



Nous n'avons rien omis dans ce Livre (Qur'an: 6/38)

Tableau de concordance entre la Déclaration Universelle des droits de l'homme et le Qur'an

Note préliminaire: Cette contribution est conçue comme une tentative modeste visant à limiter les controverses idéologiques sur les droits de l'homme en leur donnant un contenu concret et précis correspondant aux versets qur'aniques, afin d'en faciliter la comparaison et l'usage.

Déclaration Universelle des droits de l'homme	QUR'AN
<p>Article 1</p> <p>Tous les êtres humains naissent libres et égaux en dignité et en droits. Ils sont doués de raison et de conscience et doivent agir les uns envers les autres dans un esprit de fraternité.</p>	<p>Qur'an 4:1. O mankind, fear your Lord, who created you from one soul and created from it its mate and dispersed from both of them many men and women. And fear Allah, through whom (In whose name) you ask one another (i.e., request favors and demand rights), and the wombs (i.e., fear Allah in regard to relations of kinship). Indeed Allah is ever, over you, an Observer.</p> <p>Qur'an 17:70. And We have certainly honored the children of Adam and carried them on the land and sea and provided for them of the good things and preferred them over much of what We have created, with (definite) preference.</p> <p>Qur'an 2:34.And mention when We said to the angels: "Prostrate before Adam"</p> <p>Al 45:13.And He has subjected to you whatever is in the heavens and whatever is on the earth – all from Him.</p> <p>Qur'an 95:4.We have certainly created person in the best of stature.</p>

Article 2

1. Chacun peut se prévaloir de tous les droits et de toutes les libertés proclamés dans la présente Déclaration, sans distinction aucune, notamment de race, de couleur, de sexe, de langue, de religion, d'opinion politique ou de toute autre opinion, d'origine nationale ou sociale, de fortune, de naissance ou de toute autre situation.

2. De plus, il ne sera fait aucune distinction fondée sur le statut politique, juridique ou international du pays ou du territoire dont une personne est ressortissante, que ce pays ou territoire soit indépendant, sous tutelle, non autonome ou soumis à une limitation quelconque de souveraineté.

Article 3

Tout individu a droit à la vie, à la liberté et à la sûreté de sa personne.

Pacte International sur les droits civils et Politiques

Article 6

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

2. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the present Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out

Qur'an 2:30

And, when your Lord said to the angels: Indeed, I will make upon the earth a successive authority.

Qur'an 30:22.

And of His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth and the diversity of your languages and your colours. Indeed in that are signs for those of knowledge.

Qur'an 3:195.

And their Lord responded to them: "Never will I allow to be lost the work of any among you, whether male or female; You are of one another.

Qur'an 2:62.

Indeed, those who believed and those who were Jews or Christians or Sabeans (before Prophet Muhammad) those (among them) who believed in Allah and the Last Day and did righteousness - will have their reward with their Lord, and no fear will there be concerning them, nor will they grieve.

Qur'an 46:19.

And to all are (assigned) derees according to the deeds which they (have done), and in order that (Allah) may recompense their deeds, and no injustice be done to them.

3:64 Say O People of the Scripture, come to a word that is common - equitable between us and you - that we will not worship except Allah and not associate none with Him and not take one another as lords instead of Allah.

7:181.

And among those We created is a community which guides by truth and thereby establishes justice.

Qur'an 5 (al-Ma-idah): 32.

"... whoever kills a soul unless for a soul or for corruption (done) in the land it is as he had slain mankind entirely. And whoever saves one, it is as if he had saved mankind entirely."

Qur'an 17:31.

And do not kill your children for fear of poverty.

Qur'an 109:6.

Unto you your religion and unto me my religion.

Qur'an 8:26.

Call to mind when you were a small (band), despised through the land, and afraid that men might despoil and kidnap you; But He provided a safe asylum for you, strengthened you with His aid, and gave you Good things for sustenance: that you might be grateful.

