

ABSTRACT

MEANING AND AMBIT OF ARTICLE 21 : A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

****UTKARSH SINGH AND ADYA PANDEY¹**

Composition 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) provides for the 'protection for life and particular liberty' of every person which told the framers of the Constitution of India. The universal Declaration of human Rights may not be a fairly binding instrument but it shows how the framers of the constitution understood the nature at the time when the constitution was being espoused. Right to live is only assured when introductory musts of life similar as food, water, sanctum, medical aid, education, decent terrain are met, it doesn't mean bare beast actuality. The word 'life' used in composition 21 of the constitution seeks to achieve all these objects to all those citizens and non-citizens living in the country. The right to life guaranteed under composition 21 is a living element which is necessary for a society to march towards the development where both men and women have equal right in decision timber. Composition of article 21 is really the heart and soul of the Constitution of India which occupies a unique place in the Constitution. The Composition 21 guarantees to the citizens as well as the aliens right to life and particular liberty and is enforceable against the state. The Supreme Court of India has defined the Composition 21 of the Constitution dealing with Right to Life as the 'heart of the abecedarian rights'. The right to life is not just a right to survive rather it requires being suitable to live a staid and meaningful life. Aim of the paper is to explain meaning of article 21 and object of the paper is to analyze 21.

Keywords: Article 21, personal liberty, fundamental rights, arbitrary, procedure established by law, right to life.

¹ Utkarsh Singh- Student, Amity University Lucknow(Uttar Pradesh)
Adya Pandey- *Assistant Professor Amity University Lucknow*