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MILA DANIKA

The Indian Constitution Oxford University Press

This book studies the social, cultural, historical, legal and economic dimensions of copyright piracy in India.

Constitution Amendment in India Northern Book Centre

"This handbook is intended to enable national judges in all types of tribunals in both civil law and common law jurisdictions to identify environmental issues coming before them and to be aware of the range of options available to them in interpreting and applying the law. It seeks to provide judges with a practical guide to basic environmental issues that are likely to arise in litigation. It includes

information on international and comparative environmental law and references to relevant cases."--P. iii.

India's Living Constitution Oxford University Press

In Indian context.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights Consumers International

Conscious of the fact that our Constitution was the product of socio-economic forces operating at the time of its enactment, the founding fathers bestowed upon the Parliament the powers under the article 368 of the Constitution to amend it with a view to bringing it in tune with the changing needs and aspirations of the people. Since we adopted the Constitution in 1950, this amending process has been working like a safety valve and has helped in reconciling with the requisites for peace and progress. This publication is a well-

documented study on the nature, scope and operation of amending process of the Constitution of India. It contains a brief legislative history and a synopsis of each of the Constitution Amendment Act enacted till August 1994. A brief legislative history of the amending Bills which were either lapsed or withdrawn or removed or negatived after their introduction also forms part of the study. The texts of these Acts and Bills have been reproduced in full in the annexures give statements showing the provisions of the Constitution amended by various Amendment Acts and the number of the Constitution Amendment Bills, as introduced vis-a-vis the number of the Constitution Amendment Acts as passed and status of Bills if removed, lapsed, withdrawn or negatived. It is hoped that the study would be useful not only for Parliamentarians but

for all those interested in constitutional studies.

Hind Swaraj Oxford University Press

Violations of religious freedom and violence committed in the name of religion grab our attention on a daily basis.

Freedom of religion or belief is a key human right: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, numerous conventions, declarations and soft law standards include specific provisions on freedom of religion or belief. The 1981 Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief has been interpreted since 1986 by the mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief. Special Rapporteurs (for example those on racism, freedom of expression, minority issues and cultural rights) and Treaty Bodies (for example the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Rights of the Child) have also elaborated on freedom of religion or belief in the context of their respective mandates. Freedom of Religion or Belief: An International Law Commentary is the first commentary to look comprehensively at the international provisions for the protection of freedom of religion or belief, considering how they are interpreted by various United Nations Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies. Structured around the thematic categories of the United Nations Special Rapporteur's framework for communications, the commentary analyses, for example, the limitations on the wearing of religious symbols and vulnerable situations, including those of women, detainees, refugees, children, minorities and migrants, through a combination of scholarly expertise and practical experience.

End of History and the Last Man Verso Books

Introduction to the Constitution of India The Floating Press

Thoreau wrote *Civil Disobedience* in 1849. It argues the superiority of the individual conscience over acquiescence to government. Thoreau was inspired to write in response to slavery and the Mexican-American war. He believed that people could not be made agents of injustice if they were governed by their own consciences.

1851-1875 Simon and Schuster

In 1948, Eleanor Roosevelt served as chairwoman of the United Nations committee to create this declaration of moral conscience, now used by Amnest International as their founding document.

This edition is in six languages: English, Spanish, French, Chinese, Russian, and Arabic.

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen 1789 and 1793 Cambridge University Press

Historical account of the origin of Secularism and its development in India. This book was originally the MPhil thesis of the writer submitted to ACTS Academy in 2005.

Which Rights Should be Universal?

UNESCO Publishing

Mahatma Gandhi wrote *Hind Swaraj* or *Indian Home Rule* in his native language, Gujarati, while travelling from London to South Africa onboard SS *Kildonan Castle* between November 13 and November 22, 1909. In the book Mahatma Gandhi gives a diagnosis for the problems of humanity in modern times, the causes, and his remedy. The Gujarati edition was banned by the British on its publication in India. Gandhi then translated it into English. The English edition was not banned by the British, who rightly concluded that the book would have little impact on the English-speaking Indians' subservience to the British and British ideas.

The Indian Ideology Lulu Press, Inc

"The Right to Privacy" by Louis Dembitz Brandeis, Samuel D. Warren. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Constitution Oxford University Press

This book presents a study on a postmodernist analysis of classical Hindu law, which has become neglected due to the modernist assumptions about the increasing irrelevance of 'religious' legal systems. The book is split into three parts. The first part focuses on the historical and conceptual background of Hindu law, while the second part concentrates on five facets of Hindu law that go beyond tradition and modernity, namely the Hindu marriage law, child marriage, polygamy, divorce, and the maintenance law. Finally, the third part presents a concluding analysis to the preceding chapters, where it presents the postmodern condition of Hindu law.

