

Miranda Rights, often referred to simply as Miranda, is a set of constitutional rights read to individuals in the United States who are in police custody and about to be interrogated. These rights are intended to protect the suspect's Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination and Sixth Amendment right to an attorney. The name "Miranda Rights" comes from the landmark 1966 U.S. Supreme Court case *Miranda v. Arizona*. Here's a breakdown of the rights as typically stated:

1. Right to Remain Silent: The suspect has the right not to speak to avoid providing information that might be self-incriminating.

2. Anything Said Can and Will Be Used Against You in a Court of Law: This clarifies that any statements made by the suspect can be used as evidence against them in criminal proceedings.

3. Right to an Attorney: The suspect has the right to consult with an attorney before speaking to the police and to have an attorney present during any police interrogation.

4. Right to a Provided Attorney if Unaffordable: If the suspect cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed to represent them at no cost. The requirement to read Miranda Rights is triggered when a person is taken into police custody and is subjected to interrogation. If the rights are not properly provided, any statement or confession made during the interrogation may be deemed inadmissible in court.

The purpose of Miranda Rights is to ensure that suspects are fully aware of their rights and to prevent the police from coercing confessions from individuals who may not understand their legal protections.