

Women and politics

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Women are an essential part of the social arrangement throughout the social sense of right and wrong of a nation and of a nation and their involvement to society and humanity is great. other than all the way through the globe women form a weaker section and are under the supervision and control of men folk in all walks of life. They are at the receiving end of many socio- political ill-treatment's, harassments, isolation, and are driven out of the conservative of politics. In spite of a series of formal and informal efforts aimed at inspirational them, they are still in the dark and are forced to continue in this age-old disadvantaged condition. Hence women's cause draws world wide attention and according discussions, debates etc. Are going on at various levels, among the public, academic and policy makers so as to revolutionize their towards the back status and lend them stateliness and self – respect.

Politics is about power. It occurs where ever there are power differential. Those who have additional power are able to make individuals who have less authority or no authority do what they want them to do. Thus at the very outset we see that in the human society women do not have an important role in politics, because in almost all societies men are more powerful than women. What actually is power? According to max weber, power is the chance of a man or a group to realise its own will in a communal action even against the resistance of others who are participating in the action. This meaning also makes it clear that generally in human society it is the man who gets this possibility. But this does not mean that women have no role to play in political affairs. Women have always been concerned in politics. Although many progressive constitution grant equal rights to women. They have not been able to participate successfully in fields, counting that of politics. Feminist theorists convincing confront the broad-minded thought of nationality as gender neutral or universal in application. Very often women are justifiably fail-safe political, civil and social activities, such as belligerent service.

The Indian civilization is full operas does. On the one hand, foreigner come in multitude to our country in search of religious solace but on the other hand,

Indians rank in the middle of the most count people in the world. Again, on the one hand, India is expenditure millions, nay, billions to send satellites to space to prove its scientific prowess but on the other the state can not make obtainable almost half the population with the basic requirements of food, education, health and protection. The same inconsistency exist in the case of women too. On the one hand, the scriptures put them on a high pale stale. An old Sanskrit maxim is that, where the women are held in admiration there do the gods have your home. The long-established belief in the Indian society is that, a society grows if the women grow, if they participate of the spirit of progress, for they are proverbial domestic legislators, they are the matrix of social life. In the Indian mythology, even God is regarded as half man, half woman Ardh narishwara'. On the other hand, according to the UNICEF's recent intercontinental report, "The Progress of Nations 1997, more than 5000 dowry deaths occur every year in India Women's lives in India and the world over are circumscribed by what can be termed as five 'Ps' Patriarchy, Productive resources access insufficiency, Poverty, Promotion improvement insufficiency and powerlessness. It is estimated that women do two-thirds of the world's work. In exchange they receive only 10 percent of all the income and own a mere one percent of all the world's means of construction. It is a fact that the real social status and the real level of political participation of women cannot be analyzed in separation. On the contrary it is inter linked with the socio-economic conditions, political climate and inequality inherent in the conventional social construction, its norms and values, traditions and ritual. All these factor together bring to a close the genuine social status of women. Not only that, women's status differ according to region, caste, class and religion and also on consideration of tribal, rural and urban areas. The status of a person is a great force in participating from the bottom of your heart in the developmental process. In the case of women, their inferior status relegated to them due to fundamentalism of tradition and religious beliefs blocked them idiom active participation in developmental process.

Historically women are supposed to carry forward the traditions, norms and the values of society. The process of socialisation that they undergo in their families does not prepare them for non-traditional roles. Now, it is reasonable to enquire about what the mainstream Indian culture expects a woman to be. In order to get a satisfactory answer to such a question, one will have to go through the corridors of the history of India.

Political capabilities

Political effectiveness is the feeling of one's personal capability or personal efficacy in politics and hence it is rightly regarded as psychological temperament of an individual towards the political system. It refers to the person belief that politics and social change can be effected or retarded and that his efforts alone or in concert with others can produce the desired behaviour on the part of political authorities¹. Campbell defines political efficacy as the "feeling that individual action does or can have an impact upon the political process, it is worthwhile to perform one's civic duties"². An efficacious person feels enough competence, views his politics self with respect and holds a firm view that political authorities will care and leadership circle can be influenced and penetrate.

