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**Human Rights Characteristics in the Indian constitution**

**Shaikh Sikandar Ali H.A.,**

Nanded

**Introduction**

The Doctrine of Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not an outcome of recent happenings but a remedial innovation of long time and ancient injustice perpetrated on the poor and helpless in the social structure. " All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and right" are the words included in the Article I (one) of Universal Declaration of Human rights and is the theme and basic of all fundamental rights of each and every Democratic constitution and Declaration.

Our constitution was framed by the most learned persons with attitude and foresight. They knew the exploitation and atrocities made on the class deprived of all the human and civic rights. Fundamental rights were framed on the line of Human rights with preamble of Universal Declaration of Human rights, " Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of human family is the foundation of freedom, Justice and peace in the world" and, preamble of Indian Constitution is " We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular and Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens".

- *Justice Social, economic and political.*
- *Liberty of the thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.*
- *Equality of status and of opportunity, and of opportunity, and to promote among them all,*
- *Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.*

Articles 14 and 15 of Indian Constitution are said to be on the theme of Article 2 and Article 7 of Universal Declaration of Human rights saying " all are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law". Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration without distinction of any kind, such as race, social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 16 of Indian Constitution and Articles 21 and 23 of Declaration of Human rights work on the theme of equal opportunity and right to work employment and equal access to public service in the country.

Articles 13, 19 and 20 of declaration constitution and Article 21 and 23 of Declaration of Human rights work on the theme of equal opportunity and right to work, employment and equal access to public service in the country.

Article 13, 19 and 20 of Declaration of human rights have all the ingredients of article 19 of Indian Constitution which is based on doctrine of freedom of citizen and the state. All citizens shall have the right.

- *To freedom of speech and expression.*
- *To assemble peacefully and without arm,*
- *To form associations and unions.*
- *To move freely throughout the territory, of India,*
- *To reside and settle in any part of territory of India,*
- *To practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business*

Article 18 of Declaration of Human rights has some provisions of Article 25 to 28 i.e. freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion, freedom to manage religious affairs, freedoms to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion, freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious warship in certain educational institutions.

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