

Programme Name: Computer Engineering

Academic Year:2024-25

Programme Code: CO3K

Course Name and Code: ESSENCE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION (313002)

## MICRO PROJECT REPORT

Title of Micro Project: **Women's Rights and Indian Constitution**

Submitted in October/November 2024 by the group of 5 students

Roll No.	Full Name of Student	Enrolment no.
40	Harshali Vijay Fulpagare.	23610960210
54	Harshada Pandurang Mahajan.	23610960227
65	Nandini Jitendra Pardeshi.	23610960249
71	Jagruti Chandrakant Patil.	23610960246
21	Sakshi Vinod Chavan.	23610960191

Under the Guidance of  
Ms.P.S.Sonawane  
in

Three Years Diploma Programme in Engineering & Technology of  
Maharashtra State Board of Technical Education, Mumbai (Autonomous)  
ISO 9001:2008 (ISO/IEC-27001:2013)

at

0059 - Shri Shivaji Vidya Prasarak Sanstha's  
Bapusaheb Shivajirao Deore Polytechnic, Vidyanagari, Deopur, Dhule-424005.



# MAHARASHTRA STATE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MUMBAI

## Certificate

This is to certify that Mr. / Ms. \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_ of third Semester Diploma in Computer Engineering of  
Institute Shri. Shivaji Vidya Prasarak Sanstha's Bapusaheb Shivajirao  
Deore Polytechnic, Dhule (Code: 0059) has completed the Micro Project  
satisfactorily in Subject Essence of Indian Constitution (313002) for the  
academic year 2024 - 25 as prescribed in the MSBTE curriculum of K  
Scheme.

Place: Dhule

Enrolment No: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:     /     / 2024

Exam. Seat No: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Guide

Head of the Department

Principal





## MAHARASHTRA STATE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MUMBAI

### Certificate

This is to certify that Mr. / Ms. \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_ of third Semester Diploma in Computer Engineering of  
Institute Shri. Shivaji Vidya Prasarak Sanstha's Bapusaheb Shivajirao  
Deore Polytechnic, Dhule (Code: 0059) has completed the Micro Project  
satisfactorily in Subject Essence of Indian Constitution (313002) for the  
academic year 2024 - 25 as prescribed in the MSBTE curriculum of K  
Scheme.

Place: Dhule

Enrolment No: \_\_\_\_\_

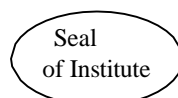
Date:     /     / 2024

Exam. Seat No: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Guide

Head of the Department

Principal





## MAHARASHTRA STATE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MUMBAI

### Certificate

This is to certify that Mr. / Ms. \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_ of third Semester Diploma in Computer Engineering of  
Institute Shri. Shivaji Vidya Prasarak Sanstha's Bapusaheb Shivajirao  
Deore Polytechnic, Dhule (Code: 0059) has completed the Micro Project  
satisfactorily in Subject Essence of Indian Constitution (313002) for the  
academic year 2024 - 25 as prescribed in the MSBTE curriculum of K  
Scheme.

Place: Dhule

Enrolment No: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:     /     / 2024

Exam. Seat No: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Guide

Head of the Department

Principal





# MAHARASHTRA STATE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MUMBAI

## Certificate

This is to certify that Mr. / Ms. \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_ of third Semester Diploma in Computer Engineering of  
Institute Shri. Shivaji Vidya Prasarak Sanstha's Bapusaheb Shivajirao  
Deore Polytechnic, Dhule (Code: 0059) has completed the Micro Project  
satisfactorily in Subject Essence of Indian Constitution (313002) for the  
academic year 2024 - 25 as prescribed in the MSBTE curriculum of K  
Scheme.

Place: Dhule

Enrolment No: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:     /     / 2024

Exam. Seat No: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Guide

Head of the Department

Principal





## MAHARASHTRA STATE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MUMBAI

### Certificate

This is to certify that Mr. / Ms. \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_ of third Semester Diploma in Computer Engineering of  
Institute Shri. Shivaji Vidya Prasarak Sanstha's Bapusaheb Shivajirao  
Deore Polytechnic, Dhule (Code: 0059) has completed the Micro Project  
satisfactorily in Subject Essence of Indian Constitution (313002) for the  
academic year 2024 - 25 as prescribed in the MSBTE curriculum of K  
Scheme.

