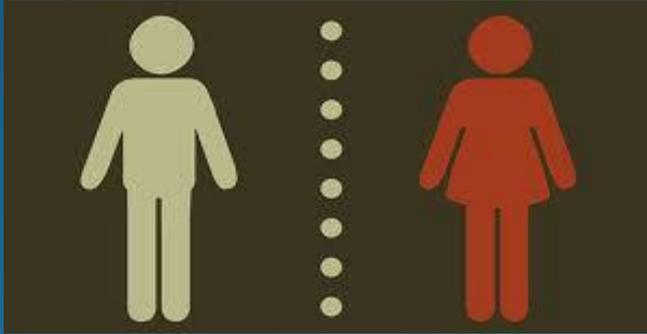


Gender and Politics



A presentation by
Dr Anupama Saxena
Professor and Head , Department of Political Science,
Dean , School of Social Sciences

There **never** will be
complete equality
until women themselves
help to make laws
and elect lawmakers.

Susan B. Anthony

Voting Rights to women

- **1893** New Zealand
- **1902** Australia¹
- **1906** Finland
- **1913** Norway
- **1915** Denmark
- **1917** Canada²
- **1918** Austria, Germany, Poland, Russia
- **1919** Netherlands
- **1920** United States
- **1921** Sweden
- **1928** Britain, Ireland
- **1931** Spain
- **1934** Turkey
- **1944** France
- **1945** Italy
- **1947** Argentina, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan
- **1949** China
- **1950** India
- **1954** Colombia
- **1957** Malaysia, Zimbabwe
- **1962** Algeria
- **1963** Iran, Morocco
- **1964** Libya
- **1967** Ecuador
- **1971** Switzerland
- **1972** Bangladesh
- **1974** Jordan
- **1976** Portugal
- **1989** Namibia
- **1990** Western Samoa
- **1993** Kazakhstan, Moldova
- **1994** South Africa
- **2005** Kuwait
- **2006** United Arab Emirates
- **2011** Saudi Arabia

5.2 : Number of Electors and Percentage Voting in Various General Elections

General Election	Year	Total number of electors (Figures in Millions)			Percentage of electors participating in the election		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
		First	1952	NA	NA	173.2	NA
Second	1957	NA	NA	193.7	NA	NA	62.2 ^a
Third	1962	102.4	113.9	216.4	46.6	62.0	55.0
Fourth	1967	119.4	129.6	249	55.5	66.7	61.3
Fifth	1971	NA	NA	274.1	NA	NA	55.3
Sixth	1977	154.2	167.0	321.2	54.9	65.6	60.5
Seventh	1980	170.3	185.2	355.6	51.2	62.2	56.9
Eighth	1984	192.3	208.0	400.3	59.2	68.4	64.0
Ninth	1989	236.9	262.0	498.9	57.3		61.9
Tenth	1991	234.5	261.8	498.4	51.4	61.6	56.7
Eleventh	1996	282.8	309.8	592.6	53.4	62.1	57.9
Twelfth	1998	289.2	316.7	605.9	57.9	65.7	61.9
Thirteenth	1999	295.7	323.8	619.5	55.6	63.9	59.9
Fourteenth	2004	322.0	349.5	671.5	53.6	62.2	58.1
Fifteenth	2009	342.2	374.7	716.9	55.8	60.3	58.1
Sixteenth	2014	397.0	437.0	834.1	65.6	67.1	66.4

Source: Election Commission of India, New Delhi.

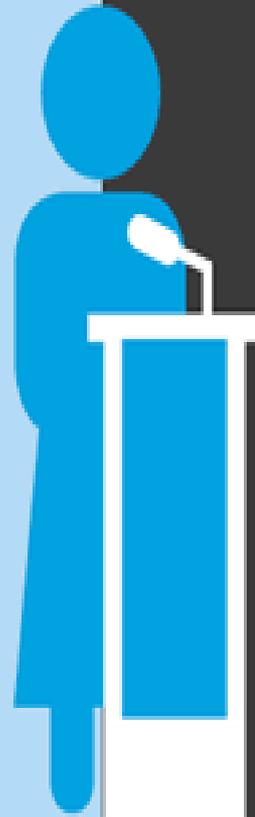
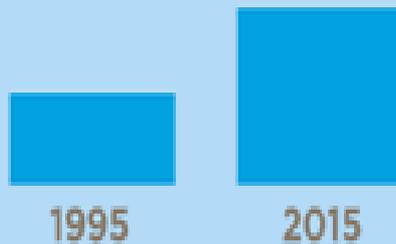