Qur'an 4:29 And do not kill yourselves (or one another). Indeed, Allah is to you ever

<p>pursuant to a final judgment rendered by a competent court.</p> <p>Article 24.1</p> <p>NB/ La peine de mort est interdite seulement pour les mineurs et les femmes enceinte.</p> <p>L'avortement et l'euthanasie ne sont pas interdits</p>	<p>Merciful.</p> <p>Qur'an 6:140</p> <p>Those will have lost who killed their children in foolishness without knowledge and prohibited what Allah had provided for them, inventing untruth about Allah. They have gone astray and were not (rightly) guided.</p> <p>& 151 And to parents, good treatment, and do not kill your children out of poverty We will provide for you and them. And do not approach immoralities. And do not kill the soul which Allah has forbidden (to be killed) except by legal right.</p>
<p>Article 4.</p> <p>Nul ne sera tenu en esclavage ni en servitude; l'esclavage et la traite des esclaves sont interdits sous toutes leurs formes.</p> <p>Pacte International sur les droits civils et Politiques, Article 8</p>	<p>Qur'an 2:177. Righteousness is – out of love for Allah – to give wealth, in spite of love for it (...) and for freeing slaves (1).</p> <p>Qur'an 9:60.Zakah expenditures are only for the poor and for (...) freeing captives [or slaves] and for the [stranded] traveler.90:12-15And what can make you know what is [breaking through] the difficult pass? It is the freeing of a slave. Or feeding on a day of severe hunger an orphan ...</p>
<p>Article 5.</p> <p>Nul ne sera soumis à la torture, ni à des peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants</p>	<p>Qur'an 76:8. And they give food, for the love of Allah, the needy, the orphan, and the captive (2).</p> <p>Qur'an 47:4.When you have inflicted slaughter upon them, then secure their bonds, and either [confer] favor afterwards (grace) or ransom them until the war lays down its burdens. That is the command).</p>
<p>Article 6.</p> <p>Chacun a le droit à la reconnaissance en tous lieux de sa personnalité juridique.</p>	<p>Qur'an 4:135.</p> <p>O ye who believe! Stand out firmly for justice, as witnesses to Allah, even as against yourselves, or your parents, or your kin, and whether it be (against) rich or poor: for Allah can best protect both. Follow not the lusts (of your hearts), lest ye swerve, and if ye distort (justice) or decline to do justice, verily Allah is well-acquainted with all that ye do.</p>
<p>Article 7.</p> <p>Tous sont égaux devant la loi et ont droit sans distinction à une égale protection de la loi. Tous ont droit à une protection égale contre toute discrimination qui violerait la présente Déclaration et contre toute provocation à une telle discrimination.</p>	<p>Qur'an 5 (al-Ma-idah):42. If thou judge, judge in equity between them. For Allah loveth those who judge in equity.</p>

