
THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN ACHIEVING GENDER JUSTICE IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

There are many social movements in and around the world which plays a key role in achieving gender justice. Although many of them started with small issues with time and involvement of large magnitude of people, it became bigger issues leading to enactment of laws and giving rights to the people by the appropriate legislature and govt. around the world. Constitution of India granted a number of fundamental rights, duties, Etc to all the people so that they can exercise these rights and ends all forms of discriminations which threatened or act as a road block in their holistic development. History has told us that when a movement stands for the just rights of the people, especially it affects women, children, depressed class of people, religious minority etc, then law and policies are made so that these discriminations did not sustain in our life and punish those who try to made any form of discriminations. This paper analyse the role of movement and when and how movements achieve their goals.

KEYWODRS: *Gender Justice, Movements, Women Rights, Depressed Classes Rights, Discrimination, Social Justice, Human Rights and etc.*

INTRODUCTION

Social movement a loosely organized but sustained campaign in support of a social goal, typically either the implementation or the prevention of a change in society's structure or values¹. Many people come together to join a group with a common agenda to raise or fight for a demand or objective and get the desired results. As in many cases they are not people who are guided by someone but a vigilant citizen who want change in the society.

¹ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/social-movement>

In simple words we can say that social movements is an large group of people who come together for any specific purposes for achieving common demands like equality, freedom, liberty, etc or sometimes taking streets for opposing violence against any class of peoples or specific people or often shown dissatisfaction against any political class, economic conditions, social order, harmony etc². Though movements often are spontaneous but explode instantly due to non engagement of govt. with people regarding their needs, issues they are facing, ignoring people reality.

Social movements often made up of different class of people transcending religion, race, gender, language, individual needs etc. often social movements are almost non violence. People showing frustration to the system or governance and force them to act on their legitimate demands like achieving equality, cultural rights, freedom, forcing enactment of any law etc. These movements are much effective when they get the affirmation of all the section of people who without any intent of identity join with a common demands and ready to face the struggle and difficulties which might cross in their path. The basic element is to made connection with people and get their support on the basis of any common demands or issues which they thought need to be addressed with in time³.

In the last two decades, we have witnessed a number of social movements in the world and especially in India like Jan Lokpal Andolan (India against corruption)⁴, Anti CAA protest (With regard to shaheenbagh women's protest)⁵ and in world like black lives matter⁶ and recently large scale protest against against ICE⁷ for killing two US citizens during their routine immigration raids allegedly capturing and deporting illegal immigrants⁸ who entered the United States.

Although not every movements achieve their goals for which the are instituted but as far as possible this sends a clear messages to the ruling regime that in the name of democracy or rule of law you cannot become authoritarian govt.⁹

²Alina Rocha Menocal, Research Fellow in politics and governance- overseas development institute- gsdrc.org/professional-dev/social-movements/

³Tarrow, S. (1994). [Introduction](#). *Power in movement: social movements and contentious politics*: 1 – 28. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press

⁴ <https://polsci.institute/gandhi-contemporary-world/anna-hazare-jan-lokpal-bill-movement/>

⁵ <https://www.aljazeera.com/gallery/2024/3/31/shaheen-bagh-indias-citizenship-law-protest-site-delhis-newest-food-hub>

⁶ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/articles/zxcvn9q>

⁷Immigration and custom enforcement- a US govt. Agency responsible for Immigrations- <https://www.ice.gov>

⁸ <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/minnesota-governor-says-federal-agents-involved-shooting-minneapolis-2026-01-24/>

⁹TrishalaChhetri, a Critical analysis of gender justice under Indian Constitution, IJLMH Vol. 5 Iss 3; 1610

GENDER JUSTICE

Gender justice is a concept that promotes the full realization of rights and opportunities for all genders. It seeks to realize equality between men and women, as well as between diverse gender identities, in terms of rights, responsibilities, and opportunities. It is a holistic approach that addresses the root causes of gender discrimination and ensures that women and other gender minorities are not excluded from the full enjoyment of their human rights¹⁰

It means equal and fair treatment of man and woman in the society. Your gender or sex should not be made a base in discriminating leading to deprivation of any opportunities. Earlier gender justice is confined towards man and woman but now after the 2014 judgment¹¹ of Hon'ble Supreme Court, it was held that the transgender people are recognized as third gender people and interpreted guarantees of fundamental rights also work for third gender as same work as in the case of males and female.¹²

From the inception of the govt. in the whole world and subsequently democratic principles flourished across the people, it was not easy for getting towards gender justice as we all face the patriarchal societies where only males have taken dominant roles and power and rest of the societies are getting injustice.

