



# Right of Reputation vs Right to Dignity

## Why in News

Recently, a Delhi court has rejected a criminal [defamation](#) case filed by former Union Minister against a journalist over her tweets accusing him of **sexual harassment**.

## Key Points

### ▪ Consideration by the Court:

- The Court took consideration of the systematic abuse at the workplace due to the **lack of mechanism to redress the grievance of sexual harassment** at the time of the incident of sexual harassment against the accused journalist took place.
  - It was prior to the issuance of the [Vishaka Guidelines](#) by the [Supreme Court](#) and enactment of [The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace \(Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal\) Act, 2013](#).

### ▪ Court's Ruling:

- The **right of reputation** cannot be protected at the cost of the **right of life and dignity of women**.
  - **Right to Reputation:**
    - As per the SC, the right to reputation is an integral part of [Article 21](#) of the Constitution.
    - Further, existence of **Section 499 (Criminal Defamation) of the Indian Penal Code, 1860** is not a restriction on the freedom of speech and expression because it ensures that the social interest is served by holding a reputation as a shared value of the public at large.
  - **Right to Life (Article 21):**
    - No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.
    - It confers on every person the fundamental right to life and personal liberty.
  - **Right to Live with Dignity:**
    - In [Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India 1978](#), the SC gave a new dimension to Article 21 and held that the **right to live is not merely a physical right but includes within its ambit the right to live with human dignity**.
- Woman has a **right to put her grievance at any platform** of her choice and **even after decades**.

## Defamation

### ▪ About:

- In India, **defamation** can both be a **civil wrong** and a **criminal offence**.
  - The **difference** between the two lies in the **objects they seek to achieve**.
  - A **civil wrong** tends to provide for a **redress of wrongs** by awarding compensation and a **criminal law seeks to punish** a wrongdoer and send a message to others not to commit such acts.

▪ **Laws for Defamation:**

- In Indian laws, **criminal defamation** has been specifically defined as an offence under the **section 499 of the [Indian Penal Code \(IPC\)](#)** whereas the **civil defamation is based on tort law** (an area of law which does not rely on statutes to define wrongs but takes from ever-increasing body of case laws to define what would constitute a wrong).
- **Section 499** states **defamation could be through words, spoken or intended to be read, through signs, and also through visible representations**.
  - These can either be published or spoken about a person with the **intention of damaging the reputation of that person, or with the knowledge or reason to believe that the imputation will harm his reputation**.

▪ **Exceptions:**

- **Section 499** also cites **exceptions**. These include **“imputation of truth”** which is required for the **“public good”** and thus has to be published, on the public conduct of government officials, the conduct of any person touching any public question and merits of the public performance.

▪ **Punishment:**

- **Section 500 of IPC**, which is on punishment for defamation, reads, “Whoever defames another shall be **punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.**”
- Moreover, in a **criminal case, defamation has to be established beyond reasonable doubt** but in a **civil defamation suit, damages can be awarded based on probabilities**.

▪ **Validity:**

- The SC of India, in the ***Subramanian Swamy vs Union of India, 2014***, upheld the constitutional validity of the criminal defamation law.

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