**Concept of Human Rights**

Human rights are a core concept in international philosophy and law, reflecting the fundamental rights that all people possess. This is regardless of factors such as race, gender, nationality, religion or any other characteristic. Human rights emphasize that every individual has equal value and dignity, and the protection of these rights is necessary to ensure the full development of each individual in society. The concept of human rights is not only an ideal but also a legal principle recognized in many international documents, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations in 1948. This Declaration has set standards for countries to protect human rights and freedoms.

**Basic Human Rights**

**1. Right to life:** Everyone has the right to life.Human life is protected by law. No one shall be deprived of life unlawfully.

**2. The right to inviolability of the body, protection of health, honor and dignity:** Everyone has the right to inviolability of the body, to be protected by law regarding health, honor and dignity; not to be tortured, subjected to violence, persecution, corporal punishment or any other form of treatment that violates the body, health, or offends honor and dignity.

**3. The right to inviolability of private life, protection of honor and reputation:** everyone has the right to inviolability of private life, personal secrets and family secrets; has the right to protect his or her honor and reputation. Information about private life, personal secrets and family secrets is guaranteed by law. At the same time, everyone has the right to confidentiality of correspondence, telephone conversations, telegrams and other forms of private information exchange. No one is allowed to illegally open, control or confiscate correspondence, telephone conversations, telegrams and other forms of private information exchange of others.

**4. Right to legal residence, inviolability of residence:** Citizens have the right to legal residence. Everyone has the right to inviolability of residence. No one may enter another person's residence without that person's consent.

**5. Freedom of movement and residence:** Citizens have the right to freedom of movement and residence within the country, and the right to travel abroad and return home. The exercise of these rights is regulated by law.

**6. Freedom of belief and religion:** Everyone has the right to freedom of belief and religion, to follow or not to follow any religion. Religions are equal before the law. The State respects and protects the right to freedom of belief and religion.

**7. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press :** Citizens have the right to freedom of speech, freedom of the press, access to information, assembly, association, and demonstration. The exercise of these rights is regulated by law.

**8. Right to gender equality:** male and female citizens are equal in all aspects. The State has policies to ensure gender equality rights and opportunities. The State, society and family create conditions for women to develop comprehensively and promote their role in society. Gender discrimination is strictly prohibited.

**9. The rights to vote, stand for election, participate in state management, and vote in referendums:** Citizens aged eighteen or older have the right to vote and those aged twenty-one or older have the right to stand for election to the National Assembly and People's Councils. The exercise of these rights is prescribed by law.

**10. Right to work:** Citizens have the right to work, to choose their profession, employment and workplace. Salaried workers are guaranteed fair and safe working conditions; they are entitled to wages and rest. Discrimination, forced labor and the use of workers below the minimum working age are strictly prohibited.

**Characteristics of Human Rights**

**1. Natural Rights**

Human rights are considered natural rights, that is, they are not rights granted by any human or agency, but exist as an indispensable part of human nature. These rights are recognized as belonging to every person from the moment they are born, and cannot be legally deprived.

**2. Equality and Fairness**

One of the main features of human rights is equality. Every individual has equal rights, regardless of factors such as gender, race, religion or social status. This ensures that everyone is treated fairly and has the same opportunities to develop in society.

**3. Inalienable Ability**

Human rights cannot be taken away or violated by law. Governments and organizations have a responsibility to protect this right for all people. Any violation of human rights is considered a moral and legal violation.

**4. Integrity and Indivisibility**

Human rights are an indivisible whole. They are often closely related; the violation of one right may lead to the violation of others. For example, the right to freedom of expression cannot exist effectively if the right to life and the right to protection are not respected.

**5. Ethics and Humanity**

The nature of human rights lies not only in the legal aspect but also in the profound humanity. Human rights affirm the dignity and value of each individual, emphasizing that everyone has the right to live in respect and safety. This requires protection not only from state agencies but also from the community and society itself.

**6. Mutual Support and Antagonism**

Human rights are also reciprocal; that is, people have the right to claim and protect each other's rights. This not only creates a just society but also promotes the development of democratic and humanistic values. At the same time, if an individual or group of people are deprived of their rights, this can lead to resistance from others, thereby promoting positive change in society.

**The Importance of Human Rights**

Human rights play a very important role in building a just and democratic society. Protecting human rights is not only the duty of the government but also the responsibility of the whole society. When these rights are respected and protected, society will become more stable, people will live in harmony and develop, and democratic values will be strengthened.

**TRUE or FALSE**

1. All people, regardless of sex or religion, have equal political and social rights as provided for by human rights.
2. A person's right to life can be taken away if the government declares that it is necessary for reasons of national security.
3. Freedom of speech allows people to express their opinions without being restricted by law.
4. The comprehensiveness and indivisibility of human rights means that the violation of one right can affect other rights.
5. The right to protection of honor and reputation applies only to individuals who are famous or have high social status.
6. Every individual has the right to demand protection of the rights of others, which promotes democratic values in society.
7. Freedom of religion or belief requires the state to protect particular religions and discriminate against others.