As we have seen that a lot of struggle had been done by the woman and people in India and around the world. Old order has taken the name of religion, culture, religious text etc. so that discrimination and unequal rights shall be maintained for the patriarchy. In India as per Manu's Manusmriti, a lot of degrading things has been said against woman such as "*Her father guards her in her childhood, her husband guards her in her youth and her sons guard her in her old age; a woman is not qualified to act independently*"¹³

There are a lot of things written and unwritten rules in governing the woman so that she cannot think and take decisions independently. Even woman is treated like a commodity in many rural areas. As these rules or laws against gender justice are prevalent in the whole world with some degree of variations. With regards to the third gender in many countries of the world, they have not been recognized at all even in the 21st century especially in a globalized and social media world. Now when voices of same sex marriages are raising, many countries have implemented with very few

¹⁰ <https://www.wearesahr.org/blog/what-is-gender-justice>

¹¹ NALSA V. UOI 2014 INSC 275

¹² Navtej Singh Johar V. UOI 2018 INSC 790

¹³ chapter 9 verse 3 of Manusmriti

in number¹⁴. Since the rise of the education, social media, interaction now people are discussing the gender justice issues in all forms with many progress are being taking place but some govt¹⁵. not giving any priorities even suppressing long standing principles of diversity, equity and inclusiveness, a guiding principle, which helps in achieving just society in the daily affairs if the people.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN ACHIEVING GENDER JUSTICE

When any social movements is made for achieving gender equality and fairness we have seen that a lot of thing has been achieved in equality and fairness in day to day life, economic activities, participation in governance, education, health, equal incomes, decision making, holding properties etc. Social movements is such a powerful tools for getting what is just so that no forms of inequality and discrimination should be exists.

But we have also seen that a lot of resistance is done by conservative societies, govts. Etc so that these movements could not achieve its objectives because if not suppressed then it forced them to enact policies of non discrimination or sometimes forced them to resign due to their mismanagement of the govt. of the country

Foundations of Social Justice Movements

It all started from the ancient civilization (c. 3000 BC- 500 BC). First it started with fairness, equality, social responsibility. In Egypt¹⁶, law was made to ensure workers received fair wages and protections. Similarly in India, the duty of the king (Rajan) to protect the people from injustice and love the whole kingdom and its people as their own child so that order of Dharma shall be upholds. In case any wrong is done by anyone, he shall be punished so that orders of the society remain intact.

Religions Contributions (C. 500 BCE- Present)

Many religions has talked about some principles of social justices like

- **Hinduism and Buddhism-** emphasizes on *Dharma*(a moral order that promotes righteousness and duty)
- **Islam-** it calls for fairness, equality, respect of woman, her dignity etc.
- **Judaism-Tora** (Promotes Justice and Compassion) emphasis on the vulnerable and poor section of the society.

¹⁴ https://www.iglta.org/destinations/travel-guides/same-sex-marriage-guide/?gad_source=1&gad_campaignid=23468895077&gbraid=0AAAAACr_pGkCm1YKoeQP7FS3oPTIQjdQ2&gclid=EAlalQobChMI3Or7wvipkgMVqaRmAh0esRRPEAAAYASAAEgLa0PD_BwE

¹⁵ <https://www.aclu.org/trump-on-dei-and-anti-discrimination-law>

¹⁶ <https://togetherforsocialjustice.com/history-of-social-justice/>

Philosophical Shifts (1600-1800)

In the era, many philosophers question the traditional system of being a discrimination or favours few only. Here human reasoning and scientific thinking taking shape in Europe and around the world. Scholars like John Locke, Voltaire, J.J. Rousseau questioned the power system and promoted equality, liberty and social contract. As per the Locke, “*the govt. should protect the rights, liberty and property of the individuals nor to violate as per their whims and wish*”¹⁷.

American Declaration of Independence and French Revolution (1776-1789)

As per Thomas Jefferson¹⁸, “all men are created equal, they have some unalienable rights and govt. forms through the will of the people” on this declaration, the way of American independence made clear and shown the long way of the gender justice. Similarly in French revolution(1789), the declaration of rights of man and of the citizens (French: *Déclaration des droits de l'Homme et du citoyen de 1789*)¹⁹ by the French national constituent assembly inspired by Voltaire played a pivotal role of ensuring freedom, liberty, equality, security and resistance to oppression becomes a fundamental rights.