<p>Article 8.</p> <p>Toute personne a droit à un recours effectif devant les juridictions nationales compétentes contre les actes violant les droits fondamentaux qui lui sont reconnus par la constitution ou par la loi.</p>	<p>Qur'an 38:26. So judge thou between men in truth (and justice): Nor follow thou the lusts (of thy heart), for they will mislead thee from the Path of Allah.</p> <p>Qur'an 6:164. Every soul draws the meed of its acts on none but itself: no bearer of burdens can bear the burden of another.</p> <p>Qur'an 5 (al-Ma-idah):8. O ye who believe! Stand out firmly for Allah, as witnesses to fair dealing, and let not the hatred of others to you make you swerve to wrong and depart fro justice. Be just: that is next to piety: and fear Allah. For Allah is well-acquainted with all that ye do.</p> <p>Qur'an 3, 18</p> <p>Qur'an XVI,90Lo! Allah commandeth justice...and forbiddeth lewdness and injustice and rebellion</p>
<p>Article 9.</p> <p>Nul ne peut être arbitrairement arrêté, détenu ou exilé.</p>	<p>Qur'an 6 (al-An'am):164</p> <p>17 (al-Isra) :15. (...) and no bearer of burdens will bear the burden of another. (...)</p> <p>Qur'an 4,135</p> <p>Qur'an XLII,15</p> <p>I am commanded to be just among you</p>
<p>Article 10.</p> <p>Toute personne a droit, en pleine égalité, à ce que sa cause soit entendue équitablement et publiquement par un tribunal indépendant et impartial, qui décidera, soit de ses droits et obligations, soit du bien-fondé de toute accusation en matière pénale dirigée contre elle.</p>	<p>Qur'an 35 (Fatir) :18. And no bearer of burdens will bear the burden of another. And if a heavily laden soul calls [another] to [carry some of] its load, nothing of it will be carried, even if he should be a close relative (...).</p>
<p>Article 11.</p> <p>1. Toute personne accusée d'un acte délictueux est présumée innocente jusqu'à ce que sa culpabilité ait été légalement établie au cours d'un procès public où toutes les garanties nécessaires à sa défense lui auront été assurées.</p> <p>2. Nul ne sera condamné pour des actions ou omissions qui, au moment où elles ont été commises, ne constituaient pas un acte délictueux d'après le droit national ou international. De même, il ne sera infligé aucune peine plus forte que celle qui était applicable au moment où l'acte délictueux a été commis.</p>	<p>Qur'an 24 (al-Nur) :4. And those who accuse chaste women and then do not produce four witnesses – lash them with eighty lashes and do not accept from them testimony ever after. And those are the defiantly disobedient.</p> <p>Qur'an 24 (al-Nur) :12-13. Why, when you heard it, did not the believing men and believing women think good of themselves [i.e., one another] and say, "This is an obvious falsehood"?</p> <p>Why did they [who slandered] not produce for it four witnesses? And when they do not produce the witnesses, then it is they, in the sight of Allah, who are liars.</p> <p>Qur'an 5 (al-Ma'ida): 98. Know that Allah is severe in penalty and that Allah is Forgiving and Merciful.</p> <p>XLIX, 6 & 12</p>

<p>Article 12.</p> <p>Nul ne sera l'objet d'immixtions arbitraires dans sa vie privée, sa famille, son domicile ou sa correspondance, ni d'atteintes à son honneur et à sa réputation. Toute personne a droit à la protection de la loi contre de telles immixtions ou de telles atteintes.</p>	<p>Qur'an 24 (al-Nur) :27-28. O you who have believed, do not enter houses other than own houses until you ascertain welcome and greet their inhabitants. That is best for you; perhaps you will be reminded [i.e., advised]</p> <p>And if you do not find anyone therein, do not enter them until permission has been given you. And if it is said to you, "Go back," then go back; it is purer for you. And Allah is Knowing of what you do.</p> <p>Qur'an 49 (al-Hujurat):11-12. O you who have believed, let not a people ridicule [another] people; perhaps they may be better than them; nor let women ridicule [other] women; perhaps they may be better than them. And do not insult one another and do not call each other by [offensive] nicknames. (...) avoid much [negative] assumption. Indeed, some assumption is sin. And do not spy or backbite each other. (...)</p> <p>24, 58 & 59 ; XLIX, 12</p>
<p>Article 13.</p> <p>1. Toute personne a le droit de circuler librement et de choisir sa résidence à l'intérieur d'un Etat.</p> <p>2. Toute personne a le droit de quitter tout pays, y compris le sien, et de revenir dans son pays.</p>	<p>Qur'an 22 (al-Haj) :46. So have they not traveled through the earth and have hearts by which to reason and ears by which to hear? For indeed, it is not eyes that are blinded, but blinded are the hearts which are within the breasts</p> <p>Qur'an 67 (al-Mulk) :15. It is He who made the earth tame for you – so walk among its slopes and eat of His provision – and to Him is the resurrection</p> <p>Qur'an 4 (Annissa) :97-99</p> <p>[the angels] will say, « In what [condition] were you?" They will say, "We were oppressed in the land". They [the angels] will say, "Was not the earth of Allah spacious [enough] for you to emigrate therein?" (...) Except for the oppressed among men, women and children who cannot devise a plan nor are they directed to a way (...). And whoever emigrates for the cause of Allah will find on the earth many [alternative] locations and abundance.</p>
<p>Article 14.</p> <p>1. Devant la persécution, toute personne a le droit de chercher asile et de bénéficier de l'asile en d'autres pays.</p> <p>2. Ce droit ne peut être invoqué dans le cas de poursuites réellement fondées sur un crime de droit commun ou sur des agissements contraires aux buts et aux principes des Nations Unies.</p>	<p>Qur'an 9 (al-Tawbah) :6. And if any one of the polytheists seeks your protection, then grant him protection so that he may hear the words of Allah[i.e., the Qur'an]. Then deliver him to his place of safety. That is because they are a people who do not know.</p>
<p>Article 15.</p> <p>1. Tout individu a droit à une nationalité.</p> <p>2. Nul ne peut être arbitrairement privé de sa nationalité, ni du droit de changer de nationalité</p>	<p>Qur'an 49 (al-Hujurat) :13. O mankind! Indeed We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. (...).</p>

