



राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग  
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

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Dated : 14 January 2022

**Subject: Advisory on Identification, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Elimination of  
Discrimination of Persons Affected by Leprosy**

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is mandated by the Protection of Human rights Act, 1993, to protect and promote the human rights of all the citizens in the country.

2. Towards the fulfillment of the above mandate, the Commission in consultation with the domain experts has examined the difficulties faced by the persons affected by leprosy and their family members and noted that with advances in medicine, leprosy is now completely curable and can be rendered non-contagious by administering first dose of Multi-Drug-Therapy. However, India still accounts for 57% of the Global Leprosy caseload and most of the persons affected by leprosy live in deplorable conditions and suffer from serious discrimination.

3. On the basis of detailed analysis, the Commission hereby issues this advisory to ensure identification, treatment, rehabilitation and elimination of discrimination of persons affected by leprosy. A copy of the same is enclosed for necessary follow up action.

4. All concerned authorities are advised to implement the recommendations given in the said advisory and send an 'Action taken Report' (ATR) on the same within three months for information of the Commission.

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21/1/22  
(Bimbadhar Pradhan)  
Secretary General

**Encl.: As above.**

To,

1. The Secretary,  
Government of India,  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi
2. The Chief Secretary (of all States/UTs)



## NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

### Advisory on Identification, Treatment, Rehabilitation and Elimination of Discrimination of Persons Affected by Leprosy

Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease is an infection caused by slow-growing bacteria called *Mycobacterium leprae*. It mainly affects the skin and the nerves of the hands and feet as well as the eyes and the linings of the nose. If left untreated, leprosy can cause irreversible deformities of the hand, feet and face, blindness and kidney failure. Apart from the physical and bodily discomfort, persons affected by leprosy suffer serious stigma and social isolation.

With advances in medicine, leprosy is now completely curable and can be rendered non-contagious by administering first dose of Multi-Drug- Therapy (MDT). India accounts for 57% of the Global leprosy caseload. Most of the persons affected by leprosy live in deplorable conditions and suffer serious discrimination.

To ensure timely identification, treatment and for elimination of discrimination against the persons affected by leprosy, the Commission issues this advisory.

#### I. Early Detection

1. State Government should establish a helpline to ensure prompt reporting and medical attention to new cases of leprosy as well as development of acute signs and symptoms of lepra reaction/new nerve function impairment in existing patients
2. Union and/or State Governments should undertake periodic surveys to maintain an updated district-wise database of the leprosy affected persons. Such database should be prominently displayed on websites of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and each State. Grass root level organisations, civil society organisations and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) should be involved in such surveys.

#### II. Treatment and Management of Leprosy and Associated Complications

1. State Government should:-
  - (i) formulate guidelines and protocols for addressing the healthcare needs of the persons affected by leprosy.

- (ii) upgrade and augment existing health care facilities in each district by providing adequate number of doctors and paramedical staff having expertise and knowledge to treat the persons affected from leprosy and associated complications.
  - (iii) ensure availability of adequate stock of drugs and other accessories including the MDT drugs for treatment and management of leprosy and associated complications.
  - (iv) make available treatment and drugs including the correction of leprosy induced deformities through surgical procedures free of cost to persons affected from leprosy.
  - (v) endeavour to provide dressing material, supportive medicines and micro cellular rubber (MCR) footwear to all leprosy affected persons free of cost.
  - (vi) launch a special program to provide counselling to the persons affected from leprosy and their family members, especially children, to help them overcome stigma and mental stress and to integrate them with the society.
  - (vii) extend the directly observed treatment (DOT) methodology, presently used for treatment of Tuberculosis, to the persons affected by leprosy to ensure that the all such persons receive and take all medications as prescribed in time and to monitor response to treatment.
  - (viii) make efforts to provide and expand mobile based tele-consultation services to persons affected by leprosy.
  - (ix) ensure home delivery of all essential services, including supply of groceries and medicine to persons severely affected from leprosy.
  - (x) ensure availability of nutritious diet to persons affected by leprosy.
2. Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should launch a special programme for development of a leprosy vaccine within a specified time frame.

### **III. Rehabilitation**

1. State Government should:-
- (i) endeavour that while implementing employment generation schemes such as MGNREGA, persons suffering from leprosy and leprosy induced disabilities are given option to undertake home based activities.
  - (ii) provide due attention to ensure that persons affected by leprosy are provided with BPL card, Aadhar card, Job card and other identity proofs on



priority to facilitate such persons to avail benefit of Government run welfare schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY), MGNREGA etc.