Others Prominent Movements towards Gender Justice

- 1. Abolition of Slavery (1800-1900)** - A movement was initiated to end the cruel and inhuman slavery in all forms in Britain and especially the US leading to enactment of Slave Trade act (1807) which banned transatlantic slave trade²⁰. And in the US adoption of Emancipation Proclamation (1863)²¹ and enactment of 13th amendment²² which banned slavery. Similarly 14th and 15th amendment²³ which granted citizenship and protected voting rights regardless of race.
- 2. Labour movements (1800-1940)** - As per the harsh conditions of labours, their working hours, unsafe environments of work, low wages etc compel them to resist these discriminations especially during industrial revolutions in Europe. In Luddite movement (1811-1816)²⁴ workers destroyed industrial machines that threatened their source of living.

¹⁷Jacqueline Broad and Karen Detlefsen, Women and Liberty, 1600-1800: Philosophical Essays, <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198810261.001.0001>

¹⁸3rd President Of the US and writer of the declaration of Independence

¹⁹Human rights and civil rights documents enacted by France after French revolution

²⁰An anti slave law made by British parliament

²¹Signed by President Abraham Lincoln for slave free from all forms of slavery

²²US constitutional amendment

²³Ibid

²⁴<https://www.britannica.com/event/Luddite>

During these periods many labour organizations are formed which demands decent time of work and conditions of their labour and equal pay for equal work.

And in the US the Homestead strike (1892)²⁵ and Triangle shirtwaist factory fire (1911)²⁶ these two incidents led to public outcry about inhuman condition and forced Govts.

3. **The civil rights movements or fights for racial equality(1950s-1960s)** - Although started in the US but it spread all over the world due to the fights for the equality and dignity among individuals led to joining of people across boards. The key role played by **Martin Luther King Jr.** iconic speech **“I have a dream”**²⁷ address (1963) called for harmony and justice of all kinds not remain as originally thought about the racism. Since this movements are inspired by **Mahatma Gandhi’s** ideals **Satya and Ahimsa (Truth and Non Violence)**²⁸, it gain momentum regardless of diverse issues and united people against all forms of injustice.
4. **South African Apartheid**²⁹ - Similarly the justice movements inspired Nelson Mandela who led the movements against apartheid policies of state, police brutalities, discrimination and violence. This movements led to independence form apartheid due to non violence characters and joining of all section of people in this movements.
5. **Feminist and Gender Equality Movements** - In this woman played a key role for ensuing gender justice, equal property rights, human rights, freedom of choice etc. at first it started with small demands but slowly- slowly it gets the trajectory of demanding all forms gender justice.
 - a) **First Wave Movements [Voting Rights (1840s-1920s)]** - At first it started with demanding women’s suffrage. Although they faced a lot of ridicule and criticism but due to industrial revolution and participation of women, The US constitution 19th amendment³⁰ was enacted by Congress which clears the right to vote to women.
 - b) **Second Wave Movements [Reproductive Right, Domestic Violence, Equal Pay etc (1960s-1980s)]** - here too, after WWII, participation of woman increases in all forms of the work. Under this they face lot of challenges and discrimination especially biases relating to gender compel them to voice their demands against injustice. Woman started to form the organizations for protecting and fighting woman rights. In **Roe V. Wade (1973)**³¹ the US Supreme Court granted abortion rights to woman.

²⁵ <https://aflcio.org/about/history/labor-history-events/1892-homestead-strike>

²⁶ https://therealnews.com/firesremembered?gad_source=1&gad_campaignid=16619055571&gbraid=0AAAAAD6zHoBRUOXDW8Pkr3FsOd1KWrdUQ&gclid=EAlaIqobChMIInuGr-Z-rkgMVIKJmAh27tQEcEAAYASAAEgLGEvD_BwE

²⁷ <https://www.gilderlehrman.org/sites/default/files/inline-pdfs/king.dreamspeech.excerpts.pdf>

²⁸ <https://www.mkgandhi.org/articles/ahimsa-Its-theory-and-practice-in-Gandhism.html>

²⁹ <https://antiapartheidlegacy.org.uk/heritage-arts-culture/history/apartheid-a-short-history/>

³⁰ <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/19th-amendment>

³¹ <https://www.sciencehistory.org/stories/distillations-pod/roe-v-wade-v-rubella/>

