

Indian Constitutional Provisions, Laws, Case Laws, and Legislations Regarding Gender Discrimination

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Abstract

Gender discrimination remains a pervasive issue in India, despite significant constitutional, legal, and judicial interventions aimed at promoting equality. This abstract provides an overview of India's legal framework addressing gender discrimination, with a focus on constitutional provisions, key statutes, and landmark case laws. The Constitution of India enshrines several provisions, including Article 14 (Equality before Law), Article 15 (Prohibition of Discrimination), and Article 39 (Equal Pay for Equal Work), which lay the foundation for gender equality. Special provisions for women, children, and other marginalized genders are further enshrined in Article 15(3) and Article 42, directing the state to make affirmative actions.

India's legislative measures, such as the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, seek to address gender-based inequality across various spheres, including employment, domestic spaces, and workplaces. Significant amendments, such as the Hindu Succession Act, 2005, have granted women equal inheritance rights, while laws like the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 aim to curb traditional forms of discrimination. India has made significant strides in enacting laws and judicial rulings to combat gender discrimination, continued efforts are required to address societal norms, strengthen enforcement mechanisms, and ensure true equality for all genders, particularly women and gender minorities, in all aspects of public and private life.

Keywords: Gender discrimination, Constitution, Gender equality, and statutes.

1. Introduction

Gender discrimination remains a critical issue within India, as women and other gender minorities often face systemic inequality in political, social, economic, and legal spheres. India, being a country with diverse traditions, cultures, and laws, has witnessed significant progress in terms of constitutional and legal reforms aimed at promoting gender equality. However, the persistence of discrimination in various forms — from unequal pay to violence — highlights the ongoing struggle. The constitutional provisions, statutes, case laws, and legislations in India that specifically address gender discrimination. By analyzing these provisions and their judicial interpretations, the article seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of how India has tackled gender inequality over the years.

Gender discrimination refers to the unequal treatment based on gender, often leading to social, economic, and legal disparities between men and women. Over time, various countries have acknowledged the importance of addressing gender discrimination, especially through constitutional frameworks, laws, and legislation. This article examines the constitutional provisions, legal mechanisms, and relevant legislations designed to combat gender discrimination, with a focus on a global perspective, particularly in countries like India, the United States, and international frameworks established by bodies such as the United Nations.

Gender discrimination remains one of the most pervasive and persistent issues globally, where individuals are treated unequally based on their gender. Historically, women, transgender individuals, and other gender minorities have faced systemic inequality in social, political, and economic spheres. Over time, various constitutional provisions, national laws, and international treaties have emerged to address this issue. The purpose of this article is to examine the constitutional frameworks, laws, and legislations that aim to combat gender discrimination, with a special focus on countries like India, the United States, and international frameworks, such as those established by the United Nations and the European Union.

This article covers the evolution of gender equality provisions in national constitutions, the international conventions on gender equality, and the legal frameworks that aim to address gender discrimination in areas such as employment, family law, and sexual violence. The overarching goal is to provide a comprehensive understanding of how gender discrimination has been tackled at both the national and international levels through legal and constitutional reforms.

2. Constitutional Provisions on Gender Equality in India

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the Indian constitutional provisions, laws, case laws, and legislations aimed at addressing gender discrimination. Gender equality is a fundamental constitutional principle in India, enshrined in provisions such as Article 14 (Equality before Law), Article 15 (Prohibition of Discrimination on grounds of sex), and Article 39 (Equal Pay for Equal Work). The Constitution mandates equal protection and affirmative action for women, setting the stage for various legal measures that promote gender justice.

India's Constitution, adopted in 1950, guarantees fundamental rights, including the right to equality and protection from discrimination. The Constitution's framers ensured that gender equality was an essential element of the legal framework, which provided the foundation for gender equality laws and principles. The core constitutional provisions related to gender discrimination are:

2.1 Right to Equality

The Indian Constitution (1950) explicitly provides for equality and prohibits discrimination based on gender. Key provisions include Articles 14 (Right to Equality), 15(1) (prohibition of discrimination), and 16 (equality of opportunity in matters of public employment). The constitutional right to equality underpins many national legal systems commitment to eliminate gender discrimination.

