

# THE HUMAN RIGHTS

*Freedom of religion  
&  
Right to play*

# 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.

<b>ARTICLE 1</b>	<b>ARTICLE 2</b>	<b>ARTICLE 3</b>	<b>ARTICLE 4</b>	<b>ARTICLE 5</b>	<b>ARTICLE 6</b>
					
Everyone is born free and equal in dignity and rights. They should be treated in the same way. You have reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a peaceful manner.	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.	You have the right to live, and to live in freedom and safety.	Nobody has the right to treat you as his or her slave and you should not make anyone your slave.	Nobody has the right to torture you.	You should be legally protected in the same way everywhere, and like everyone else.
<b>ARTICLE 7</b>	<b>ARTICLE 8</b>	<b>ARTICLE 9</b>	<b>ARTICLE 10</b>	<b>ARTICLE 11</b>	<b>ARTICLE 12</b>
					
You have the same rights for everyone. It should be done in the same way to all.	You should be able to ask for legal help when the rights your country grants you are not respected.	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.	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.	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.	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.
<b>ARTICLE 13</b>	<b>ARTICLE 14</b>	<b>ARTICLE 15</b>	<b>ARTICLE 16</b>	<b>ARTICLE 17</b>	<b>ARTICLE 18</b>
					
If someone wants to come and go as they please, they have the right to do so. You have the right to leave your country to go to another country and to return to your own country.	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.	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.	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.	You have the right to own things and nobody has the right to take these from you without a good reason.	You have the right to profess your religion freely, to change it, and to practise it either on your own or with other people.
<b>ARTICLE 19</b>	<b>ARTICLE 20</b>	<b>ARTICLE 21</b>	<b>ARTICLE 22</b>	<b>ARTICLE 23</b>	<b>ARTICLE 24</b>
					
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.	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.	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.	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.	Each work day should not be too long, since everyone has the right to rest and should be able to take regular paid holidays.	

# What is meant by human right ?

## **little introduction**

*Human rights refers to the basic rights and freedoms that all people are entitled to, regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, gender, or any other status. These rights are fundamental to the dignity and equality of every individual and are protected by international law.*



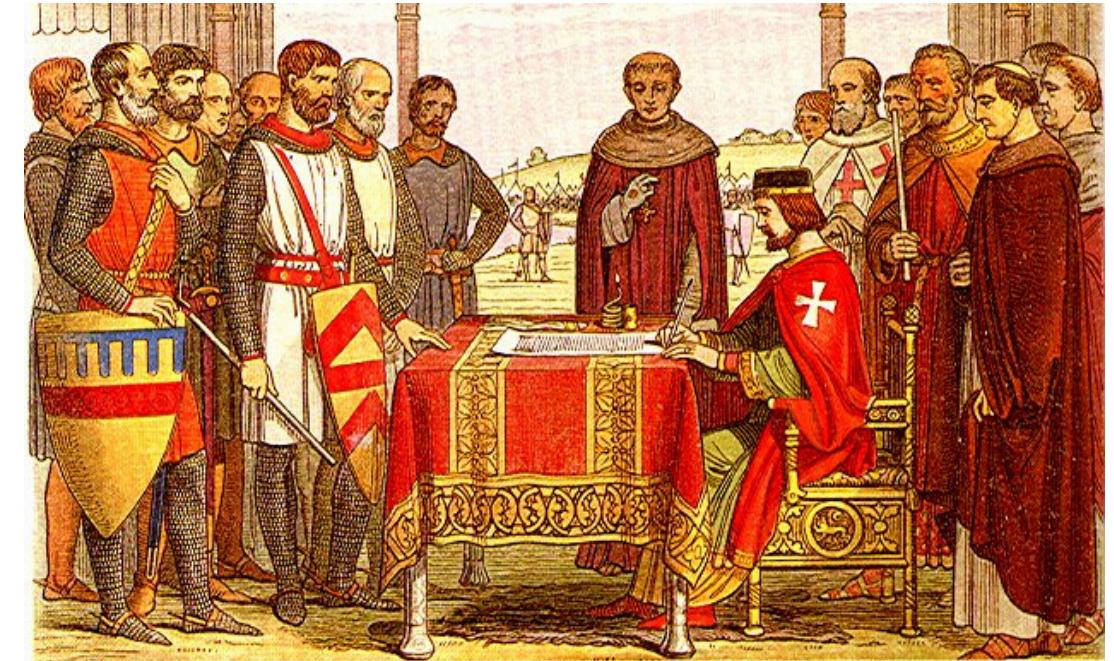
# The history of human rights



*The history of human rights in England has evolved over centuries, with significant milestones shaping the legal and social landscape.*



*One of the earliest and most significant documents in English history is the Magna Carta, signed by King John of England in 1215. This charter limited the king's power, established certain legal rights for free men*





# RIGHT TO PLAY



*The “right to play” refers to the fundamental human right of children to engage in play and recreational activities. Recognized in international frameworks such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child*

