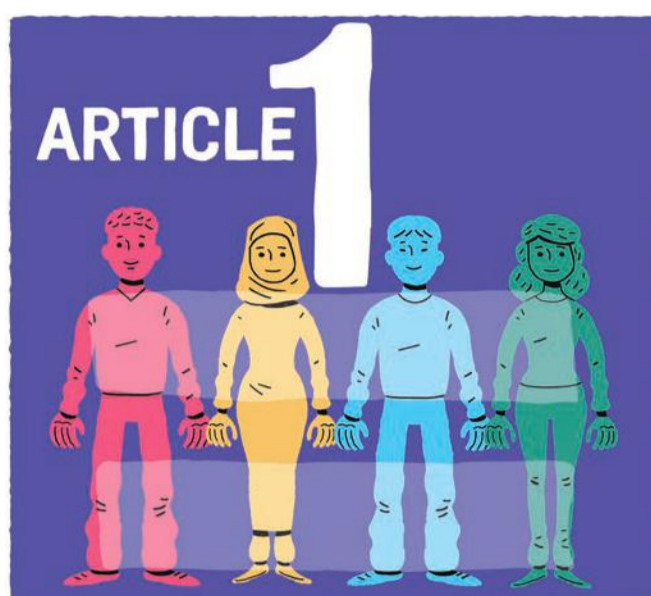


HUMAN RIGHTS

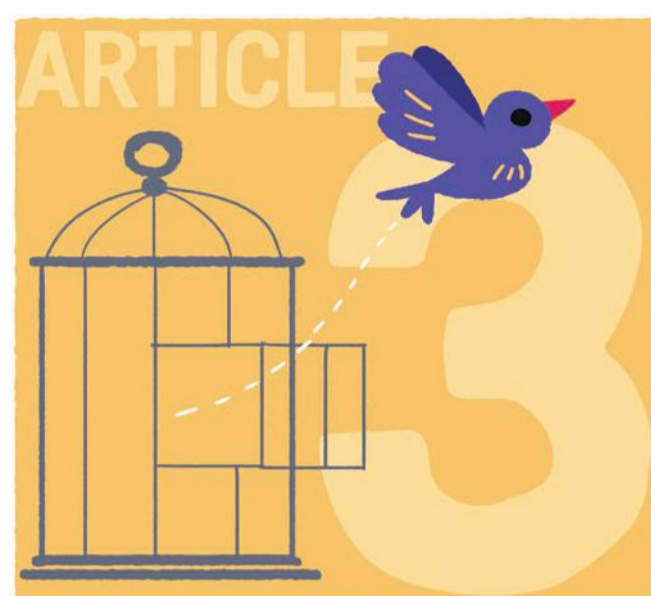
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations.



ARTICLE 1
When children are born, they are free and each should be treated in the same way. They have reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a friendly manner.



ARTICLE 2
Everyone can claim the following rights, despite - a different sex - a different skin colour - speaking a different language - thinking different things - believing in another religion - owning more or less - being born in another social group - coming from another country. It also makes no difference whether the country you live in is independent or not.



ARTICLE 3
You have the right to live, and to live in freedom and safety.



ARTICLE 4
Nobody has the right to treat you as his or her slave and you should not make anyone your slave.



ARTICLE 5
Nobody has the right to torture you.



ARTICLE 6
You should be legally protected in the same way everywhere, and like everyone else.



ARTICLE 7
The law is the same for everyone; it should be applied in the same way to all.



ARTICLE 8
You should be able to ask for legal help when the rights your country grants you are not respected.



ARTICLE 9
Nobody has the right to put you in prison, to keep you there, or to send you away from your country unjustly, or without a good reason.



ARTICLE 10
If you must go on trial this should be done in public. The people who try you should not let themselves be influenced by others.



ARTICLE 11
You should be considered innocent until it can be proved that you are guilty. If you are accused of a crime, you should always have the right to defend yourself. Nobody has the right to condemn you and punish you for something you have not done.