- c) **Third Wave Movement [Modern Feminism (1990-Present)]** - It mainly focus on inter sectionalist and recognize that race, class, sexuality, gender identity, shaping diverse experiences of discrimination.
- **Metoo³² Movement(2006-Present)** - Though it started by an activist named Tarana Burke but slowly-slowly it gained the traction of people who ever faced sexual violence, harassment on the basis of their sex especially women and give confidence to the survivor to speak about what they have faced and who are they. This movements led to woman who whenever they face sexual discrimination and sexual violence to speak up about what they have faced and leading to resignations, criminal prosecutions of the offenders including high profile personalities.
 - **Black Lives Matter (2013-Present)** - Although started in 2013 but gain the world wide recognition when the murder of George Floyd, a black person, in the US in 2020 by a Police Officer during routine check led to massive backlash against racial discrimination.
 - **Girls Right to Education** - It was started by a young girl named Malala who not bend towards the demands of Taliban which banned girls education in Pakistan. Even though a deadly attack by the oppressors, Malala Youfaszai survived and wins the Nobel Peace prize³³
 - **School Strike for Climate-** Another young girl named Greta Thunberg, who raised a protest against politician for not taking effective action against the environmental impact of climate change upon the lives of the people and made this movement internationally famous.
 - **LGBTQ+** - The LGBT movement has in the last decade gained a visibility to reckon with, reflected in Pride marches in both metropolis and suburban towns, advertisements, growing body of literature/films/television serial, celebrating the queer and an increasingly assertive, hyper-articulate, men and women challenging hetero-sexist assumptions and 'outing' themselves. This led to rejection of old notion of heterosexuality and adoption of human sexuality and respect of the choice of the individuals regarding their sex.

GENDER JUSTICE UNDER INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Indian constitution gives a variety of rights and liberty to not only woman but also others people regardless of their gender, caste, religion, etc. As drafting committee of the constitution of india is headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who is also staunch supporters of rights of woman and depressed classes of people. Dr. Ambedkar and others have given a no. of the rights in ensuring gender justice, liberty, dignity, equality in all spheres of life etc. Since all the powers vested in

³² <https://www.globalfundforwomen.org/movements/me-too/>

³³ <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/2014/yousafzai/facts/>

“we the People”, so democratic institution has obligations to promote gender justice, equality, freedom, dignity as also enshrined our Preamble and DPS³⁴P.

PROVISIONS UNDER IN CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

- **Article 14** - It specifically stated that state shall not deny to any person from an equality of law or equal protection of Law within the territory of India. The state have the duty treat all individual equally in “equal circumstances”. That means states can do reasonable classification of the people for the purposes of achieving specific goals but that reasonable classification shall not be arbitrary.
- **Article 15** - As per this, state shall not discriminate any citizens solely on the basis of caste, race, sex, religion, place of birth or any of them. However unequal people are allowed to be treated differently for achieving the purposes of equality.
- **Article 16** - It talks about equal opportunities to all citizens in the matter of public employment under the state. It all includes equal opportunity of work, jobs, working hours, promotion etc. for ensuring dignity and gender justice.
- **DPSP** - Under **Article 39**, encompasses no. of provisions like state shall made provisions of equal pay for equal work all gender especially women
- **Article - 39(e)** states that state shall ensure the health and strength of both male and female workers and **Article 42** states that State to ensure the just and humane conditions of work for both men and women and with regard towards the maternity relief of working women.
- **Fundamental Duties** - Like the state, every individual have also some duties for promoting gender justice and eliminating all forms of discriminations from the society.
Article 51 A(e) it provides that it will be a duty upon every Indian citizen ensure a harmony and brotherhood between citizens of India regardless of any boundaries which made a road block against these harmony and brotherhood. Citizen also ensures that no type of practices is allowed which are against the life and dignity of women.

SOME LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT FOR ENSURING GENDER JUSTICE

Legislature have played an important role in ensuring gender justice since independence as without a just and fair society, no nation can achieve a holistic development.

- Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995)
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

³⁴Directive principles of state policies under constitution of India

- Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- Pre conception and Pre natal Diagnostic Techniques Prohibition of sex selection Act, 1994 (Amended in 2003)
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Sexual Harassment Of Women At Workplace Act, 2013
- The Rights Of Persons With Disabilities Act, 2016
- 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment Act, 1992

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS FOR PROMOTING GENDER JUSTICE

- **CEDAW [Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)]** - Bill of rights for women” here all types of discrimination and stereotypes against women are banned.
- **ICCPR [International Convention of Civil and Political Rights (1966)]** - Guarantees equal civil and political rights regardless of gender.
- **ICESCR [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)]** - focused on economic and cultural justice.
- **Beijing Declaration for Action(1995)** - blueprint for gender equity

INDIAN SOCIAL MOVEMENTS FOR GETTING GENDER JUSTICE

- **Abolition of Sati-Raja Ram Mohan Roy** and others fought constantly to abolish Sati Pratha and return Sati Regulation Act, 1929 was adopted.
- **Widow Remarriage Movement** - Figures like Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar had promoted remarriage of widow women so that a new start shall be initiated in life and forced to legislature to made Hindu Widow Remarriage act, 1856
- **Contributions of Savitri Bai Phule And Jyotirao Phule** - Opened girls schools and challenge caste based discrimination.
- **Anti- dowry movement-** due to menace of dowry system in India, there was a need of social reform, govt. bring Dowry Act, 1961 and further strengthen in 1983 and 1986 though its amendment.

- **Anti rape and legal reforms movements-** due to the backlash of Mathura rape(1972)³⁵ and further in Nirbhaya case (2012)³⁶, the parliament strengthen the rape provisions and offences against women by amending criminal law(amendment) act, 2013³⁷
- **Vishaka Guidelines-** the SC without waiting to a law be made, issued some guidelines in combating sexual harassment at workplaces(aka POSH³⁸ act) leading to enacting an act made by parliament in 2013³⁹
- **LGBTQIA+ movement-** after the decriminalization of homosexuality in 2018⁴⁰, it initiated a debate of third gender rights, just like women rights, in the public domain which still in progress and achieve a partial win in supriyo judgment(2023)⁴¹ but it may take a long walk to go.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS REGARDING GENDER JUSTICE

- **Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. v. Audrey D'Costa and Ors.(1987)** - The right of women to equal pay for performing the same or similar work⁴²
- **Charu Khurana v. Union of India (2013)** - Right of every woman to not be deprived of a career in her chosen field because of her sex⁴³.
- **Air India v. Nergesh Meerza (1981)** - Women's right to not be discriminated in employment on the basis of marriage and pregnancy.⁴⁴
- **Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Female Workers (Muster Roll) (1998)** - Right of women workers employed on a contractual basis to maternity benefits.⁴⁵
- **State of Maharashtra and Ors v. Indian Hotel and Restaurants Association (2013)** - Right of women to not be excluded from the profession of bar dancing due to their sex.⁴⁶
- **Apparel Export Promotion Council v. A.K. Chopra (1999)** - Right to redressed for sexual harassment at the workplace.⁴⁷

³⁵ <https://edition.cnn.com/interactive/2013/11/world/india-rape/>

³⁶ <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-51969961>

³⁷ <https://www.iitk.ac.in/wc/data/TheCriminalLaw.pdf>

³⁸ Prevention of Sexual harassment at work places

³⁹ <https://www.indiacode.nic.in/handle/123456789/2104>

⁴⁰ Supra

⁴¹ <https://www.scobserver.in/cases/plea-for-marriage-equality/>

⁴² 1987 INSC 81

⁴³ 2014 INSC 1024

⁴⁴ 1981 INSC 152

⁴⁵ 2000 INSC 129

⁴⁶ MANU/SC/0702/2013

⁴⁷ 1999 INSC 12

- **Binu Tamta and Another v. High Court of Delhi (2023)** - Right of LGBTQIA+ persons to be included within the scope of sexual harassment regulations.⁴⁸
- **Vishal Jeet v. Union of India (1989)** - This case held that it is exploitation of women and children if they are forced to traffic and prostitution and a systematic exploitation against dignity.⁴⁹
- **Budhadev Karmaskar v. State of West Bengal⁵⁰ 2022** - Sex workers and their children also have protection of Article 21.
- **Indian Young Lawyers Association V. The State of Kerala (Sabarimala case) 2018** - The right of women to not be denied entry to a temple to practice their religion⁵¹
- **Shafin Jahan v. Asokan K.M. (Hadiya Case) 2018** - It is a right of a major women to decide a choice of her partner and it is her right only in exercising freedom of religion⁵²
- **Shakti Vahini v. Union of India(2018)** - Right of persons to marry outside their caste or religion without family or societal interference⁵³
- **Independent Thought v. Union of India 2017** - every minor girl is entitled to live with dignity and rape occur even by her husband with his wife below 18 is liable to be prosecuted for marital rape⁵⁴
- **Laxmi v. Union of India 2013** - Made provisions for compensations and rehabilitation to acid attack⁵⁵ victims.
- **Rupan Deol Bajaj and Others v. Kanwar Pal Singh Gill 1995** - Offences against women even minor cannot be trivial and so be dealt with iron hands⁵⁶
- **AmitaKujur v. State of Chhattisgarh(2013) Chattisgarh HC** - Even marginalized class women have a right to get abortion services⁵⁷ of abortion.
- **Suchita Srivastava and Others v. Chandigarh Administration 2009** - Disable women also have a right to decide her reproductive choice⁵⁸.
- **PrabhaTyagi v. Kamlesh Devi 2022** - Women have a right to file a domestic violence complain against persons even though she or he not live at the time of incident⁵⁹.

