

Gender Inequality in Indian Politics

Dr. Priyanka Sikarwar
Assistant Professor, Amity
University Madhya Pradesh

Dr. Ritambhara Goswami,
Assistant Professor, Amity University
Madhya Pradesh

Dr. Astha Joshi,
Associate Professor, Amity University, Madhya Pradesh

Abstract

Gender equality creates equal opportunities and is necessary for growth, society, and both international and domestic security. The goal of a structural interventional strategy in social work is to increase gender empowerment through the effective participation of women in politics. The challenges that women in Indian politics encounter were covered in this essay. The major objective of this essay is to evaluate the challenges faced by women in political leadership. To reach the purpose of this paper, secondary sources of data were utilised. For this purpose, a variety of publications and case studies on female leadership in politics are chosen and analysed. This study explores answers to these issues, such as the development of electoral reforms that promote the fair participation of women, the improvement of the political competency of women candidates, Government support for women's participation in politics should be strengthened. Social media and education should be used to change societal beliefs. The results of this study indicate that Indian women have a bright future in politics, despite the fact that there is still a long way to go before they are at the required 33% representation in the government. If India's democracy is to endure, there needs to be gender equality in the political leadership. The presence of women in Indian politics is advantageous to our culture.

Keywords: Politics, Government, Women's Equality,

Introduction

The Government and Politics of India give a clear and succinct description of the current political structure in India. It explains the historical legacies that have shaped Indian government systems and shaped its political trends. It describes the network of federal and regional Indian institutions. According to R Thakur "It imparts an understanding of the location of power, how it is employed, and the limitations placed on its exercise. Caste, religion, and

regionalism in Indian society are given particular focus, as well as the nature of democratic politics in connection to Third World development.” The existence of government is inherent in the existence of intelligent beings. Because the word "creature" itself implies the creator, every sentient creature is certain that everything that makes them who they are is due to the creator. He owes the creator the highest honor and development in light of this truth. This, in turn, given the way things are, implies that the creature must submit to and obey human authority, and this is the basis of government (A.T Jones). Latina leadership and involvement in electoral (i.e., elite) and community politics have frequently been disregarded or overlooked by political scientists. Studies of leadership either do not include women in their analysis (see, for example, Bennis 1993), do not include a gender analysis (see, for example, Crenson 1983), or define women as a "minority" to obscure the differences between Latinas and women of other ethnicities (Bayes 1982).

History of the Indian Constitution

The "Indus Valley civilization" originated in India and lasted between 3300 and 1300 BC (between 2600 and 1900 BC for nature). India's ancient history and culture have earned it international renown. The period of ancient India is generally regarded as occurring before 500 AD. The first anatomically modern human remains, dating to about 30,000 years ago, were discovered in South Asia. India's constitutional history, however, dates only to the third century BC (269 to 231 BC), under the reign of Emperor "Ashoka the Great."

The Edicts of Ashoka: (324BC – 185BC): Emperor Ashokanaurya founded the nation's founding ideals, which are written on large rocks, pillars, and smaller rocks for everyone to read, understand, and adhere to. Known also as "Edicts of Ashoka".

The East India Company: (1599AD – 1765AD): The East India Company, a trading firm from Britain (U.K.), arrived in India in 1600. After defeating the Bengali Nawab in the Battle of Plassey in 1757, it was granted the right to tax in Bengal and was given administrative authority in 1765. From a single location in Calcutta, the East India Company (1765 AD – 1858 AD) assumes Total Unified Control over the entirety of India. But the 1857 uprising brought an end to its control.

British Raj: (1858AD – 1947AD): The Indian Constitution began to take shape during this time of the British Raj. The primary constitutional Experiment was implemented into the subsequent acts and regulations during this time.

- Government of India Act, 1858
- Indian Councils Act 1861

- Indian Councils Act,1892
- Indian Councils Act,1909
- Government of India Act 1919
- Government of India Act 1935
- India Independence Act of 1947

Women in Indian Politics: An Overview & Historical Background

On a local, national, and international level, women are continually expressing their leadership influence felt in business, management, academics, architecture, healthcare, and other areas. Women are becoming more and more driven to overcome the historical glass ceiling that has prevented women from achieving leadership positions while having the necessary aptitude and skills. Leadership is not influenced by gender. It's a group of leadership skills that either come naturally to people or are developed when they become strong leaders with large followings. Men and women can both be in positions of leadership (Women in Leadership -introduction, n.d.). All around the world, women continue to be underrepresented in political office, and they continue to be less informed about and involved in politics than men (Goyal, 2019). Women's participation in politics and the democratic process shifts globally, but it has emerged as a key topic in contemporary debates about development and governance (Ogbogu, n.d.). Any country's political participation by women offers a glimpse into how society views women. The advancement of any nation also depends on the equal participation of men and women. Women are still fighting for social equality. Due of their low involvement in Indian politics, their struggles and issues are frequently disregarded and disrespected (Alam, 2015).

