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MATIAS BOWERS

Civil Disobedience

UNEP/Earthprint

"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.

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen 1789 and 1793

Consumers International
 Two Cree women tell the story of how they took on the Canadian government and helped change the lives of thousands. This oral autobiography of two remarkable Cree women tells their life stories against a backdrop of government discrimination, First Nations activism, and the

resurgence of First Nations communities. Nellie Carlson and Kathleen Steinhauer, who helped to organize the Indian Rights for Indian Women movement in western Canada in the 1960s, fought the Canadian government's interpretation of treaty and Aboriginal rights, the Indian Act, and the male power structure in their own communities in pursuit of equal rights for Aboriginal women and children. After decades of activism and court battles, First Nations women succeeded in changing these oppressive regulations, thus benefitting thousands of their descendants. Those interested in human rights, activism, history, and Native Studies will find that these personal stories, enriched by detailed notes and photographs, form a passionate record of an important, continuing struggle.

V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India Oxford University Press, USA

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.

India's Living

Constitution Elibron.com

"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.

Disinherited Generations
Cambridge University Press

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.

Shorter Constitution of India: Articles 239 to end

Oxford University Press
This analysis of all of Locke's publications quickly became established as the standard edition of the Treatises as well as a work of political theory in its own right.

The Right to Privacy

Oxford University Press
Women, Feminism and Development illustrates the significance and relevance of work on development carried out from a feminist perspective, with a particular focus on the contribution of Canadian researchers and activists.

Covering a wide range of themes and concerns, the volume gathers authors from different organizational backgrounds and academic disciplines, and includes chapters on such different cultural and geographical areas as China, Malaysia and Thailand, Mexico and the West Indies, Uganda, Malawi and Ghana, and Canadian Inuit and Indian communities. A unity of purpose as well as a call for a fundamental reconceptualization of society emerge from these varied voices. Women, Feminism and Development is structured to convey a feminist perspective for the construction of theoretical, methodological, and political approaches to development; a critical evaluation of the effect of development policies on women's lives and gender relations; and an understanding of the multiple strategies that can lead to the empowerment of women and real development. Freedom of Religion and Belief: A World Report
Northern Book Centre
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.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP
 "We hold these truths to be self-evident..." So begins the U.S. Declaration of Independence. What follows those words is a ringing endorsement of universal rights, but it is far from self-evident. Why did the authors claim that it was? William Talbott suggests that they were trapped by a presupposition of Enlightenment philosophy: That there was only one way to rationally justify universal truths, by proving them

from self-evident premises. With the benefit of hindsight, it is clear that the authors of the U.S. Declaration had no infallible source of moral truth. For example, many of the authors of the Declaration of Independence endorsed slavery. The wrongness of slavery was not self-evident; it was a moral discovery. In this book, William Talbott builds on the work of John Rawls, Jurgen Habermas, J.S. Mill, Amartya Sen, and Henry Shue to explain how, over the course of history, human beings have learned how to adopt a distinctively moral point of view from which it is possible to make universal, though not infallible, judgments of right and wrong. He explains how this distinctively moral point of view has led to the discovery of the moral importance of nine basic rights. Undoubtedly, the most controversial issue raised by the claim of universal rights is the issue of moral relativism. How can the advocate of universal rights avoid being a moral imperialist? In this book, Talbott shows how to defend basic individual rights from a universal moral point of view that is

neither imperialistic nor relativistic. Talbott avoids moral imperialism by insisting that all of us, himself included, have moral blindspots and that we usually depend on others to help us to identify those blindspots. Talbott's book speaks to not only debates on human rights but to broader issues of moral and cultural relativism, and will interest a broad range of readers.

The Indian Constitution

Eastern Book Company
 This report, the first of its kind yet to be published, provides a detailed and impartial account of how the individual's right to hold beliefs is understood, protected or denied throughout the world. Consisting of accessible, short edited entries based on drafts commissioned from experts living in the countries surveyed, it exposes persecution and discrimination in virtually all world regions. The book: * provides an analysis of United Nations standards of freedom of religion and belief * covers over fifty countries, divided into regions and introduced by a regional overview * covers themes including: the relationships between belief groups and the state; freedom to

manifest belief in law and practice; religion and schools; religious minorities; new religious movements; the impact of beliefs on the status of women; and the extent to which conscientious objection to military service is recognised by governments * draws on examples of accommodation and co-operation between different religions and beliefs and identifies the main challenges to be overcome if the diversity of human conviction is to be established.

Freedom of Expression

Routledge

"Tracing the development of Indian philosophy as a single tradition of thought, these two volumes provide a classical exposition of Indian thought. The author showcases ancient philosophical texts and relates them to contemporary issues of philosophy and religion. He presents the essential meaning and significance of individual texts and philosophies and also draws parallels between Indian and western philosophical traditions. The first volume covers the Vedic and Epic periods, including expositions on the hymns of the Rig-Veda, the

Upanishads, Jainism, Buddhism, and the theism of the Bhagvadgita. The second investigates the six Brahmanical philosophical systems, the theism of Ramanuja, Saiva ethics, metaphysics and literature, and the theism of the later Vaishnavas."

"This second edition, with a new Introduction by eminent philosopher, J.N. Mohanty, underlines the continuing relevance of the two volumes and the philosophic tradition they represent. Lucidly written, these books will form essential reading for students, teachers, scholars of Indian philosophy as well as general reader interested in the development and growth of Indian thought."--Jacket.

The Kesavananda

Bharati Case Oxford University Press, USA

This Elibron Classics title is a reprint of the original edition published by the Theosophical Publishing Society in London, 1899.

Subverting the

Constitution Good Press
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 negated 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 negated. It is hoped that the study would be useful not only for Parliamentarians but for all those interested in constitutional studies.

Indian Knowledge Systems

Oxford University Press

In 1948, Eleanor Roosevelt served as chairwoman of the United Nations committee to create this declaration of moral conscience, now used by Amnesty International as their founding document. This edition is in six languages: English, Spanish, French, Chinese, Russian, and Arabic.

Supreme But Not Infallible

Abhinav Publications

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.

Judicial Handbook on Environmental Law

Anthem Press

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.

Article 370

Oxford University Press

This book presents a timely assessment of the impact of history, politics and economics in shaping the Singapore Constitution, going beyond the descriptive narrative, the authors will cast a critical eye over the developments of the last 40 years.

Constitution Books of American Wisdom

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.

Working a Democratic Constitution Deep and Deep Publications

This book studies the social, cultural, historical,

legal and economic dimensions of copyright piracy in India.

The Ancient Wisdom

Verso Books

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.

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