

## **Participation of Women in Politics: Worldwide experience**

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**Abstract:** The presence of women in Parliament across the globe is a positive effort, whereby women are coming to Parliament. Now, if this study is seen now, at some socio-political level, some women from all over the world have themselves been presenting in Parliament and able to make themselves decisions. As mentioned in this letter, in 2017, there is only 23.3 percent of the female parliamentary seats in the world, which is very limited. The question arises that why women are not the leaders in politics? When women participate in politics, what problems do they face in front of them? In this letter, problems in women's politics have been faced. In political empowerment, women have to face the challenges of many difficulties. Women are not given the responsibility of creating their own nations. The representation of women in the parliament is weak. Due to the conviction of a woman, the elected women did not get much power in Parliament. This letter tells about enforcement measures which prevent a positive change in women's political participation. This paper has found that there are still many countries in which women's representation is non-existent such as women's participation in the Arab countries such as Yemen, Kuwait etc. is the lowest in the world and on the other hand, women's participation in the parliament of Nordic countries is better such as Sweden, Iceland and Denmark. It has been observed that differences in low political representation of women can be some difficulty, which has been evaluated in this paper. Interpretation has been given in the women's participation in Parliament has been done to reduce or improve barriers and to analyze the political empowerment of women and in the end, the suggestions have been given in this paper.

**Keywords:** Women's politics, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Political participation, Women's empowerment, Violence against Women, Women member in parliament

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

In the 21st century, women are facing obstacles in their political participation worldwide. The socio-economic factors emerge as an obstacle to the advancement of women. According to the report of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2017 (The IPU is the international organization of Parliaments which was established in 1889), worldwide female representation rate is 23.6 per cent. This minimum representation shows that Women need long distance to achieve equality in politics. For the equal participation of women in policy-making to promote gender fair government efforts are being made to increase participation of women such as legislative measures.

According to the famous philosopher Aristotle, "In the differences between sexes, men are considered better and more in nature, while women are underestimated". The gender quota is being implemented at a remarkable rate throughout the world. It is seen as an important policy measure to increase the reach of women in decision-making bodies. The basic purpose of the quota system is to promote participation in women's government. In order to involve women in politics, in a political situation, the quota is applied temporarily until the barriers to women's political participation are removed. Many developing countries in the world have ensured quota at national or sub-national level so that gender can be ensured. In many developed countries, political parties have voluntarily adopted quota, women can be helpful in political empowerment.

Women will get empowerment in politics only if women get reservation in politics. Social barriers can also be overcome when the roots of women are raised and activated in politics. For the participation of the Women Organization, the Government of India has not taken any concrete steps. This change of political development is visible in the form of political power. Instead of women, the place is reserved for political parties. The political uplift of women is not the basis of women's economic status. Women have long waited for politics to come because the majority of parties do not give a chance to women in politics.

This research intends to highlight that political systems are not a socio-political basis, and therefore there is a need to develop indigenously. According to the law, the numerical strength of women is not a sign of quality but there is a difference in their effectiveness and effectiveness. Due to uneven socio-economic

development in rural and urban areas, women's position in India is odd. Generally, women's status is weak compared to men. Besley, T., & Case, A. (2000) show that “the fractions of women in the upper and lower state houses are highly significant predictors of a state's workers' compensation policy”. Chattopadhyay, R., & Duflo, E. (2004) show that “the reservation of one-third of the seats for women in the Panchayats (local governments) of West Bengal and Rajasthan has a positive impact on investment in infrastructures relevant to women's needs”.

In most societies, the activities of men and women are divided outside and inside of the home. Therefore, the social mobility of women is restricted and controlled. It is observed that men are given better education to compete. Women have become dependent on men due to lack of resources outside the house, and hence, in the social, economic and political areas, men become the basis of power. The role of women in the formation of economic and social policies is negligible. Due to being away from women's decision-making bodies, they do not get any chance to raise their concerns or promote their participation in politics. Men dominate the system of governance in India. It is compulsory for women to claim their share of women's empowerment.

### Women in Parliament- worldwide

Women, who are considered to be the cornerstone of society, women in the modern era are representing the politics of most countries around the world. Seeing history, you find that women are playing an important role in creating society. It is known that the role of women in society and their nature is philosophical, religious and political views. Communal structure and women's politics were given a place in the discussion on the situation so that they could come to politics themselves.

