

# The Role of International Law in Cybersecurity Management

Ms. Gorwadkar Utkarsha Ramesh<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Anil Kumar<sup>2</sup>

Research Scholar, Department of Law<sup>1</sup>

Professor, Department of Law<sup>2</sup>

Shri J. J. T. University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India

**Abstract:** *The scope of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees the rights to life and personal liberty, has been expanded. The right to life is now understood to encompass more than just the physical existence; it also includes the right to a proper and healthy livelihood as well as the right to privacy and the freedom to travel. The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights had a significant impact on the Indian Constitution's founders, who included provisions for each citizen's right to life and personal liberty. Since Article 21 protects fundamental human rights, it is accessible to both national citizens and non-citizens alike. This is because Article 21 does not discriminate in any way, regardless of the status of the applicant. The Article was originally interpreted narrowly, but over time, it has been interpreted more widely. This has been made possible by the application of the purposive construction approach to interpretation, which keeps the purpose of the statute in mind and takes it into account. As a result, Article 21 is now interpreted broadly. In defining the constitutional rights to life and personal liberty, the court used a purposive approach as opposed to a typical pedantic one. Since Article 21 is all-powerful, it cannot be suspended, not even while the nation is under emergency. Article 21 is not only a document; it is maintained in active circulation to enable the nation to fulfill the fundamental human rights and offer complete dignity to its citizens, as envisaged by the constitution's founders*

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