*This right highlights the importance of play for the development of a child's physical, mental, emotional, and social well-being. It ensures that children have the opportunity to relax, engage in creative activities, and express themselves freely.*

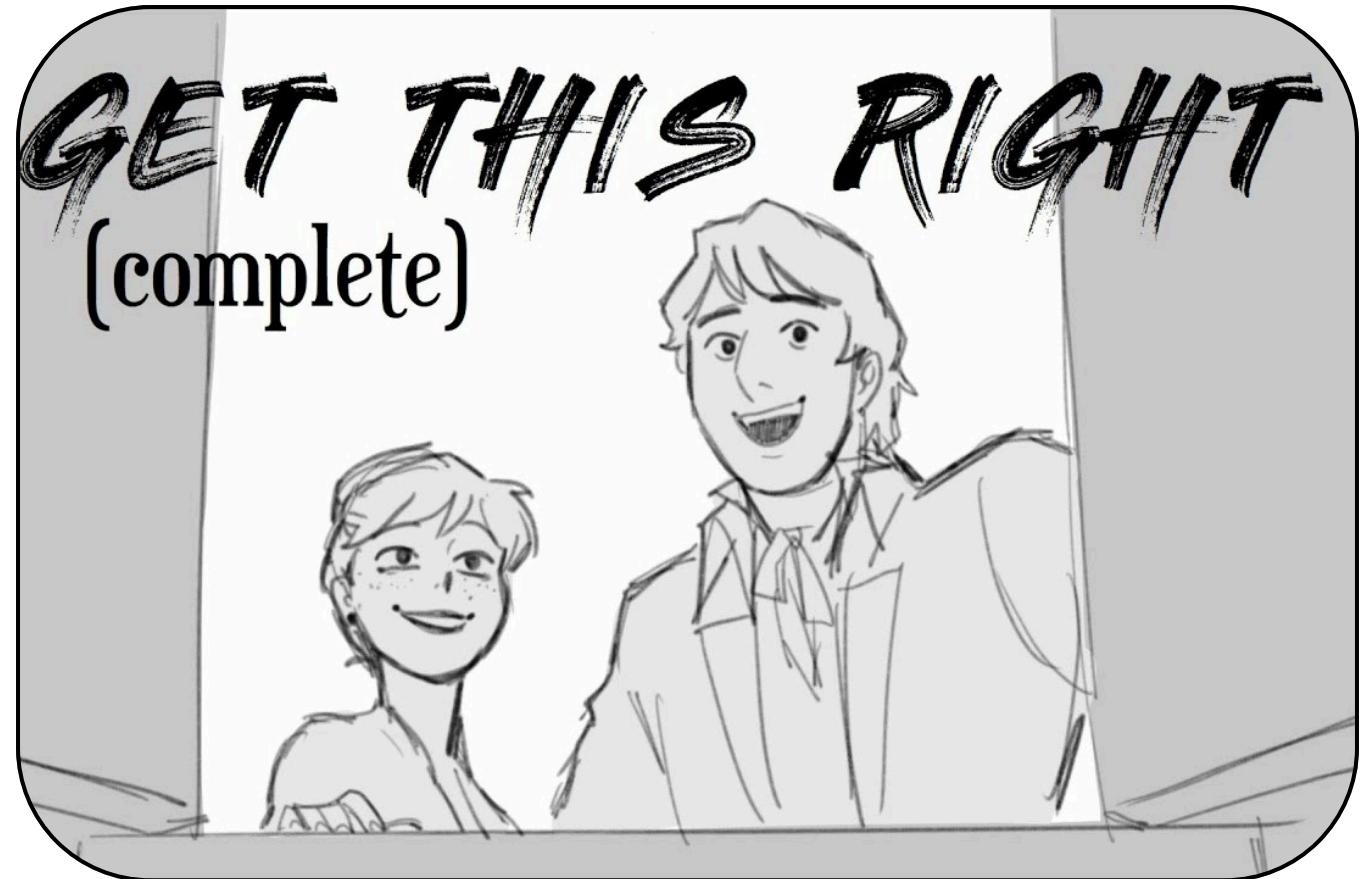


# The right to freedom of religion

*The right to freedom of religion, often referred to as religious freedom, is a fundamental human right that protects individuals' ability to practice, express, and change their religion or belief freely.*



# This right encompasses several key aspects



*Freedom  
of  
Worship*

*Freedom to  
Change  
Religion*

*Freedom to  
Manifest  
Religion*

*Protection from  
Discrimination*



# The right to freedom of religion in our Constitution



## Article 19

*The right to freedom of religion in the Italian Constitution is guaranteed by Article 19, which states:*



## Citation

*"Everyone has the right to profess freely their own religion in any form, individually or in association with others, to propagate it, and to exercise worship in private or in public, provided that this does not conflict with public order."*



## right and respect

This article emphasizes the fundamental freedom of individuals to practice and express their religion without interference, as long as it does not disrupt public order.

**Thanks for your  
attention**

*Matteo Duca, Edoardo Cingolani, Riccardo Montori and Pietro Sampaolesi*