Place: Dhule

Enrolment No: \_\_\_\_\_

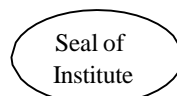
Date:     /     / 2024

Exam. Seat No: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Guide

Head of the Department

Principal



# Contents

Sr. No	Title	Page No
1	Introduction	
2	Literature Review	
3	Conclusion	
4	References	
5	Evaluation Sheet	

Topic Name:-

Women's Rights and Indian Constitution

Content:-

- 1.Introduction.
- 2.Indian Constitution.
- 3.Preamble of Indian Constitution .
- 4.Constitutional Provisions on Women Rights.
- 5.Actions taken to Empower Women.
- 6.Fundamental rights.
- 7.Rights to Equality.
- 8.Educational Rights.
- 9.Voting Rights.
- 10.Gender Equality.



# Introduction

- ❑ Fundamental Rights like Articles **14, 15 and 16** establish the right to equality and prohibit discrimination based on gender, enabling women to live with dignity and have equal opportunities.
- ❑ Directive Principles, including Articles **39, 42 and 43**, advocate for economic justice, equal pay and support during maternity.
- ❑ Moreover, Articles 51A(e) Emphasis the moral duty to renounce practices derogatory to women's dignity.
- ❑ These rights include the right to live free from Violence , slavery and discrimination , to be educated , to own property , to vote and earn a fair and equal wages . As the now famous saying goes, “ **Women's Rights and Human Wages**”.
- ❑ Additionally, constitutional amendments have facilitated women's participation in local governance through reservation of seats in Panchayats and Municipalities, underlining the commitment to enhancing women's representation and involvement in decision-making processes.
- ❑ These provisions collectively constitute a robust framework for advancing women's rights and status in India.

# **Information of Indian Constitution**

- ❑ The **Constitution of India** is the supreme laws of Indian.
- ❑ The written document which lays down the framework that demarcates fundamental **political code, structure, procedures, powers, and duties** of government and its Organization and rights and duties of citizens.
- ❑ It was adopted by the constitution Assembly of India on **26 November 1949** and became effective on **26 January 1950**.
- ❑ At the time of it's adoption, the constitution contained **395 Articles** and **8 Schedules** and was about **145000 words long**, making it the longest national constitution to ever be adopted.
- ❑ Every Article in the constituent was debated by the members of the members of the Constituent Assembly, who sat **11 sessions** and **167 days to frame the Constitution**, over a **period of 2 year**.
- ❑ It imparts constitutional supremacy and was adopted by its people with a declaration in its preamble. Parliament cannot override the constitution.
- ❑ The constitution replaced the Government Assembly of India act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document, and the Dominion of India became the Republic of India. ensure, its framers repealed prior acts of the British Parliament in Article 395.
- ❑ India celebrates its constitution on **26 January as Republic Day**.

## Preamble of Indian Constitution

- The first world of preamble - "**we the people**" women have equal rights as man so as the enable us to take part effectively in the administrative of the country.
- Preamble declares India to be....
- **Sovereign**- It means free to follow internal and external policies.
- **Secular**- It means no particular religion is preferred.
- **Socialist** - It means no concentration of power and money.
- **Democratic** - It means rule by elected representative of the people of India.
- **Republic** - It means no room for hereditary ruler or monarch.
- The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution', drafted and moved by **Pandit Nehru**, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly.
- The list of the keywords in the preamble of Indian constitution includes, **secular, socialist, sovereign, democratic, fraternity, republic, justice, liberty, equality**. India's Preamble states that the government should strive for the common good of all its citizens to ensure social and economic justice for all.

# **Constitutional Provisions on Women Rights**

- The constitutional provisions of India define the formal Organization of the state and the functions of the central govt. It also establishes the interaction between the central govt.
- **The constitutional provisions of India** are a rule or legislation that is clearly defined in the constitution of a country or state.
- Fundamental Rights like **Articles 14, 15 and 16** establish the right to equality and prohibit discrimination based on gender, enabling women to live with dignity and have equal opportunities.
- The Articles guarantee equality before the law and equal protection of the laws (**Article 14**), prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, or place of birth (**Article 15**), and equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (**Article 16**).
- The constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the state to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing of the Cumulative **socio-economic, education and political** disadvantages faced by them.
- **Five Constitutional Provisions:-**
  - Freedom of speech and religion
  - Citizenship
  - Separation of state and religion
  - Fundamental structure doctrine of the construction of India
  - Secularism