**FOR ME, A BETTER
DEMOCRACY IS A
DEMOCRACY WHERE
WOMEN DO NOT ONLY
HAVE THE RIGHT TO
VOTE AND TO ELECT BUT
TO BE ELECTED**

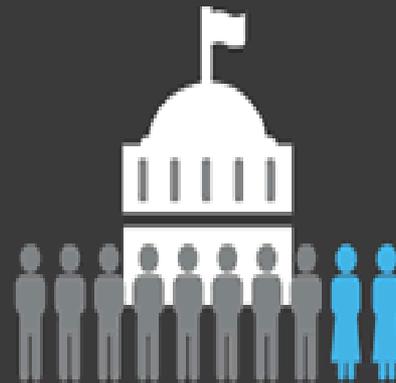
MICHELLE BACHELET,
*head of UN Women, former
president and defense minister*

POLITICS

The percentage of
**women in
parliament has
nearly doubled**
in the last 20 years.



But
this only translates into
**22% of women
in parliament
today.**



Women in Parliament: Where does India figure among the rest of the World?

While the global average for Women in Parliament stands at 22.4%, India is at the 103rd place out of 140 countries with a mere 12% representation. Within Asia, India is at the 13th position out of 18 countries. Countries like South Sudan, Saudi Arabia have better Women representation in Parliament than India.

Facts and Figures-1

. As of September 2016, 10 women are serving as Head of State and 9 are serving as Head of Government.

Nepal – **Bidhya Devi Bhandari**(President since 2015)

South Korea – **Park Geun-hye**(President since 2013 and the first female Head of State in Northeastern Asia)

Rwanda, a low income country, is followed by **Andorra** at a flat 50 percent and **Cuba** at 49 percent. **Sweden**, with 44 percent of parliamentary seats held by women, is the country that achieved the highest rate without any gender quota.

Table 1: Representation of Women in Lok Sabha 1952-2014

Note: * Including one nominated member

Source: Election Commission of India

Lok Sabha	Total no. of seats (Elections Held)	No. of Women Members who won	% of the Total
First (1952)	489	22	4.4
Second (1957)	494	27	5.4
Third (1962)	494	34	6.7
Fourth (1967)	523	31	5.9
Fifth (1971)	521	22	4.2
Sixth (1977)	544	19	3.4
Seventh (1980)	544	28	5.1
Eighth (1984)	544	44	8.1
Ninth (1989)	529	28	5.3
Tenth (1991)	509	36	7.0
Eleventh (1996)	541	40*	7.4
Twelfth (1998)	545	44*	8.0
Thirteenth (1999)	543	48*	8.8
Fourteenth (2004)	543	45*	8.1
Fifteenth (2009)	543	59	10.9
Sixteenth (2014)	543	61	11.2



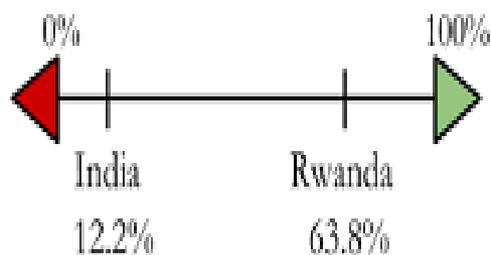
Goldman-led charge on short
By Breakingviews Columnist



Defiant losers are becoming
By John Foley

RECOMMENDED V

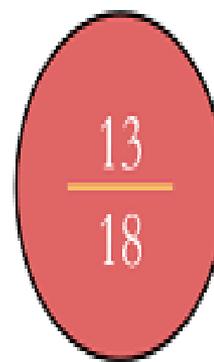
Women representation in India - Global scale (higher is better)



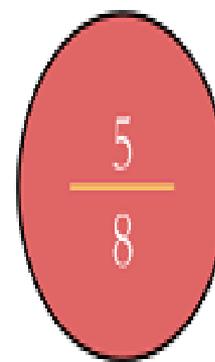
How does India rank in different groups? (lower is better)



