

POLITICAL PARTY



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Role of Women in Socio-Political Change in India

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Introduction:

Women's political participation in each country affects how women are treated in society. The development of each country is also based on the equal participation of men and women. With women's relatively low profile in Indian politics, it is everyone's duty to make women aware of their rights and motivate them to participate in mainstream politics. India's constitution not only states equal rights in society, but also recommends states to make special provisions for women. Women still struggle to achieve a certain level of equality in society. Due to their low representation in Indian politics, their problems and problems are generally ignored and unknown. A separate latest version of the decision plan is not created. Women need assurance that they can make their own decisions. The media play an important role in how society at large views and perceives women in politics and decision-making. It not only plays an important role in shaping society's values, but also determines those values. Playing the role of informant, teacher, and actor for social change. Women's equal participation is essential for strong democracies, so women's contributions to this process need to be analyzed in the appropriate context by the media. There can be no true democracy if the elderly in this country see women's voices and concerns, and are aware of women's concerns. This article analyzes the role of the media in the context of women's participation in national affairs and considers whether women's voices and issues are represented as matters of public concern. Against all odds, even now, 75 years after India's independence, the empowerment and advancement of women remains a distant dream. Only 22 out of 193 countries have a female government or head of state. Her 13 countries are the only countries where women's romantic participation rates exceed her 50 percent.

"It is very difficult for women to make decisions in politics. One Eye hears different stories about the opposing male contestants. And when his name finally goes to party leaders, they won't vote for him for fear

of losing their seats. The above quote from Sushma Swaraj provides a glimpse into the reality of how many problems and criticisms women face when entering politics. India, the world's largest democracy, has a very low percentage of women in politics. The number of women in key decision-making positions in politics is declining. The political marginalization of Indian women is as old as Indian society itself, and the low representation of women in the political arena is one of the main reasons for the exclusion of women from governance and development patterns. He has been shunned from political debate since childhood. Men and women have always worked equally for the development of the country. They worked alongside male colleagues in India before and after independence. Contributions by Rani Lakshmi Bai, Durga Bai Deshmukh, Savitribai Phule, Sarojini Naidu, Annie Besant, Madam Bhikaji Cama, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Aruna Asaf Ali, Kasturba Gandhi, Kamala Nehru, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Sucheta Kriplani. Padmaja Naidu, Kalpana Dutta, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Kamaladevi Chatpadhyay, Sister Nivedita, Margaret Nobel, Meera Alphonse, Meera Behen, Sara Behen, etc. are special in the Indian freedom struggle. has great importance. However, his work did not always attract attention. Women's participation in national politics will send a strong signal around the world, not only in terms of equality and freedom of choice, but also in terms of the place given to women in the democratic framework of electoral politics. This is her one of the strictest laws in India, allowing women to live their lives with complete respect and dignity.

However, customs, patriarchy and social norms have always made them subordinate to men. You are taught to be humble always. Due to the unequal distribution of resources, women do not have sufficient economic, physical and human resources. Women are expected to work only in the private sector and are generally prohibited from working outside the home. Their economic dependence on men also prevents strong political engagement. Politics is usually gender-blind because of the male dominance in policy-making. Keeping women out of the public eye leads to a lack of women's political will. Patriarchy and male dominance of political parties give women the opportunity to vote in elections. Political parties do not include or encourage women in political decision-making when nominating candidates. Women from disadvantaged backgrounds face situations such as last