- (iii) launch special programs to wean away persons affected from leprosy from begging. Such programs may include a lump-sum monthly financial assistance to such persons.

2. Union and the State Governments should:

- (i) make efforts to improve healthcare, sanitation, electricity and other civic amenities in leprosy colonies and leprosy homes.
- (ii) make efforts to ensure property/ tenure rights to the residents of leprosy colonies residing therein for a long time in a time bound manner.
- (iii) ensure that no resident of leprosy colony is removed or evicted without being rehabilitated and adequately compensated.
- (iv) launch special programs to provide vocational training, employment benefit, unemployment benefits, parental leave, health insurance, funeral benefits etc. to the persons affected by leprosy and their family members.
- (v) extend provisions of section 8 of the Rights of Persons With Disability Act, 2016 providing for protection and safety in situations of risks, armed conflicts, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters to persons with disability to be extended to all persons affected from leprosy and their family members.
- (vi) formulate separate parameters for assessing the disability quotient for leprosy affected persons for the purpose of issuing disability certificates. Body parts affected by sensory loss shall be given due weight in the disability quotient

3. The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDIA) should ensure that while issuing Aadhar card to such persons, use of iris scan may be promoted as many such persons suffers from the finger impairment.

**IV. Elimination of Discrimination and Social Integration**

1. State Government should:-

- (i) ensure that treatment of leprosy is integrated with general healthcare so that the same may be made available in a non-discriminatory manner.
- (ii) ensure that doctors and paramedical staff should desist from any discriminatory behaviour while examining and treating persons suffering from leprosy.

- (iii) make serious efforts to integrate leprosy colonies with the society. All such colonies should be appropriately re-named to prevent their identification/tagging with the disease.
- (iv) endeavour that as far as possible all new leprosy patients are treated at their respective homes without shifting them to leprosy colonies.

2. Union and the State Governments should:

- (i) ensure that no public authority or Government discriminates against any person suffering from the leprosy or his family members on the ground of such ailment and no such person is deprived of any of human rights and shall not be deprived of right to treatment and other health care facility.
- (ii) organise awareness programs by involving print and electronic media, grass root level functionaries and civil society organisations to create awareness among the public that leprosy is fully curable and a person suffering from the leprosy no longer remains contagious after receipt of first dose of MDT and may lead a normal married life, can have children, can take part in social events and go to work or school/college as normal. Awareness program should also highlight that persons affected by leprosy are not required to be sent to any special clinic or hospital or sanatorium and should not be isolated from the family members or the community. The same should be included in school curriculum too.
- (iii) amend 97 Laws providing for discrimination of leprosy affected persons in a time bound manner to end discrimination of such persons. Details of the discriminatory provisions of these laws is at **Annexure-I** to this advisory.
- (iv) ensure confidentiality of medical and other records of persons affected by leprosy and associated complications.
- (v) ensure that no person suffering from leprosy or any of his family members is discriminated against and denied all or any of followings rights merely for the reason that such person is suffering from the leprosy:
  - (a) to access health care facilities for treatment of leprosy and associated complications or any other disease or ailment.
  - (b) to access and enjoy public goods and services including public transport services.
  - (c) to employment, both public and private.
  - (d) to marry, form family and have children including through adoption or assisted procreation (including donor insemination).

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- (e) to access education.
  - (f) to be nominated, selected, elected to a public office.
  - (g) to own, purchase, hold on lease, rent, reside or otherwise occupy or use any property.
- (vi) ensure that no person is removed from any public office or employment merely for the reason that such person is suffering from the leprosy.
4. The Union Government should consider to enact a Law to provide for substitution of derogatory terms used to describe persons affected by leprosy.
  5. Chief Secretary of each leprosy affected State/UT and Secretaries in-charge of the concerned Ministries in the Central Government should review, at regular intervals, the number of persons affected by leprosy in the State/country and the efforts made for treatment and welfare of the persons affected.

