

regarding the concept of “MONEY IS NOT AT ALL PROPERTY”.

Suppose if the constitutional Court pass the judgment, wrongly interpreting the provisions of the Act/Enactment/Legislation/ Statute and subsequently nobody challenges the same, can the same operates as PRECEDENT.

Views are expected from the legal

fraternity and from legal luminaries/jurists (Both Bench and BAR) in this regard.

I am learner and expressed mere my opinions and I have no intention to criticize the Hon'ble Courts of law, and the process of administration of justice.

(If any errors crept in the above discussion, please bring to my notice as to rectify myself and don't hesitate to make a call to me).

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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The Universal declaration of Human Rights was adopted by United Nations General Assembly in 1948 and modified further in 1966 and 1976. The international Bill of Human Rights is a mile stone in the history of Human Rights.

The Universal Declaration confirmed the basic principles of Human Rights in specific manner. It covered not only civil and political rights, but with social and economic rights also.

The declaration consists of a preamble and 30 Articles. The provisions are classified into four categories:

- (1) General (Articles 1 and 2)
- (2) Civil and Political Rights (Articles 3 to 21)
- (3) Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Articles 22 to 28)
- (4) Concluding Articles (29 to 30)

1. GENERAL : Articles 1 and 2 of the declaration relate to the brotherhood and impartial treatment. Article 1 declares that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Article 2 ensures No

discrimination on the ground of race, colour, sex language religion *etc.*,

2. Civil and Political Rights: Articles 3 to 21 relates to civil and political Rights, such as Right to life and liberty (Article 3)

- Prohibition of Slavery and
- Slavery trade (Article 4)
- Prohibition of torture and
- Inhuman treatment (Article 5)
- Rights to Equality before Law and Legal Remedies (Articles 6 to 11)
- Right to freedom of movement to leave any country and return to his country (Article 13)
- Right to Privacy (Article 12)
- Right to seek Asylum (Article 14)
- Right to Nationality (Article 15)
- Right to Marriage (Article 16)
- Right to Own Property (Article 17)
- Right to freedom of thought, conscience and Religion (Article 18)

- Right to freedom of opinion and expression (Article 19)
 - Right to assembly and association (Article 20)
 - Right to take part in the Government (Article 21)
 - Right to Social Security (Article 22)
 - Right to work (Article 23)
 - Right to rest and leisure (Article 24)
 - Right to standard of living (Article 25)
 - Right to education (Article 26)
 - Right to participate in cultural life (Article 27)
 - Right to social and international order (Article 28)
 - Limitations (Article 29)
 - Interpretation (Article 30)
- Effect of the Universal declaration of Human rights.*
- The human rights mentioned in the declaration are fundamental in a moral sense.
- They are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated.
- The declaration was not legally binding in the nations. The declaration was only a recommendation and not binding on the States.
- The General Assembly proclaimed the declaration as “a common standard of achievement for all people and all nations”.
- Universal declaration has impact on nations who are committed to freedom, justice and peace in the world. It is main source of inspiration.
- India was one of the signatories in the General Assembly voted for the declaration.
- Part-III of the Indian Constitution containing Articles 12 to 36 provides for various fundamental rights recommended by United Nations.

Name of the Right	Universal Declaration Article	Indian Constitution Article
Equality before Law	7	14
Prohibition of discrimination	7	15(1)
Equality of opportunity	21(2)	16(1)
Freedom of speech	19	9(1)(a)
Freedom of peaceful assembly	20(1)	9(1)(b)
Right to form association	23(4)	9(1)(c)
Freedom of movement within the border	13(1)	9(1)(d)
Protection in respect of conviction for offences	11(2)	20(1)
Protection of life and personal liberty	9	21
Prohibition of slavery and forced labour	4	23
Freedom of conscience and religion	18	25(1)
Remedy for enforcement of rights	8	32

The writers of Indian Constitution strictly adopted the universal declaration of UNO.