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The right to privacy in India: A comparative study with global implications

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Abstract

Privacy is a fundamental aspect of human existence that has been interpreted and defined differently across cultures and legal systems. This research paper delves into the intricate concept of privacy, with a specific spotlight on its legitimate and verifiable development in India. It seeks to uncover the multifaceted nature of privacy, which extends beyond mere definition and encompasses a myriad of dimensions. Unlike a utility concept, privacy is multidimensional and inherently embedded in human existence. Rather than being bestowed, it is an inherent right, existing prior to any legal recognition. The paper traces the etymological roots of "privacy" to Latin terms such as "privatus" and "privo," which signify the ability of individuals or groups to withhold and selectively reveal information about themselves. Privacy, in its simplest form, was famously characterized by Judge Thomas Cooley as "the right to be let alone." However, the legal landscape evolved over time, with huge achievements like the *Olmstead v. US* case (1928) and its ensuing inversion in *Katz v. U.S.* (1967) molding the comprehension of security freedoms in the US. In India, the *Gobind v. Territory of Madhya Pradesh* case (1975) established the groundwork for deciphering security as an option to be distant from everyone else, while recognizing that a singular's independence is molded by their cultural connections. The exploration additionally investigates worldwide points of view on security, featuring its acknowledgment in the Widespread Announcement of Basic freedoms and the Global Pledge on Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Worldwide associations like the Unified Countries, the Association for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the European Association have created rules and shows to safeguard security privileges. Looking at protection from the perspective of Indian culture and history, the paper contends against the misinterpretation that security is strange to Indian culture. Drawing from ancient texts and legal sources, it reveals a rich tradition of respecting individual privacy, including rules in ancient Hindu law, such as "Sarvas swe swe Griha raja" ("Every man is king of his own house"), and references to privacy in epics like the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*. The exploration likewise thinks about Islamic regulation, stressing the security of the protection of the home as a major common liberty. With regards to English and post-English India, the paper talks about how regulations and lawful arrangements have both perceived and compromised security privileges. It features regulative turns of events, for example, the Data Innovation Act, 2000, which address current difficulties to security in the advanced age. The examination finishes up by talking about the protected advancement of security freedoms in India. While there is no express arrangement for the right to protection in the Indian Constitution, milestone decisions, especially the *Puttaswamy* judgment in 2017, have perceived security as an inborn piece of the right to life and individual freedom under Article 21.

Keywords: Privacy rights in ancient India, digital privacy, comparative law, human rights, data protection

Introduction

Privacy and right to privacy

The concept of security and the right to protection is intricate and has been interpreted in various ways in different contexts. Rather than being a straightforward utility concept, privacy is a complex idea that deserves more consideration than a mere definition. There is no clear and universally accepted legal or philosophical definition of privacy.

The etymological origin of "security" traces back to the Latin term *PRIVATUS*, meaning "set apart from the rest" or deprived of something. Derived from "PRIVO," which means to deprive, privacy is the capacity of an individual or group to withhold information about themselves and, consequently, to keep that information from others.

Privacy is not a conferred right but an inherent and natural one. It is not granted but already exists. It involves respecting an individual's or a person's desire to keep certain aspects of their life private without a compelling reason to disclose them.

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Judge Thomas Cooley provided a fundamental definition of privacy in the case of *Olmstead v. US*, referring to it as the right to be left alone. Invasion of privacy is seen as an unwarranted intrusion into one's personal activities, significant under tort law and sometimes under constitutional law. In India, the right to privacy is often understood in the sense of the right to be alone. The case of *Gobind v. State of Madhya Pradesh* emphasized that while individuals have the right to be alone, their autonomy is influenced by their connections with society, which may raise questions about independence and free choice.

Right to privacy

The right to privacy can be defined as the fundamental human right that protects an individual's autonomy and control over their personal information, preventing unwarranted intrusion into their private life. This concept encompasses the idea that individuals have the right to keep certain aspects of their lives, thoughts, and activities confidential and beyond the reach of others, including the government and other entities.