Article 14, Indian Constitution: This article guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws to all individuals. It has been judicially interpreted to mean that laws cannot be arbitrary and discriminatory. This article ensures that all individuals, irrespective of their gender, are entitled to equal treatment under the law. It provides a framework to challenge gender-based discriminatory laws and practices.

14th Amendment, U.S. Constitution: It mandates that no state shall deny any person within its jurisdic-

tion the equal protection of the laws. This clause has been a cornerstone in addressing gender discrimination in the U.S., notably in cases like *Reed v. Reed* (1971), which was the first case where the Supreme Court ruled that laws based on gender discrimination were unconstitutional.

Article 15 - Prohibition of Discrimination: Article 15(1) specifically prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. This provision forms the bedrock of gender equality in India, as it mandates that the state must not discriminate against women based on their sex.

However, Article 15(3) provides an exception, allowing the state to make affirmative action or special provisions for women and children, aimed at addressing the historical disadvantages they face.

Article 16 - Equality of Opportunity in Public Employment: This article ensures that no citizen is discriminated against in matters of employment or appointment to public offices on the grounds of sex. It provides equal opportunity for both men and women in public sector jobs.

2.2 Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)

Article 39(a) - Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid: This provision directs the state to ensure that men and women have equal access to justice. The state is mandated to provide free legal aid to those unable to afford it, particularly to women who are often disadvantaged in accessing legal services.

Article 39(d) - Equal Pay for Equal Work: This article mandates that there should be no gender-based wage discrimination. Men and women must be paid equally for the same work, and this principle has been incorporated into various labour laws.

Article 42 - Provision for Just and Humane Conditions of Work and Maternity Relief: This article directs the state to ensure that women work in humane conditions and provides for maternity relief and other protections at the workplace.

2.3 Fundamental Rights - Article 21

Article 21 - Protection of Life and Personal Liberty: Article 21 guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which has been expansively interpreted by the judiciary to include the right to live with dignity, free from gender-based violence. Landmark cases like **Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997)** and **K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)** reinforced the right to live a life of dignity, directly impacting the fight for gender equality.

2.4 Special Provisions for Women and Children

Article 15(3) allows the state to make special provisions for women and children. This provision has been used to justify laws like the **Maternity Benefit Act** and **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act**, which provide protection and promote the welfare of women.

3. United Nations and Gender Equality

The United Nations has played a central role in addressing gender discrimination on a global scale. The United Nations (UN) has been a leader in shaping the international legal framework to address gender discrimination. Through various treaties and conventions, the UN has pushed for global standards for gender equality.

3.1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR):

Adopted in 1948, the UDHR guarantees equal rights regardless of gender in Article 1 ("All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights"). UDHR is one of the most fundamental human rights instruments. Article 1 guarantee that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights," while Article 2 prohibits discrimination based on sex, along with other grounds such as race and religion.

3.2 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW):

Adopted in 1979, CEDAW is an international treaty that obligates signatory nations to take steps to eliminate gender discrimination in all forms, including legal, economic, and social aspects. CEDAW obligates member states to take measures to eliminate discrimination in areas such as education, health, employment, political participation, and social security. Signatory countries are required to submit regular reports to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee), outlining their progress in gender equality.

3.2 International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions

The **International Labour Organization (ILO)** has been instrumental in setting international standards for gender equality, particularly in the workplace.

- **ILO Convention No. 100 (Equal Remuneration):** Adopted in 1951, this convention mandates the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value. It addresses the issue of the gender pay gap, a significant form of workplace discrimination.
- **ILO Convention No. 111 (Discrimination in Employment and Occupation):** Adopted in 1958, this convention focuses on promoting equality in the workplace, prohibiting discrimination based on sex, race, religion, and other grounds. Prohibits discrimination in employment and occupation based on race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, or social origin.
- **ILO Convention No. 111: ILO Convention No. 156:** Promotes gender equality in family responsibilities and employment.

4. Key Indian Legislations on Gender Equality

India has enacted several key legislations to protect women and ensure their equality, including the **Equal Remuneration Act, 1976**, **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005**, and the **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013**. These laws aim to tackle gender-based violence, workplace harassment, and wage discrimination, reflecting the country's commitment to ensuring safe and equitable environments for women. The **Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (Amended 2005)** also granted women equal inheritance rights, while the **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961** and **Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929** seek to eliminate traditional practices that contribute to gender inequality.