Making of India's Constitution Books of American Wisdom

Working a Democratic Constitution tells a

very human story of how the social, political and day-to-day lived realities of the Indian people has been reflected in, and in turn directed the course of, constitutional reforms in the country. Through the post independence euphoria to the turbulent years of Indira Gandhi's 'Emergency' and Rajiv Gandhi's brief period of power, the way in which the constitution has evolved to suit the changing needs of the times is an important indicator of India's successful experience with democracy. Granville Austin is one of the world's leading experts on the Indian constitution. Since his classic work *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation* (OUP, 1966), he has been working on this long-awaited book, which not only presents archival sources, but also first-hand interviews with and rare documentation by many of the key political and legal figures of the last fifty years. With its wide historical sweep, and meticulously detailed research, this is Austin's magnum opus described by Fali Nariman as a 'great and compassionate work'. The clarity and elegance of Austin's writing makes this book not only a necessary but a pleasurable read for anyone interested in comparative constitutional law and the recent political history of India, and for students, teachers and researchers of the subject.

India Oxford University Press, USA

The basic structure doctrine articulated by the Indian Supreme Court in 1973 made it amply clear that the basic features of the Constitution must remain inviolable. The doctrine has generated serious debates ever since as it placed substantive and procedural limits on the amending powers of the Executive. Despite the lack of clarity as to its nature, the scope of the doctrine has been broadened in recent years, and a wide range of state actions are covered in its purview. In this book, Krishnaswamy analyses its legitimacy in legal, moral and sociological terms, and argues that the doctrine has emerged from a valid interpretation of the constitutional provisions. This book will be of interest to scholars of Indian Constitutional law, political theory and jurisprudence as well as judges and legal practitioners.

Freedom of Expression Sarva Seva Sangh Prakashan

Ever since its first publication in 1992, *The End of History and the Last Man* has provoked controversy and debate. Francis Fukuyama's prescient analysis of religious fundamentalism, politics, scientific progress, ethical codes, and war is as essential for a world fighting fundamentalist terrorists as it was for the end of the Cold War. Now updated with a

new afterword, *The End of History and the Last Man* is a modern classic.

Two Treatises of Government Oxford University Press

With reference to India; articles most previously published.

Constitutional Precedents Anthem Press

Are there rights to which all human beings are entitled? William Talbott's text develops bedrock principles that can be the basis for universal human rights.

The 1776 Report Socio Legal Information Cent

The historiography of modern India is largely a pageant of presumed virtues: harmonious territorial unity, religious impartiality, the miraculous survival of electoral norms in the world's most populous democracy. Even critics of Indian society still underwrite such claims. But how well does the "Idea of India" correspond to the realities of the Union? In an iconoclastic intervention, Marxist historian Perry Anderson provides an unforgettable reading of the Subcontinent's passage through Independence and the catastrophe of Partition, the idiosyncratic and corrosive vanities of Gandhi and Nehru, and the close interrelationship of Indian democracy and caste inequality. The

Indian Ideology caused uproar on first publication in 2012, not least for breaking with euphemisms for Delhi's occupation of Kashmir. This new, expanded edition includes the author's reply to his critics, an interview with the Indian weekly Outlook, and a postscript on India under the rule of Narendra Modi.

The Republic of India Abhinav Publications

On 26 January 1950, the Constitution of India came into force with a unique provision—Article 370. The special status accorded to the state of Jammu and Kashmir in the article meant that its people lived under a different set of laws while being part of the Indian Union. Alternating deftly between history and politics, A.G. Noorani examines a wide range of documents pertaining to Article 370. He incisively analyses the implications and consequences of the article for the constitutional democracy of the state and the nation. From Jammu and Kashmir's accession to India in 1947 to the various negotiations thereafter; Sheikh Abdullah's arrest to the framing of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir and the replacement of *Sadar-i-Riyasat*, this book impeccably documents the little-known constitutional history of the state. Noorani underscores the politics behind

the gradual erosion of Article 370 and the need for restoration of autonomy. Critically analysing the various judgments relating to this constitutional arrangement, he suggests a framework for resolving the 'Kashmir problem'. Collecting together rare, often unseen and unnoticed, letters, memoranda, white papers, proclamations, and amendments, this book will be an indispensable resource on Kashmir.

Leading Cases on Dowry Universal Law Publishing

India became independent in 1947 and, after nearly three years of debate in the Constituent Assembly, adopted a Constitution that came into effect on 26 January 1950. This Constitution has lasted until the present, with its basic structure unaltered, a remarkable achievement given that the generally accepted prerequisites for democratic stability did not exist, and do not exist even today. Half a century of constitutional democracy is something that political scientists and legal scholars need to analyze and explain. This volume examines the career of constitutional-political ideas (implicitly of Western origin) in the text of the Indian Constitution or implicit within it, as well as in actual political practice in the country over the past half-century.

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