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## Laws Containing Provisions Discriminatory To Leprosy Affected Persons

Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
<b>A. LAWS SETTING UP UNIVERSITIES</b>			
1.	Visva Bharati Act, 1951	<b>Section 38 (3) (a)</b> Dismissal or removal from service without holding any enquiry any <i>adhyapak</i> or other member of academic staff suffering from contagious leprosy	Centre
2.	Sri Venkateswara Vedic University Act, 2006	<b>Section 37(1)(a)</b> Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for election or nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.	State - Andhra Pradesh
3.	Dravidian University Act, 1997	<b>Section 40(1)(a)</b> Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for election or nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.	State - Andhra Pradesh
4.	Andhra Pradesh Universities Act, 1991	<b>Section 29 (a)</b> Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for Membership of any of authorities of the University.  <b>Section 34</b> Removal of persons suffering from leprosy from membership of any authority of the University	State - Andhra Pradesh
5.	University of Health Sciences Act, 1986	<b>Section 41(1)(a)</b> Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for Membership of any of the authorities of the University.	State - Andhra Pradesh
6.	Pondicherry University Act, 1985	<b>Section 27 (1)(a)</b> Removal of employees other than teachers of the University by the authority which is competent to appoint the employee, if he suffers from contagious leprosy.  <b>Section 36(1)(a)</b> Disqualifications of persons suffering from contagious leprosy for being chosen as, and for being, member of any of the authorities of the University.	Centre

Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
7.	Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University Act, 1985	<b>Section 39 (1)(a)</b> Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for Membership of any of the authorities of the University.	State-Telangana
8.	Telugu University Act, 1985	<b>Section 39(1)(a)</b> Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for Membership of any of the authorities of the University.	State - Telangana
9.	Alagappa University Act, 1985	<b>Section 7(1)(a)</b> Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for membership of any of the authorities of the University.	State-Tamil Nadu
10.	Goa University Act, 1984	<b>Section 23(1)(a)</b> Removal of employees other than teachers of the University by the authority which is competent to appoint the employee, if he suffers from contagious leprosy.  <b>Section 30(1)(a)</b> Disqualifications of persons suffering from contagious leprosy for being chosen as, and for being, a member of any of the authorities of the University.	State- Goa
11.	Mother Teresa Women's University Act, 1984	<b>Section 6(1)(a)</b> Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.	State - Tamil Nadu
12.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, 1982	<b>Statute 12(a) of the Schedule to the Act</b> Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.	State-Telangana
13.	Bharathiar University Act, 1981	<b>Section 6(1)(a)</b> Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.	State-Tamil Nadu
14.	Tamil University Act, 1982	<b>Section 39(2)</b> Removal of persons suffering from leprosy from membership of any authority of the University.	State-Tamil Nadu



Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
15.	Bharathidasan University Act, 1981	<p><b>Section 6 (1)(a)</b></p> <p>Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.</p> <p><b>Section 49(2)</b></p> <p>Removal of persons suffering from leprosy from membership of any authority of the University.</p>	State-Tamil Nadu
16.	Sri Krishnadevaraya University Act, 1981	<p><b>Statute 24(1)(a) of the Schedule of the Act</b></p> <p>Removal of employees other than teachers of the University by the authority which is competent to appoint the employee, if he suffers from contagious leprosy.</p> <p><b>Statute 31(1)(a) of the Schedule of the Act</b></p> <p>Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.</p>	State-Andhra Pradesh
17.	Nagarjuna University Act, 1976	<p><b>Statute 23(1)(a) of the Schedule of the Act</b></p> <p>Removal of employees other than teachers of the University by the authority which is competent to appoint the employee, if he suffers from contagious leprosy.</p> <p><b>Statute 30(1)(a) of the Schedule of the Act</b></p> <p>Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.</p>	State-Andhra Pradesh
18.	University of Hyderabad Act, 1974	<p><b>Statute 28(1)(a) of the Schedule of the Act</b></p> <p>Removal of employees other than teachers of the University by the authority which is competent to appoint the employee, if he suffers from contagious leprosy.</p> <p><b>Statute 35(a)</b></p> <p>Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.</p>	State-Andhra Pradesh

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Sl.N o.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/St ate Act
19.	North-Eastern Hill University Act, 1973	<p><b>Statute 28(1)(a) of the Schedule of the Act</b></p> <p>Removal of employees other than teachers of the University by the authority which is competent to appoint the employee, if he suffers from contagious leprosy.</p> <p><b>Statute 37(1)(a)</b></p> <p>Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.</p>	Centre
20.	Jawahar Lal Nehru University Act, 1966	<p><b>Statute 23(1)(a) of the Schedule of the Act</b></p> <p>Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.</p> <p><b>Statute 31(1)(a)</b></p> <p>Removal of employees other than teachers of the University by the authority which is competent to appoint the employee, if he suffers from contagious leprosy.</p>	Centre
21.	Madurai Kamaraj University Act, 1965	<p><b>Section 6(1)(a)</b></p> <p>Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.</p>	State-Tamil Nadu
22.	Osmania University Act, 1959	<p><b>Section 29(a)</b></p> <p>Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.</p> <p><b>Section 34</b></p> <p>Removal of employees other than teachers of the University by the authority which is competent to appoint the employee, if he suffers from contagious leprosy.</p>	State-Andhra Pradesh