## **Actions taken to Empower Women**

- Women's empowerment (or female empowerment) may be defined in several method, including accepting women's viewpoints, making an effort to seek them and raising the status of women through **education, awareness, literacy, equal status** in society, better livelihood and training.
- Women's empowerment equips and allows women to make life-determining decisions through the different societal problems.
- They may have the opportunity to re-define gender roles or other such roles, which allow them more freedom to pursue desired goals.
- Women's empowerment is key to **economic and social outcomes**.
- Benefits from projects that empower women are higher than those that just mainstream gender.
- More than half of bilateral finance for agriculture and rural development already mainstreams gender, but only 6 percent treats gender as fundamental.
- If half of small-scale producers benefited from development interventions that focused on empowering women, it would significantly raise the incomes of an additional 58 million people and increase the resilience of an additional 235 million people.

## **Fundamental rights**

- ❑ There are seven fundamental rights of the Indian constitution from **Article 12-35** under Part III.
- ❑ It includes the Right to Equality given in **Article 14-18**, the right to the freedom given in **Article 19- 22**, the right against exploitation (**Article 23-24**), the right to freedom of religion given in Article 25-28, cultural and educational rights given in Article 29-30, right to property (**Article 31**), right to constitutional remedies (**Article 32**).
- ❑ Fundamental rights are enforceable by the courts, subject to reasonable restrictions.
- ❑ The fundamental rights are the basic rights guaranteed to all citizens of India by the Constitution.
- ❑ These rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution
- ❑ (**Articles 12-35**).
- ❑ The fundamental rights are not absolute but subject to reasonable restrictions.
- ❑ The Constitution guarantees seven fundamental rights to every citizen of India.
- ❑ Six main fundamental rights were originally provided by the Constitution –
  - **right to equality,**
  - **right to freedom,**
  - **right against exploitation,**
  - **right to freedom of religion,**
  - **cultural and educational rights,**
  - **right to constitutional remedies.**

# Voting Rights

- ❑ Voting Rights in US history and politics set of legal and constitutional.
- ❑ All Indians who are eligible to vote have the opportunity to exercise their right to vote and take part in the political process as several states in the country are now holding elections.
- ❑ All Indian citizens above the age of 18, regardless of caste, religion, social class, or economic standing, are entitled to vote under the Indian Constitution.
- ❑ You have specific rights and privileges as a voter, guaranteed by the Constitution, which protects voter rights. It also establishes the terms on which citizens are entitled to this right. Voting is a legal right that is given to citizens, not a fundamental right.
- ❑ Protection designed to opportunity to vote in local state and election for the majority of adult citizens. To vote you must meet specific requirements.
- ❑ Voting is an integral part of democracy and it is necessary for people to have a voice.
- ❑ Some of the rights of voters as Granted by the Indian constitution.
- ❑ **As long as they have a legitimate voter ID, any citizen may vote in any of the below elections:**
  - National-level elections
  - State-level elections
  - District-level elections
  - Local government body elections

## **Right to Education**

- **Article 21-A:-**The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen [6 - 14] years.
- **Article 21 :-**The significance of Article 21 lies in its protection of the fundamental rights to life and personal liberty. It also entails being able to live a complete life of dignity and meaning.
- **Article 41 :-**Article 41 of the Indian Constitution directs the state to secure the right to work, education and public assistance in certain cases such as unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement.
- **Article 46 :-**Before you informed about Article 46 I want to know you about champakaran Doroirajan incident:-
- Champakaran Dorairajan (1951), the State of Madras reserved seats for the weaker sections of the society as per the numerical strength for the admission into all the government-based medical and engineering colleges but it was challenged as unconstitutional.
- Which was created So, that the states can help the people of Weaker sections secure Education & jobs without discrimination



## **Rights to equality**

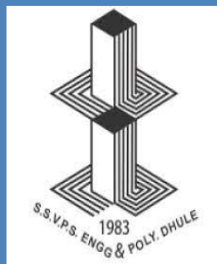
- As we all very well known about history of our country.
- Peoples were make so many differences between boys / girls .
- Where boys have so many rights like Right to Education, Right to Freedom, Right to work, but Girls haven't any Rights Nothing.
- So when from the **Article 14, 15, & 16** added in Indian constitution Girls have also got Rights.