Global

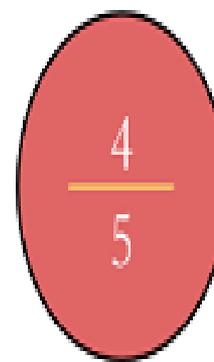


Asia



SAARC

members

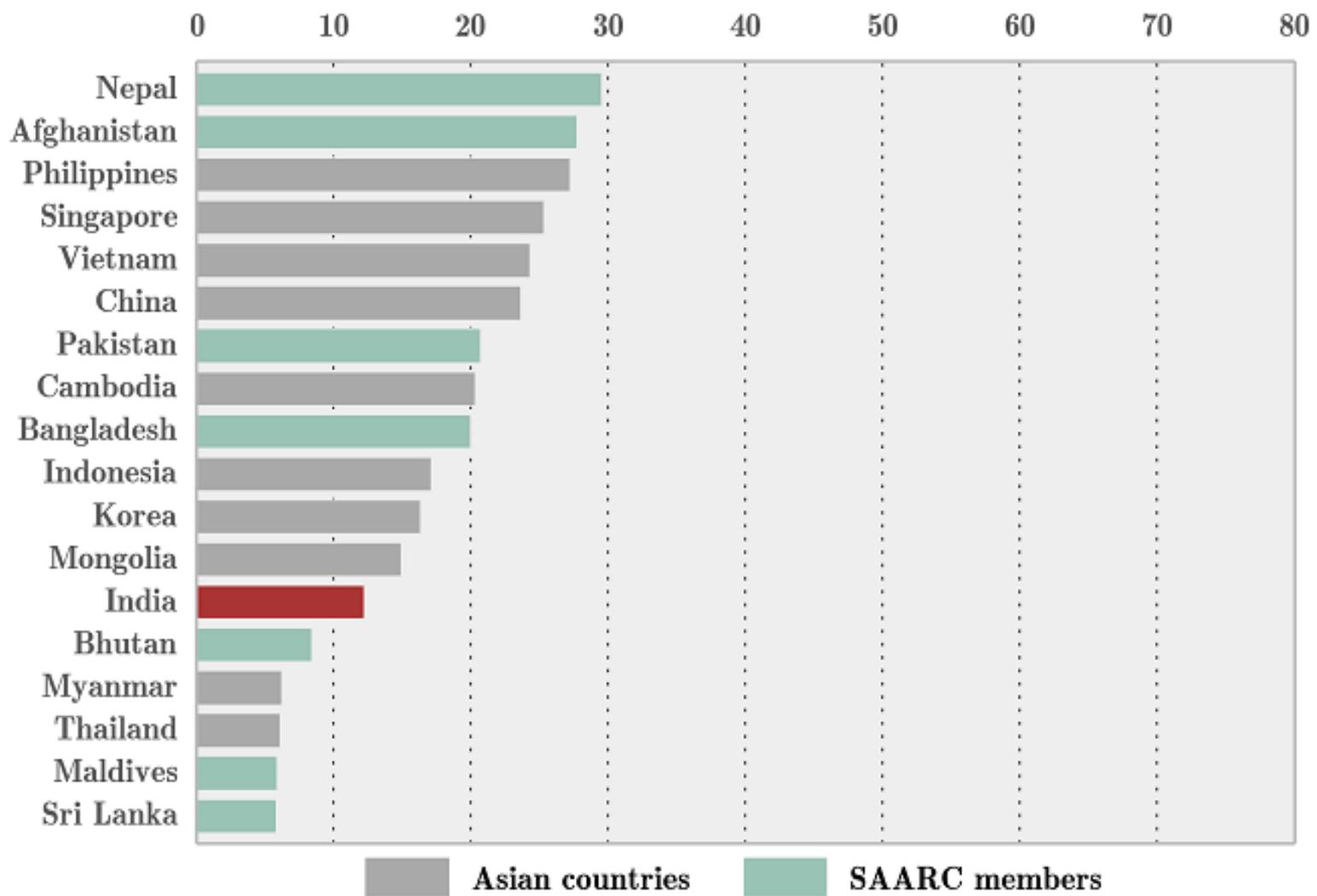


BRICS

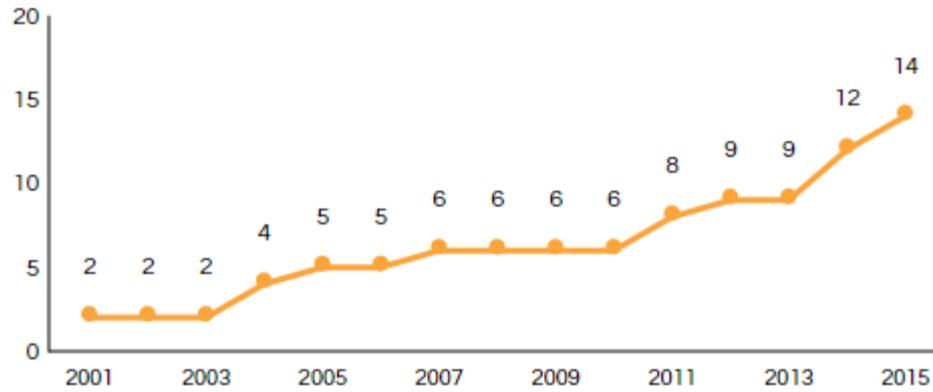
members

* 141 ranks awarded to 190 nations

Women representation %



No. Of Regd. Women-Oriented Parties, 2001-15



Facts and Figures -2

As of January 2015, only 17 per cent of government ministers were women, with the majority overseeing social sectors, such as education and the family .

Gender Gaps –India

Gender gap index – Rank – 108(out of 145) Score-
0.664,(0 inequality , 01 equality)

WHY WOMEN FARE WELL IN SOME COUNTRIES

to create constitutionally mandated quotas or reservation for women. Rwanda has 30% reservation for women as do most of the countries in the top 20. Closer home Nepal has 29% legislated quota for women, Afghanistan has 28%, Pakistan and Bangladesh have 20% seats reserved for women. Some European countries have voluntary political party quotas that encourage and ensure women's participation in the political process.

