickly. According to official records, unemployment is 16% and youth unemployment 30%.

Due to the rapid changes in society, globalisation and the European integration process, Dignityland has difficulties in combining sustainable economic growth and maintaining its welfare system. In order to overcome these challenges with the maximum social and political consensus, there has been a large consultation process with civil society organisations. The outcome of this consultation is the shared determination to preserve and, if relevant, to further develop seven social rights. However, resources are limited and just one - and in most cases not the most expensive one - of the identified possible policies related to one of the seven social rights can be implemented in the next five years. The Social Affairs Committee of the Parliament have prepared cards with the different possible policies, and the Parliament will take the final decision.



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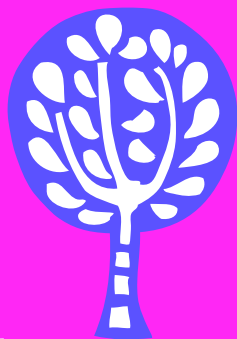
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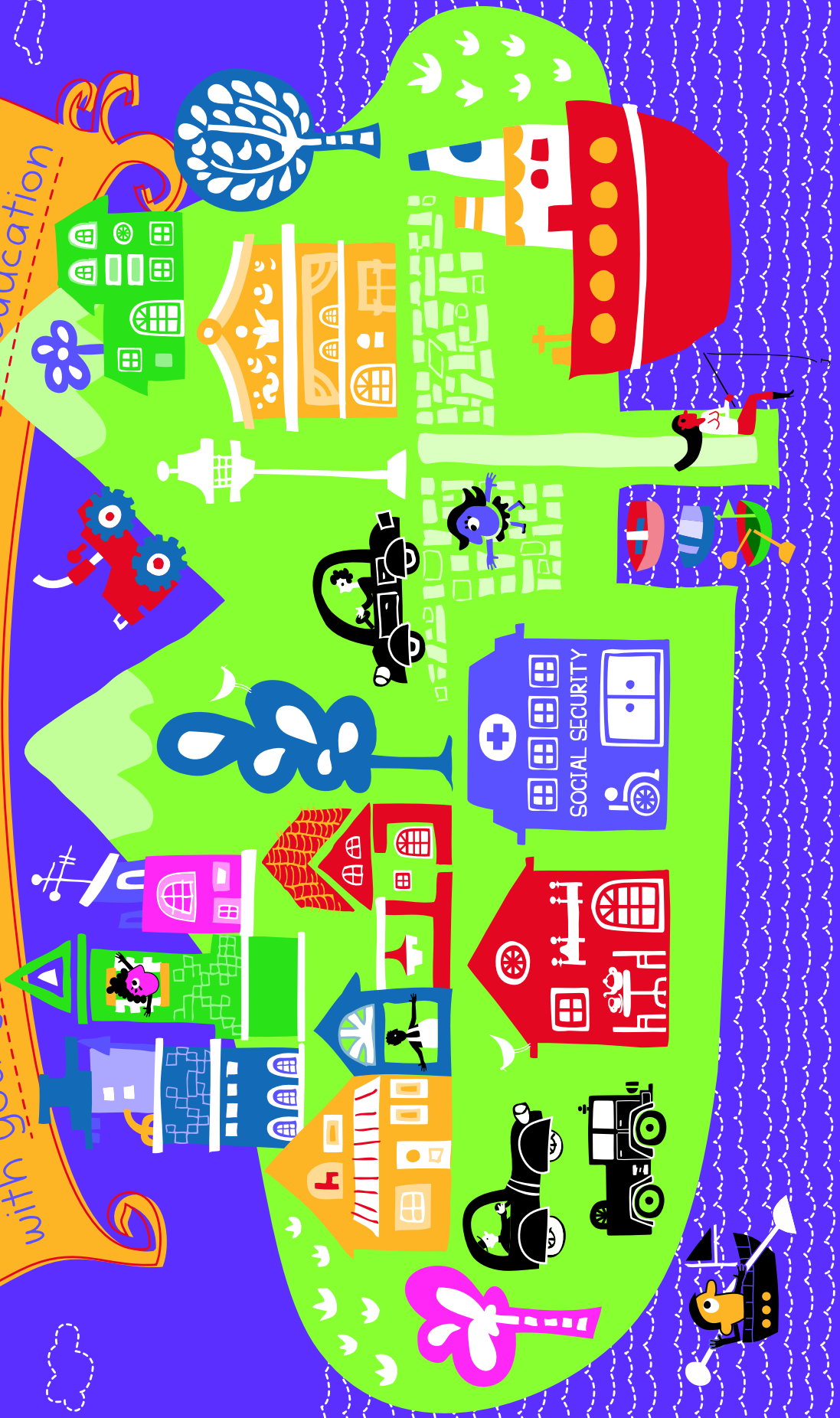
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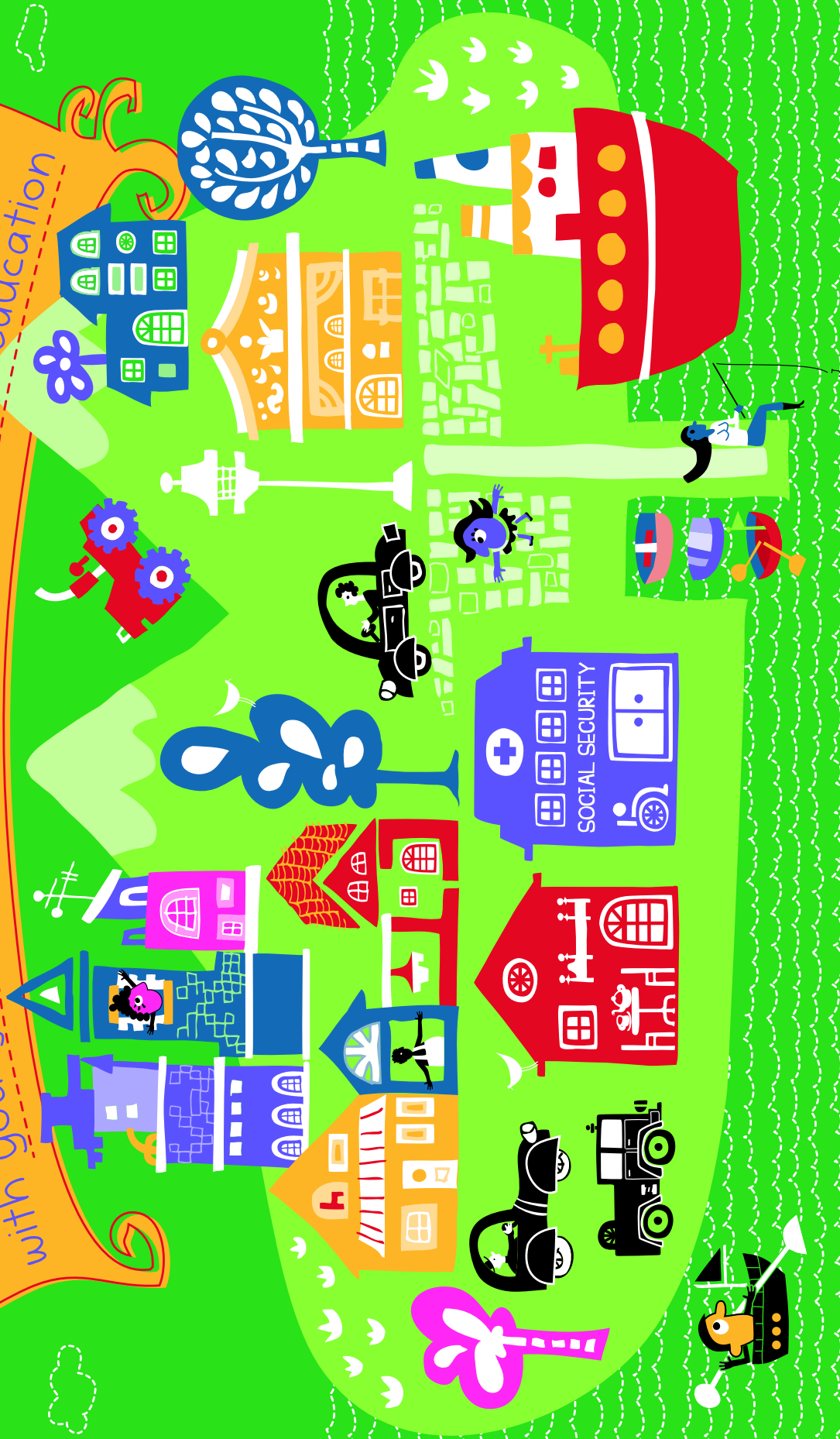
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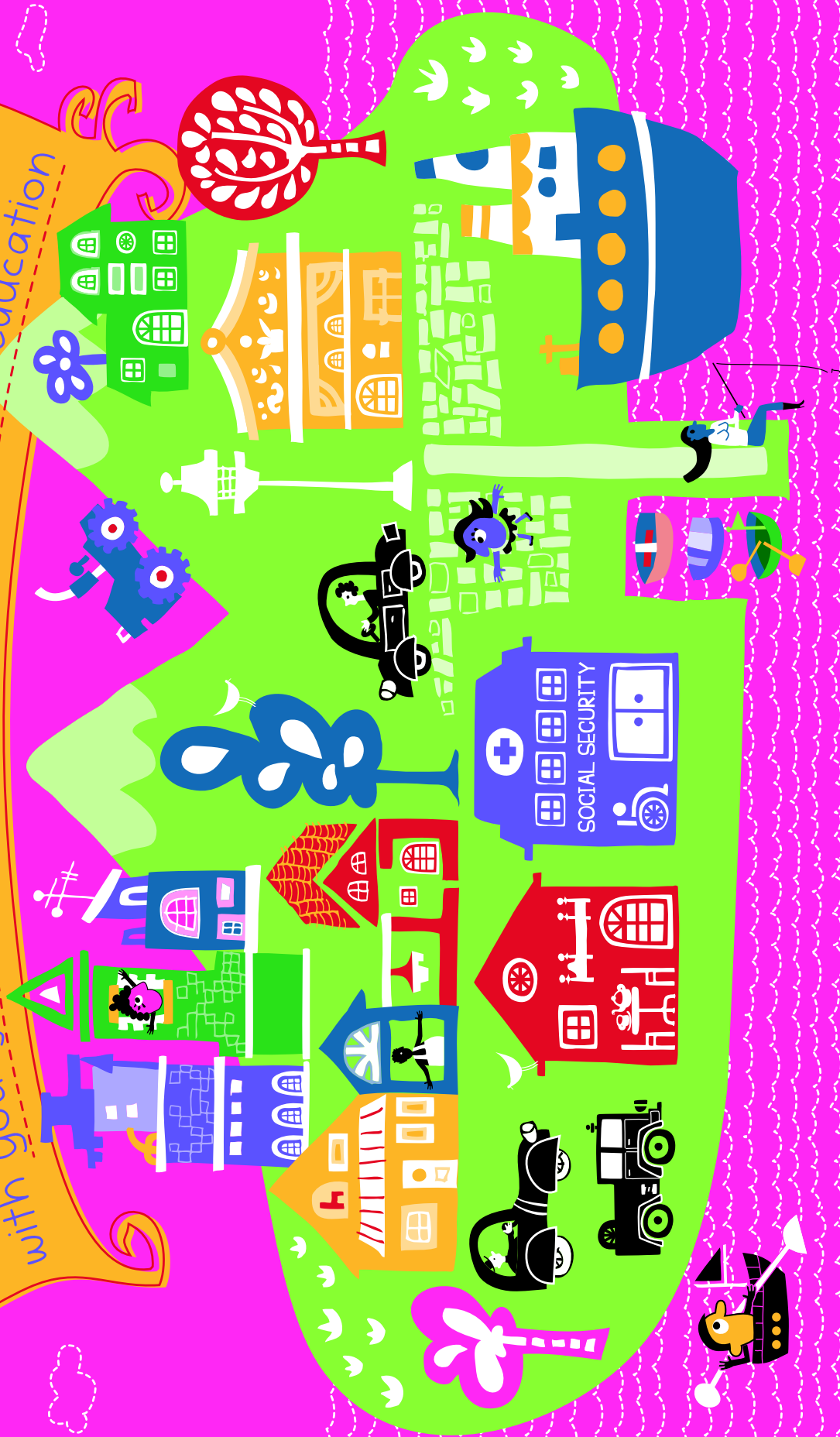
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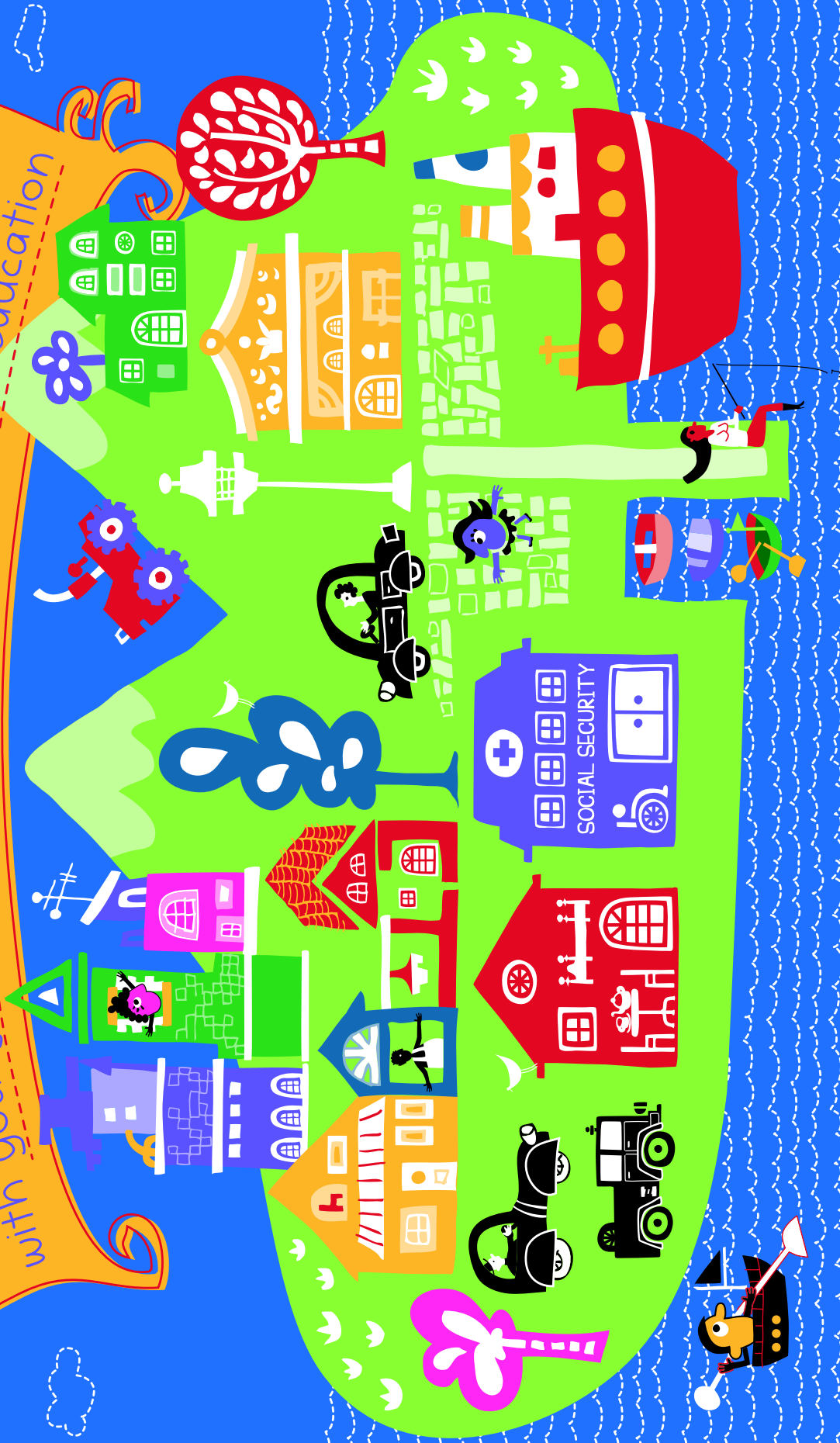
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→enter!



