



REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)

UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514

VOLUME - 8 | ISSUE - 9 | JUNE - 2019



WOMEN MPS REPRESENTATION IN LOK SABHA SINCE 1952 TO 2019

Dr. Shekara Raj Tippanna
Dept of Women's Studies.

ABSTRACT:

The term 'political investment' has an exceptionally wide importance. It isn't just identified with 'Appropriate to Vote', yet at the same time identifies with investment in: basic leadership process, political activism, political awareness, and so on. Ladies in India partake in democratic, pursue open positions and ideological groups at lower levels more than men. Political activism and casting a ballot are the most grounded regions of ladies' political support. To battle sexual orientation disparity in legislative issues, the Indian Government has founded bookings for seats in neighborhood governments.



KEYWORDS: 'political investment', political activism, political awareness.

INTRODUCTION

Ladies turnout during India's parliamentary general decisions was 65.63%, contrasted with 67.09% turnout for men. India positions twentieth from the base as far as portrayal of ladies in Parliament. The Constitution of India endeavors to evacuate sexual orientation imbalances by restricting separation dependent on sex and class, forbidding human dealing and constrained work, and holding chose positions for ladies. The Government of India guided state and neighborhood governments to advance correspondence by class and sexual

orientation including equivalent compensation and free legitimate guide, altruistic working conditions and maternity alleviation, rights to work and instruction, and raising the way of life.

WOMEN VOTING POWER

The development for ladies' suffrage started in the mid 1900s in light of a national development for suffrage, despite the fact that greater part of neither men nor ladies reserved an option to cast a ballot the British pioneer rule before 1947. After Indian freedom from Britain, the Indian Constitution in 1950 authoritatively allowed ladies and men suffrage. Preceding widespread suffrage,

commonplace lawmaking bodies had conceded ladies the privilege to cast a ballot. Madras was the first to give ladies suffrage in 1921, yet just to those people who claimed land property as indicated by British organization's records. The rights conceded because of the development towards suffrage were constrained to capabilities of proficiency and property possession, including property responsibility for. This rejected larger part of Indian ladies and men from democratic, on the grounds that they were poor. This changed in 1950 when all inclusive suffrage was allowed to all grown-up Indian natives. In 1950, widespread suffrage conceded casting a ballot rights to

all ladies. This is reverred in Article 326in our constitution. India is a parliamentary framework with two houses: Lok sabha (lower house) and Rajya Sabha (upper house). Paces of support among ladies in 1962 were 46.63% for Lok Sabha decisions and rose to a high in 1984 of 58.60%. Male turnout during that equivalent period was 63.31% in 1962 and 68.18% in 1984. The hole among people voters has limited after some time with a distinction of 16.7% in 1962 to 4.4% in 2009.

Women have, however, not found adequate representation in the Lok Sabha. The percentage of elected women Lok Sabha members has never exceeded 12 per cent.

Women MPs Representation in Lok Sabha Since 1952 to 2019.

Table - women presence in the lok sabha

Year	Seats	Women MPs	% of Women MPs
1952	499	22	4.41
1957	500	27	5.40
1962	503	34	6.67
1967	523	31	5.9
1971	521	22	4.22
1977	544	19	3.29
1980	544	28	5.15
1984	544	44	8.9
1989	517	27	5.22
1991	544	39	7.17
1996	543	39	7.18
1998	543	43	7.92
1999	543	49	9.02
2004	543	45	8.03
2009	543	59	10.86
2014	543	61	11.23
2019	542	78	14.39

The above table uncovers that the ladies portrayal in the parliament of India with the development of vote based government, as indicated by the constitution of India it is been to frame a chosen Government with the suffrage of votes. The individuals are to challenge the political decision and go into the parliament of India, no segregation is made with any components of the general public. The most significant in this paper is to know and analyze the ladies investment in parliament since the Independence of the Nation and after the 1952 general political decision. As per the information from the above table is to examine and outline the cooperation of ladies in India legislative issues. There is rise and fall of ladies magnificence since from her reality on the universe, she generally figure with men in all regards, either in legislative issues, or in social condition, or else in the financial and even in social inclinations. From over the table it is been certain that the ascent and fall of ladies in going into the parliament of India, by the information we can ready to decipher the circumstance which she has been looked in the male commanded society.

1952-1971. ladies portrayal to the parliament of India was great, since 1952 to the quantity of ladies entering to the parliament is expanded in its number yet after the 1971 the ladies section to the parliament is hardly diminished, because of the absence of awarness, absence of training, not knowing the significance of the legislative issues and doesn't no the intensity of the governmental issues, every single such marvel have made to diminish ladies passage into parliament. From the 1977 to 2004 there is parcel of change of ladies section into the parliament, ups and down for them to go into the India political situation, might be of the male strength of our general public or the absence of the individuals support for the ladies to enter the legislative issues, yet the truth of the matter is certain that their portrayal never been precluded in the parliament from securing India. In any case, after the 2004 general political race ladies passage into parliament is expanded. However, since from 1952 first broad

political race ladies parliamentarians were 22, yet now expanded to 78 out of 2019, general political race.