ARTICLE 12
You have the right to ask to be protected if someone tries to harm your good name, enter your house, open your letters, or bother you or your family without a good reason.



ARTICLE 13
You have the right to come and go as you wish within your country. You have the right to leave your country to go to another one; and you should be able to return to your country if you want.



ARTICLE 14
If someone hurts you, you have the right to go to another country and ask it to protect you. You lose this right if you have killed someone and if you yourself do not respect what is written here.



ARTICLE 15
You have the right to belong to a country and nobody can prevent you, without a good reason, from belonging to another country if you wish.



ARTICLE 16
As soon as a person is legally entitled, he or she has the right to marry and have a family. Neither the colour of your skin, nor the country you come from nor your religion should be impediments to doing this. Men and women have the same rights when they are married and also when they are separated. Nobody should force a person to marry. The Government of your country should protect your family and its members.



ARTICLE 17
You have the right to own things and nobody has the right to take these from you without a good reason.



ARTICLE 18
You have the right to profess your religion freely, to change it, and to practise it either on your own or with other people.



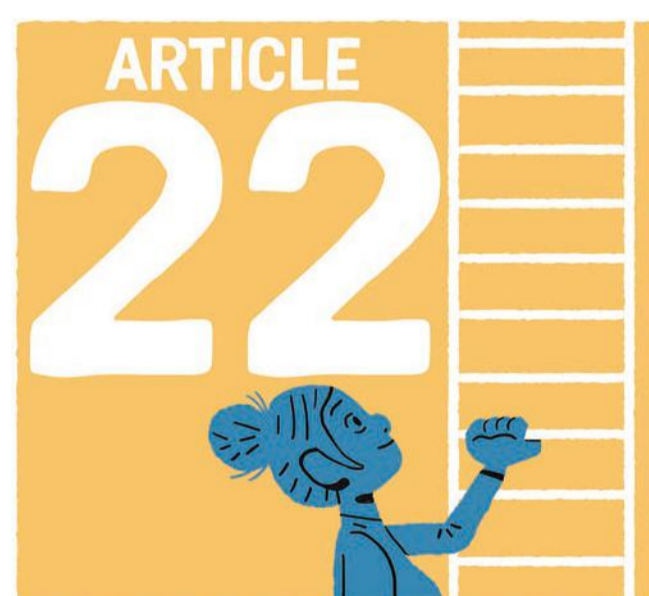
ARTICLE 19
You have the right to think what you want, and to say what you like, and nobody should forbid you from doing so. You should be able to share your ideas - also with people from any other country.



ARTICLE 20
You have the right to organize peaceful meetings or to take part in meetings in a peaceful way. It is wrong to force someone to belong to a group.



ARTICLE 21
You have the right to take part in your country's political affairs either by belonging to the Government yourself or by choosing politicians who have the same ideas as you. Governments should be voted for regularly and voting should be secret. You should get a vote and all votes should be equal. You also have the same right to join the public service as anyone else.



ARTICLE 22
The society in which you live should help you to develop and to make the most of all the advantages (culture, work, social welfare) that are offered to you and to all the men and women in your country.



ARTICLE 23
You have the right to work, to be free to choose your work, and to get a salary that allows you to live and support your family. If a man and a woman do the same work, they should get the same pay. All people who work have the right to join together to defend their interests.



ARTICLE 24
Each work day should not be too long, since everyone has the right to rest and should be able to take regular paid holidays.



ARTICLE 25
You have the right to have whatever you need so that you and your family, do not fall ill; do not go hungry; have clothes and a house; and are helped if you are out of work, if you are ill, if you are old, if your wife or husband is dead, or if you do not earn a living for any other reason you cannot help. Both a mother who is going to have a baby and her baby should get special help. All children have the same rights, whether or not the mother is married.



ARTICLE 26
You have the right to go to school and everyone should go to school. Primary schooling should be free. You should be able to learn a profession or continue your studies as far as you wish. At school, you should be able to develop all your talents and you should be taught to get on with others, whatever their race, their religion or the country they come from. Your parents have the right to choose how and what you will be taught at school.