## RIGHT TO HOUSING

RENTAL SUPPORT  
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE



Good for their emancipation and  
autonomy.



House owners could use this as an  
excuse to raise the rent.



## RIGHT TO HOUSING

SOCIAL HOUSING  
FOR EVERYONE  
WITH LOW INCOME



Everybody needs to live in decent human conditions.



Ah, ah, good idea! But how are you going to pay for it?

→enter!



## RIGHT TO HOUSING

ADEQUATE SHELTER  
FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE  
(IN CO-OPERATION WITH NGOS)



They will not have to stay in the street, which would be against human dignity.



Difficult to respond to their individual needs, and some people may take advantage of this system.

→enter!



## RIGHT TO ORGANISE

ELIMINATION OF OBSTACLES  
FOR SETTING UP  
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS  
*(number of members, fees,  
age limits, complex procedures, etc.)*



More active civil society and  
deepening democracy.



Lack of accountability and  
diminishing civil society standards.



→enter!



## RIGHT TO ORGANISE

MONITORING OF  
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS  
FOR ENSURING STATE SECURITY



Prevention of extremism and terrorism.



Who will decide, and on what grounds, what is threatening state security?

→enter!



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FINANCIAL SUPPORT  
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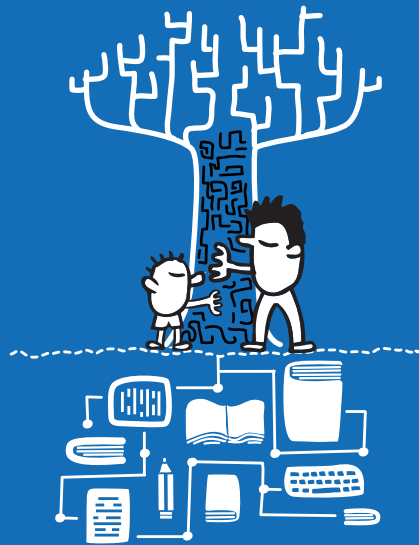


Social rights are still unknown to most and too often violated.



Discrimination! Why not support animal rights organisations?

→enter!



## RIGHT TO EDUCATION

UNIVERSAL ACCESS  
TO FREE PRIMARY  
AND SECONDARY EDUCATION



Eradicating illiteracy; a more  
educated society.



Primary fine! But secondary?  
Not everyone needs it!

→enter!



## RIGHT TO EDUCATION

EXCELLENCE IN HIGHER  
EDUCATION IN PARTNERSHIP  
WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR



Specialisation and adaptation to the  
needs of the labour market.



Elitist. Who cares about excellence?  
We need free higher education for all.



→enter!