India's legislative framework includes a range of laws aimed at promoting gender equality and protecting women from discrimination. Below is an overview of these laws:

4.1 The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (Amended 2005)

The Hindu Succession Act initially denied women equal inheritance rights. However, the 2005 amendment to the act granted daughters equal rights to inherit property along with sons. Prior to this, daughters were treated as dependents, whereas sons could inherit property. The amendment ensured that daughters could now inherit ancestral property and became coparceners (joint heirs) in a Hindu family. This law ensures that women employees are entitled to pay maternity leave, providing financial support during pregnancy and postnatal care.

4.2 The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

The Equal Remuneration Act aims to ensure that men and women receive equal pay for equal work. Despite being legally prohibited by this act, wage discrimination based on gender continues to persist in many sectors. The law mandates that employers must not discriminate against women in terms of remuneration for work of equal value. This Act mandates that men and women be paid equally for equal

work. It prohibits discrimination in wages based on gender, ensuring that both male and female workers are compensated equally for the same level of work.

4.3 The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

This ground-breaking law provides protection for women suffering from domestic violence. The Domestic Violence Act was the first comprehensive law in India aimed at addressing the issue of domestic abuse in a domestic setting, including physical, emotional, sexual, and economic abuse. The law empowers women to seek protection orders, residence orders, and monetary relief. This legislation aims to provide protection to women who are victims of domestic violence, offering them legal recourse and support.

4.4 Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013

This law was enacted following the **Vishaka Judgment (1997)**, which laid down guidelines for the protection of women against sexual harassment at the workplace. The 2013 Act mandates that every workplace with more than ten employees must establish an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) to address complaints of sexual harassment. The law defines sexual harassment and provides detailed procedures for grievance redressal, with an emphasis on creating safe work environments for women. This law provides a mechanism to address and prevent sexual harassment at the workplace, requiring employers to set up internal complaint committees. This Act was a significant step forward in recognizing and addressing domestic violence as a violation of women's rights. The law provides a range of protection measures, including orders for residence, protection, and monetary relief. This law is an important piece of legislation aimed at preventing sexual harassment at the workplace. It mandates that employers set up internal complaint committees to address harassment complaints.

4.5 The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

The **Maternity Benefit Act** provides for paid maternity leave to female employees, ensuring their financial stability during the period of childbirth and recovery. The act was amended in 2017 to extend the duration of maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, thereby ensuring better support for women in the workplace. India has enacted a variety of laws that aim to protect women's rights and eliminate gender discrimination, especially in the areas of employment, domestic violence, and sexual harassment. The Act entitles women to pay maternity leave and other benefits, ensuring that they can care for their children without losing financial stability.

4.6 The Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Gender-Specific Offenses

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) contains various provisions that specifically address gender-based violence and discrimination. Key provisions include:

- Section 375 (Rape) and Section 376 (Punishment for Rape): These sections deal with the crime of rape and its punishment. They were amended following the **Nirbhaya Case (2012)**, which expanded the definition of sexual assault and introduced more stringent punishment.
- Section 498A (Cruelty by Husband or Relatives): This section addresses the issue of domestic cruelty, especially dowry harassment and violence by in-laws.
- Section 354 (Assault or Criminal Force to Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty): This provision criminalizes actions like molestation and harassment that undermine the dignity of women.

4.7 The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Amended 1978)

This Act prohibits the marriage of girls under the age of 18 and boys under the age of 21. Although child marriage continues to be a significant issue in rural areas, this law aims to protect girls from early marri-

ages and the associated health, psychological, and economic risks.

4.8 The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

This Act prohibits the practice of dowry, which has historically been a significant form of gender-based discrimination in India. The law makes the giving or receiving of dowry a criminal offense, though enforcement has often been a challenge.

5. Judicial Interpretation

The interpretation of constitutional provisions by courts has played a significant role in advancing gender equality. Courts often interpret the constitutional guarantees of equality and non-discrimination in light of contemporary issues, such as affirmative action, workplace discrimination, and gender-based violence.

In India, judicial activism has led to the recognition of **gender justice** as an essential part of the right to equality. In landmark judgments such as **Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997)**, the Supreme Court of India recognized sexual harassment in the workplace as a violation of women's constitutional rights under Articles 14, 15, and 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty). Similarly, the **Delhi Gang Rape Case (2012)** led to a major legal overhaul, with the Indian Parliament enacting the **Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013**, to make sexual violence laws more stringent.

