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## Human Rights in India - Fifty Years after Independence (1947-97)

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## Human Rights in India - Fifty Years after Independence (1947-97)

### Keywords

Human Rights Law, Civil Rights, Censorship

## Errata

### Human Rights in India — Fifty Years After Independence (1947-97)

VIJAYASHRI SRIPATI\*

The following mistakes appeared in the above-named article published at 26 DENV. J. INT'L L. & POL'Y 93:

Pages 102 and 103, the table should appear as:

#### ***RIGHTS CONTAINED IN BOTH THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS***

<b><i>Covenant on Civil &amp; Political Rights</i></b>	<b><i>Fundamental Rights</i></b>	<b><i>Name of the Right</i></b>
Article 8(3)	Article 23	Freedom from forced or compul- sory labor
Article 14(1)	Article 14	Right to Equality
Article 26	Article 15	Protection against discrimina- tion based on any ground: race, relig- ion, color, sex, lan- guage, etc.
Article 25(c)	Article 16(1)	Right to have

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		access to public service
Article 19(1) & (2)	Article 19(1)(a)	Freedom of Speech
Article 21	Article 19(1)(b)	The right of peaceful assembly
Article 22(1)	Article 19(1)(c)	Freedom of association
Article 12(1)	Article 19(1)(d) & (e)	Freedom of movement and freedom to choose one's own residence
Article 15(1)	Article 20(1)	Freedom from ex-post facto legislation
Article 14(7)	Article 20(2)	Freedom from double jeopardy
Article 14(3)(g)	Article 20(3)	Freedom from self incrimination
Article 14(7)	Article 20(3)	Freedom from being compelled to be a witness against oneself
Article 6(1) & Article 9(1)	Article 21	Right to life, liberty & security & freedom from arbitrary arrest & detention
Article 9(2), (3) & (4)	Article 22 & 32	Right to be informed of charges of arrest; right to legal remedies
Article 18(1)	Article 25	Freedom of thought, conscience & religion
Article 27	Article 29(1) & 30	Rights of minorities to preserve their own language and culture.

Page 99 second paragraph second sentence should read:

It secures to every individual, citizens and aliens alike, the right to invoke the Supreme Court's writ jurisdiction for enforcing any of the fundamental rights.

Page 99, footnote 57 should read:

It submitted the Draft Constitution for the approval of the Constituent Assembly in February 1948.

Page 101, first full paragraph, second sentence, should read:

The express declaration of fundamental rights coupled with the introduction of judicial review in the Indian Constitution marks a radical departure from the pivotal British Constitutional doctrine of parliamentary supremacy.

Page 102, footnotes 75 and 76:

The phrase [hereinafter Universal Declaration] should be included in footnote 76, not footnote 75.

Page 104, section F, the subheading should read:

Judicial Interpretation In The First Three Decades of Independence - Pre-emergency Era (1950-77).

Page 105, footnote 96:

The case L.C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab 1967 S.C. 1643, should read I.C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab, A.I.R. 1967 S.C. 1643.

Page 107, second full paragraph, first sentence, should read:

In the aftermath of emergency, the Supreme Court carved a role for itself in Indian politics quite different from that which it had played since independence.

Page 113, footnote 151 should not contain the phrase "in the world is unnecessary".

Page 124, first paragraph, last sentence should read:

In the words of a former Additional Solicitor-general:

Page 124, last paragraph, first sentence should read:

While these matters are legitimate concerns, nonetheless, they ought not to be taken very seriously indeed.

Page 125, part III, first paragraph should read:

Jack Greenberg, an American jurist, made a prescient observation fifteen years ago: "it may be time for United States Courts to begin looking to international criteria as sources of domestic law on human rights issues". This observation makes sense even for the Indian judiciary.

Page 129, the following paragraph is missing:

Let noble thoughts come to us from all sides goes an ancient Vedic saying. One hopes that in keeping with this noble invocation and the Harare Declaration, the Indian judiciary will continue to enrich its jurisprudence with international learning.

Page 134, second paragraph, Article 38-A of the Indian Constitution should be Article 39-A of Part IV of the Indian Constitution, which deals with the provision of free legal services.