### **Rights to equality :-**

- **Article 14** of the Constitution of India reads as under: “The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.”
- **Article 15** of the Constitution of India forbids discrimination on grounds only of religion , race, caste, gender, or place of birth or any of them.
- **Article 16** provides equal opportunities in state service for all citizens . No citizens shall be discriminated against in matters of public employment or appointment.

# Gender equality

- ❑ Gender equality is men and women have equal rights. Both the same means and opportunities.
- ❑ "Gender equality is intrinsically linked to sustainable development and is vital to the realization of human rights for all.
- ❑ The overall objective of gender equality is a society in which women and men enjoy the same opportunities, rights and obligations in all spheres of life."
- ❑ "The Right to Equality is one of the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution of India."
- ❑ This provision states that all citizens will be treated equally before the law and avoids any kind of discrimination.
- ❑ The law of the country protects everybody equally.
- ❑ Under the same circumstances, the law will treat people in the same manner.
- ❑ The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India, on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- ❑ They should be granted equality in developing their own future.
- ❑ Equality in granting them the freedom to make decision. Equality is almost everything they go through in their life. Gender equality as a motivation for resolving several demographic, economic and other issue.
- ❑ The realization of human rights for all.



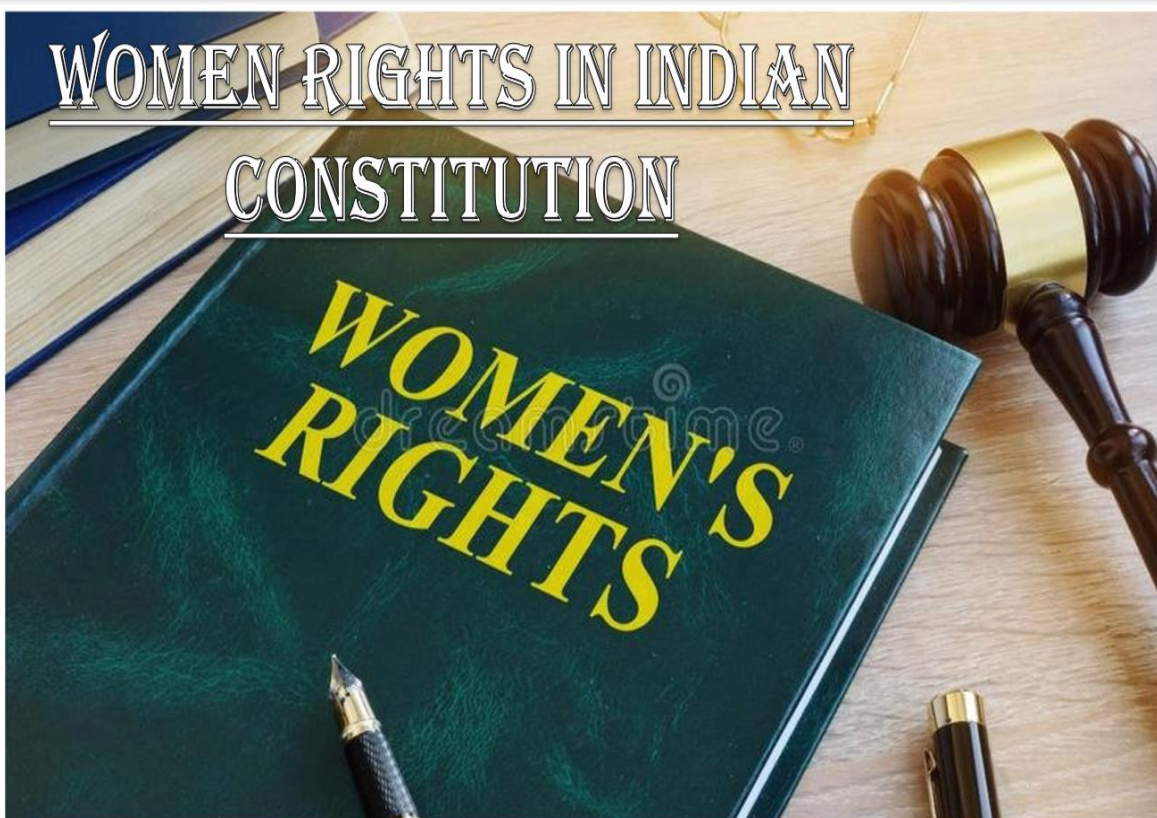
Department of Computer Engineering  
S.S.V.P.S's B. S. Deore Polytechnic, Dhule  
Academic Year : 2024-2025.....(CO-3K)

