

Shayara Bano v/s Union of India and Others [2016]



In a landmark judgment, The Supreme Court of India held Muslim Practice of instant Tripal Talaq Unconstitutional, striking it down by 3:2 majority.

NALSA v. UOI, 2014



In a landmark judgment, the Supreme Court in April 2014 recognized transgender persons as a third gender and ordered the government to treat them as minorities. The court also ordered to recognize them as educationally backwards and offer an extension in jobs, education and other amenities.



**SABARIMALA TEMPLE CASE/
INDIA YOUNG
LAWYERS ASSOCIATION
VS.
THE STATE OF KERALA (2018)**



The court ruled by a 4:1 majority that the practice infringed the fundamental rights to equality, liberty, and religious freedom, as well as Articles 14, 15, 19(1), 21, and 25. (1). Rule 3(b) of the Kerala Hindu Places of Public Worship Act was declared invalid.



Mohd. Ahmed Khan
vs
Shah Bano Begum and Ors

Bench
Chandrachud, Y.V. (CJ), Desai, D.A., Reddy, O.
Chinnappa (J), Venkataramiah, E.S. (J), Misra
Rangnath

The Supreme Court ruled that Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure applied to all citizens, irrespective of their religion, without discrimination. The court clarified that Section 125(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure was applicable to Muslims as well. It was emphasized that in case of any conflict between Section 125 and Muslim Personal Law, Section 125 prevailed.

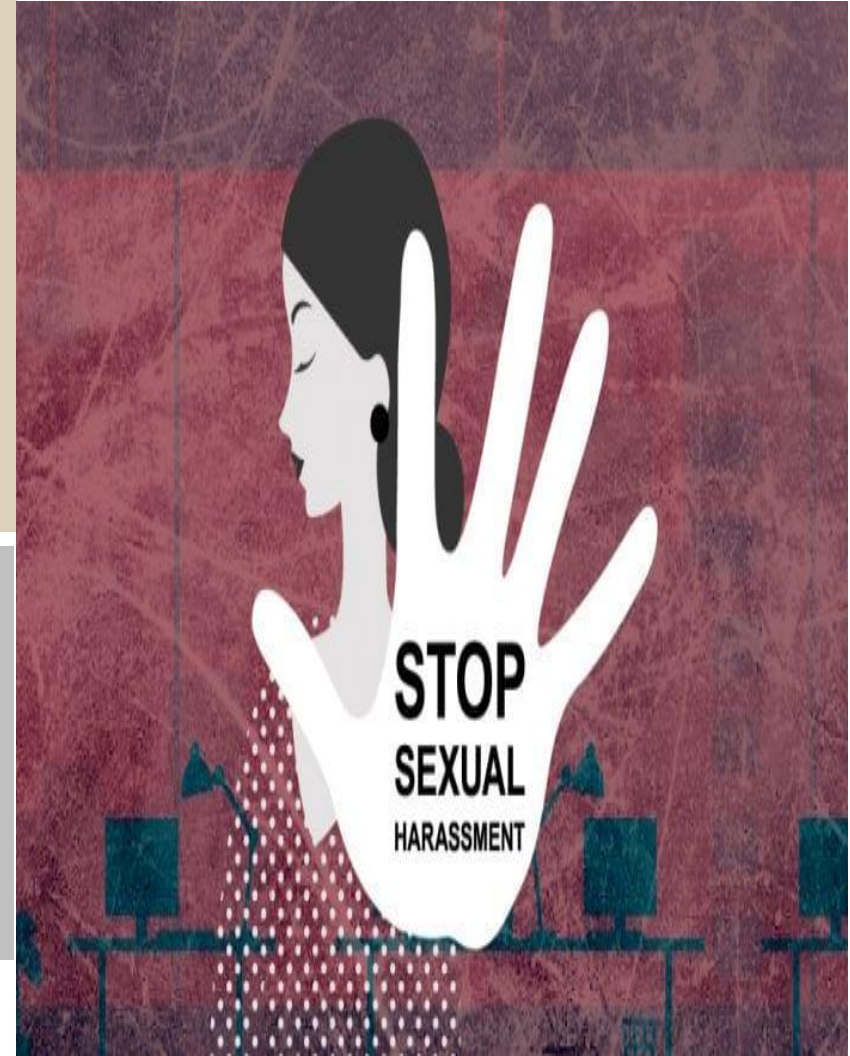


**VISHAKHA
V.
STATE OF RAJASTHAN**

A.I.R. 1997 SC 3011



The Court ruled that sexual harassment leads to depravity among the victims and was a gross violation of their fundamental rights as provided under Articles 14, 19 and 21. The Court declared that in order to meaningfully dispose of the case, a set of guidelines are necessary.