## RIGHT TO EDUCATION

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Increases the access to information  
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Too many languages and not enough  
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## RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND ASSISTANCE

EQUAL TREATMENT OF  
OWN NATIONALS AND FOREIGN  
WORKERS IN RESPECT  
OF SOCIAL SECURITY RIGHTS



They pay taxes and contribute to social security like everyone else.



Foreigners may move back to their country and expenses could get out of control.



→enter!



## RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND ASSISTANCE

PENSION FOR EVERYONE  
WHO HAS REACHED  
A CERTAIN AGE, IRRESPECTIVE OF  
MEANS OR EMPLOYMENT RECORD



Ensures dignity of all elderly people  
and protection against poverty.



Too costly; it should be reserved for  
those without sufficient income.

→enter!



## RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND ASSISTANCE

LOWERING THE SOCIAL SECURITY  
CONTRIBUTIONS  
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Increases employment and reinforces  
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We need young people's contribu-  
tions for the pensions of  
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→enter!



## RIGHT TO HEALTH CARE

UNIVERSAL HEALTH INSURANCE  
FOR EVERYONE



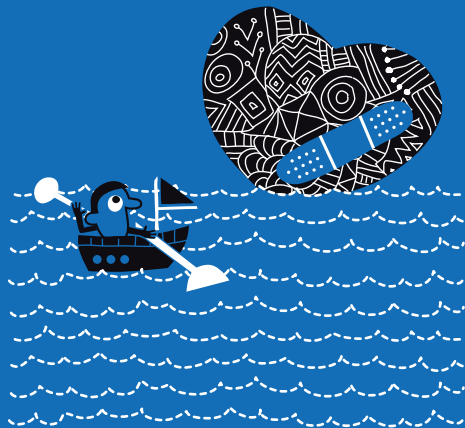
Without health you cannot do much.



Where are the limits of public health care? Health is also an individual responsibility.



→enter!



## RIGHT TO HEALTH CARE

FULL HEALTH INSURANCE  
ONLY FOR THOSE  
UNABLE TO PAY



Better use of state resources as  
those who can pay should.



Certain groups, those not eligible  
for free health care, would be  
unable to afford costly  
or long-term treatment.





→enter!



## RIGHT TO HEALTH CARE

FULL HEALTH INSURANCE  
FOR EVERYONE IN EMPLOYMENT



This may motivate people to work.



What will happen to those who do  
not work?



## RIGHT TO PROTECTION AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM  
OF WELFARE BENEFITS FOR  
EVERYONE/GUARANTEED  
MINIMUM INCOME FOR ALL



Ensures all people have guaranteed minimum resources.



Costly; may be abused. It may dissuade persons from seeking work.



## RIGHT TO PROTECTION AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

FOOD AND HEATING BENEFITS  
FOR THOSE WITH  
LIMITED INCOME



Ensures, at the very least, a minimum protection against poverty.



But would it be sufficient to properly protect against poverty?



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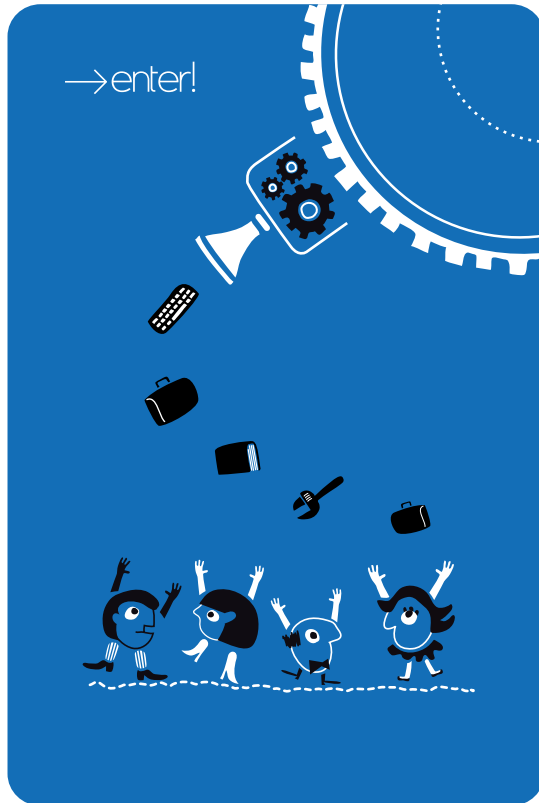
CERTAIN CASH BENEFITS,  
SUCH AS CHILD WELFARE BENEFIT,  
IRRESPECTIVE OF MEANS



Ensures that no one slips through  
the net, and that no one is excluded.



Not an efficient use of resources;  
only those with low means should  
receive such benefits.



## RIGHT TO WORK

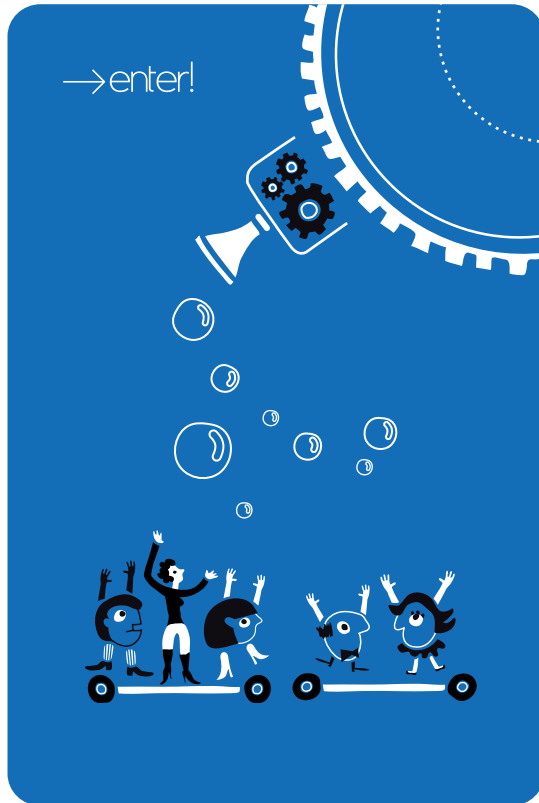
PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE  
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TRAINING AND REHABILITATION



It will be efficient for employment.



Impossible to respond to such  
diverse needs and situations.