Article 16.

1. A partir de l'âge nubile, l'homme et la femme, sans aucune restriction quant à la race, la nationalité ou la religion, ont le droit de se marier et de fonder une famille. Ils ont des droits égaux au regard du mariage, durant le mariage et lors de sa dissolution.
2. Le mariage ne peut être conclu qu'avec le libre et plein consentement des futurs époux.
3. La famille est l'élément naturel et fondamental de la société et a droit à la protection de la société et de l'Etat.

Article 17.

1. Toute personne, aussi bien seule qu'en collectivité, a droit à la propriété.
2. Nul ne peut être arbitrairement privé de sa propriété

Article 18.

Toute personne a droit à la liberté de pensée, de conscience et de religion ; ce droit implique la liberté de changer de religion ou de conviction ainsi que la liberté de manifester sa religion ou sa conviction seule ou en commun, tant en public qu'en privé, par l'enseignement, les pratiques, le culte et l'accomplissement des rites.

NB/ La liberté de modifier sa religion a été supprimée par le **Pacte International sur les droits civils et**

Qur'an 5 (al-Ma-ida):5.

And [lawful in marriage are] chaste women from among the believers and chaste women from among those who were given The Scripture before you, ...

Qur'an 4 (al-Nisa) :24

And lawful to you are [all others] beyond these, [provided] that you seek them [in marriage] with [gifts from] your property, desiring chastity not unlawful sexual intercourse. (...) give them their due compensation as an obligation. And there is no blame upon you for what you mutually agree to beyond the obligation. Indeed, Allah is ever Knowing and Wise.

Qur'an 2 (al-Baqarah) :221.

And do not marry polytheistic women until they believe. (...) And do not marry polytheistic men [to your women] until they believe. ...

Qur'an 4 (al-Nisa) :35.

And if your fear dissension between the two, send an arbitrator from his people and an arbitrator from her people. If they both desire reconciliation, Allah will cause it between them. Indeed, Allah is ever Knowing and Acquainted [with all things].

Qur'an 2 (al-Baqarah) :232.

And when you divorce women and they have fulfilled their term, do not prevent them from remarrying their [former] husbands if they [i.e., all parties] agree among themselves on an acceptable basis.

Qur'an 2 (al-Baqarah) :188.

And do not consume one another's wealth unjustly or send it [in bribery] to the rulers in order that [that might aid] you [to] consume a portion of the wealth of the people in sin, while you know [it is unlawful].

Qur'an 4 (an-Nisa) :2.

And give to the orphans their properties and do not substitute the defective [of your own] for the

good [of theirs]. And do not consume their properties into your own. Indeed, that is ever a great sin.

Qur'an Yassine 71-73; al-Baqarah 29, 274 ; al-Tawbah 103 ; al-Nisa 7, 29

Qur'an 2 (al-Baqarah) :256.

The shall be no compulsion in [acceptance of] the religion.

Qur'an 18 (al-Kahf) :29.

