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GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE BODHAN



Affiliated to Telangana University
Department of Political Science

JIGNASA STUDY PROJECT

Topic: "Political Participation of Women in India"

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Introduction :



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Introduction :

The term political participation has a very wide meaning. It is not only related to Right to Vote, but simultaneously relates to participation in decision making process, political activism, political consciousness, etc. Women in India participate in voting, run for public offices and political parties at lower levels more than men. Political activism and voting are the strongest areas of women's political participation. To combat gender inequality in politics, the Indian Government has instituted reservations for seats in local government.

Objectives of the Topic

- Undertake, generate and promote primary and applied in research regarding women and development.
- Advance the Idea of women as active participants in politics and national development
- Promote and collaborate with academic institutions, grass root organizations as well as individuals engaged in research advocacy and related activities.
- Provide advisory and consultancy services on gender Issues to institutions and organizations within out side Government
- Undertake activities consists with women development objectives to facilitates social transformation for the full and effective participation of women at all levels of society.

Participation of women :

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. 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: 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. So, the gap between men and women voters has narrowed over time with a difference of 16.7% in 1962 to 4.4% in 2009. Voter turnout for national elections in the past 50 years has remained stagnant with turnout ranging between 50 and 60%. State elections have seen a growing trend in women's participation and in