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

In early Vedic period status of women was as that of men counterpart. They were given education, studied Veda and fine arts. This thing changed during the later Vedic period. From the period of later Vedic to pre-independence women faced many struggle for getting their rights. So the constitution makers were very clear with giving equal rights as that of men. So constitution makers kept prohibition of discrimination on ground of sex (Article 15) in the fundamental rights. If this rights are violated women may directly go to supreme court that is justiciable in nature.

Ban of women entry aged 10 to 50 into the Sabarimala temple is also the violation of Indian constitution. That is treating menstruating

प्रश्न की संख्या
देजिए

उम्मीदवारों को इस
हारा में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए

women as impure is another form of "untouchability".

This was against Article 17 of the constitution which forbids untouchability in any form. Under Article 25 says that all person are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion. Here all person includes women and their fundamental right to worship.

Article 15 says state is permitted to make any special provision for women and children to improve their status. But in this case said constitutional law were violated against women. So supreme court uphold no citizen including women shall be subjected to any disability, liability, restriction to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and place of public entertainments use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and temple.