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THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

PREAMBLE 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 1 All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2 No one shall be subjected to discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

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

ARTICLE 4 No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery or the trade in slaves shall be prohibited in all its forms.

ARTICLE 5 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

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 courts.

ARTICLE 8 Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national or international authorities.

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.

ARTICLE 11 1. Everyone has the right to a fair trial. 2. No one shall be convicted of an offence until he has been proved guilty according to the law.

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 frontiers 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. No one shall be subjected to measures of expulsion or removal, or to restrictions on his freedom of movement, which are not justified by law.

ARTICLE 15 1. Everyone has the right to a nationality. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality. 3. No one shall be denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 16 1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation of race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. 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.

ARTICLE 19 Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without restriction and to seek and to receive information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 20 1. Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly and to associate with others in the formation and participation in various associations, unions or clubs. 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. 4. This right shall be exercised through periodic and genuine elections which shall be by secret ballot and shall ensure the free expression of the will of the electors.

ARTICLE 22 Everyone has the right to social security.

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, including housing, food, clothing, medical care and social services. 4. 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, including housing, food, clothing, medical care and social services.

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.

ARTICLE 26 1. Everyone has the right to education. 2. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. 3. Elementary education shall be compulsory. 4. Technical and vocational education shall be made generally accessible and its development encouraged. 5. Higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

ARTICLE 27 1. Everyone has the right to take part in the cultural life of the community. 2. Everyone has the right to enjoy the arts. 3. Everyone has the right to participate in the scientific life and its benefits.

ARTICLE 28 Everyone has the right to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

ARTICLE 29 1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. 2. These rights and freedoms shall be exercised by everyone in conformity with the principles and objectives of this Declaration.

ARTICLE 30 Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as authorizing any State, group or person to engage in any activity aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein, or at their limitation by any means whatsoever.

determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

ARTICLE 1 Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ARTICLE 2 It is the common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge.

ARTICLE 3 The General Assembly, having considered the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

wherein the human mind and its faculties are exercised, and of the human spirit, and of the human conscience, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

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Amnesty International India

Human Rights Education

Can Equality and Respect be part of Daily School Life?

The Human Rights Education programme works with schools to make human rights a part of daily school life.

When human rights come into class, into the playground and into the hearts and minds of young people, attitudes and behaviours begin to change. Respect and Tolerance become a way of life. This is a great start to making a change!

For more information, call 011-26122055 to know more.

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Abortion

ACT
FOR
ABORTION
WOMEN'S
HEALTH
PROTECTION
ACT-NOW!

FOR ABORTION

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This image shows a dense collection of handwritten letters and cards, many of which are addressed to Ihar Tsikhanyuk, a member of the Belarusian team at the 2013 World Judo Championships. The letters are written in various languages, including English, Chinese, and Russian, and express support for human rights, particularly in the context of the 2013 Sochi Winter Olympics. The cards often feature the Amnesty International logo and the text "I Support Human Rights." Some cards also include drawings, such as a person holding a sign that says "Keep fighting" and "Best regard! Markion from Taiwan." The letters are scattered across the page, with some overlapping others, creating a sense of a large, active campaign.

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LOUISVILLE

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@BROLGA

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