

AN ANALYSIS ON VISION OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: BEFORE AND AFTER CONSTITUTIONAL ERA

*** PARUL SHARMA**

Women's lives in the medieval period were complex and multifaceted. While they faced significant restrictions and hardships, many women found ways to exert influence and contribute to their societies in meaningful ways. The experiences of women varied widely based on their social status, location, and the specific historical context in which they lived. The women empowerment start from their house. In India, women's societal roles have changed in the last several years. After let out by the framers and judicial interpreter through their judgment quality of life within the family and sustainable development are largely dependent on women and how Women play major role for the development of future generations. The place of women after implementation of constitution has changed from deprived to privilege within all sphere of life, by providing equal status and rectifying old practices against women. The journey to make women equipped has always been different due to urban and rural areas. The Indian Constitution with its mandate of equality (Art.14), nondiscrimination on the basis of sex (Art.15) positive discrimination in favor of women (or affirmative action) (Art.15(3)) equality and non-discrimination in employment and service conditions (Art.16), right to life and liberty (Art.21) is an important instrument for the protection of women in India. The directive principle of state policy under Part 4 of the Indian constitution direct government to draft action plan towards equality of women.

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“Women rise, Nation rise”