⁴⁸ MANU/SCOR/143038/2023

⁴⁹1990 INSC 171

⁵⁰MANU/SCOR/55689/2022

⁵¹ 2017 INSC 1040

⁵²2019 INSC 222

⁵³ AIR 2018 SC 1601

⁵⁴ 2017 INSC 1030

⁵⁵ (2014) 4 SCC 427

⁵⁶ AIR 1996 SC 309

⁵⁷ (2016) 168 AIC 373

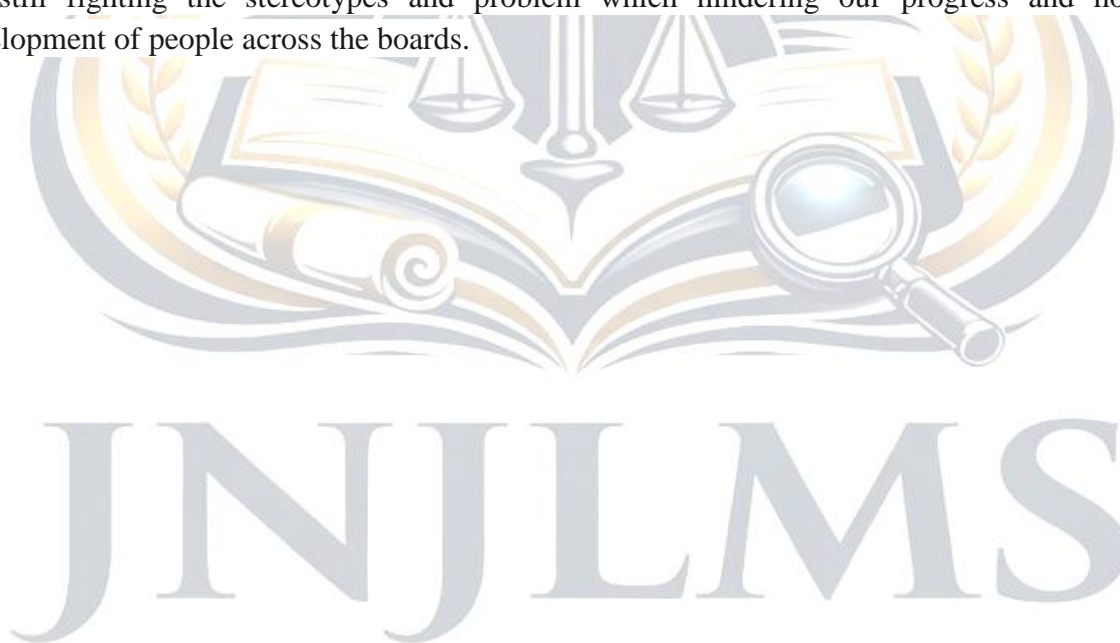
⁵⁸ 2009 INSC 1086

⁵⁹ 2022 INSC 563

- **D. Velusamy v. D. Patchaiammal 2010** - It is a right of a women to get maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure⁶⁰

CONCLUSION

As we discussed early, strong movement helps to win a lot of social objectives including social justice. When any movement involved the participations of all forms of people from all spheres of life it results into a desired objective of social justice. When people cut across the boundaries, agitate for their demands, however strong or tyranny govt. is, it is forced or compels to agree with the demands of the agitators or protestors. As we are moving towards the mid 21st century, social media plays an important roles in these movements. Even those who are not physically present in those movements, they help or take interest in their causes from their commitments. But there are many new arena keeps coming where we also need some solution for ensuing gender justice such as causes of LGBTQ+, migration due to war, natural calamities, climate change, economic conditions etc. are also emerging. There are ample legislation present in nationally and internationally for ensuring gender justice but still due to varieties of reasons, we are still fighting the stereotypes and problem which hindering our progress and holistic development of people across the boards.



⁶⁰ 2010 INSC 716