## RIGHT TO WORK

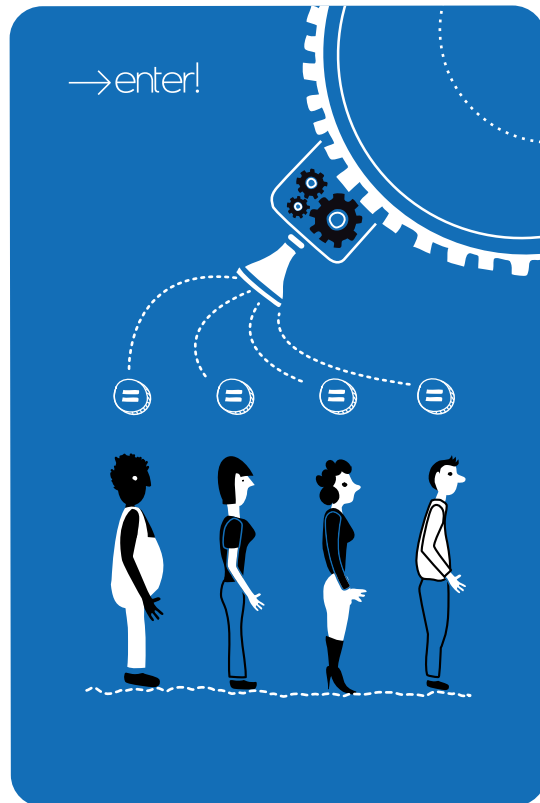
SPECIAL MEASURES (E.G. TAX  
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FOR EMPLOYING SPECIFIC GROUPS  
(E.G. DISABLED PEOPLE,  
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Otherwise risks exclusion from  
labour market.



It puts stigma on these groups and  
enforces dependency.



## RIGHT TO WORK

SAME SALARY FOR WORK  
OF EQUAL VALUE, IRRESPECTIVE  
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It is the practical realisation of the principle of equality.



Experience counts. Lower salaries might help young people to get a first job.

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RENTAL SUPPORT  
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Good for their emancipation and  
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House owners could use this as an  
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Everybody needs to live in decent human conditions.



Ah, ah, good idea! But how are you going to pay for it?

→enter!



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They will not have to stay in the street, which would be against human dignity.



Difficult to respond to their individual needs, and some people may take advantage of this system.

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## RIGHT TO ORGANISE

ELIMINATION OF OBSTACLES  
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CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS  
*(number of members, fees,  
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More active civil society and  
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Lack of accountability and  
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→enter!



## RIGHT TO ORGANISE

MONITORING OF  
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Prevention of extremism and terrorism.



Who will decide, and on what grounds, what is threatening state security?



→enter!



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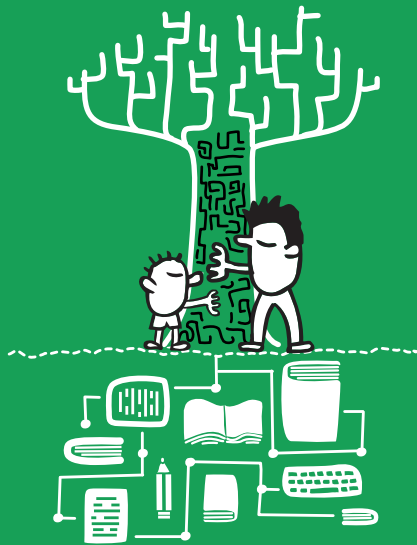


Social rights are still unknown to most and too often violated.



Discrimination! Why not support animal rights organisations?

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## RIGHT TO EDUCATION

UNIVERSAL ACCESS  
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Eradicating illiteracy; a more  
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Primary fine! But secondary?  
Not everyone needs it!

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They pay taxes and contribute to social security like everyone else.



Foreigners may move back to their country and expenses could get out of control.



