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THE VISHAKA JUDGMENT: SAFEGUARDING WOMEN'S WORKPLACE RIGHTS THROUGH CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE AND INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES

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ABSTRACT

The Supreme Court's decision in *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan* (1997) emerged as a judicial response to legislative inaction, establishing interim guidelines for workplace sexual harassment while demonstrating how courts can integrate international human rights norms with constitutional interpretation. Sparked by a tragic incident that revealed deep systemic vulnerabilities, this Supreme Court decision boldly recognized that sexual harassment at work infringes upon a woman's right to equality, dignity, and occupational freedom guaranteed by the Constitution. The Court took the unprecedented step of issuing binding Vishakha Guidelines, requiring all employers to implement preventive measures, establish complaint mechanisms led primarily by women, and foster transparency, safety, and victim protection until comprehensive legislation could be passed.

The judgment ingeniously harmonizes national constitutional values with India's obligations under conventions like CEDAW and accords global standards legitimacy as interpretive tools for domestic law. It was not only a response to legislative inertia but an active push for social reform, affirming that women deserve not just access to workplaces but an empowering and secure environment free from discrimination and harassment. The Vishakha Guidelines, covering everything from workplace awareness to disciplinary action and annual reporting, immediately filled a legal void while recognizing that ongoing legislative enhancement such as the eventual POSH Act was essential for wide-reaching, nuanced protections.

In its critical analysis, the judgment highlighted both its strengths in judicial activism and its limitations, noting that effective enforcement, systemic awareness, and resource allocation require robust implementation. Cultural change and legislative evolution remain ongoing challenges, with the Vishakha case serving as both a beacon of constitutional progress and a

call to vigilant reform. Ultimately, it is a testament to the power of law to transform workplaces into spaces of dignity, equality, and safety for all women, setting a framework that continues to shape legal, societal, and policy reforms in India.

KEYWORDS: Sexual harassment, Vishakha Guidelines, Workplace equality, Constitutional rights, Judicial activism, Women's Rights

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INTRODUCTION

“Justice cannot be for one side alone, but must be for both.”

-Eleanor Roosevelt

The landmark case of “*Vishaka & Ors. v. State of Rajasthan & Ors*¹.” fundamentally transformed the legal and social landscape regarding sexual harassment at the workplace in India. Delivered by the Supreme Court on August 13, 1997, the judgment filled a critical legislative vacuum and established binding guidelines to protect the rights and dignity of working women. This case is not only significant for its immediate remedies but also for setting judicial precedent in the integration of international norms into domestic constitutional interpretation, underlining the universality of human rights and gender equality.

FACTS OF THE CASE

Vishaka’s petition was triggered by a horrifying incident of brutal gang rape of a social worker in a village in Rajasthan. While the criminal proceedings regarding that specific crime were pursued separately, the gravity of the incident underscored the broader risks and deprivation faced by working women in India. Social activists and NGOs filed a class-action petition under Article 32 of the Constitution, seeking urgent remedies for violation of fundamental rights enshrined under Articles 14 (equality before law), 15 (prohibition of discrimination), 19(1)(g) (right to practice any profession), and 21 (right to life and personal liberty).

The petitioners argued that existing criminal, civil, and administrative laws were insufficient to protect women from sexual harassment at work. They sought judicial intervention to create a framework that would act as an effective alternative until comprehensive legislation could be enacted.

¹ *Vishaka & Ors. v. State of Rajasthan & Ors.*, AIR 1997 SC 3011, (1997) 6 SCC 241 (India), https://clpr.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/18.-Vishaka_and_Ors_vs_State_of_Rajasthan_and_Ors_13080519s970198COM805691.pdf).

LEGAL ISSUES

The Supreme Court had to address several intertwined legal questions:

1. Whether sexual harassment at the workplace constitutes a violation of women's fundamental rights under the Constitution.
2. Whether the absence of specific legislation necessitated the Court's intervention to fill the legislative gap.
3. The extent to which international conventions and norms ratified by India could be read into domestic law to ensure gender equality.
4. What guidelines and mechanisms could be judicially prescribed for the prevention and redressal of workplace sexual harassment.