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Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
23.	Madras University Act, 1923	<p><b>Section 5(2)(a)</b></p> <p>Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.</p> <p><b>Section 40</b></p> <p>Removal of employees other than teachers of the University by the authority which is competent to appoint the employee, if he suffers from contagious leprosy.</p>	State-Tamil Nadu
24.	Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915	<p><b>Section 12B(1)(a)</b></p> <p>Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University.</p> <p><b>Section 32(1)(a)</b></p> <p>Removal of employees other than teachers of the University by the authority which is competent to appoint the employee, if he suffers from contagious leprosy.</p>	Centre
<b>B.</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL LAWS, INCLUDING PANCHAYATI RAJ ACTS</b>		
25.	Orissa Municipal Corporation Act, 2003	<p><b>Section 70(3)(b)</b></p> <p>Disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for election as a Corporator.</p>	State - Odisha
26.	Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act, 1981	<p><b>Section 390</b></p> <p>Persons suffering from leprosy are prevented entry/expelled in markets.</p>	State-Tamil Nadu
27.	Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976	<p><b>Section 340</b></p> <p>Persons suffering from leprosy are prevented entry/expelled in markets.</p>	State-Punjab
28.	Puducherry Municipalities Act, 1973	<p><b>Section 378</b></p> <p>Persons suffering from leprosy are prevented entry/expelled in markets.</p>	Centre
29.	Karnataka Municipalities (Regulation and Inspection of Lodging and Boarding	<p><b>Bye Laws 32(a), (b) &amp; (c)</b></p> <p>Person suffering from leprosy not to be allowed to be received in the premises or any portion thereof; permitted to enter or occupy the premises or any portion therein; and employed in the business or</p>	State-Karnataka

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Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
	Houses) (Model) ByeLaws, 1966	assist in carrying on the same.	
30.	Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964	<b>Section 245</b> Persons suffering from leprosy are prevented entry/expelled in markets.	State-Karnataka
31.	Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965	<b>Section 15(2)(a)</b> Disqualification for election as a member, if he suffers from leprosy. <b>Section 16(1)(c)</b> Disqualification for being a member, if he suffers from leprosy. <b>Section 287</b> Persons suffering from leprosy are prevented entry/expelled in markets.	State-Andhra Pradesh
32.	Madras Panchayats Act, 1958	<b>Section 25(2)(a)</b> Disqualification for election or nomination as a member, if he suffers from leprosy. <b>Section 26(b)</b> Disqualification for continuing as a member, if he suffers from leprosy.	State-Tamil Nadu
33.	Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957	<b>Section 414</b> Persons suffering from leprosy are prevented entry in the markets and expelled therefrom.	Centre
34.	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955	<b>Section 22(1)(b)</b> Disqualification for being a Member, if such person suffers from leprosy.	State-Telangana
35.	Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954	<b>Section 153(b)</b> Disqualification for election as member or remain a member of the Gaon Panchayat, if he suffers from leprosy.	Centre
36.	Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954	<b>Section 44(4)(c)</b> Disqualification for election or remain a <i>Panch</i> of the Circle Panchayat, if he suffers from leprosy.	Centre

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Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
37.	Orissa Municipal Act, 1950	<p><b>Section 16(1)(iv)</b></p> <p>Disqualification for election as a Councillor of a Municipality, if he suffers from leprosy.</p> <p><b>Section 17(1)(b)</b></p> <p>Disqualification for remaining a Councillor of a Municipality, if he suffers from leprosy.</p> <p><b>Section 306</b></p> <p>Persons suffering from leprosy are prevented entry in the markets and expelled therefrom.</p>	State-Odisha
<b>C.</b>	<b>LAWS RELATING TO TRANSPORT</b>		
38.	Chennai Metro Railway (Carriage And Ticket) Rules, 2014	<p><b>Section 7(k)</b></p> <p>Persons suffering from leprosy are not allowed to travel by the metro railway, unless a closed (non-infective) leprosy patient carrying a certificate from a registered medical practitioner certifying him to be non-infective.</p>	State-Tamil Nadu
39.	Metro Railways (Carriage And Ticket) Rules, 2014	<p><b>Rule 6</b></p> <p>Persons suffering from leprosy are not allowed to travel by the metro railway, unless a closed (non-infective) leprosy patient carrying a certificate from a registered medical practitioner certifying him to be non-infective.</p>	Centre
40.	Bangalore Metro Railway (Carriage And Ticket) Rules, 2011	<p><b>Rule 6</b></p> <p>Persons suffering from leprosy are not allowed to travel by the metro railway, unless a closed (non-infective) leprosy patient carrying a certificate from a registered medical practitioner certifying him to be non-infective.</p>	Centre
41.	Jammu And Kashmir Motor Vehicles Act, 1998	<p><b>Stature (10) of the Second Schedule of the Act r/w Section 7(5) of the Act</b></p> <p>Absolute disqualification of persons suffering from leprosy for obtaining a licence to drive a public service vehicle.</p>	Centre
42.	Inland Steam Vessels (Madhya Pradesh) Rules, 1962	<p><b>Rule 83</b></p> <p>Disqualification of person suffering from leprosy for carrying on board any vessel licensed to carry passengers.</p>	State-Madhya Pradesh