One of the landmark expressions of the right to privacy is found in the influential article "The Right to Privacy" written by Samuel Warren and Louis Brandeis. Published in the *Harvard Law Review* in 1890, this article is considered a seminal work that laid the foundation for the development of privacy law in the United States. Warren and Brandeis argued for the recognition of a legal right to be let alone, asserting that emerging technologies and societal changes necessitated the protection of individuals from unwarranted publicity and intrusion into their private affairs.

So we can acquire these various attributes of right to protection, as

- **Legal Recognition:** The acquisition of privacy attributes involves legal frameworks that formally recognize and protect individuals' rights to control their personal information, physical space, and private communications. This recognition is crucial for establishing the foundation of privacy protection.
- **Technological Safeguards:** Advancements in technology require the implementation of safeguards to protect individuals from unwarranted intrusions. This includes secure data encryption, privacy settings in digital platforms, and measures to ensure the confidentiality of personal information in the digital age.
- **Cultural and Ethical Norms:** The acquisition of privacy attributes is also influenced by societal attitudes and ethical norms. Cultivating a culture that values and respects individual privacy fosters an environment where people feel empowered to exercise their autonomy, make personal decisions, and maintain the confidentiality of their private lives.

International Development

United nations

The right to privacy is acknowledged by the United Nations in Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Additionally, Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), adopted on December 16, 1979, prohibits unwarranted interferences and attacks on privacy, emphasizing the need for safeguarding this right. Moreover, the United Nations Convention on the Protection

of the Child and the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in 1950 both include provisions aimed at ensuring the protection of individuals' privacy.

Organization for Economic Co- operations and development (OECD)

OECD has formed rules on the assurance of security and trans line streams of individual Information. Which said that, the advancement of programmed information handling. Which empowers huge amounts of information to be communicated inside the space of seconds across public outskirts, and for sure across mainlands, has made it fundamentally to think about security assurance according to individual data ^[1].

European Union

1. The Information insurance Mandate with an intend to lay out an administrative system to safeguard security and expressed three goal. The goal are.
2. To safeguard the privileges and opportunities of the individual in regards to the handling of individual Information.
3. To blend information assurance norms all through Europe ' and
4. To restrict development of information to those nations beyond Europe that don't have sufficient degrees of security. Article 25 of this mandate laid out an overall principle that information ought to possibly be moved to a non EU country assuming they will be enough safeguarded there.

United States

The security Demonstration of 1974 safeguards Records held by U.S. government organizations and expects them to apply fundamental fair data rehearses. Like the Indian constitution, there is no unequivocal right to security in the US constitution anyway US courts have deciphered the right to protection to be remembered for the US constitution. The possibility of protection was first embraced in 1905 and everything except two of the 50 states perceive a common right of activity for attack of security in their regulations. Yet, a significant stage back in the US towards the security of protection on the Web.

Evaluation of privacy India

India from antiquated times is the general public we are in collaboration and not rivalry, Indian culture and not isolation have been predominant topics of its way of life and human progress. Has, once in a while it is questioned whether security is a worth of human relations in India. So I would expressed that it is inappropriate to assume that the idea of protection is strange to Indian culture. Albeit no review appears to have been made analyzing the guidelines in regards to one side to protection in the old Indian culture. India is a nation where is an immense assortment of societies and religion, we see and follows the turn of events and idea of security with an alternate point, similar to idea of protection in Hindu period and Muslims regulation and English Time to current Period.

Concept of privacy in Hindu period

The Old law of Hindus announces "Sarvas Swe Griha Raja" and that implies each man is ruler of his own home. The

Daharmshastra of antiquated India and their critiques made sense of security landmass a lord regard protection residents.

Antiquated Hindu hypothesis in India in view of Upanishads which recommends contemplation or uupasana. Intervention is absurd without fixation and focus is conceivable on the off chance that the individual concentrating isn't upset. In this way, from the Vedic culture, upsetting an intervening sage came to be viewed as a transgression or a wrong of the greatest request in the Indian culture.