Political efficacy and political activism are closely related. Generally it is the efficacious persons who likely to participate and involve in political activities. The close link between efficacy and participation has been confirmed by Almond and Verba,³ Boreson⁴. Campbell and Dahl. Political efficacy develops with opportunities for participation. Effective participation is an indicator of true democracy. Family, peer groups, membership of various association and political parties help in developing the sense of efficacy. The Antecedents of efficacy as stated by Campbell et. Al are mainly three (a) education (b) socio economic standing and (c) membership of a majority ethnic groups.

Education helps in developing self – confidence and personal control. An uneducated person has generally less self – confidence and control over the internal and external environment. Educated persons also feel that they are capable enough to mould and shape the socio-political environment irrespective of the system of socialisation prices. Person with higher socio- economic status have self confidence. They have control as well as control over the external environment. In politics beginning from simple political activities like voting to more complex issues like decision making is effective and meaningful membership of a majority group generally reinforces efficacy. In order to safeguard group interest, persons belonging to such groups developmental dispositions to become more assertive.

Whether political, social, economic or cultural, the rights women have achieved over the last 100 year and more have hardly been given, but hard – fought and hard won. Even when men presided over the eventual authority and

pronouncement- making structures, it was women who expressed, formulated, lobby, and sometimes simply protest their rights into place.

The collection of data on women participation in politics is necessary for policymakers. With lot of related and unconnected data, it becomes very significant to convert that in sequence into an display which can be formulate the most of for policy meddling. Data mandatory for this commission may comprise all the three characteristic of political participation which are women as people entitled to vote, women as elected parliamentary body and women as policy maker. Other aspects of gender statistics can also be incorporated as an input to give a holistic measure of women participation in that area. A single keep a tally which can be weighted average of normalized version of different dimensions can be used for both budget and policy involvement purpose.

Women Reservation Bill: Post Gandhi, India knowledgeable centralization of planning which resulted in higher inequality in political decision making at the an hotchpotch of levels. While Government was deeply anxious of issues of gender equality, women were not always a part of such decision making. Although, India has seen women participating in politics as the best ever serving Prime minister, as chief ministers of various states, members in national parliament and state legislative assemblies in large numbers, yet the occurrence of such events has not been commensurate to their population. In order to enable better women participation in active politics, authorities had been trying to put in reservation for women but have not been successful in true terms due to non-support from some of the regional parties.

Back in history, one of the prominent member of freedom struggle, Sarojini Naidu rejected reservation for women, citing that women are not weak, timid, meek. She claimed that the demand for surrendering preferential treatment to women is an admission on her part of her inferiority and there has been no need for such a thing in India as the women have always been by the side of men. The issue of women's reservation again came to limelight in 1973 with voices recommending reservation for women in at least one third of the seat and eventually statutory women's panchayat at the village level were recommended to take care of the neglect of women in rural development programs through 73rd & 74th constitutional amendments in 1993. Women's Reservation Bill or the Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill, is a pending bill in India which propose to reserve 33 per cent of all seats in the Lower house of Parliament of India, and in all state legislative assembly for women. The seats

to be reserved in rotation will be single-minded by draw of lots in such away that a seat shall be reserved only once in three consecutive general elections. Women's Reservation Bill, was passed in Rajya Sabha on March 9, 2010 But Lok Sabha could not clear the bill due to confrontation of some regional parties on certain provisions of the bill.

India has a rich history of measure political participation of women because its independence. The transference of governance which is taking place for last two decades has increased the importance of measure participation of women in decision making. appropriate gender budgeting has already been worked out for all-encompassing growth of women & girls year -marking one third budget for the women in all the schemes. The Indian Government has a lot of highlighting on utilizing real time data for measuring different social indicators and using them for policy intervention. With more approachable data on women participation, better gender budget initiative aim to move the country towards a gender equal society.

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