

Indian Constitutional Provision On Human Dignity

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, the author has discussed the “Indian Constitution Provision” and depicts the work done by United Nation Organization through Universal Declaration no of Human Rights The Constitution of India contains a list of Fundamental Rights in Part-III from Article 12 to 35. Right to equality (Article 14 to 18), Right to Freedom (Article 19 to 22), Right against exploitation (Article 23 to 24), Right to religion (Article 25 to 28), Cultural and educational Rights (Article 29 to 35) are provided in Indian Constitution. Human Rights have also been provided by United Nation Organization in the preamble of the United Nation Charter (1945) begin by referring a “faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of human persons, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large or small.” The UN Charter states that the United Nations aspires to “achieve international cooperation.... in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion” (Article 1 (3)) Article 13 of the Charter empowers the General Assembly to initiate studies and make recommendations to foster the realization of human rights and fundamental freedom. Article 68 of the Charter direct the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to establish Commissions in economic and social fields and for promotion of human rights and such other Commissions may be required for the performance of its functions.” Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of US President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Chair of the United Nations Commission that wrote the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. Firstly the civil rights includes- Right to life, liberty, equality, freedom of religion, education, family, culture, freedom of thought and expression, freedom of press, freedom of asocial, free movement and permanent settlement. Secondly the political rights includes – Right to franchise or right to vote, contest election, hold public office, petition and criticism. Thirdly the economic rights includes- Right to property, work, contract, old age benefits, rest and leisure’s.

KEY WORDS: Human, fundamental, Rights, constitution, conventions, treaties

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