From the investigation of Rigveda obviously settled the worry and consciousness of protection in the antiquated Hindu society in the accompanying text.

यआस्तेयशचचरितयशचपश्यतिनोजनः।
तेषांसंहनमोअक्षाणियशेदंहमयंतथा। [2]

[One should construct a dwelling that provides consistent support and protection for prisoners throughout the year, ensuring their comfort. It should be designed in a way that prevents passers-by from observing the inmates, and conversely, shields the detainees from view.]

Privacy in GrihaSutras

The nursery sutra introduced enhanced guidelines for constructing a house, which typically comprised various rooms like bedrooms, a storeroom, a kitchen, a corridor or drying room, and a courtyard. V.M. Apte, in his book, supports the idea that a house would include rooms like a drawing room, arrangement room, and a garden. The primary entrance of the house was advised not to face the entrance of another house. Moreover, in adherence to religious traditions, individuals deemed unholy were not to be visible while eating inside the house, and onlookers should not be able to observe important activities within the household.

Therefore, the inclusion of a separate room for a garden can be seen as a rudimentary form of privacy, resembling a precursor to the modern concept of personal space. Dr. Apte did not find evidence of a purdah system being prevalent during that era. This highlights the early recognition of the need for privacy in some form, as evidenced by the layout and design considerations in these ancient house construction guidelines.

Privacy in Ramayana

The Ramayana, an ancient Indian epic, is a narrative that transcends time and delves into profound aspects of human existence, morality, and relationships. Amidst its rich tapestry of characters and events, the Ramayana subtly addresses the concept of privacy, offering insights into the significance of personal space, boundaries, and the consequences of breaching them.

One of the central characters in the Ramayana, Sita, epitomizes the theme of privacy. Sita, the wife of Lord Rama, is portrayed as a woman of grace, virtue, and strength. However, her privacy becomes a focal point in the epic, especially during her captivity by the demon king Ravana. The abduction of Sita not only becomes a pivotal plot point but also a stark violation of her personal space and autonomy.

Sita's time in captivity serves as a powerful exploration of the consequences of invading someone's privacy. Ravana's

actions are not merely an act of physical abduction but a violation of Sita's emotional and mental well-being. Her distress and anguish in captivity underscore the profound impact that the breach of privacy can have on an individual. The Ramayana, through Sita's narrative, prompts reflection on the sanctity of personal space and the need for respecting the boundaries of others.

Lord Rama's quest to rescue Sita becomes a symbolic journey to restore not only his wife's honor but also her right to privacy. The epic underscores the moral duty to protect the privacy of individuals and emphasizes the dire consequences that follow when those boundaries are transgressed. Rama's unwavering commitment to rescuing Sita becomes a testament to the importance of safeguarding personal space and autonomy in the face of external threats.

Privacy in Mahabharata

The Mahabharata, one of the longest epics in world literature, is a treasure trove of wisdom that explores the complexities of human relationships, ethics, and societal structures. Within this epic, the theme of privacy is intricately woven into the narrative, offering profound insights into the consequences of violating personal boundaries, the ethical dilemmas surrounding information disclosure, and the impact of surveillance on individuals and society.

The character of Draupadi, the wife of the Pandavas, becomes a focal point for examining the concept of privacy in the Mahabharata. Draupadi's privacy is egregiously violated during the infamous game of dice, where she is humiliated and disrobed in a court filled with onlookers. This episode serves as a powerful commentary on the vulnerability of an individual's privacy in the face of unchecked power and unethical behavior. Draupadi's distress becomes a poignant reminder of the profound emotional and psychological impact that the invasion of privacy can have on an individual.

The epic also delves into the ethical dimensions of privacy through the character of Vidura, known for his wisdom and commitment to righteousness. Vidura, the half-brother of King Dhritrashtra, serves as a moral compass in the Mahabharata. In the early stages of the epic, Vidura attempts to caution the Kauravas about the perils of their actions, highlighting the importance of discretion and confidentiality in matters of state and personal life. His counsel underscores the ethical considerations associated with the disclosure of private information and the potential consequences of such revelations.

