

Women Rights and the Role of Women in Democracy

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Abstract

The present attitude of the society both men and women should change. At present the society does not want to grant women the facilities needed for her awakening and emancipation. Men are afraid that if women are educated and given economic independence, they would be on top which may create problems for educated and given economic independence, she would not only contribute more to the well-being of the family. Democracy is a system of processing conflicts in which outcomes depend on what participants do, but no single force controls what occurs and its outcomes. Women as a gender category have encountered systemic disabilities woven around socio-political structures of dominance and deprivation in the past. However today women are gradually proving to be an indispensable part of every sphere of life ranging from family to the larger domains of politics and economics.

In Indian politics we must examine the nature and scope of women role in the larger political landscape. The power of majority are exercised within the framework of representative democracy. In civil and political society, some of the dominant class always tried to avoid the normal voting rights of women and voting equality is the main condition of political equality. so democracy in India democratic process cannot be centered on only gender base.

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Introduction:

The present paper is an attempt to correlate the concept of women rights and the role her in democracy. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar worked not only for the political emancipation of the nation, but for liberation of all the suppressed and oppressed sections of society. According to Gandhi, “Intellectually, mentally and spiritually women is equivalent to male and she can participate in every activity.” In his writings and speeches Gandhi said that in many matters, especially those of tolerance, patience and sacrifice, the Indian women is superior to male.

In Indian representative democracy, the citizen elect representatives among themselves. According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar the most accepted form of the world is democracy J.S. Mill, Harold Laski and MacIver on democracy were not appropriate in India social system, because it failed to focus on the social relationship between the people who form a society, Indian society to Ambedkar is based on castes and everything is organized on the bases of caste. The Indian society does not consist of individuals, it consists of collection of castes with utter lack of bond of sympathy or co-operation. Women as a gender category have encountered systemic disabilities woven around socio-political structures to dominance and deprivation in the past, while drafting the Constitution of India, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar enclose of the provision related to the welfare of women.

Content

Justice has always evoked ideas of equality, of proportion of compensation. Equality signifies equality, Rule and regulations, right and righteousness are concerned with equality in value. If all men are equal, then all men are of the same essence, and the common essence entitles them of the same fundamental rights and equal liberty... In short justice is another name of liberty, equality and fraternity.

—Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Parliament as the dynamic center of a democratic party, reflect the sovereign will of the people. Women’s role and contribution and shaping up society and state are beyond measure. Even though it is now acknowledge the women’s rights are human rights. They have never been accorded their rightful place in society across the globe. Generally, we marked that the keynote of Ambedkars concept of democracy as a way of life which was the necessity for the participation of every human beings in the formation of the social, economic and political values that the means lives and bound them together .The fundamental elements of the concept of deepening democracy were in short LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATENITY, NATURAL RIGHTS and JUSTICE. In brief Dr. Ambedkars vision was the foundation of social

democracy in India, though the existence of the caste is standing denial to the ideas of democracy social democracy recognition of the principle of fraternity is essential for People. The Indian Constitution gives equal political right to women and equal opportunity for participation in the political process, when rajyasabha was constituted for the first time in 1952 it had only 15 women members. India has multi-party system with the 7 registered party at the National level, but women's participation in political parties remain low.

Women turn out during India's 2014 Parliamentary general election was 65.63%, Compared to 67.09% turn out for men. Our Constitution attempts to remove Gender inequalities by banning discrimination Based on sex and class prohibiting human trafficking and force labor and reserving elected position for women. Family connection can help women seek elected position at local level, as well as National level most of times of women may still have important effects of policy decision, the effect of reservation for women has been increased in the no. of good.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar argued for extensive economic and social rights for women. He stated that women should be given all round development importantly social education, their well-being and socio-cultural right. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar provides a powerful source of inspiration to formulate a feminist political agenda which simultaneously addresses the issues of class, caste and gender in the contemporary socio-political set up, which still keeps conservative and reactionary values in many respects, particularly on gender relation.

In the history, generally women have been restricted to the role of home-maker, that of mother and wife, norms that restrict women to home are still powerful in India. The law also gives women equal rights in the matter of adoption, maternity benefits, equal pay, good working condition etc. We must give opportunity to express women's views as well as equal status of women. The women's movement in India played a significant role in the making of legal provision specially designed to protected women from violence, sexual harassment at workplace and practices such as dowry and child marriage. Women's association has traditionally began with the help of men giving few women access to work and education we observed that Indian women are significantly involved at the grass root level, activism like Chipko Moment, etc. .Access to education is the core of deepening democracy in India. Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule and Mahatma Jyotiba Phule appeals to women, "You must also educate your daughters, knowledge and education are not for alone. These are important for women too .If you want your next generation to progress, then you must educate your daughters"

Today, the women's movement in India is at crossroads. There is a lack of coherent political stand and the movement exists more in a form of single focus lobbying, putting ahead single contextualized demands. The differences and diversities within the movement have gained significant visibilities. Yet it is tied together by the common thread of gender based discrimination and inequality. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was the prime mover of the all provision which is related to women protection as well as welfare of women while drafting the constitution of India. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar made these provisions in article 14-16 in the Indian Constitution which provides equal status to women and also banned, the sale and purchase of women prevailing in Hindu India. People constitute the source of success of Parliamentary democracy in India a proper understanding of the social and economic roots of our Female members helps us to appropriate the change in evolution of our society, polity, economy, and democracy. In fact the socio-economic profile of the Female members of the Parliament affirms the claim that In spite of the lack of high Indices of human development, democracy in India has registered resounding success. The constitution of India Removed Gender Inequalities among cast and gender discrimination continues to be a wide spread barrier to Women's political participation. We also think on the issues that India has the largest Illiterate population and literacy limit ability of women to ensure their political rights and exercise.

The women's role in democracy in India have become more complex today as women gender inequality as member of their respective caste, class and communities. In deepening democracy women have material or political power. The real challenges is to transfer these powers in emancipatory power. In our History of large members of Women belonging to all sections of our society participated in our struggle for Independence and when the Constituent Assembly was constituted, it had 17 women members who participated in the Making of the Constitution.

The present "Me Too" movement highlights the influence and democracy .Which gives the platform to women to express they used the social media for that purpose. It is the medium of expression that underline in democracy as "freedom of expression" in deepening democracy.

Research Methodology:

This research involves qualitative method, primary and secondary sources of data will be relied.

Objective of Study:

The present paper is an attempt to highlight qualities of democracy and the relevance of role of women

1. To study the concept of women rights as well as democracy.
2. To study the Constitutional safeguards provide to women.
3. To study the women's awareness and role in democracy.

Conclusion and Recommendation:

Through these Constitutional safeguards and laws but there is need to play the important role of women in democracy. Unless and until there is the change in mind set up these provisions will be inadequate.

Hence, further recommendation are made in this regard.

1. Education should be made compulsory for all women in India.
2. To understand the concept of Democracy at grass root level.
3. The Government should reach till each and every citizen especially to women for democracy in our Country.

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