Appendices
MAJOR INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS:
DECLARATIONS, COVENANTS, CONVENTIONS

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

Art 1 All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Art 2 Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Art 3 Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Art 4 No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Art 5 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of punishment.

Art 6 Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Art 7 All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of law. All are entitled to equal protection against
any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Art 8 Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Art 9 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Art 10 Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Art 12 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Art 13
1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Art 14
1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

2. This right may not be invoked in the case if prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Art 15
1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Art 16
1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Art 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with other.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Art 18 Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion of belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Art 19 Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Art 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Art 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will hall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Art 23
1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Art 25
1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Art 26
1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be
made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

Art 27
1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Art 28 Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Art 29
1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Art 30 Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group of person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

THE VIENNA DECLARATION AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION
Solemnly adopts the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Section

Part 1
1. The World Conference on Human Rights reaffirms the solemn commitment of all States to fulfill their obligations to promote universal
respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, other instruments relating to human rights, and international law. The universal nature of these rights and freedoms is beyond question. In this framework, enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations. Human rights and fundamental freedoms are the birthright of all human beings, their protection and promotion is the first responsibility of Governments.

2. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status, and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

5. All human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated. The international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis. While the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

6. The efforts of the United Nations system towards the universal respect for, and observance and protection of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, contribute to the stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, and to improved conditions for peace and security as well as social and economic development, in conformity with Charter of the United Nations.

7. The processes of promoting and protecting human rights should be conducted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and international law.

17. Respect of human rights and for fundamental freedoms without distinction of any kind is a fundamental rule of international human
The speedy and comprehensive elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance is a priority task for the international community. Governments should take effective measures to prevent and combat them. Groups, institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals are urged to intensify their efforts in cooperating and coordinating their activities against these evils.

18. The human rights of women and of the girl-child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life, at the national, regional and international levels, and the eradication of all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex are priority objectives of the international community.

Gender-based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation, including those resulting from cultural prejudice and international trafficking, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person, and must be eliminated. This can be achieved by legal measures and through national action and international cooperation in such fields as economic and social development, education, safe maternity and health care, and social support.

The human rights of women should form an integral part of the United Nations human rights activities, including the promotion of all human rights instruments relating to women.

The World Conference on Human Rights urges Governments, institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights of women and the girl-child.
24. Great importance must be given to the promotion and protection of the human rights of persons belonging to groups which have been rendered vulnerable, including migrant workers, the elimination of all forms of discrimination against them, and the strengthening and more effective implementation of existing human rights instruments. States have an obligation to create and maintain adequate measures at the national level, in particular in the fields of education, health and social support for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons in vulnerable sectors of their population and to ensure the participation of those among them who are interested in finding a solution to their own problems.

28. The World Conference on Human Rights express its dismay at massive violations of human rights especially in the form of genocide, ‘ethnic cleansing’ and systematic rape of women in war situations, creating mass exodus of refugees and displaced persons. While strongly condemning such abhorrent practices it reiterates the call that perpetrators of such crimes be punished and such practices immediately stopped.

3. The equal status and human rights of women

36. The World Conference on Human Rights urges the full and equal enjoyment by women of all human rights and that this be a priority for Governments and for the United Nations.

37. The equal status of women and the human rights of women should be integrated into the mainstream of United Nations system-wide activity. These issues should be regularly and systematically addressed throughout relevant United Nations organs and mechanisms.

38. In particular, the World Conference on Human Rights stresses the importance of working towards the elimination of violence against women in public and private life, the elimination of all forms of sexual harassment, exploitation and trafficking in women, the elimination of gender bias in the administration of justice and the eradication of any
conflicts which may arise between the rights of women and the harmful effects of certain traditional of customary practices, cultural prejudices and religious extremism.

39. The World Conference on Human Rights urges the eradication of all forms of discrimination against women, both hidden and overt. The United Nations should encourage the goal of universal ratification by all States the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by the year 2000.

40. Treaty monitoring bodies should disseminate necessary information to enable women to make more effective use of existing implementation procedures in their pursuits of full and equal enjoyment of human rights and non-discrimination. New procedures should also be adopted to strengthen implementation of the commitment to women's equality and the human rights of women.

41. The World Conference on Human Rights recognizes the importance of the enjoyment by women of the highest standard of physical and mental health throughout their life-span.

42. Treaty monitoring bodies should include the status of women and the human rights or women in their deliberation and findings, making use of gender specific data. States should be encouraged to supply information on the situation of women jure and de facto to their reports to treaty monitoring bodies.

43. The World Conference on Human Rights urge Government and regional and international organizations to facilitate the access of women to decision making posts and their greater participation in the decision-making process.