The concept of surveillance and its impact on privacy is vividly portrayed in the Mahabharata through the character of Sanjaya. Sanjaya, granted divine vision by the sage Vyasa, serves as the narrator and advisor to King Dhritrashtra. His ability to witness events from afar, including those that are private and intimate, raises ethical questions about the boundaries of observation and the potential misuse of surveillance powers. Sanjaya's role prompts contemplation on the fine line between necessary information disclosure and the violation of personal space in the pursuit of knowledge.

Privacy in Manusmriti

The Manusmriti, an ancient Hindu legal text, provides insights into the societal norms and principles governing various aspects of life. In terms of privacy, the Manusmriti

outlines the importance of personal space and dignity. It emphasizes the confidentiality of certain matters, recognizing the need for privacy in familial and social contexts. The text acknowledges the sanctity of a person's thoughts and decisions, underlining the significance of mental privacy. Manusmriti urges individuals to maintain the secrecy of their contemplations and decisions, emphasizing the inner realm as a space deserving protection. Furthermore, the Manusmriti delineates the role of the household and family as domains where privacy is paramount. It underscores the idea that certain aspects of domestic life should be shielded from external scrutiny, promoting the idea that individuals have the right to maintain a private sphere within their homes. While the Manusmriti reflects the social norms and values of its time, its acknowledgment of mental privacy and the sanctity of domestic space echoes enduring principles that contribute to the ongoing discourse on the importance of privacy in human life.

Privacy in Arthashastra

The Arthashastra, an ancient Indian treatise attributed to the scholar Chanakya (Kautilya), is a comprehensive guide to statecraft, economics, and political strategy. While it primarily focuses on governance and the management of the state, the text also touches upon the concept of privacy in various dimensions. Though the Arthashastra was written over two millennia ago, its insights into privacy offer a glimpse into the concerns and considerations of a society grappling with issues that remain relevant today.

In the Arthashastra, privacy is not explicitly addressed as a standalone concept, but its implications are woven into discussions on governance, espionage, and interpersonal relationships. The text acknowledges the need for secrecy in state affairs and military strategies, emphasizing the importance of discretion and confidentiality in handling sensitive information. Chanakya recognizes that loose lips can endanger the security of the state, advocating for the careful selection of trustworthy officials and the punishment of those who leak confidential information.

Right to privacy under Islamic law

The right to privacy is a fundamental aspect of human rights, and Islamic law, or Sharia, addresses this concept within its broader ethical and legal framework. While the Quran and the Hadith (sayings and actions of Prophet Muhammad) do not explicitly use the term "privacy," Islamic jurisprudence acknowledges the sanctity of personal space and dignity, laying the foundation for the recognition of a right to privacy within an Islamic context.

In Islamic law, the concept of privacy is closely tied to the principles of honor, dignity, and respect for individual autonomy. The Quran emphasizes the inviolability of personal space and the prohibition of intrusion into the private affairs of others. One of the key principles supporting the right to privacy in Islam is the concept of 'Satar,' referring to the concealment of one's private parts and personal matters. This principle underscores the importance of maintaining modesty and preserving the dignity of individuals.

Islamic law also recognizes the concept of 'Aura,' which refers to the private parts of the body that should be covered. This emphasis on modest dress and the protection of one's physical privacy extends to the broader notion of

safeguarding personal information and spaces. The idea is rooted in the respect for personal boundaries and the avoidance of undue intrusion into the lives of others.

Furthermore, the Hadith contains instances where Prophet Muhammad discouraged prying into the affairs of others and emphasized the importance of secrecy. One famous saying of the Prophet states, "Whoever conceals the faults of a Muslim, Allah will conceal his faults in this world and the Hereafter." This encourages a culture of discretion and privacy, highlighting the virtue of protecting the reputation and personal matters of individuals.

