



## **LEADERSHIP CHALLENGES FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN POLITICS**

**Dr. B. Venkateswara Reddy**

Associate professor &HOD

Department of Political Science

SR&B.G.N.R Government Degree College (A), Khammam

Telangana.

bandiv.reddy@gmail.com

### **Abstract**

*Women empowerment to Indian governmental issues has been a demonstration of developing cultural standards and diligent difficulties. The Indian Constitution gave women the right to vote and run for office in 1947, which was a significant step toward political inclusion. This paper will talk about the difficulties and valuable open doors for Indian women as they continued looking for political space and a functioning job in molding their predetermination. This research paper delves into the nuanced terrain of women's participation in Indian politics, illuminating the difficulties, advancements, and potential outcomes of this field. Traversing authentic points of view, challenges confronted, and strengthening drives, the paper investigates the complex excursion of women in governmental issues. Through complete bits of knowledge into women's jobs and encounters in legislative issues, this paper plans to offer a nuanced comprehension of the elements, intricacies, and likely pathways for upgrading women's significant support in molding India's political scene.*

### **Introduction**

The women's development in India is endeavoring to address and determine two significant inconsistencies in the country's majority rule system. These difficulties are keeping Indian women from connecting on an equivalent premise with men. The main issue is the pressure between developing popularity based yearnings among women and the confined open doors accessible for them in the country's majority rule construction, works and cycles of political navigation. The gender gap that already exists in this new consciousness is the second issue. The interest for a 33 % reservation of seats for women in state and public administration and no resilience of brutality against women are interrelated useful answers for develop vote based roots. The evacuation of institutional hindrances will guarantee unlimited open doors for women in the political space as well as the end of the orientation shortfall in the open arena.

The idea of political support is ordinarily utilized in scholar and non-scholastic talks. It has been widely accepted that it was to be implemented within the existing political system and not outside of it for a long time. The path of alternative politics was limited as a result. As a political cooperation just democratic and the exercises connected with regulated legislative issues, like crusading in races, persuading others to cast a ballot, going to public gathering, dispersing party writing, contributing cash, challenging decisions, etc, have been seen as a political support. For the rest of the 1960s, different sorts of political exercises like strikes. Showings mass developments, walks were not considered as normal and political way of behaving at various strolls of the scholarly world. In numerous nations, this capricious political support has shown an elective method for portrayal of inclinations and responsiveness for example, in Italy unpredictable cooperation moved from 'resident arranged' to cause situated'.



To protest the corruption of the Italian political system, this unconventional participation evolved into an alternative to institutional politics. The significance of this new governmental issues from beneath was given less significance across the world. The one of the principal conceptualization of political cooperation has been finished by Verba and Nie in 1972. They argued that "those activities by private citizens that are more or less directly aimed at influencing the selection of governmental personnel and the activities they take" is what they mean when they talk about political participation. It is important to note that at the time, participation in politics primarily referred to institutionalized politics. This conceptualization thus excluded a wide range of political activities' meanings and activities.

Access to social opportunities that improve basic aspects of life like education, health, nutrition, and workforce participation is strongly influenced by social circumstances and public policy. When disadvantaged groups participate in politics, they gain "agency" over policymaking and the ability to bring disparate social and economic structures into balance. Office is a singular's capacity to simply decide and change them into wanted results. Organization creates women dynamic specialists of social change that can the existences of all kinds of people'.

The mix of tenacious orientation disparities, well established in friendly designs that confine women' organization, and a few monetary imbalances that unfavorably influence wellbeing and endurance, makes India a serious contextual investigation to examine the effect of orientation quantities. The female-male proportion in India is among the most reduced on the planet (0.93) and is especially lower in locales with more profound inconsistent orientation relations. Female education has been found to significantly affect decrease of youngster mortality, fruitfulness levels and female drawback in kid stabilities. Notwithstanding, female proficiency is low because of the low worth joined to female training because of orientation predisposition and the shortfall of women' organization. We care about political cooperation of women since it gives them admittance to essential training, fundamental wellbeing and to many, may guarantee endurance. As a result, gender quota research is absolutely necessary.

