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21/07/2018

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Public temples, like public roads and schools are places meant for public access and so the question of entry is, essentially, a question of equality. Critically discuss in light of women entry ban in Sabarimala temple.

The Sabarimala temple restricts entry of women in the age group of 10 to 15 years on the account of 'purity'. It further states that Menstruating women are impure. Such an act by the Board is unconstitutional and violates the women's rights. It denotes patriarchal and partisan approach.

VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTION

1) Article 15(1) - The prohibition of entry violates the right against discrimination on the ground of sex

2) Article - 25(1) - It violates the right to freedom to profess, practice, and propagate any religion.

3) Article 51A(e) - Prohibition of entry on the basis of biological nature of womanhood is violative of fundamental duty to renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

However, Article 26 provides freedom to manage religious affairs subject to public order, morality and health. And to manage its own affairs in matters of religion. But it

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उम्मीदवारों को इस
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does not mean that the rules framed by the religious authority can Violate the ~~former~~ other provisions of the Indian Constitution.

Restricting a womens right to enter in a public place like temple on the ground of her menstrual cycle is unreasonable. Any religion which excludes women on the basis of Sex, age and biological feature is irrelevant.

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