

**THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY IS PROTECTED AS AN INTRINSIC PART OF
THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND PERSONAL LIBERTY UNDER ARTICLE
21 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA: AN EVALUATION**

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ABSTRACT

“The right to personal liberty takes in not only a right to be free from restrictions placed on his movements but also free from encroachments on his private life. It is true our Constitution does not expressly declare a right to privacy as a Fundamental Right, but the said right is as an essential ingredient of personal liberty. The Right to Privacy is considered as an inalienable and intrinsic right of every individual being. In order to build societal relationships, the autonomy of the individual is very important because it helps the individual to develop relationships through their personal free choices. The scope of the “right to privacy” which was held to be implicit in the right to life and personal liberty guaranteed under Article 21. The “right to privacy” meant “a right to be let alone. although the “right to privacy” is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution it is not an absolute right and restrictions can be imposed on it for the prevention of crime, disorder or the protection of health or morals or protection of rights and freedom of others. The modern technological era everyone uses the internet in order to communicate, to buy goods and services, to browse the internet in order to trace any information, to send e-mails, net-banking, online payments etc. Therefore, the various internet sites install cookies, which can tag browsers for unique identified numbers. Due to the above-mentioned reasons, the informational privacy of an individual is very important in these areas.”

KEYWORDS: *Ingredient of Personal Liberty, Unlawful Interference with His Privacy, Postulates and Principles of Human Rights*