# People's Rights in Modern India: A Comprehensive Overview

The concept of human rights plays a pivotal role in shaping modern societies, ensuring the protection and well-being of individuals. In India, the evolution of human rights has been a complex and fascinating journey, marked by both progress and challenges. This comprehensive article delves into the multifaceted landscape of people's rights in modern India, providing a thorough understanding of their historical evolution, legal framework, and contemporary issues.

TALKING OF JUSTICE: People's Rights in Modern India: People'S Rights In Modern India by Leila Seth

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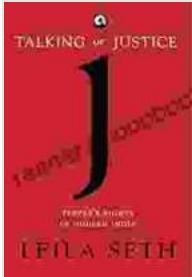
Historical Evolution of Human Rights in India

The roots of human rights in India can be traced back to ancient religious texts, such as the Vedas and Upanishads, which emphasize the sanctity of life and the importance of justice. However, it was not until the 20th century that a formal framework for human rights began to take shape.

The Indian National Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, played a significant role in raising awareness about human rights. The movement's emphasis on nonviolent resistance and civil disobedience influenced the development of India's Constitution, which was adopted in 1950. The Constitution enshrined fundamental rights, such as the right to equality, freedom of speech, and the right to life and personal liberty.

Constitutional Framework for Human Rights

The Indian Constitution provides the bedrock for the protection of human rights in the country. Part III of the Constitution contains a comprehensive list of fundamental rights, which are guaranteed to all citizens. These rights include:

* Right to equality (Article 14-18) * Right to freedom (Article 19-22) * Right against exploitation (Article 23-24) * Right to religion (Article 25-28) * Cultural and educational rights (Article 29-30)

In addition to the fundamental rights, the Constitution also provides for a range of other safeguards to protect human rights. These safeguards include:

* An independent judiciary * A national Human Rights Commission * State Human Rights Commissions * Provisions for public interest litigation

International Human Rights Obligations

India is a signatory to a number of international human rights treaties, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. These treaties impose legal obligations on India to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights.

The government of India is responsible for implementing these treaties and ensuring that human rights are upheld throughout the country. However, there have been concerns about the extent to which India has complied with its international human rights obligations.

The protection and promotion of human rights is essential for the well-being of individuals and the progress of society. India has made significant strides in the field of human rights, with the adoption of a comprehensive constitutional framework and the ratification of international treaties. However, there are still a number of contemporary challenges that need to

be addressed. By working together, the government, civil society organizations, and the people of India can create a more just and equitable society where the rights of all are respected.

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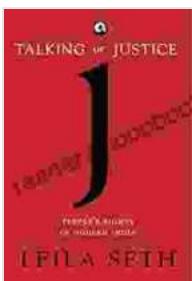
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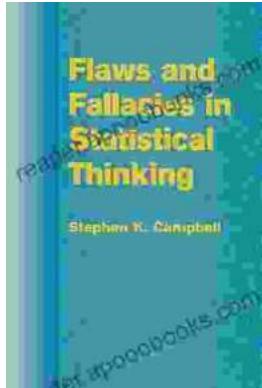
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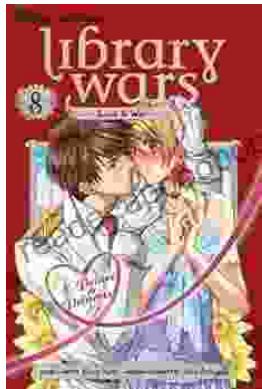
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