44. The World Conference on Human Rights welcomes the World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing in 1995 and urges that human rights of women should play an important role in its deliberations, in accordance with the priority themes of the World Conference on Women of equality, development and peace.
48. The World Conference on Human Rights urges all States, with the support of international cooperation, to address the acute problem of children under especially difficult circumstances. Exploitation and abuse of children should by actively combated, including by addressing their root causes. Effective measures are required against female infanticide, harmful child labour, sale of children organs, child prostitution, child pornography, as well as other forms of sexual abuse.

49. The World Conference on Human Rights supports all measures by the United Nations and its specialized agencies to ensure the effective protection and promotion of human rights of the girl-child. The World Conference on Human Rights urges States to repeal existing laws and regulations and remove customs and practices which discriminate against and cause harm to the girl-child.

5. Freedom from torture

54. The World Conference on Human Rights welcomes the ratification by many Member States of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and encourages its speedy ratification by all other Member States.

55. The World Conference on Human Rights emphasizes that one of the most atrocious violations against human dignity is the act of torture, the result of which destroys the dignity and impairs the capability of victims to continue their lives and their activities.

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Entry into force, 23 March 1976

The States Parties to the present Covenant,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent
dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the
human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the
world. Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of
the human person.

Recognizing that, in accordance with Universal Declaration of
Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and
political freedom and freedom from fear and want can only be
achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his
civil and political rights, as well as his economic, social and cultural
rights, considering the obligation of States under the Charter of the
United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of,
human rights and freedoms.

Realizing that the individual, having duties to other individuals
and to the community to which he belongs, is under a responsibility to
strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the
present Covenant,

PART 1

Art 1

1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right
they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their
economic social and cultural development

PART 1

Art 2

3. To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce the equal right
of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set
forth in the present Covenant.

PART 1
Art 6
1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.
5. Sentence of death shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age and shall not be carried out on pregnant women.

Art 7
1. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

Art 10
1. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

Art 16
Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law

Art 17
1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Art 23
1. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.
2. The right of men and women of marriageable age to marry to found a family shall be recognized.
3. No marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
4. States Parties to the present Covenant shall take appropriate steps to ensure equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to
marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In case of dissolution, provision shall be made for the necessary protection of any children.

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS
Entry into force, 3 January 1976

Art 1
1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic social and cultural development.

Art 2
2. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Art 3
The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant.

Art 7
a. Remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum, with:
   I. Fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work;
   II. A decent living for themselves and their families in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant;

b. Safe and healthy working conditions;
c. Equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence;

Art 10

1. The widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society, particularly for its establishment and while it is responsible for the care and education of dependent children. Marriage must be entered into with the free consent of the intending spouses.

2. Special protection should be accorded to mothers during a reasonable period before and after childbirth. During such period working mothers should be accorded paid leave or leave with adequate social security benefits.

SANJOSE DECLARATION

The representatives of the Latin-American and Caribbean countries, meeting in the city of San Jose, Costa Rica, from 18 to 22 January 1993, as part of the preparation for the World conference on Human Rights, to be held in June, 1993 in Vienna, Austria,

1. We reaffirm our commitment to promoting and guaranteeing the full observance of the human rights established in the Universal Declaration and in universal and regional human rights instruments, through our own efforts and through broad-based, non-selective and non-discriminatory international cooperation;

14. We reaffirm that Governments must emphasize the implementation of actions to recognize the rights of women, to promote their participation in national life with equality of opportunity, to eradicate all forms of hidden or overt discrimination on grounds of sex, race or social status and, especially, to eliminate gender-based violence, as
well as all forms of sexual exploitation. We recommend that the World Conference promote the relevant international instruments.

16. We attach the utmost importance to the observance of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of vulnerable groups and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against them, and to the development of norms which protect those groups not yet covered by relevant instruments;

20. We recognize the need to respect to principle of non-discrimination and to guarantee the legal and social equality of people infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and people with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), as well as their right to receive the necessary treatment, and the need to take public health measures to prevent the proliferation to this illness;

(B) Women's rights:

_Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979_  
Adopted by General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December, 1979.

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, the term “discrimination against women” shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, or human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

Article 2

States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its form, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women.
Article 3

States parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

Article 4

1. Adoption by States Parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women, shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.

2. Adoption by States Parties of special measures, including those measures contained in the present Convention, aimed at protecting maternity shall be considered discriminatory.

Article 5

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures:

a) To modify the social and cultural pattern of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women;

b) To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function. And the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases.
Article 6
States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

Article 7
States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men.

Article 8
States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.

Article 9
1. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. They shall ensure in particular that neither marriage to an alien nor change of nationality by the husband during marriage shall automatically change the nationality of the wife, render her stateless or force upon her the nationality of the husband.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis or equality of men and women.

Article 11
1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights in particular:
Article 12
1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of man and women access to health care services, including those related to family planning.

