

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN'S IN JAMMU & KASHMIR

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ABSTRACT

Women's represent half of the sector's populace, however they may be the maximum excluded class in almost all instances. Womens are omitted on the circle of relatives, network and social tiers and stay as an oppressed elegance. Traditionally they had been uncovered to severe kinds of physical, sexual and mental violence and experience the lowest socio-financial popularity. They're victims of gender-based violence and their miseries are similarly compounded by the patriarchal nature of the society. Women tried numerous strategies to loose themselves from the shackles of exploitation and feminism was a main reaction to venture patriarchy on the worldwide degree in addition to within countrywide boundaries. the present observe examines the function of women inside the political area and their increasing political cognizance with a unique focus on identifying the motives answerable for their marginal illustration in kingdom politics.

Keyword: - Women, J&K, Politics, Victims and Violence etc.

1.1 Introduction

The upward thrust of feminist moves started out the battle towards those social inequalities and gender discrimination. Feminism need to not be anti-male. The focal point of the resistance must be against the male abuse of power and the subordination of women for the non-public pleasure of guys. Thus, feminism goals at empowering women. As a end result feminist principle developed for Womens's activism. Various movements emerged because of feminist idea. The United international locations started to take note of women's problems. This idea of Womens empowerment was later adopted through other international locations of the world. India is also significantly encouraged by way of this idea of Womens empowerment.

Womens empowerment is still a debated issue in India. Womens are handled as 2nd elegance residents mainly in a kingdom like Jammu and Kashmir, and the purpose for that is illiteracy, customs, traditions, poverty, lack of know-how, loss of their very own hobby and motivation. Their loss of interest in their own political empowerment ends in government policies that lack proper perception and direction. For the empowerment of women, it's far important that Womens actively participate in the process of the country.

despite the differences inside the relative freedom and mobility of Womens in specific social strata across the 3 areas and in distinctive cultural styles, Womens have traditionally been marginalized all through the kingdom. They had been suffering from various disabilities, prejudices and social prejudices. However, from the early a long time of the twentieth century, the state's position started to change markedly. Basheer A. Dabla in his look at has put forward two units of things which in particular lead to this modification. First, the rise of political awareness, enlargement of cutting-edge education, unfold of cultural focus, deterioration of monetary situations and mass social awakening created direct and oblique opportunities in which women should sense and reflect on consideration on their status. Became Secondly, the effect of external developments in the Indian subcontinent; in particular within the then British Punjab and Delhi, had a tremendous impact on the overall situation. The interplay of the Kashmir Valley with publicity to outsiders made it easy and applicable to adapt to the adjustments. The nature of society in Jammu and Kashmir is heterogeneous in phrases of its ethnic composition in addition to religious orientation. The heterogeneity of the nation is multi-layered and can be seen at racial, linguistic, cultural and spiritual tiers. Dogras, Chiblis, Paharis, Mongolians, Kashmiris, Ladakhis, Gurjars are the various ethnic businesses residing in the country. The repute of Womens varies from faith to faith, tradition to tradition and area to location. The reputation of Womenss has been subservient in the course of the kingdom, despite diverse socio-cultural styles. They're a quintessential part of the social conscience of a nation and their contribution to society and humanity is tremendous. But, everywhere in the international, Womenss form a weaker segment and are below the supervision and manipulate of fellows in all walks of existence. They have been at the receiving stop of many socio-political

abuses and had been ousted from the mainstream of politics. Thru the ages, Womenss have borne the burden of making sure the survival in their households, combining multiplied, home duties with integration right into a labor marketplace. Such conditions only serve to deepen Womenss's revel in of poverty, inequality, exclusion, isolation and violence. As turned into the case with other societies, women in conventional Kashmiri society suffered in all spheres of existence, specifically financial, social, in pre-modern times cultural and political sphere.

1.2 Women's participation in the politics of Jammu and Kashmir

As in keeping with the statistics available inside the 1972 election, out of eight women applicants, four stood as independent applicants and 4 have been on Congress ticket. Further, within the 1977 election, the range of unbiased Womens candidates turned into 2 out of a total of 4 and a pair of candidates had been from Janata Dal. Inside the 1987 election, nine out of 23 women stood as independents and fought on 3 JKPP and 1 Congress price ticket. inside the 1996 elections, out of 15, 3 have been impartial applicants, five from Congress, 3 from BJP, 2 from JD, NC and one each from JPP. In 2002 both INC and PDP fielded 4 Womenss candidates. NC and Samajwadi Janata birthday celebration (national) have given tickets to 3 Womenss candidates each. 2 JKNPP Womenss candidates got the mandate of the party even as Janata Dal, BJP, country wide Congress party, Lok Jan Shakti birthday celebration and Janata Dal Secular fielded 1 female candidate each. In 2008 there had been 68 Womens out of one,354 applicants and the % of women applicants turned into four.ninety five% and Womenss won three.4% of the seats. Handiest three% Womens got tickets in 2014 elections. Out of 829 candidates, 26 have been Womens. 3% contested in these elections. Birthday celebration-smart, out of general 26 Womens, 5 Womens contested on NC price ticket, 4 from BJP, three from Congress and SP, and one every from PDP, BSP, JKNPP, RPI. Seven women entered the electoral fray as impartial applicants. However, the entire number of women truly elected as legislators was only .