**Topic:- Women Right in Indian constitution.**

Presented by:-

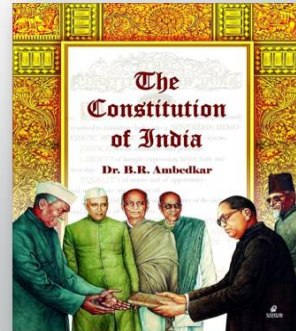
- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Harshali Vijay Fulpagare.  | 2. Harshada Pandurang Mahajan. |
| 3. Nandini Jitendra Pardeshi. | 4. Jagruti Chandrakant Patil.  |
| 5. Sakshi Vinod Chavan.       |                                |

Date :

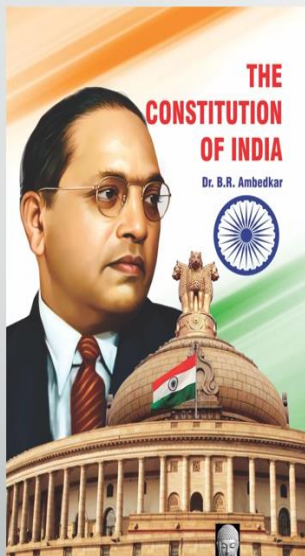


## CONTENT:-

1. Introduction.
2. Indian Constitution.
3. Preamble of Indian Constitution .
4. Constitutional Provisions on Women Rights.
5. Actions taken to Empower Women.
6. Fundamental rights.
7. Rights to Equality.
8. Educational Rights.
9. Voting Rights.
10. Gender Equality.



## ❖ Introduction:-

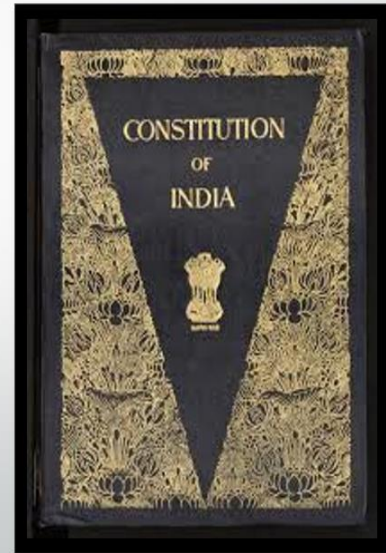


- ❑ Fundamental Rights like Articles 14, 15 and 16 establish the right to equality and prohibit discrimination based on gender, enabling women to live with dignity and have equal opportunities.
- ❑ Directive Principles, including Articles 39, 42 and 43, advocate for economic justice, equal pay and support during maternity.
- ❑ Moreover, Articles 51A(e) Emphasize the moral duty to renounce practices derogatory to women's dignity.

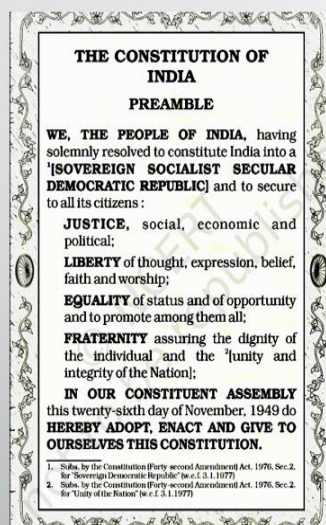


## ❖ Indian Constitution:-

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. The document lays down the framework that demarcates fundamental political code, structure, procedures, powers, and duties of government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles, and the duties of citizens, based on the proposal suggested by M. N. Roy. It is the longest written national constitution in the world.



## ❖ Preamble of Indian Constitution .

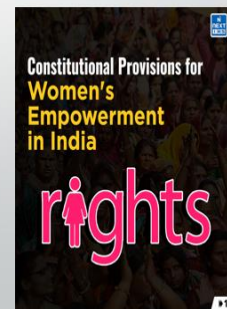
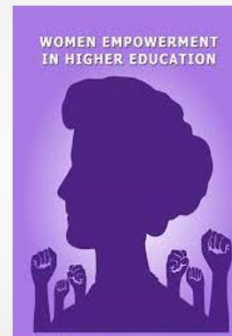


The First word of Preamble-"We ,the people"- signifies that power is ultimately vested in the hand of the people of India. So far the preamble has been amended only once in 1976 by 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment which inserted the word Equality of women and men socialism , secularism and integrity.