Benefits of Women's Political Participation

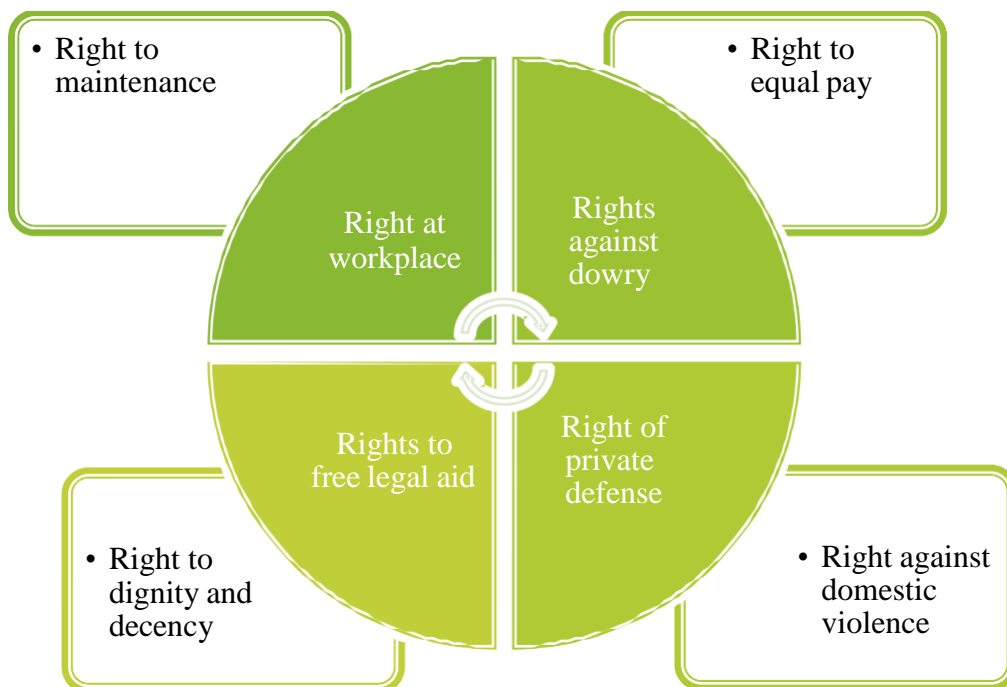
After knowing and getting the information from the various sources we are able to find out the various benefits of the women's in political participation. Political engagement is a fundamental entitlement for women. Therefore, the country receives praise from around the world for embracing diversity thanks to women's political engagement. The promotion of leadership by female politicians is another advantage. The "benefit of women's political participation" is that more women are drawn to running for office. It presents an opportunity for women and girls to pursue a career in politics and benefit the country. Additionally, more female voters support the female candidates. Political engagement is a fundamental entitlement for women. Therefore, the country receives praise from around the world for embracing diversity thanks to women's political engagement. The promotion of leadership by female politicians is another advantage. They play a decision-making role that

resolves the humanitarian situation as well.

Constitutional Rights and Provisions for Women

The obstacles and application of international human rights legislation has not yet fully addressed the inequalities that women face purely because of their gender. Respect for human rights is not "universal" in this sense. The causes of this widespread failure to uphold women's human rights are multifaceted and differ from nation to nation. These include a lack of understanding of the systematic basis of women's subordination, an unwillingness to characterise it as a breach of human rights, and a need of governmental policy criticize intolerance against women. Traditional human rights organisations have also been unwilling to concentrate on breaches of women's rights, and women's organisations have not fully grasped the probable of international human rights rule to uphold those principles. The Indian Constitution not only guarantees women's equality, but also gives the government the authority to enact policies that uphold their rights and promote positive attitudes. In this way, it counteracts the cumulative socioeconomic, educational, and political disadvantages that women face.

The rights listed below demonstrate that women both contribute to and are a part of society. Therefore, the government and constitution work to create and amend women's rights.



Rights of Women in Indian Constitution

The politics of women's rights in India are examined in this volume together with gender inequity. It offers a priceless analysis of the present trends in the political environment surrounding the fight over the Uniform Civil Code. **Koffi, M. (2021)** this research investigates the acknowledgment of women's innovative ideas. Gender disparities in citation patterns are investigated using bibliometric data from economic studies. (1) Using deep learning and machine learning approaches, one can establish the similarities (2) Create a link between articles by identifying the papers quoting, citing, and that should be cited. **Casad, B. J., Franks, et al., (2021)** Technology today plays a significant role. The underrepresentation of women in STEM fields has recently attracted a lot of attention, but there has been little progress made in achieving gender equality in these fields. Concerning, these gender discrepancies heighten the politics as well and give women a different place in the (Korpi et al., 2013) This paper investigates trade-offs representing the interaction impacts of socioeconomic class and group policies on gender inequalities in expression of agency and economic inequality in eighteen OECCD nations. We distinguish a number of characteristics in family policies, illustrating how much legislation contains claim rights in favour of women's paid labour or in favour of traditional homemaking. In order to analyse the effects on class selectivity of women entering the workforce and the glass ceilings preventing them from achieving the highest salaries and managerial positions, we combine multidimensional policy constellations with multilevel analysis. According to our findings, while significant adverse family policy effects for women with tertiary education are difficult to find in nations with well-established policies promoting women's employment and work-family harmony, family policies clearly differ in how much they increase opportunities for women without a university education. (**Eastin & Prakash, 2013**) The idea of Simon Kuznets that the amount of development affects how much income disparity changes with it applies well to the setting of gender equality. We provide evidence that suggests a clear s-shaped gender Kuznets curve exists between economic growth and gender equality. This contradicts both the feminist and the neoclassical viewpoints, which describe development's impacts on gender equality as monotonic or unidirectional. (**Browne, 2014**) This study offers a brief analysis of the ways in which gender analysis is included in political economy analysis (PEA) and where it is used. According to a preliminary examination of the literature, gender is not routinely taken into account in PEA. This was also expressed by a number of specialists who were approached for this research. They said that, to their knowledge, few, if any, PEAs had included a gender analysis, and that it was typically merely mentioned in passing. Despite this, the paper offers some examples of gender-specific analytical questions that have been employed using uncommon PEA