ARGUMENTS FROM BOTH SIDES

Petitioners' Arguments

- **Violation of Fundamental Rights:** The Petitioners highlighted that sexual harassment at work blatantly contravenes Articles 14, 15, 19(1)(g), and 21 by impinging on women's equality, dignity, and freedom to practice a profession.
- **Legislative Void:** The absence of comprehensive legal protections left victims vulnerable, necessitating judicial guidelines as an interim remedy.
- **International Obligations:** Petitioners cited India's ratification of CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women), Beijing Statement of Principles, and ICCPR, arguing that these conventions compelled Indian authorities to protect women's rights.
- **Practical Mechanisms:** They advocated for enforceable guidelines such as complaint mechanisms, disciplinary provisions, victim support, and awareness programs at all workplaces.

Respondents'/State Arguments:

- **Scope of Judicial Role:** The State, through the learned Solicitor General, acknowledged the gravity of the issue and the need for immediate safeguards but cautioned that the primary onus lay on the legislature and executive to enact laws.

- **Consent to Guidelines:** Realizing the urgency and magnitude of the problem, the Union of India ultimately concurred with the formulation and implementation of the proposed judicial guidelines, recognizing the need for a binding framework until the vesting of statutory law.

LEGAL ASPECTS

Constitutional Provisions

- **“Article 14, 15, 19(1)(g), and 21:”**² The Court affirmed that sexual harassment unequivocally violated these rights by impeding women’s equality, dignity, and occupational liberty. A “safe working environment” was deemed intrinsic to the fundamental right to life and profession.
- **“Article 32³ & 141⁴:”** Empowered the Supreme Court to enforce fundamental rights and to declare binding law in the absence of legislation.
- **“Article 15(3) & Article 42:”** Special provisions for women and just, humane working conditions were emphasized, reinforcing the constitutional basis for safeguards against harassment.

International Law

- **CEDAW⁵ & Beijing Statement:** By invoking Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) ratified by India and principles from the Beijing Conference, the Court established the legitimacy of referring to international standards for filling legislative gaps, provided they were not inconsistent with the Constitution.

² thelegalquorum, Articles 14, 19, and 21: The Golden Triangle of the Indian Constitution, The Legal Quorum (Oct. 25, 2023),

<https://thelegalquorum.com/articles-14-19-and-21-the-golden-triangle-of-the-indian-constitution/>.

³ INDIA CONST. art. 32, <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/981147/>.

⁴ INDIA CONST. art. 141,

<https://www.constitutionofindia.net/articles/article-141-law-declared-by-supreme-court-to-be-binding-on-all-courts/>.

⁵ *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)*, Overview, IRAW Asia Pacific, <https://cedaw.iwraw-ap.org/cedaw/cedaw-principles/cedaw-principles-overview/>.

- “Article 51(c)⁶ & Article 253⁷.” These provisions required respect for international law and permitted Parliament and by extension, the government to implement international conventions.

Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993⁸

- The definition of “human rights” as per Section 2(d) of the Act was invoked to broaden the frame of reference for judicial remedies.

JUDGEMENT

Chief Justice J.S. Verma, along with Justices S.V. Manohar and B.N. Kirpal, delivered a path-breaking judgement:

- Guidelines as Law: In the absence of statutory law, the Supreme Court created binding guidelines (“Vishaka Guidelines”) applicable to every workplace public and private for the prevention and resolution of sexual harassment incidents.
- Key Provisions of Vishaka Guidelines:
 - Definition of Sexual Harassment: Included physical contact and advances, sexual favours, sexually coloured remarks, pornography, and unwelcome conduct.
 - Duties of Employers: All employers and heads of institutions must prevent or deter sexual harassment and provide resolution procedures.
 - Preventive Steps: Mandatory prohibition, disciplinary rules, standing orders, safe work conditions, and awareness measures.
 - Complaint Mechanism: Each institution must establish a complaint mechanism ensuring timely and confidential redressal.

⁶ INDIA CONST. art. 51, <https://constitutionofindia.in/article-51-of-indian-constitution/>.

