

Important Cases in India

S.No	Case	Year	Case Details
1	Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs Union Of India	24th August 2017	Right to Privacy is protected as a fundamental constitutional right under Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India . The judgement explicitly overrules previous judgements of the Supreme Court in Kharak Singh vs. State of UP and M.P Sharma v Union of India , which had held that there is no fundamental right to privacy under the Indian Constitution.
2	National Legal Services Authority vs. Union of India	15th April 2014	Supreme Court of India, which declared transgender people to be a 'third gender'
3	Golaknath vs. State Of Punjab	27th February 1967	Simply the Golaknath case, the Supreme Court ruled that Parliament could not curtail any of the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution
4	Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala	1973	The Supreme Court reviewed the decision in Golaknath v. State of Punjab, and considered the validity of the 24th, 25th, 26th and 29th amendments . The case was heard by the largest ever Constitution Bench of 13 Judges . The Bench gave eleven separate judgements, which agreed on some points and differed on others. Upholding the validity of clause (4) of article 13 and a corresponding provision in article 368(3), inserted by the 24th Amendment , the Court settled in favour of the view that Parliament has the power to amend the Fundamental Rights also
5	Minerva Mills vs. Union of India	31st July 1980-	the Supreme Court declared sections 4 & 55 of the 42nd amendment as unconstitutional . Hence the parliament cannot emasculate the fundamental rights of individuals, including the right to liberty and equality
6	S. R. Bommai vs. Union of India	11th March 1994	The judgement attempted to curb blatant misuse of Article 356 of the Constitution of India, which allowed President's rule to be imposed over state governments .

7	State of Madras vs. Champakam Dorairajan	1951	<p>This judgement led to the First Amendment of the Constitution of India. It was the first major judgement regarding reservations in Republic of India.</p> <p>In its ruling the Supreme Court upheld the Madras High Court judgement, which in turn had struck down the Communal Government Order (G.O) passed in 1927 in the Madras Presidency. The Communal G.O had provided caste based reservation in government jobs and college seats. The Supreme Court's verdict held that providing such reservations was in violation of Article 16 (2) of the Indian Constitution</p>
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