Among the developments in present day India there is an intersection.one that has against man centric component and another which have been male ruled, however the cooperation of women was at large scale in first class there are socialist driven food missions of the nineteen-forties, Chipko the counter liquor and hostile to cost rise developments of nineteen 100 years. Hostile to Arrack development of 1992 can likewise be viewed as in this class. Furthermore, those which were principally overwhelmed by male yet women' investment at large scale were Patriot Development, Tebhaga Development and Telangana Development (In the same place). Thusly, obviously practically in every one of the developments the job of women has been urgent. In various movements, they have demonstrated their capacity in a variety of ways.

At the point when we investigate individuals' battle of Telangana in various periods, we find that the jobs of women have been significant one; they were in enormous numbers maybe as numerous as male were. Whether it was the struggle against Nizami rule, British rule, or the

Indian state, they made a significant contribution to all of them. Ideological support is necessary for any struggle or movement; instruction is the vehicle of making and spreading philosophy. Women comprehended the reality of it and following this significance few socially and politically dynamic Women constructed many schools and different sorts of association for young women and women, for example, Mahila Sangham was laid out, and Anjuman-e Qawateen established by Begum Tayeba Bilgrami of which Begum Sugrawas the secretary and other such countless associations.

Women demonstrated their strength and capability at every step. Despite the anti-arack movement, the rest of the movements were mostly led by men, but women played a large role. In fact, these movements lasted for a long time because women participated. They contributed without realizing that participating in the movements would make their lives less secure and vulnerable, as they did during and after the movements.

Pakistan's founder, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, emphasized the significance of a nation in which women and men live side by side. He said "No country can ascend to the level of brilliance except if your women are next to each other with you. We are casualties of abhorrent traditions. It is an unspeakable atrocity that our women are quieted down inside the four walls of the houses as detainees". Because Muslim women of the subcontinent had never taken part in such a large number in a political movement before, the Pakistan movement had a significant historical impact. It denoted the foundation for the freedom and acknowledgment of Muslim women in the political field and the production of Pakistan.

The occurrence of Karamchhedu in 1985 marked a turning point in the Dalit movement and brought Dalit issues to national attention. It could happen simply because of the stand of women. This rate caused the development of Dalit Mahasabha and other significant associations. This started with the pond's right issue. Scarcely any upper rank individuals attempted to control their right of water over lake. In this contention seven Dalit individuals were killed and numerous women have been assaulted. This was a woman named Suvartha who didn't back down from upper caste people. Her initiative made Dalits stronger and made them more aware of the need to get together and start a movement.

In free India this development has a tremendous significance in the times of nineties. It attracted thousands of female participants. At first it began from a distant town of Nellore; however, not long after it spreads all around the state. It showed the strength of rural women and was solely a women's movement. This movement brought alcoholism and domestic violence to a public forum for the first time in an organized manner. Rural lower class and caste women were particularly in charge of this.

The obstruction of individuals against the restraint of medieval royal state Hyderabad recounts the superb story of battle. The job of women become instrumental in spreading and proceeding with the development. The Nizam of Hyderabad ruled the city. Among the princely states, it was the largest. This battle was against the totalitarian and erratic rule of Nizam and his Rajakars and against of Zamindari framework which was seriously stifling individuals' right and last it had been gone on against Nehruvian systems' Rajakar and medieval. It is Essential

to express that this development was fundamentally driven by the ever-evolving socialist belief systems. The party was successful in controlling bonded labor, low agricultural wages, "vetti," or forced labor and exactions, as well as other forms of exploitation during the struggle. The party annexed many villages.