⁷ INDIA CONST. art. 253,

<https://www.constitutionofindia.net/articles/article-253-legislation-for-giving-effect-to-international-agreements>

⁸ The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, No. 10 of 1994, Acts of Parliament, India,

https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/13233/1/the_protection_of_human_rights_act_1993.pdf.

- Complaint Committee: Must be headed by a woman; at least half its members should be women. NGOs or external experts must be involved to deter bias or undue influence.
- Protection of Victims/Witnesses: Safeguards against victimization during complaint handling and options for transfer for affected employees.
- Criminal Proceedings/Disciplinary Action: Obligatory institution of proceedings under the IPC or relevant service rules against offenders.
- Third-Party Harassment: Employers must assist victims even if the perpetrator is an outsider.
- Annual Reporting: Committees must report annually to relevant government departments and employers must report on compliance.
- Awareness and Workers' Initiatives: Employers must publicize guidelines, allow discussion in staff forums, and foster constant awareness programs.

These directions were declared binding “until suitable legislation is enacted to occupy the field.” The judgment also emphasized that these remedies would not limit rights under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF JUDGEMENT⁹

The Vishaka judgment is widely celebrated for its progressive and innovative jurisprudence, yet merits critical scrutiny:

Strengths

- Judicial Activism for Social Justice: The Supreme Court’s intervention embodied responsible judicial activism, responding to pressing social realities and upholding the constitutional promise of gender equality in the face of legislative inertia.
- Integration of International Norms: By treating international conventions as interpretative tools, the Court modernized constitutional application and aligned Indian law with global standards, setting a model for rights-based judicial review.

⁹ Vishaka and Ors. vs. State of Rajasthan and Ors. 1997 AIR 3011, *supra* note 1.

- **Protection and Empowerment of Women:** The guidelines established robust mechanisms for complaints, transparency, early redressal, victim protection, and workforce awareness laying the foundation for safer workplaces.
- **Binding Nature and Precedential Authority:** Declaring the guidelines as “law” under Article 141 ensured uniformity and enforceability, offering immediate remedies where none existed.

Limitations

- **Limited Scope of Judicial Legislation:** The Court consciously restricted the scope to interim guidelines, acknowledging the primacy of parliament in enacting comprehensive law. This prudent self-restraint avoided judicial overreach but meant that the guidelines could not address every nuance.
- **Practical Enforcement:** Implementation depended on the diligence of employers and government bodies; in practice, enforcement remained uneven and required systematic oversight.
- **Temporary Nature:** The judgment recognized its own limits the guidelines were binding only until statutory law was passed. While instrumental, this “stopgap” approach meant that systemic change hinged on legislative follow-up.
- **Awareness Deficit:** Despite recommendations for awareness programs, societal resistance and stigma often hampered reporting and resolution, pointing to deeper cultural issues not addressed by judicial fiat alone.

IMPACT

Women’s Rights in the Vishaka Judgment

Constitutional Guarantees

The Supreme Court’s decision in the Vishaka case firmly establishes gender equality as a core constitutional value. It interprets Articles 14, 15, and 21 as bestowing on every woman the right to equality, dignity, and protection from sex-based discrimination. Crucially, the judgment extends Article 19(1)(g), which guarantees the right to practice a profession, to

mean that women must be assured not only access to workplaces but also safety, respect, and a welcoming environment while pursuing any occupation.

Adoption of International Norms

The Court's reasoning draws heavily on international commitments notably, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Statement of Principles. By invoking these treaties and guidelines, the judgment brings international legal standards into Indian jurisprudence, emphasizing that sexual harassment obstructs women's access to equal employment and constitutes a violation of their basic rights and security. This reliance on global principles enhances the protection of women beyond domestic statutes.

Mechanisms for Protection and Redress

The judgment does not merely affirm women's rights in theory—it sets forth concrete procedures for safeguarding them. It requires every workplace to establish effective institutional structures, such as complaints committees with female leadership, a majority of women members, and involvement of independent third parties like NGOs or experts. Strict reporting, confidentiality, and prompt action are mandated to ensure genuine protection. The Vishaka Guidelines empower women to report issues, demand safe working conditions, and access remedies without risk of retaliation or bias.

