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A Study of Constitutional Provisions for Human Rights Protection in India

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ABSTRACT

The Constitution of India provides a comprehensive framework for the protection and promotion of human rights. Fundamental Rights contained in Part III of the Constitution guarantee essential freedoms and equality to individuals. Articles 14 to 18 ensure equality before law, prohibit discrimination, and promote equal opportunity in public employment. Articles 19 to 22 protect important freedoms such as speech and expression, peaceful assembly, movement, and personal liberty. Article 21 is particularly significant because it protects the right to life and personal liberty and has been interpreted by the judiciary to include various aspects of a dignified life. The Constitution also provides safeguards against exploitation through Articles 23 and 24, which prohibit trafficking, forced labour, and child labour in hazardous employment. Freedom of religion is protected under Articles 25 to 28, while cultural and educational rights under Articles 29 and 30 protect the interests of minorities. In addition, Directive Principles of State Policy encourage the government to promote social and economic justice and improve the welfare of citizens. Constitutional remedies under Article 32 allow individuals to approach the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Thus, constitutional provisions establish a strong legal foundation for equality, liberty, dignity, justice, and human rights protection in India.