**Table 1:** Women in parliaments in 2017- World average

<b>Representation of women in parliaments - World average</b>			
<b>Single House or Lower house</b>		<b>Upper house or Senate</b>	
<b>Total MPs</b>	<b>39,192</b>	<b>Total MPs</b>	<b>6,872</b>
Men	29,924	Men	5,291
Women	9,268	Women	1,581
Percentage of women	23.6%	Percentage of women	23.0%

Source- <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm> (accessed 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017)

According to data of IPU 2017 (table no 1), we can see that in the single house, 9,268 seats of women out of the total 39,192 seats in the world have received 29.6 per cent which is 23.6 per cent. In the same way, in the upper house, they got 1,581 seats, which is 23.0 per cent. According to this report, by combining the single and upper house in the whole world, it is known that Women got only 23.6 per cent of the seats, which is very small, according to the female population.

**Table 2:** Representation of women in parliaments- Regional Countries

<b>Regional average</b>	<b>Lower house (per cent)</b>	<b>Upper house (per cent)</b>	<b>Both houses Combined (per cent)</b>
Nordic Countries	41.7	-----	41.7
Americas	28.3	27.6	28.1
Europe (including Nordic countries)	27.5	26.0	27.2
Europe (excluding Nordic countries)	26.1	26.0	26.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.9	22.9	23.8
Asia	19.7	16.0	19.3
Pacific	14.6	37.1	17.2
Arab States	18.2	12.6	17.5

Source- <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm> (accessed 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017)

Important progress has been made in some regions, notably the Nordic countries, where women's representation averages 41 percent in parliament. According to the IPU report 2017 (see Table 2), we can see a significant difference between the Regional Countries in relation to the representation of women. The female represents the highest 41.7 per cent in the Nordic countries, while the lowest 17.4 per cent women in the Arab

states represent. At the same time, 28.1per cent of women in the US are represented in both houses, and in all Saharan African countries, 23.8per cent of women representation in both houses has emerged. In Asia, despite being the world's most populous continent, The situation of women can be estimated which represent less than 19.3per cent female representation of women in both houses representing 26.1per cent of the women in Europe (excluding Nordic countries).

**Table 2.1:** Representation of women in parliaments- Nordic Countries

Nordic countries	Year	Total seats (Both House)	Seats held by women	% W
Iceland	2016	63	30	47.60
Sweden	2014	349	152	43.60
Finland	2015	200	84	42.00
Norway	2013	169	67	39.60
Denmark	2015	179	67	37.40

Source- <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm> (accessed 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017)

Hegensen et al (2013) said that most of the men in the Nordic countries are elected to the national assembly; hence the number of women in the assembly is declining. The largest gender gap between the two sexes is seen in the Faroe Islands and the Aland Islands, while Sweden has almost half the representation of men and women in the National Assembly, while female representation in Denmark is 37.4per cent, 42.0per cent of women represent in Finland's politics. In Norway, female representation is 39.6per cent and in Sweden, there is 43.6per cent female representation, this formation can be seen as a model for the equality of women. The representation of women in parliaments and local councils of the countries is high.

### Americas

America where women have made history by entering their name in politics like Hillary Clinton, Nancy Pelosi, Michael Bachomman etc. According to the IPU Report 2017, we can see that women in American politics represent 28.1per cent of both houses (lower house and Upper house).

**Table 2.2:** Representation of women in parliaments- America's countries

Americas Countries	Year	Total seats (Both House)	Seats held by women	% W
Representation of women in parliaments- North America				
Cuba	2013	612	299	48.9
Nicaragua	2016	92	42	45.7
Mexico	2015	628	260	41.4
El Salvador	2015	84	27	32.1
Trinidad and Tobago	2015	73	22	30.13
Canada	2015	435	131	30.11
Bahamas	2017	45	12	26.6
Honduras	2013	128	33	25.8
Dominica	2014	32	8	25
Grenada	2013	28	7	25
Dominican Republic	2016	222	54	24.3
Saint Lucia	2016	29	6	20.68
Antigua and Barbuda	2014	35	7	20
United States	2016	533	105	19.6
Barbados	2013	51	10	19.6
Jamaica	2016	84	16	19.04
Panama	2014	71	13	18.3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2015	15	2	15.3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2015	23	3	13
Guatemala	2015	158	20	12.7
Belize	2015	45	5	11.1
Haiti	2016	146	4	2.7