Transformative Impact on Women's Legal Status

Through its binding directives, the Supreme Court temporarily filled a legal void, compelling all employers to observe these protective standards until formal legislation could be enacted. This intervention had far-reaching consequences, supporting women's empowerment and fundamentally shifting how sexual harassment and workplace safety are addressed. The judgment played a direct role in shaping subsequent laws, most notably the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

(POSH Act).¹⁰ It reinforced constitutional promises and helped transform societal attitudes towards women's rights in professional spheres.

CONCLUSION

“Vishaka & Ors. v. State of Rajasthan & Ors.” stands as a historic and transformative case in Indian constitutional and human rights law. The judgment not only protected the rights and dignity of working women but also innovatively bridged the gap between constitutional guarantees and international obligations, signalling the judiciary's role as a champion of social change. By establishing clear mechanisms and responsibilities, it laid the core foundation for future legislative action and progressive workplace reforms.

Suggestions

While the judgment achieved much, continued vigilance and reform are essential:

- **Enhanced Recommendations for Strengthening Workplace Sexual Harassment Law:** Efforts to prevent and redress workplace sexual harassment must continuously evolve to address emerging social, legal, and technological challenges. Building on the foundation of the POSH Act and Vishaka guidelines, the following multidimensional reforms are proposed:
- **Legal Framework Recalibration:** Mandate periodic legal reviews to identify and address gaps, especially concerning digital harassment and intersectional vulnerabilities faced by marginalized groups including LGBTQIA+ individuals and informal sector workers. Incorporate rapid amendment mechanisms to ensure responsiveness to evolving workforce structures and modalities of harassment.
- **Participatory Enforcement Ecosystems:** Empower internal complaints committees by integrating civil rights advocates, psychologists, and digital security experts as advisors. Strengthen formal partnerships with community organizations and survivor networks to ensure pluralistic oversight and survivor-centric resolution pathways.
- **Transformative Workplace Culture:** Embed anti-harassment commitments into performance evaluations and leadership development to cultivate genuine cultural

¹⁰ Bothra, Nidhi, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, SSRN Journal (2014), <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2498990>.

transformation beyond compliance. Incorporate gender justice metrics in organizational audits to foster inclusive and respectful work environments.

- **Inclusive Support Infrastructure:** Expand victim support beyond legal aid to include psychological counseling, economic empowerment, and digital safety assistance. Utilize mobile response units and confidential online portals to increase accessibility, especially for remote and informal workers.
- **Proactive State Accountability:** Shift state oversight from passive to proactive, with surprise audits and public recognition of organizations pioneering gender-equitable workplaces. Establish transparent reporting dashboards at local and national levels for real-time compliance tracking.
- **Integrating Technology for Prevention and Redressal:** Develop AI-driven systems for anonymous reporting, case management, and early risk detection, ensuring confidentiality and privacy. Use technology to tailor prevention programs and facilitate navigation of legal processes for complainants.
- **Intersectional Legal Literacy Campaigns:** Design targeted legal literacy initiatives for vulnerable worker groups, empowering them with practical knowledge of rights and recourse mechanisms tailored to their contexts.
- **Restorative Justice Alternatives:** Introduce restorative justice approaches that prioritize survivor healing and offender accountability, including mediated dialogue and workplace rehabilitation programs, while safeguarding survivor autonomy.
- **Strengthening Accountability of Third-Party Contractors:** Require organizations to extend POSH compliance obligations to subcontractors and outsourced service providers, addressing harassment risks in gig and contract employment across all levels.
- **Encouraging Male Allyship:** Promote male leadership engagement as allies in anti-harassment efforts to alter workplace dynamics and reinforce cultural change effectively.
- **Embedding Gender Justice in Corporate Governance:** Incorporate anti-harassment and gender justice standards into corporate governance frameworks, with independent audits and enforcement to elevate these issues as strategic organizational priorities.

In all, Vishaka's precedent must be seen not as a destination, but as a powerful foundation on which further reform and vigilance must build, securing the right of every woman to a dignified, safe, and empowering workplace.

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