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WOMEN AND INDIAN CONSTITUTION

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ABSTRACT :

Women empowerment that means all-round empowerment of women specially social , economic, Political , Education and health and control are resources through a sustained process of mobilization and convergence of all the on going spectral progress also means fight against at society and re-storing women's dignity . It also focuses upon prospect of social welfare and justice for equitable growth of community with un aim to ascertain and enhance abilities and capacities to participate in family, Society and nation. Constitution provisions are supportive of the fact over women need various facilities to gain strong hold and automation of their own life in accruing respect and equal status in the society.



Several social reforms have worked extensively to bring and social reforms to improve the poor condition of the have and enhance their awareness of their own rights and status. Yet they are lagging behind in participate of decision making bodies and development programmes. Therefore it is necessary to assess the Statius or women in familial as well as professional life. Present studies was concluded on hundred randomly selected women . The sample consisted of so courting and so non- working women. The responds its were interviewed with the help of an interview scheduled . The resume revealed that working and non- working women do not have any rule in decision making in the family . Both have some what peaceful life in the family if they do not resist or object in any family issues. If they resist or they to like independent decisions both suffers from domestic violence .

Both are dominated by make members of the family working women face more harsh-consequences that non working women. Working women feel that their male counterparts have more facilities and better status . Some women working in private offices complaint that they get lower salaries as compared to their male counter parts.

Thus an the basis of obtained data it can be concluded that there are some charges in social patterns through women empowerment but achievement of total empowerment and charges in the life of women is still a myth not reality.

It must be known that before independence of the country women were not given voting right . In 1917 a resolution was proposed by a team of prominent women the leadership of Sarojini Naidu to the British Secretary of the state which later an developed into

acceptance of equal rights to Indian women in the matter of political franchise. In early society women as a class did not enjoy equal rights and opportunities as men had the social attitudes and customs towards women got institutionalized through law and reinforces their political processes. It is only from the beginning of the present country that the legal status of women came to be considered objectively in different legal systems. While there are differences in details all legal systems display attributes of a male dominated society in theory and practice.

The Indian constitution does not allow thus disparity and discriminating.

The constitution provides not only a system of government and its function but also sets the direction for the economic and social progress of the country. The Indian constitution is unique in itself. Besides attempting to organize society through democratic progress it ensures the finest values of liberty, equality and justice. The makers of the constitution very well realized that the law had to work as an instrument of social change. Therefore they ensured to every citizen certain basic rights and conceded the state to follow certain social policies directed towards justice to every section of society is explicit in the preamble the fundamental rights and justice principles of state policy.

The fundamentals of the Indian Constitution are enshrined in its preamble which secures to its citizens justice social economic and political liberty of thought expression, belief, faith and worship, equality of status and opportunity and to promote among them all fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation the theme of these objectives permeates through the entire constitution.

Besides providing a formal structure of equality through the constitution. The Govt. has also been using law as a major instrument for change and development. Right from the time of achievement of Independence, Jawahar Lal Nehru in particular initiated legislation with a view to remove disparities with regard to women. Thus various acts like special marriage act 1954 the Hindu marriage act 1955 the Hindu minority and guardianship act 1956 the Hindu Adoption and maintenance act 1956, suppression of immoral traffic in women act 1956 and dowry prohibition act 1961 were enacted.

A major initiative in legislative field was taken in 1970 and 1980 particularly after the submission of report by the committee on the status of women in India 1978 and emergence of women's movements and organizations.

The directive principles of state policy set at the aims and objectives to be taken up by the state in the governance of the country. These principles are the expression of the socioeconomic objective of the constitution. The idea of the welfare state envisaged by our constitution can only be achieved if the state endeavors to implement these with a high sense of moral duty.

The directive principles of the state policy differ in one vital respect from the fundamental rights incorporated in the constitution. Whereas the former are non-justiciable rights, the latter are justiciable rights. However, the significant thing to note about the directive principle of state policy.

They still very much far from the part of constitutional law of hand. Directive principles of state policy and fundamental rights together constitute the "conscience of the constitution and represent the basic rights inherent in human being in this country. Both are in fact equally fundamental and an effort should be made to harmonize them by importing. The directive principles in the constitution of fundamental Rights".

Firstly, legal literacy must be emphasized as an important aspect of women's education. Secondly, free and competent legal aid should be available to women. Thirdly, there is need to change structural and procedural changes in the system of the administration, establishment of special institutions of the justice. Immediate and positive action in reported cases of violation of women's rights and specifically cases of atrocities against women.

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