

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Foreword	xiii
Acknowledgements	xv
Introduction	1
Chapter 1: Genesis of Problems of Colour among People	
1.0 Why are there problems of colour among people?	13
1.1. How can people be saved from discrimination for their colours?	24
1.1.1. Black, White and Brown people. Black-White Paradox	24
History of the Paradox	28
1.1.2. Yellow people	45
1.1.3. Albinos	47
1.2. What are the cultural, historical and religious reasons for the problem/s of colour among people?	48
1.2.1. European and comparative cultural, historical and religious reasons	48
1.2.2. Clothing and art	58
1.2.3. Little Red Ridinghood	61
1.2.4. Gold and Silver	62
1.2.5. White Man's Burden	63
1.2.6. Theology	66
1.2.7. India's Past	70
1.2.8. US History	88
1.2.9. Conclusion	98
1.3. Have people suffered for the colours they are obliged to wear?	99
1.3.1. School dress rules	99
1.4. Has the abuse of religious colours been punished?	100
1.5. Why does the black flag of ISIS disseminate terror?	104
1.6. Have party colours been prohibited?	106
1.7. Why a state has privileged colours in public symbols?	108
1.7.1. To what extent the flag rules are binding?	108
1.7.2. The Red Cross	125

	<i>page</i>
1.7.3. Olympic Flag	126
1.7.4. UN Flag	127
1.7.5. Heraldic Symbols	127
1.8. To what extent private property has been restricted by colour rules?	129
1.8.1. Economy of Colour or Colour as Economy	129
1.8.2. Food Colours	132
1.9. To what extent colours are used as tools of regulation?	136
1.9.1. Traffic Light Colours	136
1.10. Does language have colour?	136

Chapter 2: Definition of Colour, Legal Definition of Colour

2.0 How can colours be defined?	141
2.1 How are colours defined by natural sciences?	144
2.2 How are colours defined by technical norms? (RAL)	145
2.3 How are colours ruled throughout the world? (Is there any definition of colours in legal rules all over the world?)	147
2.3.1. United Kingdom (U.K.)	147
2.3.2. France	148
2.3.3. Germany	149
2.3.4. U.S.	150
2.3.5. Russia	150
2.3.6. China	152
2.3.7. India	152
2.3.8. Transnational Organizations or Customs Union (EU, ECHR-Council of Europe, ASEAN, SAARC, AU)	157
2.3.9. UNO	159
2.3.10. WTO	160
2.3.11. FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization)	161
2.3.12. ILO	161
2.3.13. WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)	162
2.4. If there is no legal definition, then what is the workable definition?	166

Chapter 3: Colours Protected under Constitutional Law

3.0 How are colours ruled by constitutions? What are the different techniques for the protection of colour in constitutional law?	173
3.1. How can the colour of the body of a person be protected by constitutional clauses?	173
3.1.1. Identity rights	178
3.1.2. Non-discrimination clauses in constitutions	194
3.2. To what extent can colour choices of a person be protected by fundamental rights of the individual?	206

	<i>page</i>
3.2.1. Civil and political rights and their restrictions	207
3.2.2. Social, economic and cultural right	210
3.3. How collective colour choices are protected by constitutional guarantees of social and political pluralism?	214
3.3.1. Churches and religions	215
3.3.2. Political parties	216
3.3.3. Trade Unions	220
3.4. Which kind of titles/authorities can legitimately restrict the use of colours?	221
Chapter 4: Constitutions grounded on Colours	
4.0 How can constitutions be grounded on colours?	223
4.1. Does mono-colour typify authoritarian constitutions?	224
4.2. How do colours protect diversity?	230
4.3. How do colours protect multiculturalism?	233
4.4. How do colours protect democratic principles?	243
4.5. How do colours protect minority rights?	249
4.6. How do colours protect constitutional principles?	262
4.7. How do colours form part of constitutional theory?	266
<i>Conclusion</i>	267
<i>Bibliography</i>	271