Privacy in British and post British Era

During the British colonial period, which lasted from the 18th to mid-20th century, the concept of privacy was not explicitly codified in legal terms. British colonial rule brought about a legal system that, while providing a framework for governance, did not specifically address the individual's right to privacy as a fundamental right. The focus was often on maintaining law and order rather than safeguarding personal freedoms.

The British colonial administration had a significant impact on surveillance and control mechanisms. The introduction of laws like the Indian Telegraph Act in 1885 and the Indian Post Office Act in 1898 empowered the British authorities to intercept communications. These measures were primarily aimed at maintaining political control and suppressing dissent. The lack of explicit legal protections for privacy meant that individuals had limited recourse against unwarranted intrusions into their personal lives.

The post-British era, marked by India's independence in 1947, witnessed a shift in the approach to privacy. The framers of the Indian Constitution recognized the importance of individual freedoms and sought to enshrine them in the constitutional framework. While the term "privacy" is not explicitly mentioned in the original Constitution, the right to privacy was later inferred from the broader right to life and personal liberty under Article 21.

The legal landscape began to evolve with judicial interpretations that explicitly recognized the right to privacy. In the landmark case of *Kharak Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh* (1962), the Supreme Court of India acknowledged the right to privacy as a part of the right to personal liberty. However, it wasn't until the *Puttaswamy* judgment in 2017 that the Supreme Court explicitly declared the right to privacy as a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution.

The British colonial period was marked by a lack of explicit legal protections for privacy, with an emphasis on maintaining control. The post-British era witnessed a transformation with constitutional recognition of the right to privacy and subsequent legal developments. The challenges posed by technological advancements underscore the ongoing need to adapt legal frameworks to protect individuals' privacy rights in the ever-evolving landscape of the 21st century.

Constitutional Development

Constitutional development is a dynamic and often complex process that involves the evolution and adaptation of a nation's fundamental law over time. It encompasses the drafting, amendment, and interpretation of a constitution, reflecting the changing needs, values, and challenges faced by a society. This process is crucial for establishing a

framework of governance, safeguarding individual rights, and ensuring the stability and legitimacy of a political system.

The development of a constitution typically begins with the drafting or adoption of a foundational document that outlines the principles, structures, and powers of the government. This initial step may be influenced by various factors, including historical context, social dynamics, and the experiences of the nation's people. Constitutions can take different forms, ranging from written to unwritten, rigid to flexible, and unitary to federal.

In many cases, constitutional development involves a series of amendments or revisions to respond to changing circumstances. These changes can be prompted by societal shifts, technological advancements, or the need to address inadequacies in the original document. Amendments may be proposed through a formal process outlined in the constitution, such as approval by a legislative body or through a referendum.

Constitutional development is not solely a legal or legislative process; it often reflects the broader political, social, and cultural context. The adoption or amendment of a constitution may be a result of political revolutions, wars, or significant societal changes. For example, post-colonial nations often engage in constitutional development to assert their independence and establish governance structures that reflect their unique identities.

Constitutions also play a crucial role in defining the distribution of powers among different branches of government. The concept of separation of powers, articulated by political philosophers like Montesquieu, has influenced constitutional development worldwide. A well-crafted constitution delineates the responsibilities of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, providing a system of checks and balances to prevent the abuse of power.

Judicial interpretation is another vital aspect of constitutional development. Courts play a crucial role in interpreting the constitution and resolving disputes related to its provisions. Landmark court decisions can shape the understanding and application of constitutional principles, contributing to the ongoing development of constitutional law.

Transgress of Privacy

the unauthorized intrusion, violation, or infringement upon an individual's personal space, data, or information by external entities, whether they be individuals, organizations, or governmental bodies. This violation can occur in various contexts, including but not limited to digital spaces, physical environments, and interpersonal relationships. Such transgressions often involve the unauthorized collection, use, or dissemination of private and sensitive information, thereby compromising an individual's autonomy, confidentiality, and the right to control their personal data. With the advent of technology and the increasing interconnectedness of our lives, transgressions of privacy have become more complex, encompassing issues such as surveillance, data mining, and the exploitation of personal information for commercial or governmental purposes. The concept of privacy transgression raises ethical and legal concerns, prompting ongoing discussions about the need for robust privacy protections in the face of advancing technological capabilities.

