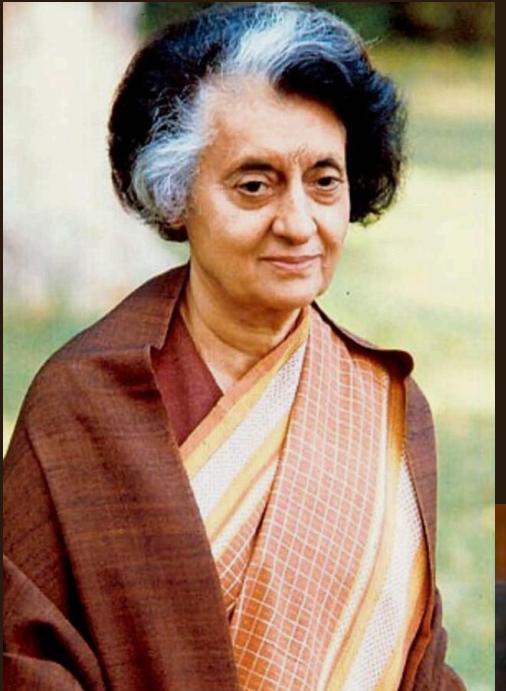


RAJNEETI

Team - Neeti-Shastra

KANIKA SHARMA
ADRISH CHAKRABARTI





Women in Politics

- 
- According to the Inter-Parliamentary Union's Parline database, India's global ranking is **143** out of **185** countries for women representation in lower house of parliament
 - The **national average** of women's representation in State Legislative Assemblies stands at a mere **9%**, with **no state having more than 20% women legislators.**
 - The **106th Constitutional Amendment (2023)** proposes a **one-third reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies**, though its implementation is contingent on the next delimitation exercise

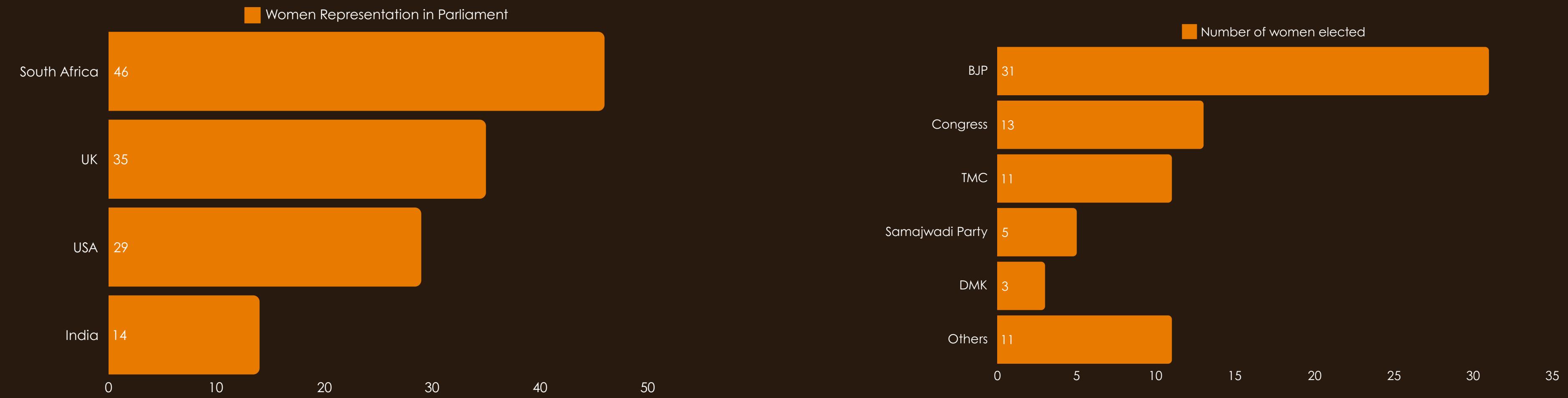
Women Representation

Historical Comparison



International Comparison

Party wise female winners in 2024
Lok Sabha election



Key Challenges

Socio-Cultural Barriers

Patriarchal norms and gender stereotypes limit women's participation in politics

Highly Vulnerable

Constant humiliation, inappropriate comments, abuse and threats of abuse, make it challenging

Financial Issues

Campaign finances and other expenses can be a challenge if the women candidate didn't get support from party

Inaccessibility

Election records show that most political parties, in practice give far too few party tickets to women candidates

Lack of Will

From general perspective it has been evident that there is lack of political interest in women

What measures have been taken?

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992/1993)

It provides one-third reservation of seats for women in Panchayats and Municipalities

106th Constitutional Amendment (2023)

It proposes a 1/3rd reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies

The Women's Reservation Bill

First introduced in 1996, proposed 33% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies, but can not be passed

Voluntary Party Quotas

Naam Tamilar Katchi stands out with 50% women candidates, Lok Janshakti Party and Nationalist Congress Party with 40% each

Voluntary Party Quotas

Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, Biju Janata Dal, and Rashtriya Janata Dal had 33%, 33%, and 29% female representation, respectively

Impact Of The 73rd and 74th Amendments On Indian Local Governance

Women assert their rights

In Orissa, women who had so far been largely silent in public began to share and voice their concerns

Engagement of women elected members and leaders in panchayats

In Maharashtra, a 75 percent increase in attendance of women was recorded in the gram sabhas of several villages

Incorporating women's issues in gram sabha and gram panchayat meetings

In Rewari district of Haryana, which is noted for its adverse sex ratio, 15 percent of the issues raised in panchayat meetings related to female foeticide, dowry and domestic violence

Monitoring of basic services

Some areas where the women have been active include monitoring of the Public Distribution System (PDS), the running of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), the Mid-day meal scheme (MDMS)

New Zealand Case Study

New Zealand was the first country in the world where women won the right to vote and it's now a leader for gender parity in politics

The principle of equality for all is enshrined in the country's law, while its actions continue to advance a consistent positive example for women's rights

Among the country's main achievements, continuing improvement in the situation of girls and women in the education system; increased participation of women in industry training

Efforts have been made to increase women's awareness of and participation in the reporting process of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women



How to increase Women participation?



Eliminating stereotypes

To eliminate this raising women thoughts and voices on political matters through media and publishing several newsletters to account local women thoughts. Also campaigning to raise awareness among common people and creating a gender neutral environment to reduce family barriers



Increasing participation at educational level

The roots of women participation will only be strengthen if it become an awareness at educational level. To make it happen, government should start a political practical course at school level and along with this to generate interest, school girls should be allowed to be present in and observe parliament and state legislative bodies sessions

How to increase Women participation?



Providing Safe Environment

To engage women more in politics, they should feel safer and confident in their workplace domain. Sexual harassment, inappropriate comments and abuse to women should report seriously and a positive workplace should be established.



Eliminating Gender gap

Increasing participation of women directly from their houses to political domain is difficult due to family barriers instead firstly, focus should be made on increasing women employment and eliminating salary differentiation on gender basis. Equality should be established at each level and each domain of society.

Conclusion

- Reservation is the initial solution of the problem not final.
- To account true participation of women, their self will should be promoted and motivated
- Education is the key weapon to eliminate all the barriers, so focus should be made on increasing participation at educational level

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Thank You!