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Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
<b>D.</b>	<b>MARRIAGE LAWS</b>		
43.	Hindu Marriage (High Court of Meghalaya) Rules, 2013	<p><b>Rule 7(vii)(f)</b></p> <p>Content of petition for Judicial separation, nullity of marriage and divorce under Sections 9 and 13 of the Act, If the relief is sought in the ground of matrimonial offence, or offences or other grounds- the time and place of the acts of facts alleged with sufficient material particularly but not the evidence by which they are intended to be proved such as for virulent and incurable form the leprosy or venereal diseases in communicable form - when such ailment began to manifest and the nature and the period of curative steps taken.</p>	State-Meghalaya
44.	Family Courts (Patna High Court) Rules, 2000	<p><b>Rule 7(f)(iii)</b></p> <p>Every plaint/application for judicial separation shall contain in the case of virulent leprosy or general disease in a communicable form, the time when the disease began to manifest itself, nature of curative steps taken, the name and address of the person or persons who treated such disease,</p> <p><b>Rule 7(g)(iii)</b></p> <p>If the petition is for divorce, the matrimonial offence alleged or other grounds upon which the relief is sought with full particulars so far as known to the petitioner, In the case of virulent and incurable form of leprosy or venereal disease in a communicable form, the time when the disease began to manifest itself, the nature of curative steps taken with the name and address of the person or persons who treated for such disease.</p>	State-Bihar
45.	Jammu And Kashmir Hindu Marriage Act, 1980	<p><b>Section 13(1)(vi)</b></p> <p>Allowing dissolution of marriage if the husband or wife is suffering from a virulent and incurable form of leprosy.</p>	Centre
46.	Jammu And Kashmir Hindu Adoptions And Maintenance Act, 1960	<p><b>Section 18(2)(c)</b></p> <p>A Hindu wife shall be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her claims to maintenance, if her husband is suffering from a virulent form of leprosy.</p>	Centre

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Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
<b>E.</b>	<b>BEGGARY LAWS</b>		
47.	The Rajasthan Rehabilitation of Beggars or Indigents Act, 2012	<b>Section 35</b> A Beggar suffering from leprosy, instead of being admitted in the Rehabilitation Home, to be sent to the Lepers Asylum as per provisions of the Lepers Act, 1898 (Central Act No. 3 of 1898).	State-Rajasthan
48.	Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Begging Act, 1977	<b>Section 6(a)(i)</b> Recording of being leprosy affected in the inquiry report and will be detained in a leper asylum appointed under Section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898.	State-Andhra Pradesh
49.	Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Beggary Act, 1975	<b>Section 21(1)</b> Detention of any beggar suffering from leprosy in a leper asylum.	State-Uttar Pradesh
50.	Madhya Pradesh Bhiksha Vrittinivaran Adhiniyam, 1973	<b>Section 26</b> Any beggar detained in an institution under any order of a magistrate is suffering from leprosy, be sent to a leper asylum.	State-Madhya Pradesh
51.	Goa, Daman And Diu Prevention of Begging Act, 1972	<b>Section 26(1)</b> Any beggar detained in an institution under any order of a magistrate is suffering from leprosy, be sent to a leper asylum.	Centre
52.	Haryana Prevention of Beggary Act, 1971	<b>Section 23(1)</b> Any beggar detained in an institution under any order of a magistrate is suffering from leprosy, be sent to a leper asylum.	State-Haryana
53.	Maharashtra Prevention of Begging Act, 1959	<b>Section 26</b> Any beggar detained in an institution under any order of a magistrate is suffering from leprosy, be sent to a leper asylum.	State-Maharashtra
54.	Assam Prevention of Begging Act, 1964	<b>Section 24(1)</b> Any beggar detained in an institution under any order of a magistrate is suffering from leprosy, be sent to a leper asylum.	State-Assam
55.	Gujarat Prevention of Begging Act, 1959	<b>Section 26(1)</b> Any beggar detained in an institution under any order of a magistrate is suffering from leprosy, be sent to a leper asylum.	State-Gujarat