Article 13
States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women.

Article 14
1. States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention to women in rural areas.
2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right.

Article 15
1. States Parties shall accord to women equality with men before the law.

Article 16
1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:
2. The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify
a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.

The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961

An Act to prohibit the giving or taking of dowry.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows.

Right to Equality

14. Equality before law:— The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

15. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth:—

1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

2. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to—
   a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or
   b) the use of wells, tanks bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort
      maintain wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of general public.

3. Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.

16. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment:—
1. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

2. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

32. Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this Part:-

1. the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this part is guaranteed.

2. The Supreme court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by this part.

51A. Fundamental duties:- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Article 1

Discrimination against women, denying or limiting as it does their equality of rights with men, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity

Article 2

All appropriate measures shall be taken to abolish existing laws, customs, regulations, and practices which are discriminatory against
women, and to establish adequate legal protection for equal rights of men and women, in particular:

a) The principle of equality of rights shall be embodied in the constitution or otherwise guaranteed by law;

b) The international instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to the elimination of discrimination against women shall be ratified or acceded to and fully implemented as soon as practicable.

Article 3

All appropriate measures shall be taken to educate public opinion and to direct national aspirations towards the eradication of prejudice and the abolition of customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority of women.

Article 4

All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women on equal terms with men, without any discrimination:

a) The right to vote in all elections and be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;

b) The right to vote in all public referenda;

c) The right to hold public office and to exercise all public functions.

Article 5

Women shall have the same rights as men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. Marriage to an alien shall not automatically affect the nationality of the wife either by rendering her stateless or by forcing upon her the nationality of her husband.

Article 6

1. without prejudice to the safeguarding of the unity and the harmony of the family, which remains the basic unit of any society, all appropriate measures, particularly legislative measures, shall be taken to ensure to women, married, or unmarried, equal rights with men in field of civil law, and in particular;
Convention on the Political Rights of Women

Article I
Women shall be entitled to vote in all elections on equal terms with men without any discrimination.

Article II
Women shall be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies, established by national law, on equal terms with men, without any discrimination.

Article III
Women shall be entitled to hold public office and to exercise all public functions, established by national law on equal terms with men, without any discrimination.

FACTORIES ACT

48. Creches:-

1) In every factory wherein more than thirty women workers are ordinarily employed there shall be provided and maintained a suitable room or rooms for the use of children, under the age of six years, of such women.

2) Such rooms shall provide adequate accommodation, shall be adequately lighted and ventilated, shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition and shall be under the charge of women trained in the care of children and infants.

3) The State Government may make rules:-

a) prescribing the location and the standards in respect of construction, accommodation, furniture and other equipment of rooms to be provided. Under this section:
b) requiring the provision in factories to which this section applies of additional facilities for the care of children belonging to women workers, including suitable provision of facilities for washing and changing their clothing;
c) requiring the provision in any factory of free milk or refreshment or both for such children;
d) requiring that facilities shall be given in any factory for the mothers of such children to feed them at the necessary intervals.

49. Welfare Officers:-

1) In every factory wherein five hundred or more workers are ordinarily employed the occupier shall employ in the factory such number of welfare officers, as may be prescribed.

2) The State Government may prescribe the duties, qualifications and conditions of service of officers employed under sub-section(1)

THE CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT, 1929

4. punishment for male adult above twenty one years of age marrying a child:- Whoever, being a male above twenty one years of age, contracts a child marriage shall be punishable with (simple imprisonment which may extend to three months and shall also be liable to fine).

5. punishment for solemnizing a child marriage:- Whoever perform, conducts or directs any child marriage shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months and shall also be liable to fine, unless he proves that he had reason to believe that the marriage was not a child marriage.
3. Dedication as Devadasis to be unlawful:— (1) The dedication of a woman as Devadasi, whether before or after the commencement of this Act and whether she has consented to such dedication or not, is hereby declared unlawful and void; and any woman so dedicated shall not hereby be deemed to have become incapable of entering into a valid marriage.

4. Marriage of Davadasis:— No marriage contracted by a woman in accordance with any law, custom or usage shall be invalid and no child of such marriage shall be considered as illegitimate by reason only of such woman being a Devadasi.

5. Penalties:— Any person who performs, promotes, takes part in or abets the performance of any ceremony or act for dedicating a woman as Devadasi or any ceremony or act connected therewith shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years but which shall not be less than two years and with fine which may extend to rupees three thousand but which shall not be less than rupees two thousand.

6. Punishment for propagation:— Whoever propagates the practice of dedication of women as Devadasi shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years but which shall not be less than one year and with fine which may extend to rupees five thousand but which shall not be less than rupees two thousand.