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PENSION FOR EVERYONE  
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Ensures dignity of all elderly people  
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Too costly; it should be reserved for  
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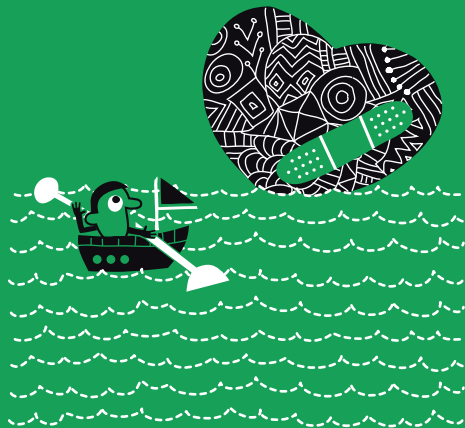
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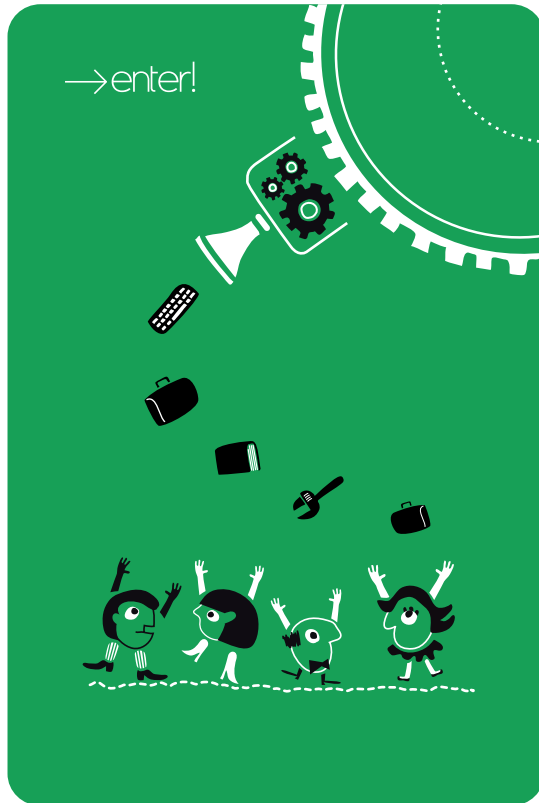
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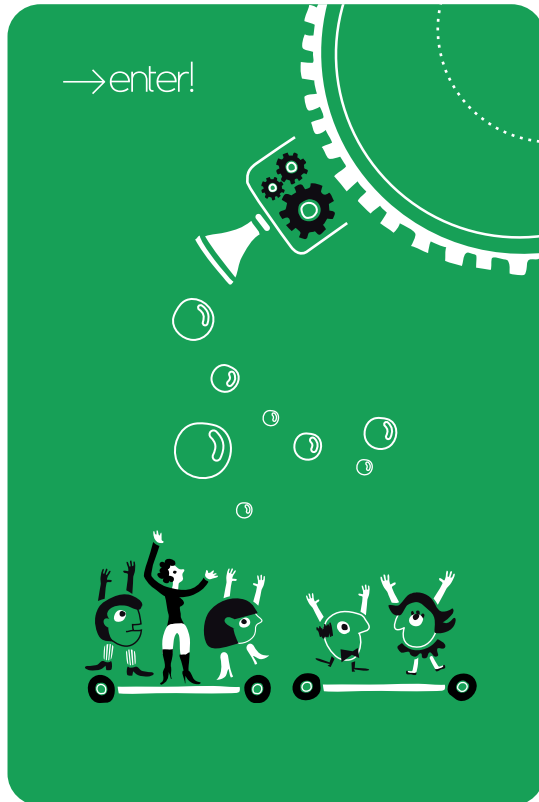
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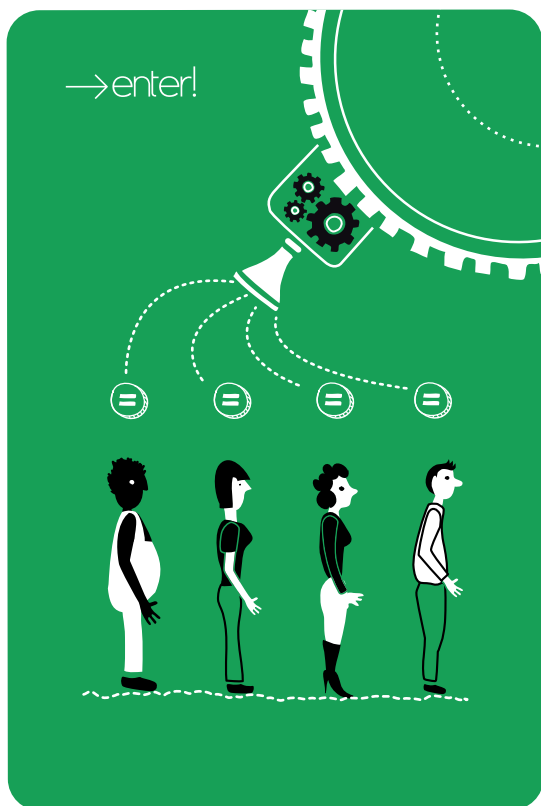
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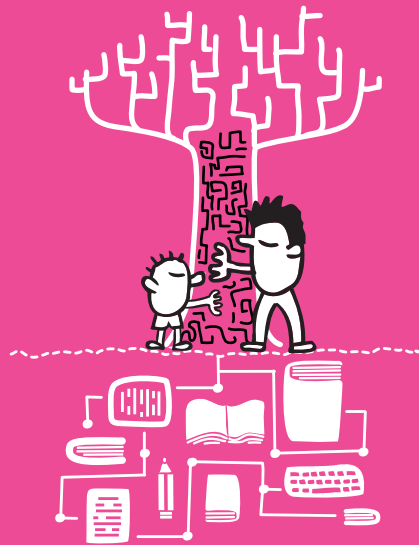


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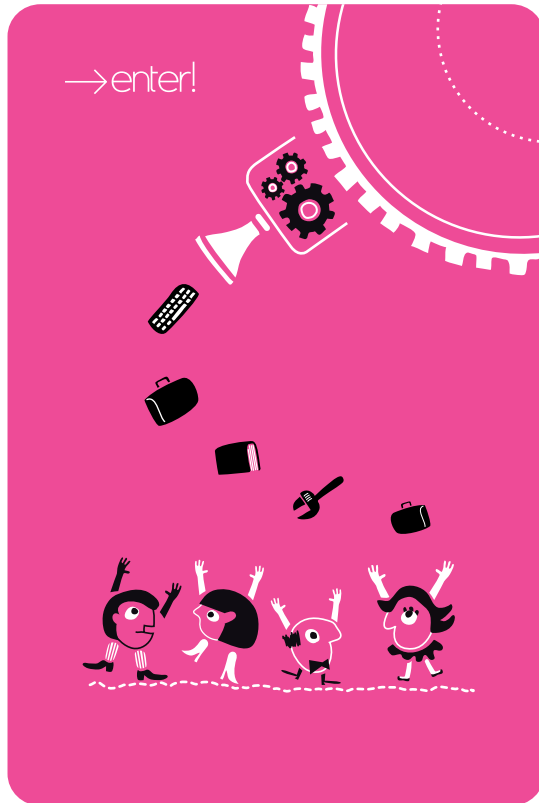
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Ensures that no one slips through the net, and that no one is excluded.



Not an efficient use of resources; only those with low means should receive such benefits.



## RIGHT TO WORK

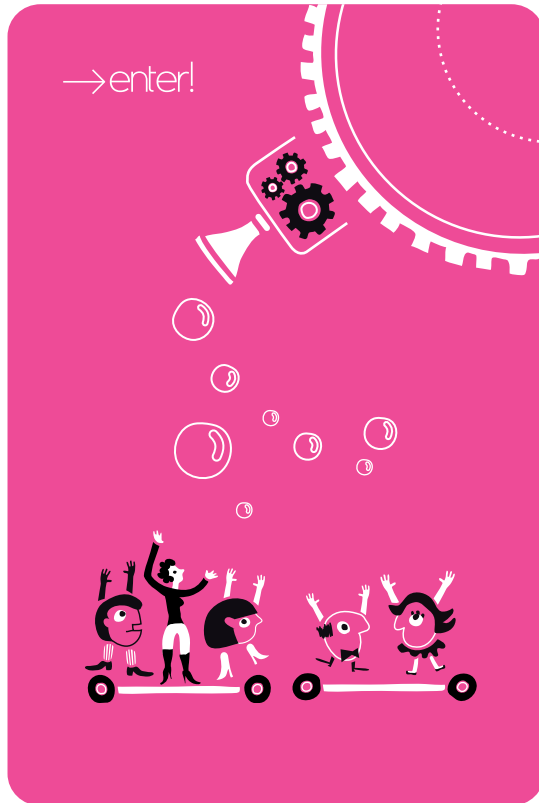
PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE  
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE,  
TRAINING AND REHABILITATION



It will be efficient for employment.



Impossible to respond to such  
diverse needs and situations.



