

List of discriminatory laws- Status- Repealed- June 2022

Summary of laws repealed

SI No	State	No of laws repealed	Remarks
1	Central Govt	4	The India Divorce Act, 1869 not included in this list as this Act is not included in the original 119 laws
2	Orissa	3	
3	Maharashtra	1	
4	Rajasthan	1	
5	Madhya Pradesh	3	
6	Tamil Nadu	2	
7	Gujarat	1	
8	Sikkim	2	
9	Karnataka	2	
10	Chhattisgarh	1	
	Total	20	

SI No.	Discriminatory law	Section	Repealed in (month and year)	Remarks
1.	The Lepers Act, 1898 NOT PART OF THE ORIGINAL 119 LAWS	An Act to provide for the segregation and medical treatment of pauper 'lepers' and the control of 'lepers' following certain callings.	May, 2016	

2.	Orissa (Panchayat Samiti) Act, 1959	Section 45 of the Act disqualifies a person from standing for election to the Panchayat Samitis in the state of Orissa and continue as a member of the Samitis if the person is suffering from leprosy.	June, 2016	
3.	Orissa Gram Panchayats Act, 1964	Section 25 of the Act disqualifies a person from being elected or nominated to the Grama Panchayat in the state of Orissa if the person is suffering from an infectious type of leprosy.		
4.	Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1991	Section 33 of the Act disqualifies a person from becoming a member and continuing as member of the Zilla Parishads in the state of Orissa if the person is suffering from leprosy.		
5.	The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 [Delhi Extension]	Section 26 of the Act provides for medical examination and detention of leprosy patients detained for begging, and their removal to a mental hospital or 'leper' asylum.	August, 2018	
6.	Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994	Section 19 of the Act disqualifies a person for election as a Panch or a member of the Panchayati Raj Institution if the person is a 'leper.'	September, 2018	

7.	<p>The India Divorce Act, 1869</p> <p>NOT PART OF THE ORIGINAL 119 LAWS</p>	<p>Under Section 13 (I) (iv) of the Act, a petition for divorce may be presented by either party to the marriage on the ground that since the solemnisation of the marriage, the respondent has for a period of not less than two years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition been suffering from a virulent and incurable form of leprosy.</p>	February, 2019	<p>Lok Sabha passed Personal Laws (Amendment Bill), 2018 on January 7, 2019, and Rajya Sabha passed the bill during the Budget session, on February 2019, omitting leprosy as a ground for divorce.</p>
8.	Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939	<p>Under Section 2 of the Act, a woman married under Muslim law shall be entitled to obtain a decree for the dissolution of her marriage if the husband has been suffering from leprosy.</p>		
9.	Special Marriage Act, 1954	<p>Under Section 27 of the Act a petition for divorce may be presented either by the husband or the wife on the ground that the respondent has been suffering from leprosy, the disease not having been contracted from the petitioner.</p>		
10.	Hindu Marriage Act, 1955	<p>Under Section 13 of the Act, any marriage solemnized, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, may, on a petition presented by either</p>		

		the husband or the wife, be dissolved by a decree of divorce on the ground that the other party has been suffering from a virulent and incurable form of leprosy.		
11.	Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956	Under Section 18 of the Act, a Hindu wife shall be entitled to be maintained by her husband during her lifetime or shall be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her claim to maintenance if he is suffering from a virulent form of leprosy.		
12.	Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961	Section 35 of the Act disqualifies a person from becoming a President or be nominated as a Councillor if he is suffering from a variety of leprosy which is infectious.		
13.	Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj Avam Gram Swaraj Adhinyam, 1993	Section 36 of the Act disqualifies a person from becoming an office-bearer of Panchayat if he is suffering from a variety of leprosy which is infectious.		
14.	Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919	Section 52 of the Act disqualifies a person for election as a councillor if such person is a 'leper.'	July 2019	The Tamil Nadu State Assembly passed a bill on July 20 amending

		<p>Section 53 disqualifies a councillor if he becomes a 'leper.'</p> <p>Section 308(B) authorises the person in charge of a market to prevent the entry of any person suffering from leprosy.</p>		the discriminatory provisions in these Acts.
15.	Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920	<p>Section 49 (2) of the Act disqualifies a person for election as a councillor if such person is a 'leper.'</p> <p>Section 50 disqualifies a person to continue as a councillor if he becomes a 'leper.'</p> <p>Section 268 disqualifies a person for election as a councillor if such person is a leper.</p>		
16.	Gujarat Prevention of Begging Act, 1959	<p>Section 26 provides for medical examination and detention of leprosy patients detained for begging, and their removal to a mental hospital or 'leper' asylum.</p>	October 2019	
17.	Sikkim Panchayat Act, 1982	<p>Section 9 of the Act disqualifies a person from becoming a member of Gram Panchayat if he is suffering from a variety of leprosy which is infectious.</p>	June 2017	Sikkim State Assembly amended the law vide Sikkim Panchayat (Amendment) Act 2017 (Act 10 of 2017) – Notification no:

				10/LD/2017 dated 5-6-2017
18.	Sikkim Prohibition of Beggary Act, 2004	Section 25 of the Act provides for medical examination and detention of leprosy patients detained for begging, and their removal to a mental hospital or 'leper' asylum.	March 2019	Sikkim State Assembly amended the law vide Sikkim Prohibition of Beggary (Amendment) Act 2019 (Act 3 of 2019) - Notification no: 3/LD/2019 dated 12-3-2019
19.	Madhya Pradesh Public Health Act, 1949	Sections 81 and 82 prohibits persons suffering from leprosy from attending school, college or taking out books from public libraries (Section 81), and also their segregation (Section 82).	September 2019	Madhya Pradesh State Assembly amended the law vide Madhya Pradesh Public Health (Amendment) Act, 2019 (Act 23 of 2019)
20	Karnataka Prohibition of Beggary Act, 1975	Section 14 of the Act provides for medical examination and detention of leprosy patients detained for begging, and their removal to a mental hospital or 'leper' asylum.	September 2020	
21	Kannada University Act, 1991	Section 7 of the Act disqualifies for election or nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University, if he is suffering from leprosy.	September 2020	

22	Chhattisgarh Municipalities Act 1961.	Section 35 of the Act disqualifies an individual from being elected or nominated as a President or a Councillor, if s/he is suffering from leprosy.	December 2020	
23	Allahabad High Court Rules, 1952	Application for enrolment (2) If the certificate be in order and the District Judge is satisfied that the applicant is not suffering from leprosy or other dangerous or infectious malady and is otherwise a fit and proper person to be enrolled, he shall enrol him.	1991	Status repealed as per the UP-gazette part II notification, dated 20.04.1991 However The copy of the high court rules on their website still has these provisions. Despite being repealed in 1991, they still exist in the books
24	Tamil Nadu Excise Act, 1971	Prohibition of employment of children and of persons suffering from infectious disease (2) No such person as is referred to in sub-section (1) shall employ or permit to be employed either with or without remuneration, any person who is suffering from leprosy or any infectious disease.	01.09.1974	Informed by Health and Family Welfare Department (Chennai) Letter no.1481/EAP/II-2/2022 Dated 25.01.22