And say, "The truth is from your Lord, so whoever wills – let him believe; and whoever wills – let him disbelieve."

Qur'an 10 (Yunus) :99

And had your Lord willed, those on earth would have believed – all of them entirely. Then [O Muhammad], would you compel the people in order that they become believers?

Qur'an XC 10Say (O Muhammad, it is) the

<p>Politiques</p>	<p>truth from the Lord of you (all). Then whosoever will, let him believe, and whosoever will, let him disbelieve.</p>
<p>Article 19.</p> <p>Tout individu a droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression, ce qui implique le droit de ne pas être inquiété pour ses opinions et celui de chercher, de recevoir et de répandre, sans considérations de frontières, les informations et les idées par quelque moyen d'expression que ce soit.</p>	<p>Qur'an 6 (al-An'am):108.</p> <p>And do not insult those they invoke other Allah, lest they insult Allah in enmity without knowledge.</p> <p>Qur'an 16 (al-Nahl) :125.</p> <p>Invite to the religion of your Lord with wisdom and good instruction, and argue with them in a way that is best...</p> <p>34\46</p>
<p>Article 20.</p> <p>1. Toute personne a droit à la liberté de réunion et d'association pacifiques.</p> <p>2. Nul ne peut être obligé de faire partie d'une association.</p>	<p>Qur'an 109 (al-Kafirun) :6.</p> <p>"... For you is your religion, and for me is my religion."</p>
<p>Article 21.</p> <p>1. Toute personne a le droit de prendre part à la direction des affaires publiques de son pays, soit directement, soit par l'intermédiaire de représentants librement choisis.</p> <p>2. Toute personne a droit à accéder, dans des conditions d'égalité, aux fonctions publiques de son pays.</p> <p>3. La volonté du peuple est le fondement de l'autorité des pouvoirs publics ; cette volonté doit s'exprimer par des élections honnêtes qui doivent avoir lieu périodiquement, au suffrage universel égal et au vote secret ou suivant une procédure équivalente assurant la liberté du vote.</p>	<p>Qur'an 3 (al 'Imran) :159.</p> <p>So by mercy from Allah, [O Muhammad], you were lenient with them. And if you had been rude [in speech] and harsh in heart, they would have disbanded from about you. So pardon them and ask forgiveness for them and consult them in the matter. And when you have decided, then rely upon Allah. Indeed, Allah loves those who rely [upon him].</p> <p>Qur'an 42 (al-Shurah) :38.</p> <p>And those who have responded to their Lord and established prayer and whose affair is [determined by] consultation among themselves, and from what We have provided them, they spend..</p>
<p>Article 22.</p> <p>Toute personne, en tant que membre de la société, a droit à la sécurité sociale ; elle est fondée à obtenir la satisfaction des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels indispensables à sa dignité et au libre développement de sa personnalité, grâce à l'effort national et à la coopération internationale, compte tenu de l'organisation et des ressources de chaque pays.</p>	<p>Qur'an 2 (al-Baqarah) :177.</p> <p>Righteousness is not that you turn your faces toward the east or west, but [true] righteousness is [in] one who believes in Allah, the Last Day, the angels, the Book, and the prophets and gives wealth, in spite of love for it, to relatives, orphans, the needy, the traveler, those who ask [for help], and for freeing slaves; ...</p> <p>Qur'an 30 (al-Rum) : 38-39.</p> <p>So give the relative his right, as well as the needy and the traveler. That is best for those who desire the countenance of Allah, and it is they who will be the successful.</p> <p>And whatever you give for interest [i.e., advantage] to increase within the wealth of people will not increase with Allah. But what you give in zakah, desiring the countenance of Allah – those are the multipliers.</p>
<p>Article 23.</p>	<p>Qur'an 4 (an-Nisa) :32.</p>