Privacy concerns against the State

Privacy concerns against the State refer to apprehensions and issues related to the potential infringement of individual privacy rights by government entities. These concerns arise when governments engage in activities that intrude upon the private lives, communications, or personal information of their citizens without proper justification, legal authority, or adherence to established safeguards. The State's role in ensuring national security often prompts the deployment of surveillance measures, data collection programs, and other intelligence-gathering activities, which, if not carefully regulated, can encroach upon citizens' privacy.

This encompasses a range of actions, including unwarranted surveillance, monitoring of electronic communications, data retention practices, and the use of advanced technologies to track individuals. Privacy concerns against the State underscore the delicate balance between maintaining public safety and respecting the fundamental rights of citizens to privacy and freedom from unwarranted government intrusion.

Addressing these concerns often involves legal frameworks, checks and balances, and oversight mechanisms designed to restrict the State's power and protect individuals from unjustified invasions of privacy. Public discourse and advocacy also play a crucial role in shaping policies that strike an appropriate balance between security imperatives and the preservation of civil liberties. The ongoing evolution of technology further amplifies these concerns, necessitating continuous efforts to update and adapt legal and regulatory frameworks to address the challenges posed by new surveillance technologies and data-driven approaches employed by the State.

Privacy concerns against Non- State Actors

1. Privacy concerns against non-state actors revolve around apprehensions related to the potential infringement of individual privacy rights by entities that are not part of government or state structures. Non-state actors include private companies, organizations, or individuals who, due to technological advancements and the increasing digitization of personal information, have gained access to significant amounts of data about individuals. Privacy concerns in this context arise when these entities collect, use, or disclose personal information without adequate safeguards, transparency, or the informed consent of the individuals involved.
2. Non-state actors can impact privacy in various ways, such as through data breaches, unauthorized surveillance, and the commodification of personal information for commercial purposes. Issues like online tracking, targeted advertising, and the monetization of user data by tech companies exemplify privacy concerns against non-state actors. Additionally, the rise of social media platforms, e-commerce websites, and other digital services has expanded the scope of private entities' influence over individuals' personal information.
3. Addressing these concerns involves implementing and enforcing privacy laws and regulations that set standards for the responsible handling of personal data by non-state actors. Concepts like consent, data minimization, and purpose limitation become crucial in ensuring that individuals have control over their personal information. Increased transparency,

disclosure practices, and user education are also essential components of mitigating privacy concerns against non-state actors. As technology continues to advance, the need for robust privacy protection measures becomes increasingly imperative to safeguard individuals from potential abuses by private entities in the digital landscape.

Current Techno- legal Concept of privacy

In the contemporary landscape, the concept of privacy has undergone a profound transformation, influenced by rapid technological advancements and the complex interplay between technology and legal frameworks. The current techno-legal concept of privacy is shaped by the intricate dynamics of digital ecosystems, surveillance technologies, and the evolving understanding of individual rights in the digital age.

One of the key elements in the current techno-legal concept of privacy is the pervasive nature of digital surveillance. With the proliferation of smart devices, social media platforms, and interconnected technologies, individuals leave digital footprints that can be meticulously tracked and analysed. Governments, corporations, and other entities engage in mass data collection, leading to a situation where personal information is often treated as a commodity. This reality has prompted a re-evaluation of traditional notions of privacy, as the digital realm blurs the boundaries between public and private spheres.

The rise of Big Data and artificial intelligence (AI) has further complicated the privacy landscape. Machine learning algorithms can process vast amounts of data to derive insights and make predictions, raising concerns about the potential for automated decision-making to infringe upon individual privacy rights. The techno-legal discourse now grapples with the ethical implications of algorithmic decision-making, emphasizing the need for transparency, accountability, and fairness in the deployment of AI systems to ensure the protection of individual privacy.