POLITICAL PARTIES

India hosts a multi-gathering framework with the 7 enrolled parties at the national level. The three biggest gatherings in India are the Indian National Congress (INC), the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), and the Communist Party of India (CPI). Ideological groups have expanded effort among ladies voters as India's gathering framework has turned out to be progressively focused. This has incorporated the formation of ladies' wings in the biggest gatherings. The BJP's wing is the BJP Mahila Morcha, the INC's wing is All India Mahila Congress, and the CPI's wing is the National Federation of Indian Women.

Ladies' inclusion in ideological groups is attached to the expanding interest for equivalent rights. The INC held power until the 1990s. As the INC moved away from welfare governmental issues, different gatherings emerged to challenge the INC utilizing neediness as the focal point of their plan. The INC recaptured control in 2004 with the assistance of ladies' cooperation. The INC has expanded ladies' investment by organizing a 33% amount for ladies in all degrees of the gathering. In June 2009, the INC selected a lady to turn out to be first speaker of Lok Sabha, and furthermore bolstered the appointment of Pratiba Patil India's first female president. Ladies were associated with the early foundation of the BJP. The BJP has empowered more noteworthy portrayal of ladies by building up ladies' administration programs, monetary help for ladies competitors, and executing a 33% booking for ladies in gathering initiative positions. BJP has gotten ladies' help by concentrating on issues, for example, the Uniform common code to stretch out equivalent rights to ladies and men paying little respect to religion. They have additionally taken a stand in opposition to savagery against Indian ladies. The CPI has additionally bolstered sexual orientation disparity issues including tending to issues of viciousness nikita ekta ullu through the National Federation of Indian Women. Ladies' interest in ideological groups stayed low during the 1990s with 10-12% enrollment comprising of ladies. Indian ladies have additionally stepped up to the plate and structure their very own ideological groups, and in 2007, the United ladies' front gathering was made, and has upheld for expanding the booking of seats for ladies in parliament to half.

CONCLUSION

Give us a chance to take a gander at the realities about ladies' portrayal in Parliament. According to the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) ladies hold just 23.4 percent of Parliament situates over the world. In India, generally ladies were denied their genuine offer in administration because of the male centric social framework. Basic disparities like class and position further confuse sexual orientation based segregation. India is one of only a handful couple of law based nations on the planet that gave early casting a ballot rights to ladies. Ladies hold 46 percent of the posts in our three-level panchayat framework. Anyway the equivalent isn't reflected in the quantity of ladies in Parliament and Assemblies. The level of ladies in Parliament in India is not as much as that of even most South Asian countries.

We have to address different factors, for example, the reluctance of ideological groups to acquire booking for ladies, the male centric society in our general public, criminalisation and debasement in governmental issues, and political administrations to guarantee a superior portrayal of ladies in legislative issues. The hesitance of the gatherings and their absence of responsibility towards giving an equivalent offer to ladies with regards to power and authority is a marker of male authority. It additionally mirrors the sexual orientation inflexibility of governmental issues in India. All inclusive and in India as well, it has been watched any place ladies have a superior portrayal in the basic leadership process, there are better odds of in general financial improvement. It's about time that we guarantee higher consideration of ladies in administration and accomplish sex balance, particularly in state-level governmental issues. Give me a chance to state that the half-a large portion of the number of inhabitants in the nation is spoken to by the ladies however their proportion of cooperation and

portrayal in the political decision and parliamentary framework is low, so it our obligation to let them to take an interest and choice adopting strategy should ladies get it with their expansion in the portrayal in the parliament. At that point the genuine idea of let live and let them to live, the standard of law will be kept up as indicated by the constitution. All are equivalent according to law and under the constitution of India,

REFERENCE:

1. Sadan, Nirvachan. "List of political parties and election symbols-regarding" (PDF). Election Commission of India. Retrieved 24 March 2014.
2. Chief Electoral Officer. "Voting Percentage in Various Lok Sabha Elections". Government of Uttarakhand, India. Retrieved 22 March 2014.
3. Basu, Amrita (September 1987). "Grass Roots Movements and the State: Reflections on Radical Change in India". *Theory and Society*.
4. Kaul, Shashi; Shradha Sahni (2009). "Study on the Participation of Women in Panchayati Raj Institution". *Studies on Home and Community Science*.
5. Kaul, Shashi; Shradha Sahni (2009). "Study on the Participation of Women in Panchayati Raj Institution". *Studies on Home and Community Science*.
6. Agnihotri, Indu; Vina Mazumdar (July 22, 1995). "Changing Terms of Political Discourse: Women's Movement in India, 1970s-1990s". *Economic and Political Weekly*.
7. Nayakara Veeresh (2019) Women and Politics; The rise and Fall. The New Indian Express.
8. Census of Central Government Employees—As on March 31, 2009.