EUTHANASIA RIGHT TO DIE WITH DIGNITY

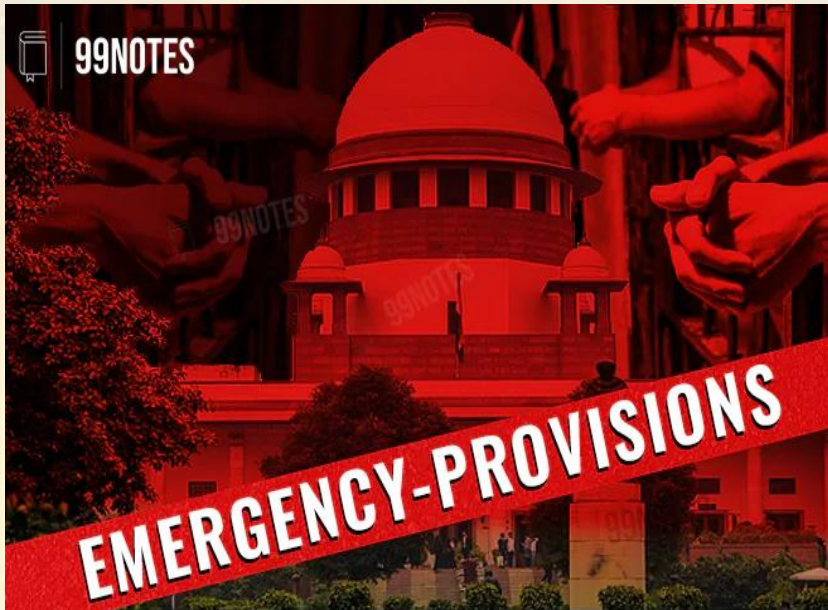
ARUNA RAMCHANDRA SHANBAUG
V. UNION OF INDIA
(2011) 4 SCC 454



All of its people have a right to life as it an absolute right guaranteed under article 21 of our constitution and there are certainly no doubts when it comes to the Right to life

The SC ruled that individuals had a right to die with dignity, allowing passive euthanasia with guidelines. The need to reform India's laws on euthanasia was triggered by the tragic case of Aruna Shanbaug who lay in a vegetative state (blind, paralyzed and deaf) for 42 years.

SR Bommai vs. Union of India Case 1994 SC

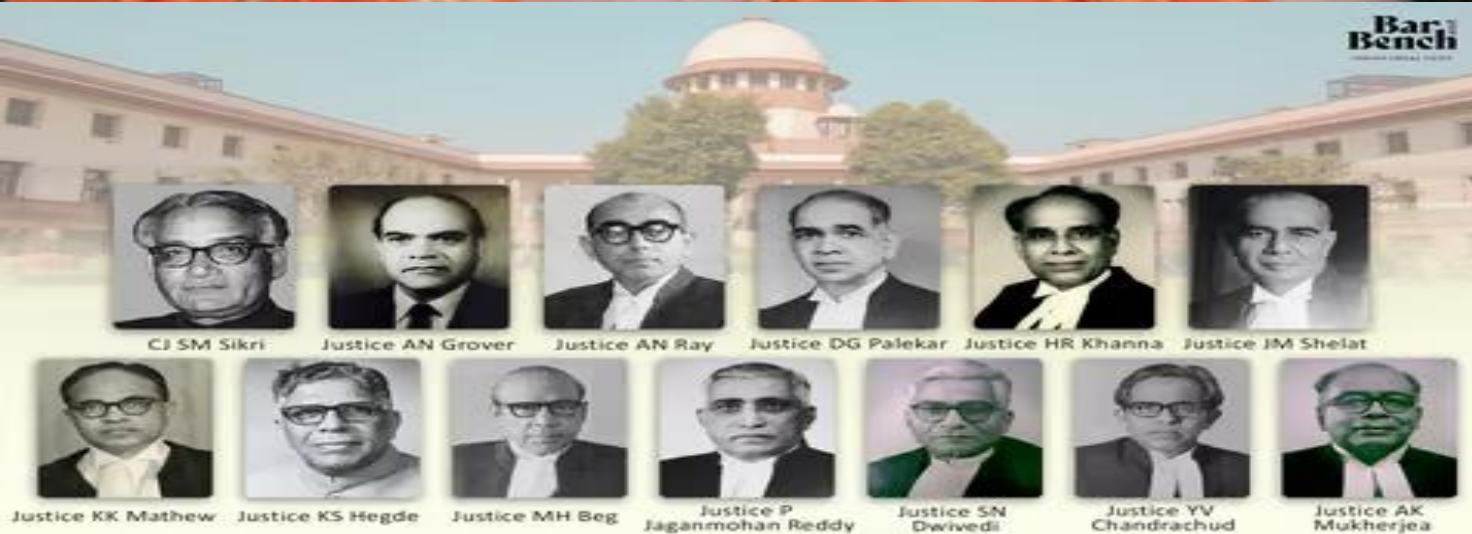


In this judgement, the SC tried to curb the blatant misuse of Article 356 (regarding the imposition of President's Rule on states).

KESAVANANDA BHARATI CASE



This judgement defined the basic structure of the Constitution. The SC held that although no part of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights, was beyond the Parliament's amending power, the "basic structure of the Constitution could not be abrogated even by a constitutional amendment." This is the basis in Indian law in which the judiciary can strike down any amendment passed by Parliament that is in conflict with the basic structure of the Constitution.



Doctrine of Basic Structure










MUKESH V. STATE OF NCT DELHI (NIRBHAYA RAPE CASE)

Introduction of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 and definition of rape under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Code of Criminal Procedures, 1973.

DEATH PENALTY



			
AKSHAY THAKUR	PAWAN GUPTA	MUKESH SINGH	VINAY SHARMA



Justice KS Puttaswamy (Retd) & Anr v. UOI and Ors.

Relevancy: Whether Right to Privacy is a fundamental
right under Article 21?

The nine Judge Bench in this case unanimously reaffirmed the right to privacy as a fundamental right under the Constitution of India. The Court held that the right to privacy was integral to freedoms guaranteed across fundamental rights, and was an intrinsic aspect of dignity, autonomy and liberty.



Right to Privacy