10. Offences under the Act to be cognizable and non-bail able:— Every offence under this Act shall be cognizable and non-bail able.
2. **Definition of "dowry"**: In this Act, "dowry" means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given either directly or indirectly-
   (a) by one party to marriage to the other party to the marriage; or
   (b) by the parents of either party to a marriage or by other person to either party to the marriage or to any other person.

3. **Penalty for giving or taking dowry**: (1) If any person, after the commencement of this Act, gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years, and with fine which shall not be less than fifteen thousand rupees or the amount of the value of such dowry, which ever is more;

4. **Penalty for demanding dowry**: If any person demands directly or indirectly, from the parents or other relatives or guardian of a bride or bridegroom, as the case may be any dowry he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months, but which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

4. **Ban on Advertisement**: If any person
   (a) offers, through any advertisement in any newspaper periodical, horal or through any other media, any share in his property or of any money or both as share in any business or other interest as consideration for the marriage of his son or daughter of any other relative.

5. **Agreement for giving or taking dowry to be void**: Any agreement for the giving or taking of dowry shall be void.

6. **Dowry to be for the benefit of the wife or her heirs**: (1) Where any dowry is received by any person other than the woman in connection with whose marriage it is given, that person shall transfer it to the woman.
THE EQUAL REMUNERATION ACT, 1976

4. Duty of employer to pay equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of a similar nature:— (1) No employer shall pay to any worker, employed by him in an establishment or employment, remuneration, whether payable in cash or in kind, at rates less favourable than those at which remuneration is paid by him to the workers of the opposite sex in such establishment or employment of performing the same work or work of a similar nature.

5. No discrimination to be made while recruiting men and women workers:— On and from the commencement of this Act, no employer shall while making recruitment for the same work or work of similar nature [or in any condition of service subsequent to recruitment such as promotions, training or transfer], make any discrimination against women except where the employment or women to such work is prohibited or restricted by or under any law for the time being in force: Provided that the provisions of this section shall not affect any priority reservation for Scheduled Castes of Scheduled Tribes, ex-service men, retrenched employees or any other class or category of persons in the matter or recruitment to the posts in an establishment or employment.

THE HINDU SUCCESSION (ANDHRA PRADESH) AMENDMENT ACT, 1986

Reserved by the Governor on the 10th October, 1985 for the consideration and assent of the President; Received the assent of the President on the 16th May, 1986 and the said assent is hereby first published on the 22nd May, 1986 in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, Part IV-B.

Chapter II-A
Succession by Survivorship

29-A Equal rights to daughter in coparcenary property:— Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 6 of this Act—

(iv) in Joint Hindu family governed by Mitakshara Law, the daughter of a coparcener shall by birth become a coparcener in her own right in the same manner as the son and have the same right in the coparcenary property as she would have had if she had been a son, inclusive of the right to claim by survivorship; and shall by subject to the same liabilities and disabilities in respect thereto as the son;

(v) at a partition in such a Joint Hindu Family the coparcenary property shall be so divided as to allot to a daughter the same share as is allottable to a son.

THE INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN
(PROHIBITION) ACT, 1986

3. Prohibition of advertisements containing indecent representation of women:— No person shall publish, or cause be published, or arrange or take part in the publication or exhibition of any advertisement which contains indecent representation of women in any form.

4. Prohibition of publication or sending by post of books, pamphlets, etc, containing indecent representation of women:— No person shall produce or cause to be produced, sell let to hire, distribute, circulate or send by post any book, pamphlet, paper, slide, film, writing, drawing, painting, photograph representation or figure which contains indecent representation of women in any form:
3. Attempt to commit sati:- Not withstanding anything contained in the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), whoever attempts to commit sati and does any act towards such commission shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE
Secs, 125, 126, 127, 128

Chapter IX
Order of Maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents

125. Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents:- (1) If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain-

(a) his wife, unable to maintain herself; or

(b) his legitimate or illegitimate minor child, whether married or not, unable to maintain itself; or

(c) his legitimate or illegitimate child (not being a married daughter) who has attained majority, where such child is, by reason of any physical or mental abnormality or injury unable to maintain itself; or

(d) his father or mother, unable to maintain himself or herself, a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, father or mother, at such monthly rate not exceeding five hundred rupees on the whole, as such Magistrate think fit, and to pay the same to such person and the Magistrate may from time to time direct.
Provided that the Magistrate may order the father of minor female child referred to in clause (b) to make such allowance, until she attains her majority, if the Magistrate is satisfied that the husband of such minor female child if married is not possessed of sufficient means.

THE MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY ACT 1971

Act No. 34 of 1971

Received the assent of the President on 10-8-1971
-Published in Gazette of India (Ext.) Part II Sec. (i) dt. 10-8-1971.

