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WOMEN IN POLITICS

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INTRODUCTION



- Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social or economic strength of women. It often involves the empowered developing confidence in their own capacities”.
- Women’s empowerment is the ability to the exercise full control over one’s action. The last few decades have witnessed some basic changes in the status and role of women in our society.
- “Achieving parity for women in politics will achieve parity for women in human rights.”

HISTORY

Women upliftment and empowerment in India first received National and International recognition when the Indira Gandhi's Government launched the Indira Mahila Yojana and when the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) incorporated the issue of Women Upliftment as one of its primary objective.

In 1954, the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women went into force, enshrining women's equal rights to vote, hold office, and access public services as provided for male citizens within national laws.

There has been shift in policy approaches from the concept of 'welfare' in seventies to 'development' in eighties and now to 'empowerment' in the nineties.

WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

- VOTING-

The movement for women's [suffrage](#) began in the early 1900s in response to a national movement for suffrage, even though vast majority of neither men nor women had a right to vote during the British colonial rule before 1947. After Indian independence from Britain, the Indian Constitution in 1950 officially granted women and men suffrage. Prior to universal suffrage, provincial legislatures had granted women the right to vote.

CABINET MINISTERS



SMRITI IRANI



UMA BHARTI

WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

- In 1950, universal suffrage granted voting rights to all women. This is enshrined in Article 326 in our constitution. India is a parliamentary system with two houses.



MENKA GANDHI

- : [Lok Sabha](#) (lower house) and [Rajya Sabha](#) (upper house).
- Rates of participation among women in 1962 were 46.63% for Lok Sabha elections and rose to a high in 1984 of 58.60%. Male turnout during that same period was 63.31% in 1962 and 68.18% in 1984.

INDIAN WOMEN IN POLITICS



Mrs. Pratibha Patil
Former First women
President of India



Sonia Gandhi
Chair person of
Congress



Sheela dixit
Former C.M of New
Delhi



Mamta Banerjee
C.M of West Bengal



Indira Gandhi
First Former Prime Minister

ADVANTAGES OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

- next generation will be empowered because of her.
- if woman will be empowered she will not be a burden on anyone.
- financial burden of man can be shared with her support.
- family can be more strong because of both

How Do We Get More Women In Politics:-

- ◉ Quotas
- ◉ Issues
- ◉ Motivation
- ◉ Qualification
- ◉ Education
- ◉ Organization



**MEN AND WOMEN SHOULD GET
EQUAL CHANCES IN POLITICS**

HOW DO WOMEN ENTER IN POLITICS

- ◉ Political Science major requires:
- ◉ an interest in political and social issues and ethical reasoning
- ◉ strong analytical and communicative skills
- ◉ Studying political science prepares students:
- ◉ to think independently, helps to develop skills such as flexibility, critical judgment, and the ability to understand the world from a variety of political, cultural and social perspectives.
- ◉ Anyone,
- ◉ interested in issues like education, environment, civil rights, war and peace, globalization, justice and equality.
- ◉ Anyone, interested in careers like law, teaching, journalism, public policy and any other careers that depend upon analytic, research and communication skills.

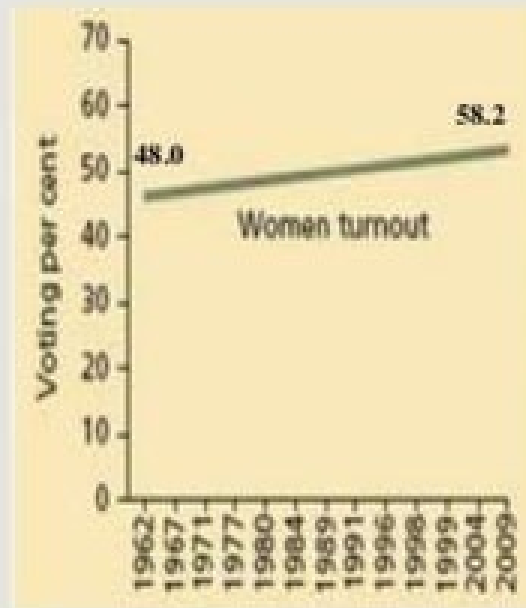
IMPORTANT REASONS FOR DEMANDING GREATER REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN POLITICAL LIFE.

- First is the intuitive one: the greater the number of women in public office, articulating interests and seen to be wielding power, the more the gender hierarchy in public life could be weakened.
- Second and more important, we could explore the strategies that women employ to access the public sphere in the context of a patriarchal socio-political system. These women have been successful in subverting the boundaries of gender and in operating in a very aggressive male-dominated sphere.



GRAPHICAL VIEW

POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT



Source: Election Commission of India

- Participation of women in elections increased over the years
- Proportion of women turnout for voting (2009) – 58.2%

IMPACTS

- ✘ Female leadership in politics is an important way of providing women a say in the policy process.
- ✘ Cultural and social norms often lead to poor perceptions of whether women can lead effectively.
- ✘ This can make initial entry of women into politics difficult.
- ✘ However, voters are willing to learn – they update their beliefs after observing women lead.
- ✘ Development of nation & opportunities to all.
- ✘ Female leadership shifts policies towards those preferred by women
- ✘ Suggests public policy can play an important role in ensuring there is a first generation of female leaders.
- ✘ Women only had right to vote in USA since 1920.
- ✘ Women represent 50% of world's population.
- ✘ Have only 16% representation in world's governments.
- ✘ 60% of eligible women vote compared
- ✘ to 56% of eligible men.

CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN

- Women face numerous obstacles in achieving representation in governance. Their participation has been limited by the assumption that women's proper sphere is the "private" sphere. By relegating women to the private sphere, their ability to enter the political arena is curtailed.
- Most cultural norms in rural India discourage having women in leadership roles.
- Even once elected, women tend to hold lesser valued cabinet ministries or similar positions. These are described as "soft industries" and include health, education, and welfare.
- Additionally, in more autocratic nations, women are less likely to have their interests represented. Many women attain political standing due to kinship ties, as they have male family members who are involved in politics.



RESERVATION FOR WOMEN IN POLITICS

- Quotas can change voter attitudes towards women in leadership positions & enhance future electoral success of women.
- Law is formed to give women a reservations in politics in different countries including India:-
- 50% reservation has been given to the women in politics in Bihar.
- Less than 50 % reservation is given to women in politics, in Tamil Nadu .
- Gujarat is going to follow this law of reservation.

CONCLUSION

- ▣ Women's ability to courageously harness the human capital resource in the undisputed large numbers of women and specifically, male gender champions provides them with space and resident technical support to organize and sustain momentum for accession to political leadership.
- ▣ Work towards barriers that hinder women's political participation such as patriarchy, violence, money, cultural barriers, and religious barrier.
- ▣ It has been shown that wherever women are empowered, there is an acceleration of development. There is therefore the need for gender sensitive laws, budget and empowerment of women through training, economic empowerment, political support and affirmative action.

Any Questions? ?

THANK
YOU