- **Sovereign.**
- **Secular.**
- **Socialist.**
- **Democratic.**
- **Republic.**

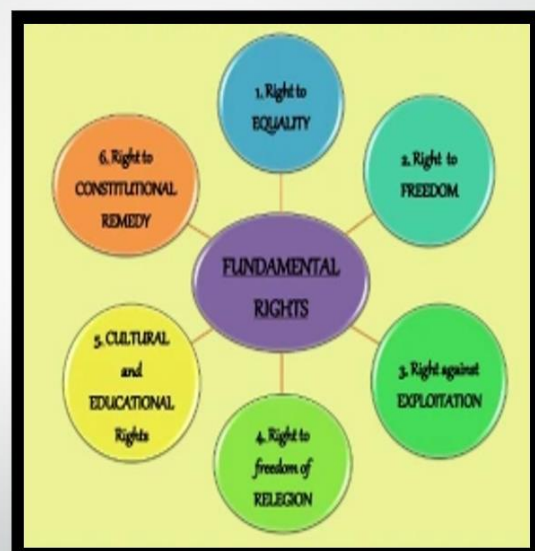
## ❖ Actions taken to Empower Women:-

Making an effort to seek them and raising the status of women through education, awareness, literacy, equal status in society, better livelihood and training.



## ❖ Fundamental rights.

- Six main fundamental rights were originally provided by the Constitution –
- right to equality,
- right to freedom,
- right against exploitation,
- right to freedom of religion,
- cultural and educational rights,
- right to constitutional remedies.



## ❖ Rights to Equality.

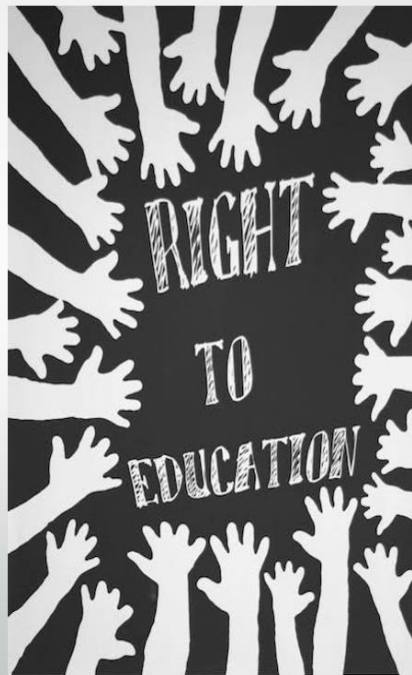
"The Right to Equality is one of the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution of India."

1. **Article 14**:-Equality Before Law.
2. **Article 15**:-Social equality and equal access to public area.
3. **Article 16**:-Equality in matters of public employment.



## ❖ Educational Rights.

- **Article 21-A**
- **Article 21**
- **Article 41**
- **Article 46**





## ❖ Voting Rights:-

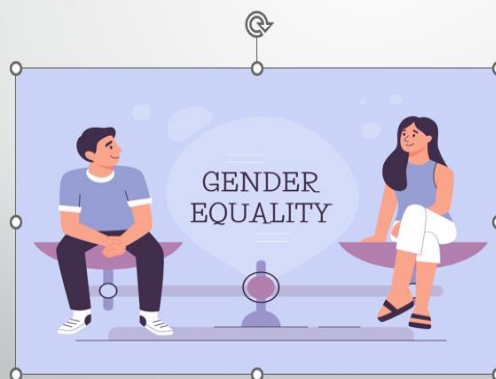


Not less than one-third seats shall be reserved for women. Such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a panchayat. The office of the chairperson in the Panchayat at the village or any other level shall be reserved for SCs, STs and women in such manner as the legislature of state may, by law provide. Reservation of seats for women in Municipalities is provided



## ❖ Gender Equality.

"Gender equality is intrinsically linked to sustainable development and is vital to the realization of human rights for all. The overall objective of gender equality is a society in which women and men enjoy the same opportunities, rights and obligations in all spheres of life."





## ❖ Reference

### BOOKS:

- Constitution of India by V.N Shukla.
- Oxford Short Introductions - The Indian Constitution by Madhav Khosla.
- India's constitution rules values and wrongs by Raju M.P

### Reference links:-

- [The Indian Constitution : Introduction, History and Fundamental Rights \(toppr.com\)](https://www.toppr.com/question/introduction-to-the-indian-constitution/)
- [Constitution of India - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_India)

For any Question:-

Thank You..!!!