3. When pregnancies may be terminated by registered medical practitioners:- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in India Penal code (45 of 1860), a registered medical practitioner shall not be guilty of any offence under that Code or under any other law for the time being in force, if any pregnancy is terminated by him in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

4. Place where pregnancy may be terminated:- No termination of pregnancy shall be made in accordance with this Act at any place other than-

(a) a hospital established or maintained by Government, or
(b) a place for the time being approved for the purpose of this Act by Government.

8. Protection of action taken in good faith:- No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any registered medical practitioner for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.
304 B. (1) Where the death of woman is caused by any burns or bodily injury or occurs otherwise than under normal circumstances within seven years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for, or in connection with any demand for dowry, such death shall be called "dowry death", and such husband or relative shall be deemed to have caused her death.

509. Whoever, intending to insult the modesty of any woman, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

312. Whoever voluntarily causes a woman with child to miscarry shall, if such miscarriage be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and if the woman be quick with child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

313. Whoever commits the offence defined in the last preceding section without the consent of the woman, whether the woman is quick with child or not, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

314. Whoever, with intent to cause the miscarriage of a woman with child, does any act which causes the death of such woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the act is
done without the consent of the woman, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with the punishment above-mentioned.

315. Whoever before the birth of any child does any act with intention of thereby preventing that child from being born alive or causing it to die after its birth, and does by such act prevent that child from being born alive, or causes it to die after its birth, shall if such act be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the mother, be punished with imprisonment or either description for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both.

316. Whoever does any act under such circumstances, that if he thereby caused death he would be guilty of culpable homicide, and does by such act cause the death of a quick unborn child, shall be punished with imprisonment of wither description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

317. Whoever being the father or mother of a child under the age of twelve years, or having the care of such child, shall expose or leave such child in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

318. Whoever, by secretly burying or otherwise disposing of the dead body of a child whether such child die before or after or during its birth, intentionally conceals or endeavours to conceal the birth of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both.

354. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that be will thereby outrage her modesty, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

361. Whoever takes or entices any minor under sixteen years of age if a male, or under eighteen years of age if a female or any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor
or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such guardian, is said to kidnap such minor or person from lawful guardianship.

366. Whoever kidnaps of abducts any woman with intent that she may be compelled, or knowing it to be likely that she will be compelled, to marry any person against her will, or in order that she may be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, or knowing it to be likely that she will be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, shall be punished with imprisonment of wither description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and whoever, by means of criminal intimidation as defined in this Code or of abuse of authority or any other method of compulsion, induces any woman to go from any place with intent that she may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall also be punishable an aforesaid.

366 A. Whoever, by any means whatsoever, induces any minor girl under the age of eighteen years to go from any place or to do any act with intent that such girl may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

366 B. Whoever imports into India from any country outside India or from the State of Jammu and Kashmir any girl under the age of twenty-one years with intent that she may be, or knowing it to be likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person, shall punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

372. Whoever sells, lets to hire, or otherwise disposes of any person under the age of eighteen years with intent that such person shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful ands immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person will by any age be
employed or used for any such purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

373. Whoever buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of any person under the age of eighteen years with intent that such person shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person will at any age be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of with description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

375. A man is said to commit “rape” who, except in the case hereinafter excepted, has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the six following descriptions:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Thirdly</th>
<th>Fourthly</th>
<th>Fifthly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>:-</td>
<td>:-</td>
<td>:-</td>
<td>:-</td>
<td>:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Against her will.</td>
<td>Without her consent.</td>
<td>With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her or any person in whom she is interested in fear of death or of hurt.</td>
<td>With her consent, when the man known that he is not her husband, and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married.</td>
<td>With her consent, when, at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sixthly :- With or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age.

Explanation :- Penetration is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to the offence or rape.

Exception :- Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is not rape.

376. (1) Whoever, except in the cases provided for by subsection(2), commits rape shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may be for life or for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine unless the woman raped is his own wife and is not under twelve years of age, in which case, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both: Provided that the Court may, for adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less that seven years.

(2) Whoever:-

a) Being a police officer commits rape

   (i) Within the limits of the police station to which he is appointed; or

   (ii) In the premises of any station house whether or not situated in the police station to which he is appointed; or

   (iii) On a woman in his custody or in the custody of a police officer subordinate to him; or

b) Being a public servant, takes advantage of his official position and commits rape on woman in his custody as such public servant or in the custody of a public servant subordinate to him; or

c) Being on the management or on the staff of a jail, remand home or other place of custody established by or under any law for the time being in force or of a women's or children's institution takes
advantage of his official position and commits rape on any inmate of such jail, remand home, place or institution; or

d) Being on the management or on the staff or a hospital, takes advantage of his official position and commits rape on a woman in that hospital; or

e) Commits rape on a woman knowing her to be pregnant; or

f) Commits rape on a woman when she is under twelve years of age; or

g) Commits gang rape.

Shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may be for life and shall also be liable to fine:

376 A. Whoever has sexual intercourse with his own wife, who is living separately from him under a decree of separation or under any custom or usage without her consent shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

376 B. Whoever, being a public servant, takes advantage of his official position and induces or seduces, any woman, who is in his custody as such public servant or in the custody of a public servant subordinate to him, to have sexual intercourse with him, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.

376 C. Whoever, being the superintendent or manager of a jail, remand home or other place of custody established by or children's institution takes advantage of his official position and induces or seduces any female inmate of such jail, remand home, place or institution to have sexual intercourse with him, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, shall be punished with imprisonment of either
description for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.

376 D. Whoever, being on the management of hospital or being on the staff of a hospital takes advantage of his position and has sexual intercourse with any woman in that hospital, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.

377. Whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

THE VIENNA DECLARATION AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION
Adopted 25th June 1993 by the World Conference on Human Rights

Recalling the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, in particular in the determination to reaffirm faith in the fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, and in the equal rights of men and women and or nations large and small.

BEIJING DECLARATION AND PLATFORM FOR ACTION
Adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women Equality, Development and Peace
Beijing, 15 September 1995
8. The equal rights and inherent human dignity of women and men and other purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention the Rights of the Child, as well as the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against women and the Declaration on the Right to Development.

9. Ensure the full implementation of the human rights of women and of the girl child as an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

12. The empowerment and advancement of women, including the right to freedom of thought

13. Women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace.

14. Women's rights are human rights:

17. The explicit recognition and reaffirmation of the right of all women to control all aspects of their health, in particular their own fertility is basic to their empowerment.

19. It is essential to design, implement and monitor, with the full participation of women, effective efficient and mutually reinforcing gender-sensitive policies and programmes, including development policies and programmes, at all levels that will foster the empowerment and advancement of women.

24. Take all necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and the girl child and remove all obstacles to gender equality and the advancement and empowerment of women;

25. Encourage men to participate fully in all actions towards equality;

29. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls;
30. Ensure equal access to and equal treatment of women and men in education and health care and enhance women sexual and reproductive health as well as education;

31. Promote and protect all human rights of women and girls;

PLATFORM FOR ACTION
Chapter 1
MISSION STATEMENT

1. The Platform for Action is an agenda for women's empowerment. It aims at accelerating the implementation of the Nairobi Forward looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women11 and at removing all the obstacles to women's active participation in all spheres of public and private life through a full and equal share in economic, social, cultural and political decision-making. This means that the principle of shared power and responsibility should be established between women and men at home, in the workplace and in the wider national and international communities. Equality between women and men is a matter of human rights and a condition for social justice and is also a necessary and fundamental prerequisite for equality, development and peace. A transformed partnership based on equality between women and men is a condition for people centered sustainable development. A sustained and long-term commitment is essential, so that women and men can work together for themselves, for their children and for society to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century.

2. The Platform for Action reaffirms the fundamental principle set forth in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 2/ adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, that the human rights of women and of the girl child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. As an agenda for action, the platform seeks to
promote and protect and full enjoyment of all human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all women throughout their life cycle.

3. The Platform for Action emphasizes that women's share common concerns that can be addressed only by working together and in partnership with men towards the common goal of gender equality around the world. It respects and values the full diversity of women's situations and conditions and recognizes that some women face particular barriers to their empowerment.

4. The Platform for Action requires immediate and concerted action by all to create a peaceful, just, humane and equitable world based on human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the principle of equality for all people of all ages and from all walks of life.

5. The Platform for Action requires immediate and concerted action by all to create a peaceful, just and humane world based on human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the principle of equality for all people of all ages and from all walks of life and to this end, recognizes that broad-based and sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development and social justice.

11. The World Conference on Human Rights recognized that the human rights of women and the girl child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life at the national regional and international levels, and the eradication of all forms of discrimination on the grounds of sex or priority objectives of the international community.

28. Since 1975, knowledge of the status of women and men, respectively, has increased and is contributing to further actions aimed at promoting equality between women and men. In several countries, there have been important changes in the relationships between women and men, especially where there have been major advances in education for women and significant increases in their participation in the paid
labour force. The boundaries of the gender division of labour between productive and reproductive roles are gradually being crossed as women have started to enter formerly male dominated areas of work and men have started to accept greater responsibility for domestic tasks, including childcare. However, changes in women’s roles have been greater and much more rapid than changes between women’s and men’s achievements and activities are still not recognized as the consequences of socially constructed gender roles rather than immutable biological differences.

