

TITLE: K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (Privacy) (2017)

SITE

Education desk note ? Advocate Adesh Kumar ? <https://advadeshkumar.com/>

CITATION

(2017) 10 SCC 1 | Supreme Court of India | 2017

CASE

K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (Privacy)

FACTS

A nine-judge reference arose in the Aadhaar-era challenges, asking whether privacy is a fundamental right after conflicting earlier authorities.

LEGAL ISSUES

Is privacy a fundamental right under the Constitution of India?

LAW / PROVISIONS

Articles 14, 19, 21; overruling contrary strands in earlier precedents.

HOLDING

Privacy is a fundamental right, rooted primarily in Article 21 (and related freedoms). Earlier contrary strands were overruled. Proportionality / legitimate aim analysis guides State intrusions into privacy.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

1. Privacy is a fundamental right ? not a statutory courtesy.
2. State surveillance / data programmes must meet constitutional tests, not only policy convenience.

3. Later Aadhaar and data-protection litigation builds on this judgment.

SIGNIFICANCE

Constitutional cornerstone for data protection, surveillance, and informational privacy disputes.

PRIMARY SOURCE

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/91938676/>

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