ARTICLE 27
You have the right to share in your community's arts and sciences, and in any good they do. Your works as an artist, a writer or a scientist should be protected, and you should be able to benefit from them.



ARTICLE 28
To make sure that your rights will be respected, there must be an "order" that can protect them. This "order" should be local and worldwide.



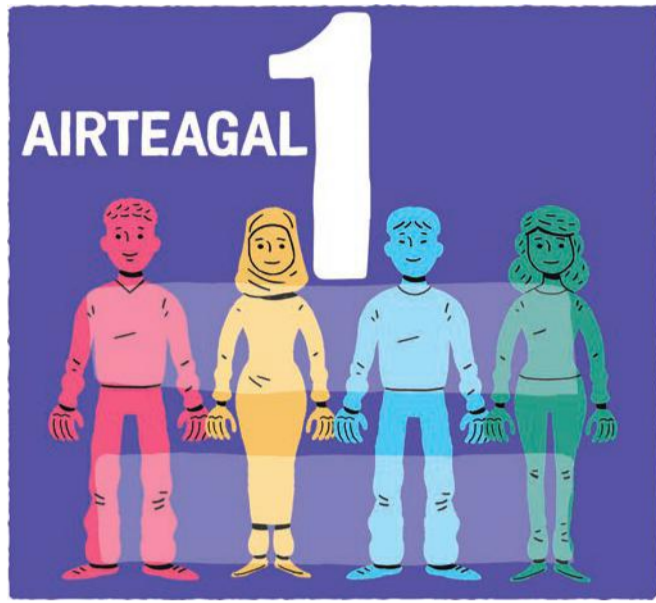
ARTICLE 29
You have duties towards the community within which your personality can fully develop. The law should guarantee human rights. It should allow everyone to respect others and to be respected.



ARTICLE 30
No society and no human being in any part of the world should act in such a way as to destroy the rights that you have just been reading about.

CHEARTA AN DUINE

Is cáipéis thar a bheith suntasach é Dearbhú Uilechoiteann Chearta an Duine i stair chearta an duine. Chuir ionadaithe ó chúraí difriúla dlí agus cultúir as gach réigiún ar domhan an Dearbhú i dtoll a chéile, agus d'fhógair Comhthionól Ginearálta na Náisiún Aontaithe i bPáras an 10 Nollaig 1948 gurbh é an Dearbhú an caighdeán comónta a bheadh le baint amach le haghaidh gach duine agus gach náisiúin.



AIRTEAGAL 1
Nuair a shaoiltear páistí, bíonn siad saor agus ba chóir go gcaithfí leo ar fad ar an mbealach céanna. Bíonn bua an réasúin agus an choinsiasa acu agus ba chóir dóibh a bheith mór le chéile.



AIRTEAGAL 2
Tá na cearta seo a leanas ag gach duine, is cuma - cén inscne iad - cén dath craicinn atá orthu - má labhraíonn siad teanga dhifriúil - má tá tuairimí difriúla acu - má chreideann siad i reiligiúin eile - má tá níos mó nó níos lú acu - má rugadh i ngrúpa sóisialta eile iad - más as tír eile iad. Is cuma freisin an bhfuil an tír ina gcónaíonn tú neamhspleách nó nach bhfuil.



AIRTEAGAL 3
Tá an ceart chun na beatha agat, agus chun cónaí go saor agus go slán.



AIRTEAGAL 4
Níl sé de cheart ag aon duine caitheamh leat mar sclábhái agus níor chóir duitse aon duine a úsáid mar sclábhái.



AIRTEAGAL 5
Níl sé de cheart ag aon duine thú a chéasadh.



AIRTEAGAL 6
Ba chóir go gcosnódh an dlí thú ar an mbealach céanna, i ngach áit, agus cosúil le gach duine eile.



