

# The United Nations And The Human Person: Universal Declaration Of Human Rights



## THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

**Article 1** Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.

**Article 2** Everyone has rights and duties. These rights and duties are derived from the fact that human beings are free and equal in dignity and rights. They are derived from the fact that human beings are members of a community, national and international, and from the fact that human beings are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

**Article 3** Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

**Article 4** No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Slavery, the slave trade and the sale of children are prohibited.

**Article 5** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**Article 6** Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law.

**Article 7** All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal treatment before the law.

**Article 8** Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national authorities for the violations of his fundamental rights and freedoms recognized by the Constitution.

**Article 9** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**Article 10** Everyone has the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

**Article 11** 1. Everyone has the right to a fair trial. 2. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of actions or omissions which did not constitute an offence under national or international law at the time they were committed. 3. No one shall be held liable for a criminal offence on account of actions or omissions which did not constitute an offence under national or international law at the time they were committed.

**Article 12** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

**Article 13** 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each country. 2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

**Article 14** 1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. 2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts of terrorism.

**Article 15** 1. Everyone has the right to a nationality. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

**Article 16** 1. Men and women of full age have the equal right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as regards marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. 2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. 3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

**Article 17** 1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

**Article 18** Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest and to worship his religion or belief in the use of teaching, practice, observance and observance.

**Article 19** Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without restriction and to receive and impart information and ideas without any interference by public authorities by word, in writing or in print, or by any other means of communication.

**Article 20** 1. Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly and to associate with others in the form of unions, associations or societies for the promotion of their interests. 2. No one shall be compelled to belong to an association.

**Article 21** 1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. 2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country. 3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed through periodic and genuine elections which shall be by secret ballot and shall ensure the free expression of the will of the voters.

**Article 22** Everyone has the right to social security and, through national effort and international co-operation, the realization of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, inasmuch as they can be achieved by such measures.

**Article 23** 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. 2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. 3. Everyone has the right to a fair and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family a standard of living adequate to the health and well-being of himself and of his family, based on the contribution of each to the common effort. 4. Everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and social services, and to the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. 5. Everyone has the right to just and favourable conditions of work.

**Article 24** Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

**Article 25** Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and social services, and to the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

**Article 26** 1. Everyone has the right to education. 2. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and vocational education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. 3. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship between nations, racial or ethnic groups and religions. It shall impart to all people the spirit of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

**Article 27** 1. Everyone has the right to the free enjoyment of his own material, intellectual and artistic productions. 2. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his private life, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

**Article 28** The rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration are inseparable and indivisible and shall be exercised simultaneously and progressively.

**Article 29** 1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. 2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject to such limitations as are necessary for the recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the maintenance of the just and favourable conditions required for the full development of his personality in a free society.

**Article 30** Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as authorizing any State, group or individual to engage in any activity aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein, or at their restriction or non-fulfilment.



The Universal Declaration was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December. Motivated by the experiences of the preceding world wars, the Universal Declaration was the first time that countries agreed on a comprehensive statement of inalienable human rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a historic document that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its third session on 10 December as Resolution at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, France. History - International Human - Significance and legal effect - Reaction. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is an international document that states the basic rights and freedoms all human beings are entitled to. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December. She was appointed chair of the UN Commission on Human Rights. Yet they are the world of the individual person; the neighbourhood he. Read a Simplified Version of The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights for Teens and Young Adults. Watch Videos and Learn More About the. Read A Simplified And Suitable For Children Version For Teens And Young Adults Of The Articles Of The United Nations Universal Declaration Of Human Rights. Human rights are recognised as fundamental by the United Nations and, as such, of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a milestone. Human rights are integral to the daily lives of every person on the planet; securing. United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights Universal in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the. Article 5, Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment. Article 6, Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law. Article 7, Right to Equality before the Law. In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has stated in clear and simple terms the rights which belong equally to every person. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted without dissent by the UN General Assembly on December 10, The catalogue of rights.

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