LITERATURE REVIEW

Wirth (1938) claims that urban crime reflects the more anonymous and unstable nature of urban life.

ChampakamDorairan Vs State of Madras (1951): This was the first case concerning admissions of backward classes to educational institutions. B. R. Ambedkar, then law minister, to pilot the first ever amendment to the constitution.

K. M. NanavatiVs State of Maharashtra (1962): The crime of passion, where Commander K. W. Nanavati killed his wife’s lover marked the end of jury trials in India when the officer was let off.

Mathura Rape Case (1972): The Mathura rape case is a landmark case in the history of Indian women’s rights movement. The ambiguity in the decisions of all the three tiers of the legal courts shows the inherent patriarchal attitude of the Indian judicial system at that time. Public outrage led to formation of women’s rights group and a subsequent change in the Indian rape law.

KesavanandaBharati Vs State of Kerala (1973): This case emphasizes on Constitutional fundamental rights are part of the basic structure and amendments to the constitution by the parliament could not destroy the basic structure.

Maneka Gandhi Vs Union of India (1978): case caused a huge uproar over the definition of freedom of speech. The court ruled that the procedure must be fair and the law must not violate other fundamental rights.

Tukaram And Ors vs State Of Maharashtra (1979): This case relates to Indian Penal Code Sec. 375-explaining various terminologies of rape. It also highlights that the onus is on prosecution to prove all the ingredients of an offence.

Rajan Case (1981): This case involves the cumbersome torturous death of a student in custody in Kerala leading to the resignation of then home minister of the state and imprisonment of the accused officers.
**Kehar Singh Vs Delhi Administration (1984):** Kehar Singh was accused of taking part in the murder of Indira Gandhi. Though the death sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court, its accuracy has often been questioned.

**Shah Bano Case (1985):** The case is related to the issue of Muslim personal law, about maintenance to a divorcee. It caused a stir as the court awarded Shah Bano maintenance allowance after divorce.

**Mehta (1987):** The book on socio-legal status of the women in India presents the viewpoints of various western philosophers about women. The book throws light on the various instruments of social engineering for the upliftment of the woman gender.

**Bhanwari Devi Gang Rape Case (1992):** This case is considered very important in the women’s rights movement in Rajasthan and India. Bhanwari Devi a social worker involved in speaking against child marriage it became clear that she was being denied justice on the basis of her low caste and gender.

**Nilabati Behera vs. State of Orissa (1993):** In this case view was taken that an enforceable right to compensation is not alien to the concept of construing the fundamental rights expressly guaranteed in the Constitution of India which embody the basic concept of gender equality in all spheres of human activity. This case has changed the meaning of the terms, modesty and privacy in such a way that, any kind of harassment or inconvenience done to a women’s private or public life will be considered as an offence.

**Sarla Mudgal Vs Union of India (1995):** The Supreme Court in this case held that a second marriage solemnized while the first existed was a punishable offence, though it did not become null and void.

**Miss Radha Bai Vs The Union Territory Of Pondicherry (1995):** In this case, Secretary to social minister for state protested against his abuse of girls in the welfare institutions, he attempted to molest her, which was followed by her dismissal. The Supreme Court in 1995 passed the judgment in her favor, with back pay and perks from the date of dismissal.
Priyadarshini Mattoo Rape and Murder Case (1996): Another landmark case of a 25 year old law student who was raped and murdered by an influential person’s son at her house. The Delhi High Court made a landmark judgment and sentenced him to death. This was the first time media pressure had helped to accelerate a trial and give justice to the victim.

Vishaka & Ors vs State Of Rajasthan & Ors (1997): This case was a landmark decision towards the self empowerment of women. For the first time, sexual harassment, including sexually colored remarks and physical contact, was explicitly and legally defined as an unwelcome sexual gesture. It stated that every instance of sexual harassment is a violation of fundamental rights. The move was based on India's ratification of the international instrument, CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW).

Anjana Mishra Rape Case (1997): This case was a high profile rape case against the advocate general of Orissa, Indrajit Ray, who had attempted to rape her. Andon the way to Bhubaneshwar by three men and was gang raped in front of her journalist friend. Indrajit Ray received 3 years imprisonment for attempted rape while two of the three accused were sentenced to life imprisonment after a CBI enquiry. The third accused is still absconding.

Sharma (1997): The book describes the various features and the constitution of the Indian Legal System. The book emphatically presents the Indian Judicial standards and the challenges faced by the Indian Judiciary in terms of case disposal lethargy and red tapism.

Kant (1997): In the book Women And Law the author has historically presented the life of a woman during various periods and has also analyzed every aspect of Indian Women in different spheres of life and its relation to law.

The Chairman, Railway Board & Ors vs Mrs. Chandrima Das & Ors (1998): The Supreme Court has opined, that even a woman with easy virtue is entitled to privacy and no one can invade her privacy as and when he likes. So also, it is not open to any and every person to violate her person as and when he wishes. Therefore, merely because she is a woman of easy virtue, her evidence cannot be thrown overboard.
**Apparel Export Promotion Council vs A.K. Chopra (1999):** The Supreme Court in this case declared that sexual harassment is gender discrimination against women and also said that any act or attempt of molestation by a superior will constitute sexual harassment.