41. The girl child of today is the woman of tomorrow. The skills, ideas and energy of the girl child are vital for full attainment of the goals of equality, development and peace. For the girl child to develop her full potential she needs to be nurtured in an enabling environment, where her spiritual, intellectual and material needs for survival protection and development are met and her equal rights safeguard. If women are to be equal partners with men, in every aspect of life and development, now is the time to recognize the human dignity and worth of the girl child and to ensure the full enjoyment of her human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights assured by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, universal ratification of which is strongly urged.

Chapter III

Critical areas of concern

46. To this end, Governments the international community and civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector are called upon to take strategic action in the following critical areas of concern

- The persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women
- Inequalities and inequalities in and unequal access to education and training
Inequalities and inadequacies in and unequal access to health care and related services
Violence against women
The effects of armed or other kinds of conflict on women, including those living under foreign occupation
Inequality in economic structures and policies in all forms of productive activities and in access to resources
Inequality between men and women in the baring of power and decision-making at all levels
Insufficient mechanisms at all levels to promote the advancement of women
Lack of respect for and inadequate promotion and protection of the human rights of women
Stereotyping of women and inequality in women's access to and participation in all communication systems especially in the media
Gender inequalities in the management of natural resources and in the safeguarding of the environment
Persistent discrimination against and violation of the rights of the girl child.
LIST OF CASES

