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**A Study of Human Rights Mechanisms in The Indian Constitution**  
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**ABSTRACT**

Human rights mechanisms in the Constitution of India play a vital role in protecting the dignity, freedom, and equality of individuals in the country. The Constitution provides a strong legal framework through its Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and an independent judiciary. Fundamental Rights, included in Part III of the Constitution, guarantee essential freedoms such as the right to equality, freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, and protection against exploitation. These rights ensure that every citizen is treated fairly and protected from discrimination and injustice. The Directive Principles of State Policy guide the government in creating social and economic conditions that support human welfare and justice. Another important mechanism is the power of judicial review exercised by the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts of India, which allows courts to examine laws and government actions to ensure they do not violate constitutional rights. Citizens can approach the courts through writ petitions when their rights are violated. In addition, institutions such as the National Human Rights Commission help investigate and address human rights violations. Through these constitutional provisions and institutions, India has developed an effective system to safeguard human rights and promote justice, equality, and democratic governance.