## RIGHT TO WORK

SPECIAL MEASURES (E.G. TAX REDUCTIONS, QUOTA) FOR EMPLOYING SPECIFIC GROUPS (E.G. DISABLED PEOPLE, THE LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED)

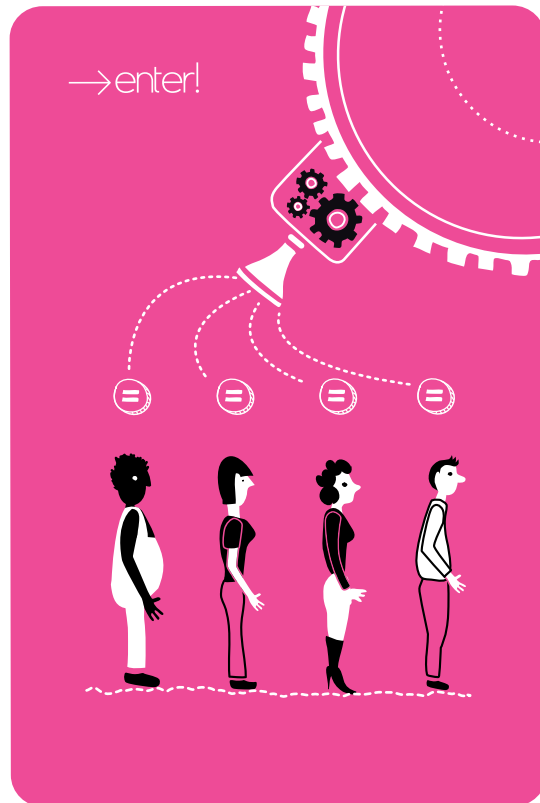


Otherwise risks exclusion from labour market.



It puts stigma on these groups and enforces dependency.





## RIGHT TO WORK

SAME SALARY FOR WORK  
OF EQUAL VALUE, IRRESPECTIVE  
OF AGE AND GENDER



It is the practical realisation of the principle of equality.



Experience counts. Lower salaries might help young people to get a first job.

→enter!



## RIGHT TO HOUSING

RENTAL SUPPORT  
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE



Good for their emancipation and  
autonomy.



House owners could use this as an  
excuse to raise the rent.



## RIGHT TO HOUSING

SOCIAL HOUSING  
FOR EVERYONE  
WITH LOW INCOME



Everybody needs to live in decent human conditions.



Ah, ah, good idea! But how are you going to pay for it?

→enter!



## RIGHT TO HOUSING

ADEQUATE SHELTER  
FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE  
(IN CO-OPERATION WITH NGOS)



They will not have to stay in the street, which would be against human dignity.



Difficult to respond to their individual needs, and some people may take advantage of this system.

→enter!



## RIGHT TO ORGANISE

ELIMINATION OF OBSTACLES  
FOR SETTING UP  
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS  
*(number of members, fees,  
age limits, complex procedures, etc.)*



More active civil society and  
deepening democracy.



Lack of accountability and  
diminishing civil society standards.

→enter!



## RIGHT TO ORGANISE

MONITORING OF  
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS  
FOR ENSURING STATE SECURITY



Prevention of extremism and terrorism.



Who will decide, and on what grounds, what is threatening state security?

→enter!



## RIGHT TO ORGANISE

FINANCIAL SUPPORT  
TO YOUTH NGOS EFFICIENTLY  
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Social rights are still unknown to most and too often violated.



Discrimination! Why not support animal rights organisations?

→enter!



## RIGHT TO EDUCATION

UNIVERSAL ACCESS  
TO FREE PRIMARY  
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Eradicating illiteracy; a more  
educated society.



Primary fine! But secondary?  
Not everyone needs it!



→enter!



## RIGHT TO EDUCATION

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Specialisation and adaptation to the  
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Increases the access to information  
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Too many languages and not enough  
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## RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND ASSISTANCE

EQUAL TREATMENT OF  
OWN NATIONALS AND FOREIGN  
WORKERS IN RESPECT  
OF SOCIAL SECURITY RIGHTS



They pay taxes and contribute to social security like everyone else.



Foreigners may move back to their country and expenses could get out of control.



→enter!



## RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND ASSISTANCE

PENSION FOR EVERYONE  
WHO HAS REACHED  
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Ensures dignity of all elderly people  
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Too costly; it should be reserved for  
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LOWERING THE SOCIAL SECURITY  
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## RIGHT TO HEALTH CARE

UNIVERSAL HEALTH INSURANCE  
FOR EVERYONE



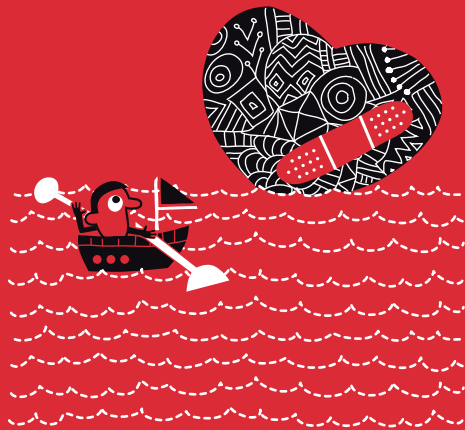
Without health you cannot do  
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Where are the limits of public  
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## RIGHT TO HEALTH CARE

FULL HEALTH INSURANCE  
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Better use of state resources as  
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Certain groups, those not eligible  
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This may motivate people to work.



What will happen to those who do  
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## RIGHT TO PROTECTION AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM  
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MINIMUM INCOME FOR ALL



Ensures all people have guaranteed minimum resources.



Costly; may be abused. It may dissuade persons from seeking work.