Judicial interpretations have played a crucial role in the evolution of gender rights in India. Landmark case laws like **Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997)**, **National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India (2014)**, and **K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)** have expanded the scope of fundamental rights, emphasizing dignity, privacy, and the right to be free from discrimination and violence. These judicial interventions have been instrumental in shaping the legal landscape, offering women greater autonomy, protection, and access to justice.

Furthermore, case laws such as **Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997)**, **National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India (2014)**, and **K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)** have expanded the scope of constitutional and statutory protections for women, emphasizing the right to a life of dignity and privacy. Despite these robust legal protections, gender discrimination persists, with issues such as unequal pay, domestic violence, and underrepresentation of women in leadership positions continuing to affect women's socio-economic status.

Despite significant progress in legal frameworks and judicial rulings, gender discrimination remains prevalent in various forms, including wage gaps, underrepresentation in leadership, and violence against women. The article concludes by underscoring the need for continued efforts to strengthen legal enforcement, address societal biases, and ensure that gender equality is realized in all aspects of life, ultimately striving for a society free from gender-based discrimination.

6. Key Case Laws Related to Gender Discrimination

Judicial interpretation plays a crucial role in shaping the scope of gender equality in India. Several landmark cases have helped in strengthening the legal framework for addressing gender discrimination.

6.1 Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997)

The **Vishaka case** was a turning point in the fight against sexual harassment in India. It arose out of the gang rape of a social worker named Vishaka and led to the landmark ruling by the **Supreme Court of India**, which laid down guidelines for the prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace. These

guidelines later formed the basis for the **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013**.

6.2 Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum v. Union of India (1995)

This case addressed the issue of sexual harassment of domestic workers. The Supreme Court held that women, irrespective of their occupation, are entitled to protection from sexual harassment, leading to the development of comprehensive legal safeguards for women workers in informal sectors.

6.3 National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India (2014)

This landmark case recognized the rights of transgender individuals, affirming their right to self-identify their gender. The Supreme Court held that transgender individuals should be treated as a third gender and should be granted equal rights under the Indian Constitution.

6.4 Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)

Though not a gender-specific case, **Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India** expanded the scope of **Article 21** (Right to Life and Personal Liberty) to include personal liberty in a more comprehensive manner, setting a precedent for expanding the scope of women's rights, especially in matters of personal freedom and bodily integrity.

6.5 K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)

The **Right to Privacy** judgment recognized the right to privacy as a fundamental right under **Article 21**, which has implications for women's autonomy, particularly in areas of reproductive rights and sexual health.

7. Gender Discrimination in Contemporary India

Despite robust constitutional guarantees and laws, gender discrimination remains prevalent in several spheres, such as the workplace, family law, politics, and education. Gender pay gaps, unequal opportunities, domestic violence, sexual harassment, and child marriage continue to be significant issues that require further legal reform and social action.

7.1 Gender Pay Gap

Although the **Equal Remuneration Act** prohibits gender-based wage discrimination, the gender pay gap persists in India. Women, particularly in rural areas, often face wage disparity, especially in agricultural and informal sectors. Employers in urban settings also frequently pay less for work of equal value, especially in fields like teaching, healthcare, and customer service.

7.2 Workplace Discrimination

Despite legal provisions like the **Sexual Harassment Act** and the **Equal Remuneration Act**, women face barriers to promotion, unequal pay, and harassment at the workplace. The low participation of women in leadership roles further reflects deep-seated gender biases.

7.3 Violence against Women

Domestic violence, sexual harassment, and rape remain persistent challenges. The **Domestic Violence Act** and **IPC Sections** have made strides in criminalizing violence against women, but underreporting, social stigma, and weak enforcement mechanisms continue to hinder full implementation.

8. Gender Discrimination in the Workplace

8.1 Challenges in Addressing Gender Discrimination in Employment

Despite the existence of laws aimed at ensuring gender equality, workplace discrimination remains a significant issue.

