

		<p>inadequate having regard to the nature and circumstances of the crime, only then death sentence may be awarded; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aggravating and the mitigating circumstances have to be balanced.
12.	Machhi Singh And Others vs State Of Punjab(1983)	<p>Theme: Death Penalty</p> <p>Supreme Court had held that in the rarest of rare cases, when the collective conscience of the community is so shocked that it will expect the holders of the judicial power centre to inflict death penalty, then death penalty may be sanctioned.</p>
13.	MA Khan vs Shah Bano Case (1985)	<p>Theme: Secularism and Uniform Civil Code</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shah Bano filed a case in the Supreme court against her husband asking him for a maintenance amount for herself and her children after her triple talaq divorce. Under the Islamic law she was eligible for only one time maintenance of 5400 The SC decided it in favour of Shah Bano using secular criminal procedure code regardless of religion. This was a step towards the implementation of Uniform Civil Code.
14.	Indira Sawhney vs Union of India case (1992)	<p>Theme: Reservations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backward class of citizens in Article 16(4) can be identified on the basis of the caste system & not only on economic basis. Article 16(4) is not an exception of Article 16(1). It is an instance of the classification. Reservation can be made under article 16(1). Backward classes in Article 16(4) were not similar to as socially & educationally backward in article 15(4). Creamy layer must be excluded from the backward classes. Article 16(4) permits classification of backward classes into backward & more backward classes. A backward class of citizens cannot be identified only & exclusively with reference to economic criteria.