The advent of biometric technologies has added another layer to the contemporary understanding of privacy. Facial recognition, fingerprint scanning, and other biometric identifiers have become integral parts of authentication processes and surveillance systems. While these technologies offer enhanced security measures, they also pose significant threats to privacy, as individuals' unique physiological or behavioral characteristics are increasingly subject to collection and analysis. The legal frameworks surrounding biometric data are still evolving, and the balance between security imperatives and privacy rights remains a contentious issue in the current discourse.

The techno-legal concept of privacy is also shaped by the global nature of the internet and the challenges posed by cross-border data flows. With data traversing international boundaries at an unprecedented scale, questions of jurisdiction, sovereignty, and harmonization of privacy laws have become central to the legal debate. Initiatives like the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the European Union attempt to provide a comprehensive framework for data protection, emphasizing the extraterritorial applicability of privacy regulations to protect the rights of individuals irrespective of their geographical location.

Furthermore, the current techno-legal concept of privacy reflects a growing emphasis on user consent, control, and

data ownership. Individuals are increasingly seen as active participants in the management of their personal information, necessitating transparent and user-friendly mechanisms for obtaining informed consent. Legal frameworks are adapting to recognize the rights of individuals to access, correct, and delete their data, empowering them to exercise greater control over their digital identities.

As digital innovations continue to redefine the boundaries of privacy, the legal discourse must evolve to address the challenges posed by surveillance technologies, Big Data, AI, biometrics, and the global nature of the internet. Striking a delicate balance between innovation and the protection of individual rights is essential to ensure that the legal frameworks governing privacy remain robust and adaptive in the face of ongoing technological advancements.

Restrictions

The right to security as of now seen isn't altogether. The right to security as tumbling somewhat third of the constitution of India may, dependent upon its variable real factors, vest in one area or the other, and would in this way be subject to restrictions of action of that particular critical right. Public wellbeing would in this manner be an obvious constraint, so would the expectations to different fundamental opportunities, likely to where the right to security would arise. The public interest part would be another viewpoint. It would be significant to go to The European Association Guideline of 2016. Constraints of the right to security may be real in the going with conditions subject to the standard of proportionality.

1. Ought to be seen as other chief honors.
2. Certifiable public security interest.
3. Public interest including consistent or evident assessment purposes or quantifiable purposes.
4. For balance Criminal offenses.
5. The unidentifiable data: the information doesn't interface with recognized or individual yet remains obscure.
6. For the cost, etc. each authoritative explanation.

Conclusion

The idea of security and the right to protection is diverse, established in verifiable and social settings, and is liable to advancing legitimate understandings. Security isn't only a utility yet a perplexing, natural basic liberty that includes safeguarding individual data and keeping up with independence. While the meaning of security might shift, it stays an intrinsic right that is meriting regard without convincing explanations behind interruption. Since the beginning of time, legitimate and philosophical points of view on protection have developed. From Judge Thomas Cooley's idea of the "right to be let alone" to present day worldwide systems, including the General Announcement of Basic liberties and shows like the OECD rules, the right to security is perceived and safeguarded universally. In India, security has profound authentic roots, proved by different antiquated texts and strict practices. The country's legitimate scene mirrors this, for certain arrangements safeguarding security, like those connected with marriage, correspondence, and individual data. The English and post-English time in India saw the rise of specific protection related regulations and the advancement of authoritative systems. Notwithstanding, the right to security as an

unmistakable sacred idea acquired noticeable quality after freedom. The Indian High Court's milestone administering in the Puttaswamy case, which proclaimed the right to protection as a major right under Article 21 of the Constitution, has critical ramifications. In aggregate, the right to security is a dynamic and fundamental part of individual freedom, enveloping different parts of life, from individual data to the sacredness of the home. While the idea is as yet advancing and liable to case-explicit turn of events, the acknowledgment of security as a major squarely in India's established system denotes a huge achievement in the security of individual opportunities and individual independence.

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