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Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
56.	The Telangana Prevention of Begging Act, 1977	<b>Section 6(6)(a)</b> Recording of being leprosy affected in the inquiry report and will be detained in a leper asylum appointed under Section 3 of the Lepers Act, 1898.	State-Telangana
57.	Bihar Prevention of Beggary Rules, 1954	<b>Rule 6(2)(b)</b> The medical officer shall, where necessary, arrange in the Certified Home, Special Home, or Work House, as the case may be, for any immediate medical treatment of the person found to be contagious leper, pending further orders of the Court.	State-Bihar
58.	Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945	<b>Section 10A</b> Powers of Magistrate to order indefinite detention of lepers  <b>Section 12A</b> Power of Juvenile Court to order indefinite detention of juvenile lepers	State-Tamil Nadu
59.	Bengal Vagrancy Act, 1943	<b>Section 9(3)(A)</b> Any detained beggar suffering from leprosy be segregated from other vagrants who do not suffer from leprosy.	State- West Bengal
<b>F.</b>	<b>LAWS REGARDING REPRESENTATION IN RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS</b>		
60.	Jammu And Kashmir Shri Amarnath Ji Shrine Act, 2000	<b>Section 7 (a)</b> Disqualifications for membership of Board, if he suffers from contagious leprosy.	Centre
61.	Hindu Religious Institutions And Charitable Endowments Act, 1997	<b>Section 25(5)(ii)</b> Disqualification for being appointed or continuing as a member of the Committee of Management of any notified Institution, if he is suffers from leprosy.	State-Karnataka
62.	Shri Sanwaliaji Temple Act, 1992	<b>Section 6(3)(iv)</b> Disqualification for nomination as the President or a member of the Board, if he is suffers from leprosy.	State-Rajasthan
63.	Haryana Shri Mata Mansa Devi Shrine Act, 1991	<b>Section 8(b)</b> Disqualification for nomination as the President or a member of the Board, if he is suffers from leprosy.	State-Haryana

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Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
64.	Jammu And Kashmir Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Act, 1988	<b>Section 8(b)</b> Disqualification for nomination as the President or a member of the Board, if he is suffers from leprosy.	Centre
65.	Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institution And Endowments Act, 1987	<b>Section 19(1)(b)</b> Disqualifications for trusteeship of any charitable or religious institution or endowment if he is suffering from leprosy.	State-Andhra Pradesh
66.	Nathdwara Temple Act, 1959	<b>Section 5(2)(d)</b> Disqualifications for appointment as the president or member of the Board if he is suffering from leprosy.	State-Rajasthan
67.	Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious And Charitable Endowments Act, 1959	<b>Section 26(1)(d)</b> Disqualifications for trusteeship of any charitable or religious institution if he is suffering from leprosy.  <b>Section 53(2)(f)</b> The appropriate authority may suspend, remove or dismiss any trustee, if he is suffering from Leprosy.	State-Tamil Nadu
68.	Madhya Bharat Shri Mahakaleshwar Temple Act, 1953	<b>Section 8(1)(b)</b> Removal of any person suffering from the Chairman or members of the Committee, if he is contagious Leprosy.  <b>Section 23(2)(c)</b> Debarment of a person working as Pandas at the Temple, if he is suffering from leprosy.	State-Madhya Pradesh
69.	Shri Shiv Khori Shrine Act, 2008	<b>Section 8(b)</b> Disqualification for nomination as a member of the Board, if he/she is suffering from contagious leprosy.	Centre
<b>G.</b>	<b>LAWS RESTRAINING REPRESENTATION IN PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS</b>		
70.	Kerala Fishermen Welfare Societies (Determination of Strength of	<b>Section 6(1)(a)</b> Disqualification for election or nomination as a member of the Committee, if he is suffering from	State-Kerala