Enhancing Women's Representation in Legislatures

An Alternative to the Government's Bill for Women's Reservation

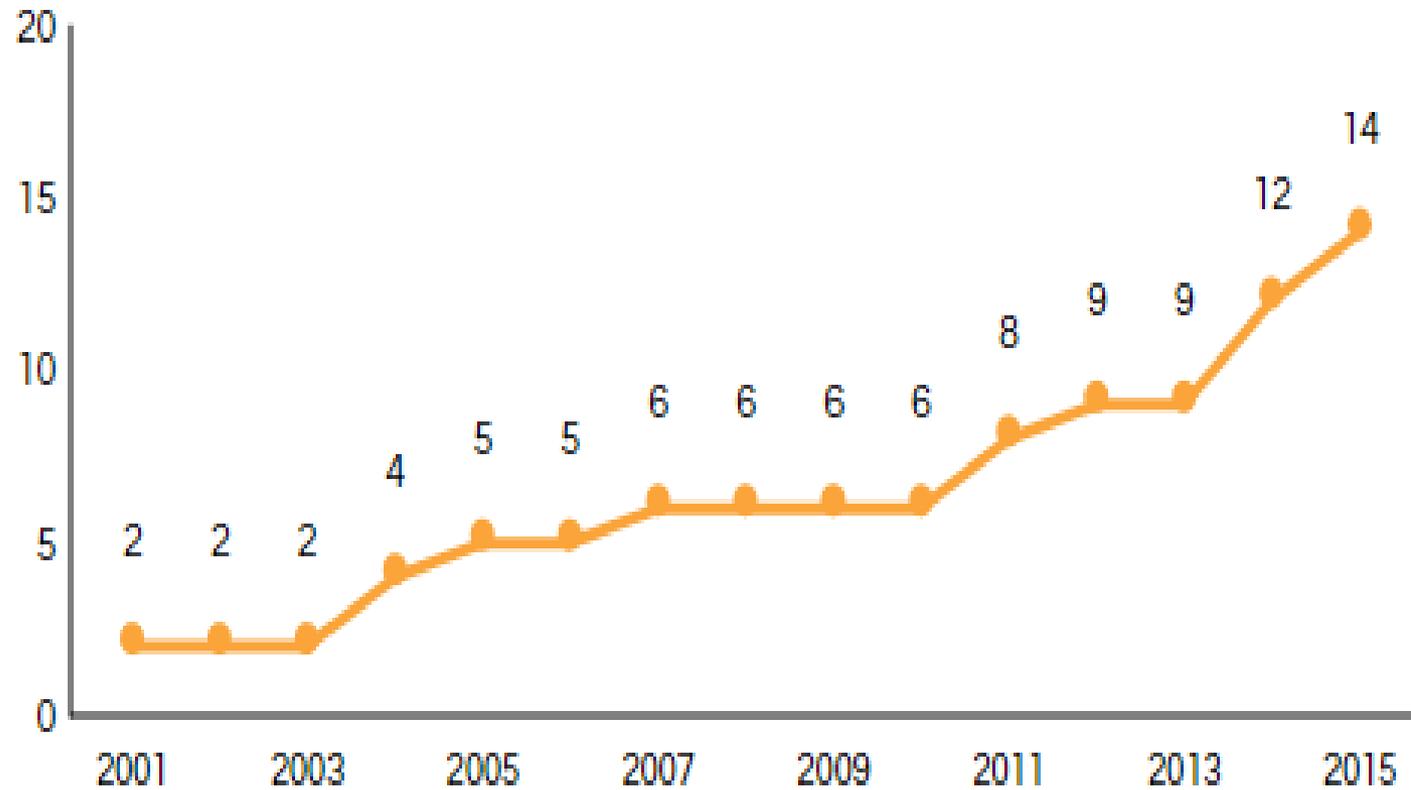


MANUSHI SANGATHAN

E-mail: mail@manushi-india.org

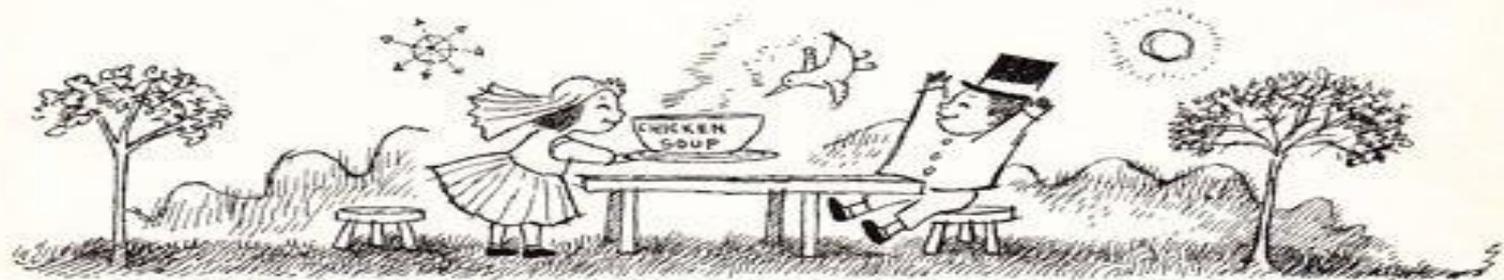