It is essential to keep in mind that although this conflict initially focused primarily on issues related to language and culture, it later encompassed all facets of exploitation and oppression. Women set up mahila sangham all over Andhra and coordinated gatherings and meetings at better places. The All-Andhra Women Conference was held in Guntur in 1990 under Pulugurthi Lakshminarasamamba's leadership. This raised the issue of women's professional schooling to address the occupation issues. "They were the worst victims of the brutal tortures and atrocities committed by the Razakars, Nizam, and Nehru's police and military," the movement's statement read. "Several women had been killed, raped, molested, and imprisoned." When legendary Gond leader Komuram Bhim was killed in 1940 by the Nizam's police over the issue of tribals' forest rights in Adilabad, his wife Som bai fought while holding a baby. Likewise, a pregnant Lambadi worker's women killed to save their property from landowners. Chityala Ailamma, Pramila tai, Brij Rani Gaur, Manikonda Suryavathi, Dayani Priyamvada, S. Suguamma, Regalla Acchamamba and other a few women forfeited their life in the Telangana Development in various ways.

In spite of Sarojini Naidu's significant contribution to the Indian national movement, a number of other women fought ferociously in the region. There is a progression of women who effectively partook, being detained and beaten by the English police. Sarojini Naidu, Durgabai Deshmukh and numerous different women led the significant occasions of developments. For example, in 1923 congress meeting of Kakinada, just fifteen years of age Durgabai selected many women from everywhere the state. She buckled down for the outcome of the congress, however since she was so more youthful hence, she was unable to be straightforwardly taken part in the congress. She served as a translator for the speech of Gandhi numerous times, making it simple to assess her influence on the movement. The deeds and penance of Duvvuri Subbamma, Ponaka Kanakamma and Unnava Lakshmi Baiamma broke the generalization against women. A women's wing of the Congress Committee was established in 1922, and it brilliantly promoted the use of khadi. A significant individual from the board of trustees, Subamma was the primary woman who shipped off prison with thorough discipline.

In 1929, when Gandhi and Kasturba came to Hyderabad, a special conference for women was held. Women overwhelmingly supported Gandhi's call to boycott foreign goods and accepted Swadeshi goods, which led to the establishment of a committee led by Padma Naidu. During salt Satyagraha in 1930 Gandhi was not keen on taking part women in Dandi Walk, in any case, Sarojini Naidu partook and after the capture of Gandhi dealt with a decent administration. Roused by Naidu numerous women in Andhra made salt and captured and experienced lathi charge. In 1938 during the Satyagraha development, 'Vandemataram' turned into the reason for disturbance in Hyderabad. Over this song, women and students broke Nizam's rule. Women who were progressive Muslims also participated in this movement and carried flags. One of them was Gyan kumari Heda, along with Padmja Naidu, Brij Rani, Vimla Devi Melkote,

Sumitra Prasad, and Sangam Lakshmi. Jammunisha Baji and Rajiya Begum was one of the Muslim women who effectively took part in public development. As indicated by Baji there was more adoration for Nehru as opposed to for Gandhi at that point. Women were very upset and sad when Subhash Bose left the party.

### **Women Empowerment**

Women empowerment in politics refers to the process of increasing women's participation, representation, and influence in political decision-making processes. It involves:

- Increasing representation: More women in elected and appointed positions.
- Policy influence: Women shaping policies and decisions.
- Leadership roles: Women holding leadership positions.
- Equal opportunities: Women having equal access to resources and opportunities.
- Addressing gender bias: Challenging stereotypes and biases.
- Support networks: Women supporting and mentoring each other.
- Political literacy: Women understanding political processes.
- Participation: Women engaging in voting, activism, and advocacy.
- Inclusive policies: Policies addressing women's needs and concerns.
- Accountability: Holding leaders accountable for promoting women's empowerment.

Benefits of women empowerment in politics include:

- Diverse perspectives
- Improved decision-making
- Increased representation
- Role models
- Policy changes
- Social and economic development
- Democracy strengthening
- Reducing gender inequality
- Enhancing credibility
- Better governance

By empowering women in politics, we can create a more inclusive, representative, and equitable society.