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Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
	Committees And Conduct of Election) Rules, 1980	leprosy.	
71.	Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration Act, 1968	<b>Section 6(b)</b> Disqualification for election or nomination as a member of the Council, if he is suffering from leprosy.	State - Andhra Pradesh
72.	Bye-Laws of Pradeshik Co-Operative Dairy Federation Limited, 1979	<b>Bye-law 32(b)</b> Disqualification for becoming or continuing as a member of the Board of Directors of the Federation, if he is suffering from leprosy.	State-Uttar Pradesh
73.	Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1969	<b>Section 11A(1)(c)</b> Disqualification for being a member of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, if he is a suffering from leprosy.	State-Andhra Pradesh
74.	Kerala Khadi And Village Industries Board Act, 1957	<b>Section 6(1)(b)</b> Disqualification for appointment or continuing as a member of the Board, if he is suffering from leprosy.	State-Kerala
75.	The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Ayurvedic & Homeopathic Medical Practitioners Registration Act, 1956	<b>Section 9(2)(a)</b> Disqualification of persons for election as, or for being a member, if he is suffering from leprosy.	State-Andhra Pradesh
76.	Nurses And Midwives Act, 1953	<b>Section 6(c)</b> Disqualifications for election or nomination for being a member of the Council, if he is suffering from leprosy.	State-Kerala
77.	Andhra Pradesh Co-Operative Societies Act, 1964	<b>Section 21(A)(1)(e)</b> Disqualification for being chosen as, and for being a member of the committee, if he is suffering from leprosy.	State-Andhra Pradesh
78.	Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies	<b>Section 453(1)(c)</b> Disqualifications for continuing as a member of the	State-Uttar Pradesh

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Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
	(Forty-fifth Amendment) Rules, 2006	Committee of Management of any co-operative society, if he is suffering from leprosy.	
<b>H.</b>	<b>LAWS REGARDING PRISONS/LEPER ASYLUMS</b>		
79.	Delhi Prisons (Treatment Of Convicts Sentenced To Simple Imprisonment, Death, Female Prisoners, Youthful Prisoners, Leper Prisoners And Lunatic Prisoners) Rules, 1988	<p><b>Section 43</b></p> <p>Whenever the Medical Officer records that a prisoner is suffering from leprosy and that his separation from other prisoners, is necessary, will transfer the prisoner to a place where there is accommodation for leper convicts.</p> <p><b>Section 44</b></p> <p>Any under trial or convicted prisoner suffering from leprosy, shall be confined in a cell but care shall be taken that such confinement is not solitary. A cell or other, compartment occupied by a leper shall be thoroughly disinfected, the floors renewed and the walls re-plastered before any other prisoner is confined in it.</p>	Centre
80.	Andhra Pradesh Habitual Offenders Rules, 1965	<p><b>Rule 28</b></p> <p>If a registered offender who is suffering from leprosy desires to be sent to a leper asylum established under the Lepers Act, 1898, (Central Act 3 of 1988) or otherwise, the Superintendent of Police of the district where the registered offender resides or is settled for the time being, may grant him a pass in Form XXI for the purpose of enabling such registered offender to be sent and to reside in such asylum.</p> <p>Such a pass may contain a condition that the holder of the pass shall reside at the asylum for such time as may be specified in the pass or until further orders, and shall not leave the asylum without the sanction of such person as may be indicated in the pass. All orders passed by the Superintendent of Police shall be subject to revision by the District Collector concerned.</p>	State-Andhra Pradesh

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Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
81.	Kerala Habitual Offenders Rules, 1963	<p><b>Section 8(xxii)</b></p> <p>If a registered offender who is suffering from leprosy desires to be sent to a leper asylum established under the Lepers Act, 1898, (Central Act 3 of 1988) or otherwise, the Superintendent of Police of the district where the registered offender resides or is settled for the time being, may grant him a pass in Form XXVIII for the purpose of enabling such registered offender to be sent and to reside in such asylum.</p> <p>Such a pass may contain a condition that the holder of the pass shall reside at the asylum for such time as may be specified in the pass or until further orders, and shall not leave the asylum without the sanction of such person as may be indicated in the pass. All orders passed by the Superintendent of Police shall be subject to revision by the District Collector concerned.</p>	State-Kerala
<b>I.</b>	<b>LAWS RESTRAINING PROFESSION</b>		
82.	Telangana Micro Brewery Rules, 2015	<p><b>Rule 7(ii)</b></p> <p>Disqualification for grant of licence, if he is suffering from leprosy, where such persons have to handle the stocks of liquor or beer in premises or elsewhere personally.</p>	State-Telangana
83.	Orissa Professional Typists For Civil And Criminal Courts (Registration) Rules, 1981	<p><b>Rule 6(ii)</b></p> <p>Disqualification for being registered Professional Typist and for continuance as such if he is suffering from leprosy.</p>	State-Odisha
84.	Orissa (Licensing Of) Deed Writers' Rules, 1979	<p><b>Rule 5 (f)</b></p> <p>Disqualification for grant of licence, if he is suffering from leprosy.</p>	State-Odisha
85.	Andhra Pradesh Indian Liquor & Foreign Liquor Rules, 1970	<p><b>Section 27(iii)</b></p> <p>Disqualification for grant of licence, if he is suffering from leprosy, where such persons have to handle the stocks of liquor or beer in premises or elsewhere personally.</p> <p><b>Section 53(2)</b></p>	State-Andhra Pradesh