The largest setback that the Womenss of the kingdom have faced inside the previous couple of years is related to the provisions of the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Indian charter. Those amendments relating to Panchayat Raj institutions (PRIs) have delivered a silent revolution in local self-governance with provisions for 33 in keeping with cent reservation for Womenss inside the institutions. She has delivered a big change in India as some distance as women's participation in politics at the grass root degree is concerned. In step with an estimate, there are about seven lakh Womens panchs, sarpanchs and panchayat presidents. Group of Rural nearby Self-authorities but, Womens's participation in local our bodies stays at a nadir in Jammu and Kashmir. in comparison to someplace else, the range of women contesting panchayat elections within the state has been very low. In the Panchayat elections held in Jammu and Kashmir in 2002, after a length of 23 years, simplest 2.forty six% of the overall candidates were women. While out of a total of 22, seven hundred elected panches and sarpanches, simplest 28 and 2 are Womenss.

In 2011, the kingdom authorities of Jammu and Kashmir exceeded a regulation to reserve one-third of the seats for Womenss in panchayats, gross root administrative bodies in villages. Each panchayat consists of five panchs and is headed by way of a sarpanch. Consistent with country information, in 2011 Womens controlled to cozy one-third of panch seats, however a woman sarpanch is still a rarity, with handiest 3 Womens prevailing 2125 sarpanch seats in Kashmir and 25 Womenss triumphing 1956 seats in Jammu.

The people of Jammu and Kashmir have been given the franchise for the first time in 1934 and it became achieved on a totally restrained scale. As a long way as Womenss had been involved, the right to vote become restrained to people who had exceeded intermediate stage or equivalent exam. Its limited scale become excused by way of the Suffrage commission, as "the inclusion of Womenss voters could add to the administrative difficulties of the election." but with the establishment of a famous government headed via Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, the state elections to the Constituent assembly in 1951 had been based totally on established suffrage. Part X of the constitution of Jammu and Kashmir dealt with elections within the kingdom. It proposed the right of Womens to go with and be elected to all institutions on the premise of equality with men and to provide identical rights to Womenss in all spheres of country wide life along with that of provider inside the country. Similarly, the availability of section 47 affords that if the Governor is of the opinion that women are not properly represented inside the Legislative meeting, he may additionally nominate now not more than women as its participants.

Womens in Jammu and Kashmir had not but entered the legislature earlier than the 1972 elections. For the first time on this election, a majority of Womens candidates (four out of six) gained. for this reason, this election paved the manner for the entry of the very best percent of women (5.33%) inside the Legislative meeting. on account that then, the variety of Womens within the Legislative meeting has in no way passed three%. that is despite the reality that there was a steady boom in the quantity of Womenss candidates, except in the 1977 and 1983 elections. In maximum meeting elections, the deposits of many Womenss have been forfeited. As this trend persevered within the 2002 election as well, the government became pressured to nominate two Womenss as in step with constitutional provisions. For a long time there has been now not a single Womens minister within the kingdom. Sakina Itu become made a minister in 1996.

1.3 Objective

1. To understand the function of Womens in the political area and their political recognition in Jammu and Kashmir
2. To look at the reasons chargeable for the low degree of participation of Womens in politics in J&k
3. To focus on the traits in recruitment of Womens candidates through political events to contest elections in J&k.
4. To discover the restrictions confronted with the aid of Womens in gambling their role in electoral politics.

1.4 Methodology

The data for this paper is in particular amassed from secondary sources I, e books, magazines, authorities reports and internet.

1.5 Result Analysis

Women in Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly

Year	Total seats	Women candidate	Elected women	Runner up
1962	75	01	00	00
1967	75	01	00	00
1972	75	06	04	00
1977	76	04	01	01
1983	76	07	00	01
1987	76	13	01	01
1996	87	15	02	03
2002	87	30	02	02
2008	87	67	03	04
2014	87	26	02	01
	Total	117	16	13

Source: <http://eci.nic.in/eci-main/1/Election-statistics.aspx>

Winning Women Candidate in General Constituency

Constituency	Women MLA	Party	Year
Hazratbal	Asiea	PDP	2014
	Shameem Firdous	NC	2014
Amirakadal	Zainab Begum	NC	1972
Wachi	Mehbooba Mufti	PDP	2008
Noorabad	Sakina Itoo	NC	2008
	Sakina Itoo	NC	1996
Bijbehara	Mehbooba Mufti	INC	1996
Phalgam	Mehbooba Mufti	PDP	2002
Banihal	Hajra Begum	INC	1972
Basohli	Kanta Andotra	INC	2004
Tikri	Normal Devi	INC	1972
Jandrah Gharota	Shanta Bharti	INC	1972

Source: <http://eci.nic.in/eci-main/1/Election-statistics.aspx>

Status of women in different parties in Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly

Party	Winner	Runner up	Total
PDP	03	02	05
NC	04	03	07
INC	08	04	12
JANATA PARTY	01	01	02
BJP	00	02	02
INDEPENDENT	00	01	01
G. T	16	13	29

Simplest 171 women candidates have examined their fortunes electorally for the reason that 1962, out of which simplest 16 have emerged effective.

Conclusion

Womens empowerment is the need of the hour. it's going to increase both the exceptional and amount of human assets making improvement viable for that reason if any state has to broaden Womens empowerment then it is important. Any improvement in the condition of women is sort of not possible without the cooperation and alternate of coronary heart of men. Men should be worried on this process. otherwise it is going to be like clapping with one hand which is impossible. Then again, it's also necessary to create self-cognizance and awareness in every women. The placement of Womens within the political sphere of the country is once more no longer high-quality. Like other Indian states, they remain at the periphery of the political arena. The presence of Womens in the political technique of Jammu and Kashmir may be very much less.

The Womens's Reservation invoice is still pending inside the Indian Parliament. The invoice reserved one-0.33 of the seats for Womens within the Lok Sabha, the country wide decrease house and state legislatures. Rajya Sabha, the top residence of the Parliament, handed the bill in 2010. The lower residence is yet to vote on it. Consequently, there is an urgent need to bridge the gender gap inside the nation as no society and civilization can progress without the participation of half of its populace.

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