**TamilNadu Vs SushasKutti (2004):** The first case involving conviction under the Information Technology Act, 2000, related to the posting of obscene messages on the Internet.

**Sakshi Vs Union of India (2004):** The Supreme Court here recognized the inadequacies in the law relating to rape and had suggested that the legislature should bring about the required changes.

**Imrana Rape Case (2005):** Imrana was raped by her father in law in Uttar Pradesh and the village elders treated it as a case of adultery instead of rape and ordered her to leave her husband and consider herself married to her father in law. This case brings to light another problem in India about separate laws for separate religions. She got justice as her father in law was sentenced to a term of 10 years of imprisonment.

**OmPrakash Vs DilBahar (2006):** In a severe deterrent to incidents of rape, the Supreme Court held that a rape accused could be convicted on the sole evidence of the victim, even if the medical evidence did not prove rape.

**Sharma (2006):** The book is about the problem of child labour in India. It gives information about the labour laws and International Labour Organisation’s guidelines for the curbing of the problem of child labour.

**Srinivasan & Mathew (2007):** The paper aims to establish the point of legal help and support to the victims of crime. It enunciates the protection of the victims and appropriate restitution and compensation by Legal Laws and Acts.

**Criminalisation of “unnatural sex” which includes gay sex, sex with animals, sex with minors and fellatio. (2009):** In a landmark judgement the Delhi High Court scrapped section 377, but the judgement was overturned by the Supreme Court as it ruled that Section 377 in the Indian Penal Code will continue making gay sex “irrespective of age and consent” an offence.
punishable with a sentence up to life term and put the onus on Parliament to consider the desirability and propriety of deleting Section 377 from the statute book or amend it.

**Scarlett Keeling Rape and Murder (2009):** This case is of importance because a 15 year old British tourist visiting India with her family was brutally raped and then drowned in the sea and murdered. Everybody ganged up against the bohemian lifestyle of her family and blamed her mother for her carelessness. It shows how in India most people still believe that “bad” women deserve getting raped.

**Aruna Shanbaug Case (2009):** This is one of the oldest cases of rape in 1973 that led her to be in a vegetative state for the last 40 years. Her euthanasia plea was rejected by the Supreme Court in 2011 but the landmark judgment was made to allow passive euthanasia in India.

**Soumya Murder Case (2011):** The victim was travelling on a train when the assailant smashed her head on the wall and then threw her out of the train. He then himself jumped out of the train, and then brutally raped her. She was badly injured and later succumbed to her injuries. The assailant was awarded capital punishment.

**Chan, et all (2011);** The book explains the various background formation and theories analysis during the drafting of the Indian Penal Code by Sir Macaulay. The book also displays the legacies of the code and its adaptability to the modern challenges of the society and the criminal law reforms.

**Delhi Gang Rape (2012):** The most notorious of all rape cases has to be the Delhi Gang Rape Case. She was brutally raped and injured by inserting an iron rod in her vagina and later died due to her injuries. The case brought about a lot of public outrage as thousands of people spontaneously gathered in the streets of Delhi to protest against the gang rape.

**Das (2012):** The article takes on the role of media for the protection and freedom issues related to women and their internal rivalry and surrendering to political and racist ideologies of some fringe groups in India.
Mary&Tahir Husain (2013): The paper is a survey analysis of female sexual offences in the NCR Region and also explains the criminological intent and crime theories.

Mumbai Gang Rape (2013): The latest of the notorious gang rape cases is the Mumbai gang rape of 22 year old photojournalist in a city that was thought to be very safe for women. This case caused a lot of outcry from the public and media alike as questions were raised about the rape epidemic which seems to be getting worse than ever before.

Re-opening dance bars (2013): The Supreme Court gave its go-ahead to the reopening of Dance Bars in the maximum city and elsewhere in the state overturning the Bombay High Court order that the Act prohibiting dancing violated the right to carry on one’s profession under Article 19 of the Constitution. The HC also held that banning dances in some establishments while permitting them in others (like five star hotels and pubs) was contrary to the rule of equality.

Curbing the sale of Acid (2013): After considering plenty of acid attack cases and the change.org petitions, the Supreme Court finally decided to act and ordered the federal governments to regulate the sale of acid in the country. The court said that acid should be sold only to people who provide a valid identity card.

Georgeta (2013): This paper distinguishes the ambiguity between male and female crime through the gendered theory aims to list the various social causes of female criminals.

Ray& Aditya (2013): The paper revisits the horror of Nirbhaya rape case 2012 and depicts the various changes brought about by the public outrage to say enough is enough. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 based on Justice Verma’s report was a result of this case.

Tapia (2014): The paper enumerates the various causes of child sexual abuse and propagates the theory of adult re-victimization of the child sexual abuse survivors.

Chandrashekar (2014): The paper relates the various offences against the children and their resolution available in the criminal justice system and the social issues leading to the curious offences against children in India.
Singh (2015): The paper enlists the various cyber related crimes against the women and the various measures and precautions for the women in India to not to fall prey to the cyber criminals.