<p>1. Toute personne a droit au travail, au libre choix de son travail, à des conditions équitables et satisfaisantes de travail et à la protection contre le chômage.</p> <p>2. Tous ont droit, sans aucune discrimination, à un salaire égal pour un travail égal.</p> <p>3. Quiconque travaille a droit à une rémunération équitable et satisfaisante lui assurant ainsi qu'à sa famille une existence conforme à la dignité humaine et complétée, s'il y a lieu, par tous autres moyens de protection sociale.</p> <p>4. Toute personne a le droit de fonder avec d'autres des syndicats et de s'affilier à des syndicats pour la défense de ses intérêts.</p>	<p>For men is a share of what have earned, and for the women is a share of what they have earned.</p> <p>Qur'an 16 (an-Nahl) :97. Whoever does righteousness, whether male or female, while he is a believer – We will surely cause him to live a good life, and We will surely give them their reward [in the hereafter] according to the best of what they used to do.</p> <p>Qur'an 46 (al-Ahqaf) :19. And for all there are degrees [of reward and punishment] for what they have done, and [it is] so that He may fully compensate them for their deeds, and they will not be wronged.</p>
<p>Article 24.</p> <p>Toute personne a droit au repos et aux loisirs et notamment à une limitation raisonnable de la durée du travail et à des congés payés périodiques.</p>	<p>Qur'an 27 (an-Naml) :86. Do they not see that We made the night that they may rest therein and the day giving sight? Indeed in that are signs for a people who believe.</p> <p>Qur'an 40 (Ghafir) : 61. It is Allah who made for you the night that you may rest therein and the day giving sight. Indeed, Allah is full of bounty to the people but most of the people are not grateful.</p>
<p>Article 25.</p> <p>1. Toute personne a droit à un niveau de vie suffisant pour assurer sa santé, son bien-être et ceux de sa famille, notamment pour l'alimentation, l'habillement, le logement, les soins médicaux ainsi que pour les services sociaux nécessaires ; elle a droit à la sécurité en cas de chômage, de maladie, d'invalidité, de veuvage, de vieillesse ou dans les autres cas de perte de ses moyens de subsistance par suite de circonstances indépendantes de sa volonté.</p> <p>2. La maternité et l'enfance ont droit à une aide et à une assistance spéciales. Tous les enfants, qu'ils soient nés dans le mariage ou hors mariage, jouissent de la même protection sociale.</p> <p>Pacte International sur les droits civils et Politiques, Art. 6</p>	<p>Qur'an 76 (al-Insan) :8. And they give food in spite of love for it to the needy, the orphan, and the captive.</p> <p>Qur'an 31 (Luqman) :14. And We have enjoined upon man [care] for his parents. His mother carried him, [increasing her] in weakness upon weakness, and his weaning is in two years. Be grateful to Me and to you parents; to Me is the [final] destination.</p> <p>Qur'an 4 (an-Nisa) :34. Men are in charge of women ... (Men are the protectors and maintainers of women).</p>
<p>Article 26.</p> <p>1. Toute personne a droit à l'éducation. L'éducation doit être gratuite, au moins en ce qui concerne l'enseignement élémentaire et fondamental. L'enseignement élémentaire est obligatoire. L'enseignement technique et professionnel doit être généralisé ; l'accès aux études supérieures doit être ouvert en pleine égalité à tous en fonction de leur mérite.</p>	<p>Qur'an 20 (Ta Ha) :114. and say, "My Lord, increase me in knowledge."</p> <p>Qur'an 39 (az-Zumar) :9. Say, "Are those who know equal to those who do not know?" ... And of His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth and the diversity of your languages and your colours. Indeed in that are signs for those of knowledge.</p> <p>Qur'an 30:22. And among His Signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the variations</p>