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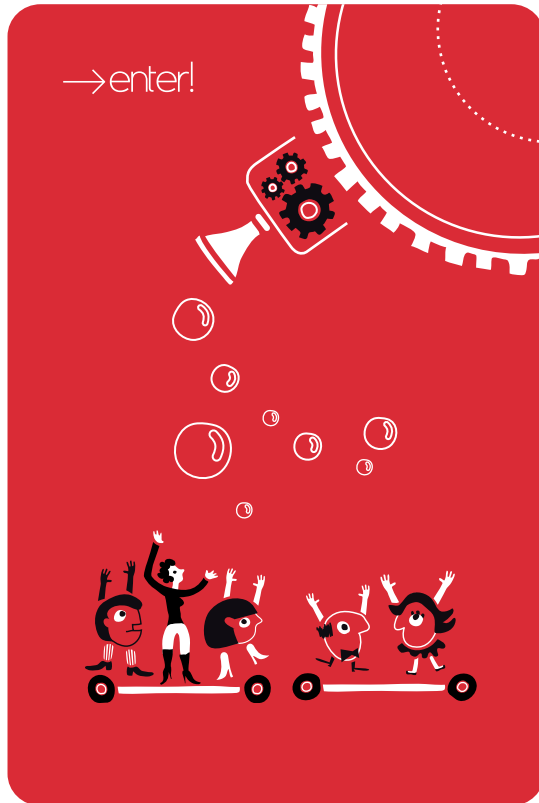
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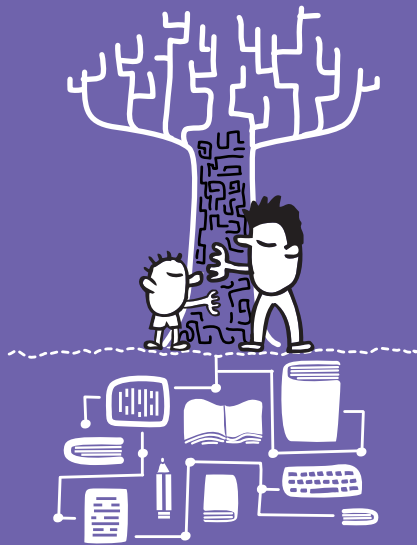


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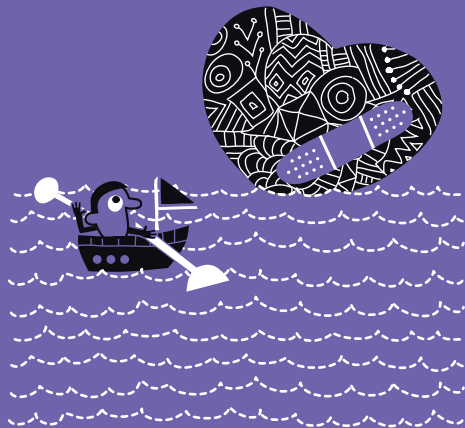
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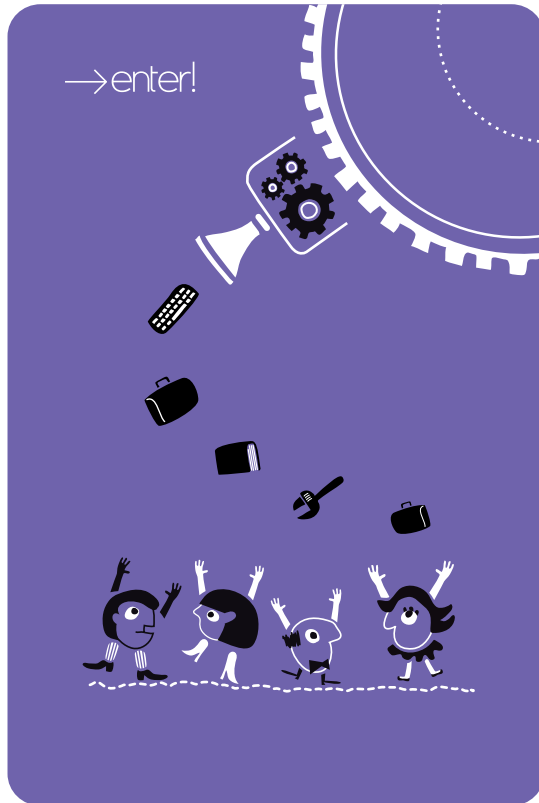


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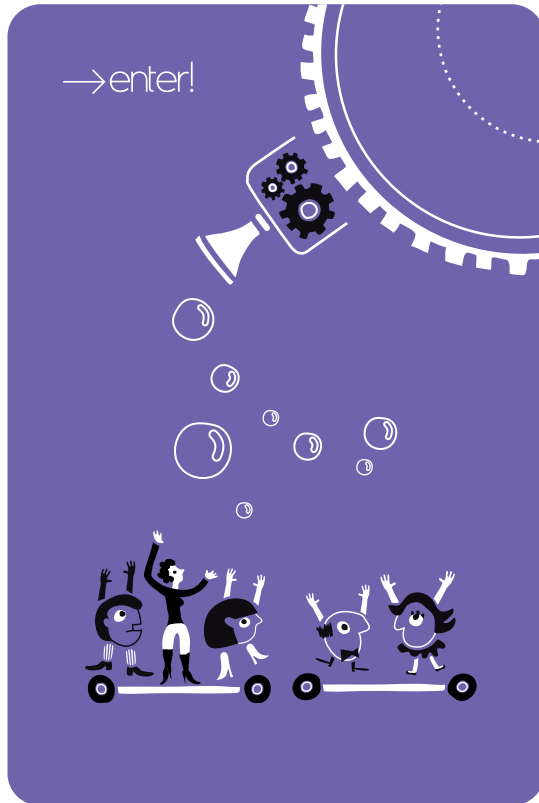
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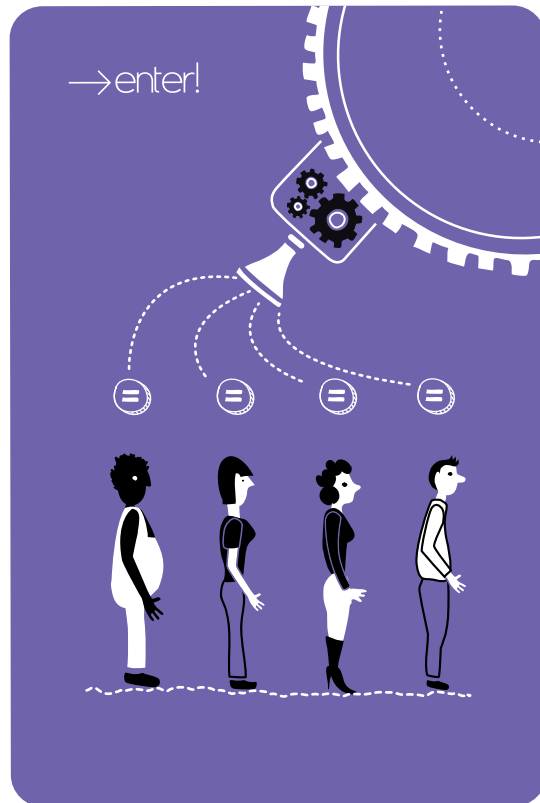
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