LAHORE LEADS UNIVERSITY



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Topic: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

Definition

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** is an international document adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on **10 December 1948**. It lists **30 basic rights and freedoms** that every person in the world is entitled to, regardless of their nationality, religion, gender, or background.
It serves as a **global guide** to ensure freedom, equality, and dignity for all human beings.

Example

One example from the UDHR is **Article 26 – Right to Education**.
It states that **everyone has the right to free and compulsory elementary education**. This means all children should be able to go to school without discrimination.

Other examples include:

- **Article 3 – Right to Life, Liberty and Security.**
- **Article 19 – Freedom of Opinion and Expression.**
- **Article 1 – All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.**

Examples from the UDHR

1. Article 1 – Equality and Dignity

Example:
Every person, no matter their caste, religion, language, or gender, must be treated with respect and equality.
For example, a school cannot reject a student because of their religion.

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2. Article 3 – Right to Life, Liberty, and Security

Example:
Everyone has the right to live safely.
For example, the government must protect people from violence, crime, and war.

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3. Article 5 – Freedom from Torture or Cruel Treatment

Example:
No one should be beaten, tortured, or treated in a cruel way.
For example, the police cannot use torture to force someone to confess.

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4. Article 18 – Freedom of Thought, Conscience, and Religion

Example:
Everyone can follow any religion or change their religion.
For example, a person is free to pray, attend worship places, or follow no religion at all.

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5. Article 19 – Freedom of Opinion and Expression

Example:
People have the right to speak freely or express their ideas.
For example, students can share their opinions in class without fear.

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6. Article 23 – Right to Work and Fair Wages

Example:
Everyone has the right to work and receive fair pay.
For example, employers cannot pay women less than men for the same work.

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7. Article 26 – Right to Education

Example:
Everyone has the right to free and compulsory basic education.
For example, all children should be able to attend primary school without any fees.

Short Summary (if needed for your notebook)

The UDHR contains 30 articles that protect the rights of all people, such as the right to equality, education, and freedom of expression, safety, and fair treatment. These rights help ensure that everyone can live with dignity and respect.