<p>2. L'éducation doit viser au plein épanouissement de la personnalité humaine et au renforcement du respect des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales. Elle doit favoriser la compréhension, la tolérance et l'amitié entre toutes les nations et tous les groupes raciaux ou religieux, ainsi que le développement des activités des Nations Unies pour le maintien de la paix.</p> <p>3. Les parents ont, par priorité, le droit de choisir le genre d'éducation à donner à leurs enfants.</p>	<p>in your languages and your colours: verily in that are Signs for those who know. Qur'an 49 (al-Hujurat) :9. And if two factions among the believers should fight, then make settlement between the two. Qur'an 41 (Fussilat) :34. And not equal are the good deed and the bad. Repel [evil] by that [deed] which is better; and thereupon, the one whom between you and him is enmity [will become] as though he was a devoted friend.</p>
<p>Article 27.</p> <p>1. Toute personne a le droit de prendre part librement à la vie culturelle de la communauté, de jouir des arts et de participer au progrès scientifique et aux bienfaits qui en résultent.</p> <p>2. Chacun a droit à la protection des intérêts moraux et matériels découlant de toute production scientifique, littéraire ou artistique dont il est l'auteur.</p>	<p>Qur'an 22 (al-Haj) :46. So have they not traveled through the earth and have hearts by which to reason and ears by which to hear? For indeed, it is not eyes that are blinded, but blinded are the hearts which are within the breasts. Qur'an 58 (al-Mujadilah) :11. Allah will raise those who have believed among you and those who were given knowledge, by degrees. And Allah is Acquainted with what you do. Qur'an 84 (al-Inshiqaq) :19. [That] you will surely embark upon [i.e., experience] state after state.</p>
<p>Article 28.</p> <p>Toute personne a droit à ce que règne, sur le plan social et sur le plan international, un ordre tel que les droits et libertés énoncés dans la présente Déclaration puissent y trouver plein effet.</p>	<p>Qur'an 2 (al-Baqarah) :257. Allah is the ally of those who believe. He brings them out from darkneses into the light. And those who disbelieve – their allies are taghut. They take them out of the light into the darkneses.</p>
<p>Article 29.</p> <p>1. L'individu a des devoirs envers la communauté dans laquelle le libre et plein développement de sa personnalité est possible.</p> <p>2. Dans l'exercice de ses droits et dans la jouissance de ses libertés, chacun n'est soumis qu'aux limitations établies par la loi exclusivement en vue d'assurer la reconnaissance et le respect des droits et libertés d'autrui et afin de satisfaire aux justes exigences de la morale, de l'ordre public et du bien-être général dans une société démocratique.</p> <p>3. Ces droits et libertés ne pourront, en aucun cas, s'exercer contrairement aux buts et aux principes des Nations Unies.</p>	<p>Qur'an 3 (al 'Imran) :104. And let there be [arising] from you a nation inviting to [all that is] good, enjoining what is right and forbidding what is wrong, and those will be the successful. Qur'an 9 (at-Tawbah) :71. The believing men and believing women are allies of one another. They enjoin what is right and forbid what is wrong and establish prayer and give zakah and obey Allah and His Messenger.</p>
<p>Article 30.</p> <p>Aucune disposition de la présente Déclaration ne peut être interprétée comme impliquant pour un Etat, un groupement ou un individu un droit quelconque de se livrer à une activité ou d'accomplir un acte visant à la destruction des droits et libertés qui y sont énoncés.</p>	<p>Qur'an 42 (al-Shura) :39-43. And those who, when tyranny strikes them, they defend themselves. And the retribution for an evil act is an evil one like it, but whoever pardons and makes reconciliation – his reward is [due] from Allah. Indeed, He does not like wrongdoers. And whoever avenges himself after having</p>

been wronged – those have not upon them any cause [for blame].

The cause is only against the ones who wrong the people and tyrannize upon the earth without right. Those will have a painful punishment.

And whoever is patient and forgives – indeed, that is of the matters [worthy] of resolve.

Notes

(1) **Qur'an**, 8/67-68; 47/4; 4/36; 76/8-10; 8/70-71; 9/6; 2/177; 9/60; 90/12-16; 2/178-179; 4/92; 5 (al-Ma-idah)92; 58/3.

(2) **Qur'an**, 3/92; 4/36-38; 2/278-281; 90/8-16; 41/6-8; 104/1-4; 107/1-7; 2/177; 30/38-39.