Introduction

Society protect itself against wrong doers by enforcing its Law and inflicting punishment. In its Fight against crime, the state elaborate arrangements for enforcing law by a number of mechanisms. Broadly speaking, there are three principles functionaries in the Administration of Criminal Justice Administration viz. The police, the judiciary and the correctional services. Each complements the other to reach the common goal of “social defense.”

Every individual of our society is entitled to the Fundamental and basic rights. Human Rights are those rights which every individual must have against the state or other public authority by virtue of his being member of human family irrespective of any other consideration rights of accused are sacrosanct. Rights of accused means those basic minimum rights available to a person because he is a member of human society. These minimum rights ensures that the legislature cannot enact law which may lead to the degradation of a man as an individual ensures adequate safeguards against high-handedness and judicial review of executive action. Thus in the interest of justice and fair play, certain minimum rights to the accused are provided. As a matter of Fact, our laws constitution, evidentiary and procedural have made elaborate provisions for safeguarding the human right of the accused with view to giving him the benefit of fair and impartial trial and upholding high dignity of a human being.

To study the concept of Human Right with special reference to amendments made into Indian Criminal Law is for protection and remedies available to accused and their prospective, first we have to understand the history of Criminal Laws and Laws related to human right with amendments being discussed in the proceeding chapter.

2. Research Problem

Indian constitution is one of the most progressive constitution in the world and guarantees equal rights for men and women. Indian population which is more the 1 million which needs to control and maintain peace and security in the society for this purpose the rights of Criminal which described by the human right as basic right of human being. These Criminal Laws should be amended as per the Human Right to protect the rights of Criminal as per Art. 368 of Constitution of India.
It is more important to stress the Acts, Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Other Criminal Laws, NDPS (Narcotic Drug…) Atrocities Act etc.