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Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
		Disqualification for employment in any capacity of any person suffering from leprosy for the purpose of sale, import, export or transport of Indian Liquor or Foreign Liquor within or without the licensed premises.	
86.	Bihar Document Writers Licensing Rules, 1968	<b>Rule 4(e)</b> Disqualification for grant of licence, if he is suffering from leprosy.	State-Bihar
87.	Kerala Document Writers' Licence Rules, 1960	<b>Section 7(g)</b> Disqualification for grant of licence, if he is suffering from leprosy.	State-Kerala
88.	Allahabad High Court Rules, 1952	<b>Section 16(2)</b> Disqualification for enrolment as Pleader or Mukhtar, if he is not suffering from leprosy. <b>Section 22</b> Change of district of enrolment is permission only if the applicant is not suffering from leprosy. <b>Section 23</b> Enrolment after discontinuing practice is allowed if the applicant is not suffering from leprosy.	Allahabad High Court
89.	Delhi Petty Offences (Trial By Special Metropolitan Magistrates) Rules, 1998	<b>Section 4(4)</b> Disqualification for holding an office as mentioned in sub-rule (2), is suffering from leprosy.	Centre
<b>J.</b>	<b>EXCISE LAWS</b>		
90.	Andhra Pradesh Excise (Grant Of Licence Of Selling By In-House And Conditions Of Licence) Rules, 2005	<b>Section 6 (iii)</b> Disqualification for grant of licence, if he is suffering from leprosy, only in cases where such persons have to handle the stocks of liquor or beer in premises or elsewhere personally.	State-Andhra Pradesh
91.	Tamil Nadu Excise Act, 1971	<b>Section 18(2)</b> Disqualification for employment, either with or without remuneration, of any person who is suffering from leprosy.	State-Tamil Nadu
92.	Pondicherry Excise Rules, 1970	<b>Section 141(16)</b> Discontinuation of licence/permit, if the	Centre

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Sl.No.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/State Act
		licensee/permit holder is suffering from leprosy.	
93.	Andhra Pradesh Excise (Lease Of Right To Sell Liquor In Retail) Rules, 1969	<b>Rules 7(c)</b> Prohibition of persons suffering from leprosy to enter the place of auction. <b>Section 9(1)(a)</b> Disqualification for grant of lease, if he is suffering from leprosy, who either in the shop, tope, or any place, discharge personally such functions as would entail personal handling of liquor.	State-Andhra Pradesh
94.	Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968	<b>Section 19(2)</b> Prohibition of employment, either with or without remuneration, of any person who is suffering from leprosy. <b>Section 36(1)(h)</b> Penalty upon conviction for employing or permitting employment of a person suffering from leprosy on any part of his licensed premises.	State-Andhra Pradesh
<b>K.</b>	<b>LAWS CURTAILING ENTRY INTO SPECIFIC AREAS</b>		
95.	Madhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat (Regulation Of Slaughter House) Rules, 1998	<b>Section 22(1)</b> Prohibition of entering the slaughterhouse premises, if he is suffering from leprosy	State-Madhya Pradesh
96.	Kerala Places of Public Resort Rules, 1965	<b>Rule 34(6)</b> Every licence granted under the Act shall be subject to prohibition of persons suffering from leprosy inside the licensed premises.  If such a person is found in any such premises, the licensee shall immediately report the fact to the nearest Health Officer, Health Inspector or other Officer not below the rank of a Health Assistant of the Health Services Department or to the licensing authority and the licensee shall at his own cost take such steps as may be required by such officer or authority to disinfect the place and to prevent the further spread of the infection.	State-Kerala
97.	Travancore Cochin Public Health Act, 1955	<b>Section 82</b> Person suffering from leprosy not to use public conveyance.	State-Kerala

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Sl.N o.	Act/ Rules	Discriminatory Provisions	Centre/St ate Act
		<p><b>Section 83</b> Prohibition of persons suffering from leprosy from attending school, college of taking out books or newspapers from public or circulating libraries.</p> <p><b>Section 84</b> Segregated accommodation for person suffering from leprosy.</p>	

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