

What Are Human Rights?

Human rights are those rights considered vital for all people.

Human rights are **universal**: *every human being has the same human rights.*

Human rights are **inalienable**: *human rights can never be taken away from you.*

Human rights are **indivisible**: *no person's human rights are more important than another's.*

Human rights are **interconnected**: *all human rights are equally important.*

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations in 1948 to create a basic international standard for human rights. It was the first comprehensive agreement among nations about the specific rights and freedoms of all human beings. The Declaration has 30 articles that specify the fundamental rights to which all human beings should be entitled. The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights was signed by all members of the general assembly, including the USA, in 1948.

Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. Right to equality
2. Freedom from discrimination
3. Right to life, liberty, and personal security
4. Freedom from slavery
5. Freedom from torture and degrading treatment
6. Right to recognition as a person before the law
7. Right to equality before the law
8. Right to remedy by competent tribunal
9. Freedom from arbitrary arrest and exile
10. Right to fair public hearing
11. Right to be considered innocent until proven guilty
12. Freedom from interference with privacy, family, home and correspondence
13. Right to free movement in and out of the country
14. Right to asylum in other countries from persecution
15. Right to a nationality and the freedom to change nationality
16. Right to marriage and a family
17. Right to own property
18. Freedom of belief and religion
19. Freedom of opinion and information
20. Right of peaceful assembly and association
21. Right to participate in government and in free elections
22. Right to social security
23. Right to desirable work and to join trade unions
24. Right to rest and leisure
25. Right to adequate living standard
26. Right to education
27. Right to participate in the cultural life of a community
28. Right to a social order that articulates this document
29. Community duties essential to free and full development
30. Freedom from state or personal interference in the above rights

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