

Key answers

Introduction (4 points)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the United Nations in 1948, stands as a landmark document affirming the inherent dignity and equal rights of all people. Among its 30 articles, Articles 11 to 20 focus specifically on civil liberties and social rights, forming a crucial bridge between the fundamental freedoms of the individual and the broader social framework necessary for a just society.

Main Ideas and Importance (8 points)

Articles 11 to 20 address a range of civil liberties and social rights that are essential for the functioning of free and fair societies. These articles guarantee the right to a fair trial and the presumption of innocence (Article 11), protect individuals from arbitrary interference with privacy, family, or correspondence (Article 12), and uphold the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state (Article 13). They also affirm the right to seek asylum from persecution (Article 14), the right to a nationality (Article 15), and the right to marry and found a family (Article 16).

Further, these articles enshrine freedoms of thought, conscience, and religion (Article 18), as well as the freedoms of opinion, expression (Article 19), and peaceful assembly and association (Article 20). Collectively, these rights empower individuals to participate fully in civic life, express their beliefs, and form communities, all while being protected from undue state interference.

The importance of these rights lies not only in safeguarding individual autonomy but also in fostering inclusive and participatory societies. Civil liberties and social rights enable people to voice their concerns, challenge injustice, and contribute to the social and political development of their communities. They are foundational for democratic governance and for the protection of minorities and vulnerable groups, ensuring that no one is excluded from the benefits of social progress^[1].

Conclusion (4 points)

In today's world, the civil liberties and social rights articulated in Articles 11 to 20 of the UDHR remain as relevant as ever. They serve as universal standards against which the actions of states and societies are measured, providing a framework for the protection of human dignity in the face of ongoing challenges such as political repression, discrimination, and social exclusion. Upholding these rights is essential for building just, resilient, and peaceful societies where every individual can live freely and participate fully in public life^[1].

(2points) for the structure of the article (plan)

(2 points) for the appropriate vocabulary.

ملاحظة

يتم الاطلاع على الأوراق يوم الأربعاء 04/06/2025 على الساعة 11 سا