technologies. It also finds instances where political economic analysis and gender analysis intersect. (Gkiouleka et al., 2018) In order to account for the intricacy of the interconnected effect of both single social positioning and corporate stratification on health, this essay integrates intersectionality and institutional approaches to health inequities. It also proposes an integrated analytical framework. Therefore, this essay extends the growing body of research on the applicability of intersectionality to the study of health inequalities. We contend that intersectionality addresses the many facets of privilege and disadvantage, such as race, migration and ethnicity, gender, and sexuality, and offers a powerful analytical tool for an integrated understanding of health inequities beyond the strictly socioeconomic. (Abul et al., 2016) The study looks into women's empowerment and gender inequality in Delta State, Nigeria's Warri South Local Government Area.

The author is able to determine the goals for further study after examining the prior literature. She is also able to understand the actual status of women in Indian politics. The research queries for the study's objectives are listed below.

Research Objectives

RQ1: What is the main barrier to women getting involved in politics?

RQ2: What recommendations are there for minimising gender inequality?

RQ3: What are the social reasons why women are discouraged from running for office?
RQ4: Why Politics are difficult for the women?

Role of Media in Changing the Mindset of Society

Women need to actively participate in mainstream politics in order to eliminate all impediments. They must become politically aware in order for this to be viable. The media, which think as the best tool for lift up of public awareness, must take the enterprise. The role of the media in promoting women's issues has been up for discussion. Women were portrayed in the media as being confined to the house and the private realm. Sometimes, it neglects to emphasise how well women perform in politics. In addition to the media's disregard for their values, views, and life experiences, it is also criticised when they express an interest in politics, sometimes claiming cultural values as the justification. Every citizen gets their knowledge from mainstream media. News websites, newspapers, magazines, radio, and television are the main sources of political news and information for the public. The media has been shown to be a powerful tool for empowering women politically to some extent. Women who are successful get a sense of who they are and what they might become. It keeps people involved with the outside world while also educating the masses. The media is the foundation of democracy since it not only keeps us informed about

social, political, and economic events taking place throughout the world but also imparts knowledge on how to lead a healthy life. It can quickly deliver a message to a big audience thanks to its extensive reach. It educates the general public about government policy and programmes, as well as explaining how these tools might be helpful to them. It has the ability to alter public perception. The media, which acts as a force for social change, is a great source of knowledge for both the general public and for individuals. The problems of the people are brought to the attention of policy and decision makers via the media. The media has the power to influence public opinion, making it possible to effectively mobilise for a country's advancement. A democracy can only continue in this fashion, which apart from being attention to the terrible policies of the government but also garners hold up for the good ones. The media's independence is evident in its ever expanding, diverse content. In our rapidly expanding globe, it is also essential to have a variety of media outlets and organisations. Alternative media, in addition to mainstream media, have a significant influence on how our consumers obtain information. Information for mass audiences comes from a wide range of sources. People can establish their own thoughts and judgements thanks to the availability of various information sources. Supporting alternative media, both print and electronic, such as citizen journalism, which provides individuals with numerous chances to develop and spread information and perspectives that are marginalised by the mainstream media, can help address the faults of the mainstream media. Politicians and advertisers with vested interests must not be allowed to influence the media.

Conclusion

According to the facts presented above, it can be concluded that while women's involvement in politics is rising, it is not doing so at a rate that the general public finds acceptable. According to the study's findings, women's empowerment may be achieved through involving them in all political realms and institutions. Women's political engagement and educational levels must be raised to parity with men's levels in order to fulfil social development goals. Unless and until it is adjusted to the people's particular circumstances, any commandment on the intended subject would be meaningless.

There is a resolution for every matter. We must supply girls with a high degree of education and encourage women's empowerment in order to lower gender disparity in India. In order to facilitate their social integration into Indian society, we should also provide them with opportunities in social and political activism. The government needs to apply tactics and policies to stop sex identification and abortions. In light of the aforementioned, NGOs might be decisive in the fight opposed to gender imbalance. Regarding this topic, politicians must establish policies to improve social welfare expansion. When

Indian society's attitude towards women changes, our Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi's "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" campaign would be successful.

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