On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the full text of which is reproduced as under:

**PREAMBLE**

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people.

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law.

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations.

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women.

**APPENDIX**

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the full text of which is reproduced as under:
Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in accordance with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now Therefore,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

proclaims its UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; everyone has the right to freedom from forced labor.

Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8. Everyone has the right to effective remedy by competent tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10. Everyone is entitled in a public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, to have his rights and obligations determined and to have any proceeding against him determined by a competent court.

Article 11. (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to a public trial by an independent and impartial tribunal, without prejudice to the right of every individual or body of individuals to be heard by an impartial and independent body. If the right of any person to a public hearing is denied or impaired, the sentence shall be null and void.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed.

Article 12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence nor to attacks on his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to protection by law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a set of principles and values that form the basis for the protection and promotion of human rights around the world. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 and is widely recognized as a cornerstone of international human rights law. The Declaration sets out a set of 30 rights that are intended to be universal and binding on all states, regardless of their political or economic systems. These rights include freedom from discrimination, freedom of speech, the right to education, the right to work, and the right to seek asylum. The Universal Declaration has been influential in shaping domestic law and international human rights law, and it continues to be an important tool for protecting and promoting human rights globally.
Article 15. (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.
(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16. (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17. (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. This right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

Article 21. (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

Article 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national and international co-operation and in accordance with the resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for the dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23. (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25. (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family - including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26. (1) Everyone shall be free, at least in elementary education, to receive education in the light of his own convictions.
(2) Elementary education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and shall be adapted to local conditions and the needs of development.

Article 27. Everyone has the right to freedom of association and trade union activity.

Article 28. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be enjoyed without discrimination.

Article 29. Everyone has the duty to respect the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 30. Everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing in any judicial proceedings involving him personally.

Article 31. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 32. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such actions as violate his dignity as a person and as a member of society.

Article 33. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and居住 within the limits of the law.

Article 34. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Article 35. Everyone has the right to privacy and to protection against arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence.

Article 36. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be made generally available and shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and shall be adapted to local conditions and the needs of development. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship amongst all nations, races and classes of the population of the United Nations.
Article 7 (2) The State shall not deny to any person, on grounds of race, sex, place of birth, religion, whether of birth, place of birth or any of them, any citizen the equal protection of the law and any alien in the country.

Article 15 (1) Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. Everyone is entitled in his country to the protection of the law against arbitrary interference through his private life, family, home and correspondence.

Article 19 (1) (a) Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. This right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to express his opinions and information by any means of his choice, including through the mass media of a democratic society.

Article 21 Everyone is entitled to respect for his privacy, family, home and correspondence.

Article 29 (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

Article 30 Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

The Fundamental Rights incorporated in the Indian Constitution have a close similarity with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 in form and content which would be evident from the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indian Constitution</th>
<th>UN Declaration of Human Rights</th>
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<tbody>
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The Fundamental Rights incorporated in the Indian Constitution are guaranteed to all citizens, including the right to equality of opportunity, freedom of opinion, expression, conscience, religion, assembly, and association, as well as the right to respect for privacy, family, home, and correspondence. These rights are protected against arbitrary interference and ensure a democratic society where the free and full development of personality is possible. The UN Declaration of Human Rights upholds similar principles, emphasizing the right to freedom of opinion, expression, conscience, religion, peaceful assembly, and association, as well as the right to respect for privacy, family, home, and correspondence. The Indian Constitution and the UN Declaration are interrelated, reflecting a shared commitment to fundamental human rights and freedoms in a democratic society.