- **The Gender Pay Gap:** One of the most persistent forms of discrimination, where women are paid less than men for similar work. Research from the OECD shows that the gender pay gap continues to be a global challenge, even in developed nations. One of the most prominent forms of gender discrimination in the workplace is the gender pay gap. Globally, women earn less than men for the same work. According to the **OECD**, women in the OECD area earn on average 13% less than men. Despite laws like the **Equal Pay Act of 1963** in the U.S. and the **Equal Remuneration Act of 1976** in India, the pay gap persists due to factors like occupational segregation, lower representation of women in high-paying fields, and systemic biases.
- **Glass Ceiling:** This term refers to the invisible barriers preventing women from reaching higher leadership positions in organizations, despite their qualifications and competencies. The **glass ceiling** refers to the invisible barriers that prevent women from advancing to leadership positions in organizations. Despite advancements in education and experience, women remain underrepresented in top executive roles. Efforts to address this issue include **affirmative action** policies and diversity initiatives, as well as efforts to improve workplace cultures to be more inclusive of women.
- **Sexual Harassment:** Although laws like the *Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013* in India and Title VII of the *Civil Rights Act* in the U.S. have addressed sexual harassment, many women still face hostile work environments due to inadequate enforcement.

9. Gender Discrimination in Family and Personal Laws

9.1 Marriage and Divorce Laws

India: Personal laws in India, such as the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, govern marital relations. These laws have faced criticism for being gender-biased, especially in terms of maintenance, inheritance, and divorce settlements. However, judicial interventions have sought to ensure better protection for women.

9.2 Inheritance and Property Rights

Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, and the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, daughters were initially excluded from inheritance. However, reforms like the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, granted daughters equal rights in ancestral property.

10. Gender-Based Violence and Legal Frameworks

10.1 Domestic Violence

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, provides legal remedies for women suffering from physical, sexual, or emotional violence in domestic settings. It was enacted to empower women and ensure legal protection.

10.2 Sexual Violence and Rape Laws

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) has undergone several amendments to strengthen provisions related to sexual violence, notably after the 2012 Delhi gang rape case. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, introduced stricter penalties for sexual assault and gang rape.

11. Challenges and the Way Forward

11.1 Challenges in Implementation

Despite legal frameworks, gender discrimination remains pervasive, especially due to cultural, social, and economic barriers. Implementation of laws often faces obstacles like societal attitudes, lack of aware-

eness, and weak enforcement mechanisms.

11.2 The Path Forward

- A more effective approach involves **gender sensitization** at all levels of society, from the legal system to workplaces and educational institutions. **Inclusive legislation** that considers the intersectionality of gender with other factors such as race, class, and disability is essential to achieve full gender equality.
- **Gender Sensitization:** Public awareness campaigns and gender sensitization programs can help eliminate deep-rooted biases and stereotypes.
- **Judicial Oversight:** Courts need to be more proactive in ensuring the enforcement of gender equality laws and in addressing gaps in legal provisions.
- **Inclusive Legislation:** Future legal reforms should ensure the inclusivity of all genders, including transgender individuals, in the fight against discrimination.

11.3 Implementation Issues

- Despite the existence of comprehensive legal frameworks, the challenge of enforcement remains significant. Gender biases in the judiciary, insufficient awareness, lack of proper resources, and societal norms that reinforce gender inequality are persistent barriers.

12. Conclusion

India's constitutional provisions, laws, case laws, and legislations have laid a solid foundation for gender equality. However, the persistent challenges of gender discrimination and violence against women reflect that legal reforms alone cannot eradicate deeply ingrained societal norms. Strengthening legal enforcement, promoting gender-sensitive education, and addressing intersectional issues like caste and class-based discrimination are essential steps toward achieving true gender equality in India. Gender discrimination is a complex issue that spans legal, cultural, and social domains. While significant progress has been made through constitutional provisions, laws, and international treaties, challenges persist in achieving true gender equality. Legislative frameworks must continue to evolve in response to emerging issues like transgender rights, gender-based violence, and workplace discrimination. A holistic approach involving legal, social, and cultural change is necessary to ensure that all genders enjoy equality and freedom from discrimination.

Gender discrimination remains a critical issue globally, but there has been significant progress in addressing it through constitutional provisions, laws, and international treaties. However, challenges in implementation and persistent societal biases continue to hinder the realization of full gender equality. Ongoing legal reforms, better enforcement mechanisms, and cultural changes are necessary to ensure that gender equality is a lived reality for all.

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