AIRTEAGAL 7
Tá an dlí mar an gcéanna do gach duine; ba chóir é a chur i bhfeidhm ar gach duine ar an mbealach céanna.



AIRTEAGAL 8
Ba chóir go mbeifé in ann cúnamm dlíthiúil a iarraidh nuair atá na cearta a bhronnann do thír ort a sárú.



AIRTEAGAL 9
Níl sé de cheart ag aon duine thú a chur sa phríosún, thú a choinneáil ann, ná thú a chur as do thír go héagórach, nó gan cúis mhaith.



AIRTEAGAL 10
Má chaithear thú a chur ar do thrial, caithear é a dhéanamh go poiblí. Níor chóir do na daoine a chuireann ar do thrial thú lígean do dhaoine eile dul i bhfeidhm orthu.



AIRTEAGAL 11
Ba chóir go measfaí go bhfuil tú neamhchiontach go dtí go gcruthaítear go bhfuil tú ciontach. Má chuirtear coir i do léith, ba chóir go mbeadh sé de cheart agat i gcónaí thú féin a chosaint. Níl sé de cheart ag aon duine thú a dhaoradh agus pionós a chur ort as rud nach ndearna tú.



AIRTEAGAL 12
Tá sé de cheart agat cosaint a iarraidh má dhéanann duine éigin iarracht do dheachúlú a chur ó mhaith, dul isteach i d'áit chónaithe, do litreacha a oscailt, nó cur isteach ortsa nó ar do theaghlach gan cúis mhaith.



AIRTEAGAL 13
Tá sé de cheart agat teacht agus imeacht laistigh de do thír. Tá sé de cheart agat imeacht as do thír chun dul go ceann eile; agus ba chóir go mbeifé in ann filleadh ar do thír féin más maith leat.



AIRTEAGAL 14
Má ghortaíonn duine éigin thú, tá sé de cheart agat dul go tír eile agus cosaint a iarraidh ar an tír sin. Cailleann tú an ceart sin má mharadh tú duine éigin nó mura gcloíonn tú lena bhfuil scríofa anseo.



AIRTEAGAL 15
Tá sé de cheart agat náisiúntacht tíre a bheith agat agus ní féidir le duine ar bith, gan cúis mhaith, cosc a chur ort náisiúntacht a fháil ó thír eile.



AIRTEAGAL 16
A luaithe is a bhíonn tú ina theideal ó thaobh an dlí de, tá sé de cheart agat pósadh agus clann a thosú. Níor chóir do dhath do chraicinn, ná an tír as a dtagann tú ná do reiligiún, bac a chur air sin. Tá na cearta céanna ag fir agus mná nuair atá siad pósta agus má scarann siad. Níor chóir iallach a chur ar dhuine pósadh. Ba chóir do Rialtas do thír do theaghlach agus na daoine ann a chosaint.



AIRTEAGAL 17
Tá sé de cheart agat rudaí a bheith i do sheilbh agus níl sé de cheart ag aon duine iad sin a bhaint diot gan cúis mhaith.



AIRTEAGAL 18
Tá sé de cheart agat do reiligiún a fhógairt de do dheoin féin, é a athrú, agus é a chleachtadh leat féin nó le daoine eile.



AIRTEAGAL 19
Tá ceart chun saoire tuairimíochta agat, agus chun pé rud is maith leat a rá, agus níor chóir d'aon duine cosc a chur ort sin a dhéanamh. Ba chóir go mbeifé in ann do chuid smaointe a roinnt - le daoine as tír ar bith eile freisin.



AIRTEAGAL 20
Tá sé de cheart agat tionóil shíochánta a eagrú nó páirt a ghlacadh i dtionóil go síochánta. Níl sé coir iallach a chur ar dhuine éigin a bheith i ngrúpa.