- A.V Chandal v. Delhi University Air 1978 Del. 308
- Advocates Association, Bangalore v. Chief Minister, Govt. of Karnataka, AIR 1997 Kant. 18
- AIR India Statutory Corporation v. United Labour Union, AIR 1997 SC 645, 669
- Air India v Nargesh Meerza, AIR 1981 SC 1829
- Air India v. Nargesh Meerza & Others 1981 4 SCC 335
- Anjali v. State of West Bengal AIR 1952 Cal.825
- Bai Tahira v. Ali Hussain Fideali Chotthea AIR 1979 SC 362
- Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India AIR 1984 SC 802
- Bhai Sher Jang Singh & Another v. Smt Virinder Kaur 1979 Cr.L.J p493
- Bihar Legal Support Society, New Delhi v. C.J. of India, AIR 1987 SC 38, 39
- Biswanath Das v. Maya Das, AIR 1979 SC 363 pp.365-366
- BODHISATTVA GAUTAM V. M.S SUBRA CHAKRABORTHY 1996 1 SCJ P. 338
- Bombay Labour Union v. International Franchise AIR 1996 SC 942
- C. Masilamani Mudaliar v. Idol of Sri Swaminathaswami Thirukoil 1996 8 SCC 525
- C.B. Muthamma v. Union of India AIR 1979 SC 1868
- Chairman, Railway Board v. Chandrima Das, AIR 2000 SC 988
Charles Sobraj v. Superintendent Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi, AIR 1978 SC
Choki v. State, AIR 1957 Raj 10 (Bail)
D.S. Nakara v. Union of India AIR 1983 SC 130
Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum v. Union of India AIR 1991 SCC 406
Dr. Ashok v. Union of India 1997 5 SCC 10
Dr. Upendra Baxi v. State of Uttar Pradesh & Another 1983 Cr.L.J SC p 560
FAIC and CES v. Union of India AIR 1988 S.C 91
Francis Corale v. ADM Union Territory of Delhi & Others, AIR 1981 Sc 753
Fuzlumbi v. K. Khadil Vali AIR 1980 SC 1730
Gaya Prasad v. Bhagwat AIR 1966 MP 212
Girdhar Gopal v. State of M.B AIR 1953 MB 147
Gourav Jain v. Union of India AIR 1997 SC 3021
Gupteshwar Pandey v. Smt Ram Peari Devi, AIR 1971 Pat 181
Harvinder Kaur's case
Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary AIR 1979 SC 1360
Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India 1966 3 SCC 212
J.P. Unnikrishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh AIR 1933 SC. 2178
Jwala Devi v. Bhoop Singh AIR 1989 SC 1441
K.R. Gopinath Nair v. The Senior Inspector cum Special Sale Officer of Cooperative Societies and others AIR 1987 Kerala 167
Kadra Pahadia v. State of Bihar AIR SC. 939
- Kailash Wati v. Ayodhia Prakash ILR 1977 I P&H 642 FB
- Kathi Ranning Rawal v. Saurashtra AIR 1952 SC 123, 125
- Kerala v. N.M. Thomas 1976 1 SCR 906
- Keshavanand Barti v. State of Kerala AIR 1973 SCC 225
- Lai Krishna Advani v. State of Bihar AIR 1997 Pat. 15
- Liversidge v. Anderson 1941 A.C. 250
- M/s Overland Investment Ltd. v. State AIR 1997 Cal 18
- Mackaninnon Mackenzie & Co Vs Audrey D’Costa SCC 1987 (2) p. 469
- Madhu Kishwar v. State of Bihar AIR 1996 SC 1864
- Mahadeb Jiew v. B.B. Sen 1979 Cr.L.J p493
- Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India AIR 1978 SC 597
- Maxwell v. Dow 1900 44 Law Fil 597
- Maya Devi v. State of Maharastra 1986 ISCR 748
- Meyer v. Nebraska 1923 262 US 390
- Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs v. TEOH 128 Australian Law Report 353
- Miss C.B. Muthamma v. Union of India AIR 1979 SC 1868
- Mrs. Valasamma Paul v. Cochin University and others AIR 1996 (1) SC 571
- Mt Choki v. State AIR 1957 Raj 10
- Mussammat Thakoor Deyhee v. Rai Baluk Ram 1886 11 MIA 139
- Mustt Sahida Begum v. Md. Mofizul Haque 1986 Cr.L.J 102 (Ori)
- Nalini Ranjan Singh and others v. The State AIR 1977 Pat 171
Nilima Priyadarshini v. State of Bihar AIR 1987 SC 2021
Omena Omena v. FACT Ltd AIR 1951 Ker 129
Padmaraj Samarendra v. State of Bihar and Another AIR 1979 Pat 266
People’s Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India AIR 1997 SC 568
People’s Union for Democratic Rights v. Police Commissioner, Delhi Police 1989, 4
People’s Union of Democratic Rights v. Union of India AIR 1982 SC 1473
Peoples Union for Democratic Rights v. State of Bihar AIR 197 SC 355
Poroline v. UNISYS Corp (4th Cir), 1989 897 F 2nd p.100
Prabhatha Rani v. Suraj Kumar & Another 1985 Cr.L.R (SC) p 149
Prem Shankar Shukla v. Delhi Administration AIR 1980 SC 1535
R v. Court 1988 3 All ER 221 p 228(HL)
R. Gandhi v. Union of India, AIR 1985 Mad. 205
Rajasthan Kisan Sangthan v. State AIR 1989 Raj 10
Ram Pakash v. Savitri Devi AIR 1958 Punjab 87
Randhir Singh v. Union of India AIR 1982 S.C 879
Revathi v. Union of India AIR 1988 S.C 835
Roop Chand Adlakha & others v. Delhi Development Authority AIR 1989 SC 307
S.P. Gupta v. President of India, AIR 1982 SC 149
Sagar v. State AIR 1968 AP 165, 174
SAHEL a Women’s Resource Centre v. Commr. Of Police, Delhi AIR 1990
Samatha v. State of Andhra Pradesh AIR 1997 SC 3297
Sarala Mudgal v. Union of India & Others 1995 3 SCC 635
Sareetha v. Venkata Subbaiah  AIR 1983 A.P 356
Sathyarayana v. State of Andhra Pradesh  1999 2 ALT 497 (A.P)
Shahbad v. Abdulla AIR 1967 J&K 120, 127
Shamsheer Singh v. State  AIR 1970 P&H 372
Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra AIR 1983 SC 1363
Sheela Barse Vs Secretary Children’s Aid Society SCC 1987 (3) p. 50
Smt. Shama Bai v. State of Uttar Pradesh AIR 1959 All. 57
Smt. Sowmithi Vishnu v. Union of India & Another 1985 Cr.L.J (SC) p 430
Sri Bodhi Satwa Gautam v. Subharata Chakroborthy AIR1996 SC p.922, 926 Para 8
Srinivasa Aiyar v. Saraswati Ammal AIR 1952 Mad 193
State of Bombay v. Narasu Appa Mali AIR 1952 Bom 84
State of Maharashtra v. Madhukar AIR 1991 SC 207
State of U.P v. Chaurasia AIR 1989 SC 19
State of W.B v. Union of India AIR 1996 Cal. 181
State of West Bengal v. Anwar Ali Sarkar AIR 1952 SC 75
Stratchlyde Regional Council v. Parcelli
Subhash Chandra v. State AIR 1973 All. 295
Such Singh Bajwa & Sadhu Singh Bajwa v. The State of Punjab  AIR 1974 P&H 162
Sunil Batra Case  AIR 1980 SC 1578
Surinder Kaur v. Gardeep Singh AIR 1973 P&H 134
Tirath Kaur v. Kirpal Singh  AIR 1964 Punjab 28
Valsamma Paul v. Cochine University 1996 3 SCC 545
Vikram Devo Singh v. State of Bihar AIR 1988 S.C 1782
Vincent v. Union of India AIR 1987 SC 990
Vishaka & others Vs State of Rajasthan SCC 1997 (6) p.241
Vishewar Nath v. Income Tax commissioner AIR 1959 SC p 149
Walter Alfred Baid v. Union of India AIR 1976 Del. 302
Yousuf Abdul Aziz v. State of Bombay AIR 1954 SC 321,
Bibliography