### **Challenges**

Women in politics face unique leadership challenges that hinder their empowerment. Some of these challenges include:

- Gender bias and stereotypes: Women are often judged based on their gender, leading to stereotyping and bias.
- Lack of representation and mentorship: Women have limited role models and mentors in politics.

- Networking and alliances: Women often struggle to build networks and alliances.
- Balancing personal and professional life: Women face challenges balancing family and political responsibilities.
- Sexism and harassment: Women face sexism, harassment, and violence in politics.
- Funding and resources: Women often have limited access to funding and resources.
- Media representation: Women receive limited and biased media coverage.
- Party dynamics and structures: Women face challenges within party structures and dynamics.
- Policy and decision-making: Women's voices are often excluded from policy and decision-making processes.
- Cultural and societal norms: Women face cultural and societal norms that restrict their participation in politics.

To overcome these challenges, it's essential to:

- Promote gender equality and inclusivity
- Increase representation and mentorship
- Provide training and resources
- Create supportive networks and alliances
- Address sexism and harassment
- Ensure equal access to funding and resources
- Foster positive media representation
- Reform party structures and dynamics
- Include women in policy and decision-making
- Challenge cultural and societal norms

We can empower women in politics and advance gender equality by addressing these obstacles. India has a background marked by minimization and double-dealing of women outlined by male centric social designs and mentalities. Starting in the nineteenth 100 years, social change developments prevailed with regards to pushing for women' prosperity and strengthening. Women played a significant role in the Indian freedom movement, beginning with the swadeshi in Bengal (1905-08). They organized political demonstrations, gathered resources, and held leadership positions in those movements. The percentage of women in the Lok Sabha has gone up from 5% in the first Lok Sabha to 15% in the current one. Scandinavian nations like Sweden and Norway, and South Africa have over 45% women portrayal in their public councils. Women currently make up 13% of Rajya Sabha MPs and 15% of Lok Sabha MPs.

Women' equivalent support and administration in political and public life are fundamental to accomplishing the Feasible Improvement Objectives by 2030. The level of gender equality in parliamentary politics can be directly measured by how many women are represented in the national parliament. It will guarantee that women structure areas of strength for an in Parliament to battle for issues that are frequently overlooked. There is now evidence that women have changed the development agenda at the grassroots level, reduced corruption,

prioritized nutrition outcomes, shattered social myths, been more accessible than men, controlled liquor's hold, invested heavily in public goods like drinking water, helped other women express themselves better, and shattered social myths. India has a high level of violations against women, low support of women in the labor force, low sustenance levels and a slanted sex proportion. To address this multitude of difficulties, it is contended, we really want more women in direction. The rate at which women gather resources while in office is 10 rate focuses lower, each year than among men.

## Conclusion

Given the profound primary requirements that block progress in women' political cooperation, institutional change can introduce comprehensive governmental issues, but just somewhat. As the development for women' political liberation builds up speed, women' associations and organizations inside ideological groups and common society should keep on assisting them with declaring their presence inside the bigger political and social scene. In order to compel urgent institutional reform in the direction of increasing women's representation in India's Parliament and state assemblies, women's political mobilization can be intensified. More women are required in these stages to change the talk on administration and strategy making, and carry India nearer to turning into a really comprehensive and delegate a majority rules government.

In any case, it is feasible to defeat these difficulties so everybody, no matter what their orientation, can take part in the administration cycle. The government must take the initiative to achieve this. India must look beyond its conventional patriarchal governance model. Legitimate democracy may never exist if women are kept out of democratic processes. Women' support in legislative issues is their basic freedom however much it is the foundation of their entitlement to rise to citizenship. The nation over, and all through the world, men's predominance in governmental issues should be made a relic of times gone by. Women in leadership positions hold the key to our future.

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