AIRTEAGAL 21
Tá sé de cheart agat páirt a ghlacadh i ngnóthaí polaitíochta do thír, trí pháirt a ghlacadh sa Rialtas thú féin nó trí pholaiteoirí atá ar aon intinn leat a roghnú. Ba chóir go gcaithfí vótaí do rialtais go rialta agus ba chóir go mbeadh an vótáil faoi rún. Ba chóir go bhfaighfeá vóta agus ba chóir go mbeadh gach vóta comhionann. Tá an ceart céanna agat freisin dul isteach sa tseirbhís phoiblí agus atá ag aon duine eile.



AIRTEAGAL 22
Ba chóir go gcaibhródh an tsocair ina gcónaíonn tú leat forbairt agus an tairbhe is fearr is féidir a bhaint as na buntáistí ar fad (cultúr, obair, leas sóisialach) a thairgtear duitse agus do na fir agus mná ar fad i do thír.



AIRTEAGAL 23
Tá sé de cheart agat oibriú, do chuid oibre a roghnú, agus tuarastal a thuilleamh a chuireann ar do chumas maireachtáil agus tacú le do theaghlach. Má dhéanann fear agus bean an obair chéanna, ba chóir go bhfaighidís an pá céanna. Tá sé de cheart ag gach duine a oibriú teacht le chéile chun a leasa a chosaint.



AIRTEAGAL 24
Níor chóir go mbeadh an lá oibre rófhada, toisc go bhfuil an ceart ag gach duine chun scith a ligean, agus ba chóir go mbeidís in ann laethanta saoire rialta le pá a thógáil.



AIRTEAGAL 25
Tá sé de cheart agat pé rud a theastaíonn a bheith agat ionas nach n-éiríonn tusa ná do theaghlach tinn, nach mbíonn ocras oraibh, go bhfuil éadaí agus áit chónaithe agáibh; agus cúnamm a fháil mura bhfuil post agat, má tá tú tinn, má tú sean, má tá do bhean chéile nó d'fhear céile básaithe, nó nach saothraíonn tú do bheatha ar chúis ar bith eile nach bhfuil aon neart agat air. Ba chóir go bhfaighfeadh an mháthair atá ag súil agus a páiste cúnamm speisialta. Tá na cearta céanna ag gach páiste, is cuma an bhfuil an mháthair pósta nó nach bhfuil.



AIRTEAGAL 26
Tá sé de cheart agat dul ar scoil agus ba chóir do gach duine dul ar scoil. Ba chóir go mbeadh an bunoidreachas saor in aisce. Ba chóir go mbeifé in ann gairm a fhoghlaim nó leanúint leis an staidéar a fhad agus is mian leat. Agus tú ar scoil, ba chóir go mbeifé in ann do bhuanna ar fad a fhorbairt agus ba chóir go múiní duit le réiteach le gach duine, cuma cén cine iad, cén reiligiún atá acu nó cén tír arb as dóibh. Tá sé de cheart ag do thuismitheoirí an chaoi a múinear ar scoil thú agus an méid a múinear duit a roghnú.



AIRTEAGAL 27
Tá sé de cheart agat taitneamh agus tairbhe a bhaint as saol ealaíon agus ealaíochta do phobail. Ba chóir go gcosnófaí do shaothar mar ealaíontóir, mar scríbhneoir nó mar eolaí, agus ba chóir go mbeifé in ann tairbhe a bhaint as.



AIRTEAGAL 28
Chun a chinntiú go gcloifear le do chearta, teastaíonn "ord" chun iad a chosaint. Ba chóir go mbeadh "an t-ord" sin áitiúil agus ar fud na cruinne.



AIRTEAGAL 29
Tá dualgas ort i dtreo an phobail inar féidir le do phearsantacht forbairt go hiomlán. Ba chóir don dlí cearta an duine a chinntiú. Ba chóir go mbeadh gach duine in ann meas a léiriú ar dhaoine eile agus go léireofaí meas orthu féin faoi dlí.



AIRTEAGAL 30
Níor chóir do shochair ar bith, ná do dhuine ar bith, áit ar bith ar domhan, páirt a ghlacadh i ngníomh ar bith a scríosadh na cearta atá díreach léite agat.