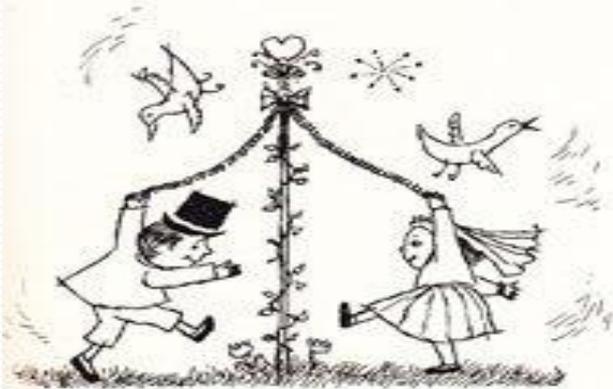
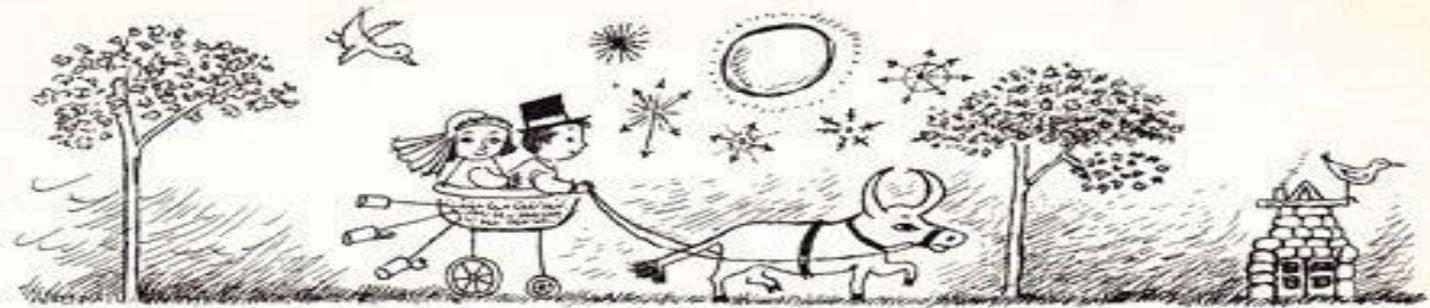
Website: www.manushi-india.org

No. Of Regd. Women-Oriented Parties, 2001-15



Public vs Private

Women Leaders of India



Gender mainstreaming of Research

Gender mainstreaming of policies