Representation of women in parliaments- South America				
Americascountries	Year	Total seats (Both House)	Seats held by women	% W
Bolivia	2014	166	86	<b>51.80</b>
Argentina	2015	329	130	39.51
Ecuador	2017	137	52	37.9
Guyana	2015	69	22	31.8
Peru	2016	130	36	27.7
Suriname	2015	51	13	25.5
Uruguay	2014	130	29	22.3
Venezuela	2015	167	37	22.15
Colombia	2014	268	53	19.7
Paraguay	2013	125	20	16
Chile	2013	158	25	15.8
Brazil	2014	594	67	<b>11.27</b>

Source- <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm> (accessed 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017)

America has been divided into two parts: North America and South America. In North America (see table 2.2), there are 23 officially recognized independent states; the largest of them, in the 2015 elections in Canada, women out of total 435 seats in both houses have represented 30.11per cent seats. In Cuba's 2013 elections, women represented 48.9per cent, of which 299 out of 612 received. By looking at the report, it is known that in the 2014 elections of Panama, 18.3per cent of women is receivingare presentation of 13 out of 71 seats, similarly, 105 out of 533 out of the total US households in 2016 Women got 19.6per cent of the seats after getting the seats. In Trinidad & Tobago, the participation of women in the North America is 30.13per cent, 22 of the total 73 seats in the Parliament, while in the Cuban women's parliament ( highest participation ) 48.3per cent is first in the number, and, There is 45.7per cent women participation in Nicaragua. In Haiti's politics, North America has the lowest representation of 2.7per cent of women, which is very less, in the Parliament; there are only 4 out of the total 146 seats in the Parliament.

South America has 12 independent countries and 3 dependent territories. According to the IPU report 2017 statistics, after Brazil (by population), despite being the largest country in South America, the participation of women in Parliament is only 11.27per cent, which is the lowest in South America, with a total of 594 Out of the seats, women got 67 seats, which is very worried. In the Bolivia Parliament, women represent 55.80per cent which is 86 seats out of 166 seats for women has their name on South First place in Bolivia represent women in Parliament. In the second place in terms of representation of women in Argentina, women constitute 130 seats out of a total of 329 parliamentary seats, which is 39.55per cent, with the representation of women in Ecuador's parliament is 37.9per cent of the total 138 seats, 52 have been received by women, which is third in South America.

### Europe

Shvedova, N. (2005) point out that “New Zealand was the first country to give women the right to vote in 1893, and Finland was the first to adopt both fundamental democratic rights in 1906”.Phillips, A. (1998) identified four arguments to support women’s political representation: (i) women politicians act as role models for aspiring women candidates; (ii) numerically equal representation of women and men in parliaments is a sign of justice; (iii) only women are positioned to represent women’s interests; and (iv) women’s political representation revitalizes democracy.

**Table 2.3:** Representation of women in parliaments- European’s countries

European Country	Year	Total seats (Both House)	Seats held by women	% W
Sweden	2014	349	152	43.6
Finland	2015	200	84	42
Belgium	2014	210	87	41.4
Spain	2016	616	238	38.6
Denmark	2015	179	67	37.4
Germany	2013	699	260	37.19
Netherlands	2017	225	80	35.5
Slovenia	2014	130	36	27.6

Poland	2015	560	143	25.53
Hungary	2014	199	20	10.1

Source- <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm> (accessed 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017)

After the American country, when we look at the status of women in European countries according to the IPU report 2017 figures, the highest percentage of women representation in Sweden is 43.6per cent in Sweden, which is the first place in Europe. Finland is the second number in which women's representation in the parliament is 42 per cent. In European countries, female representation in Parliament is at least 10.1per centHungary.

### Africa

There are 42 countries located on the African mainland. Africa has been divided into four parts Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa. This paper found largest women's participation in Africa is in the Parliament of Rwanda; here women are 46.8per cent more than those of large Continental countries like Asia. There is zero percent participation of women in Guiana which is nil.

**Table No 2.4:** Representation of women in parliaments - Central Africa

S.No	Central Africa	Year	Total seats (Both House)	Seats held by women	% W
1	Rwanda	2013	106	59	55.66
2	Burundi	2015	121	44	36.4
3	Republic of Congo	2017	222	31	13.96
4	Central African Republic	2016	140	12	8.5
5	Democratic Republic of Congo	2011	600	49	8.1

Source- <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm> (accessed 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017)

According to the IPU report 2017, 55.6 percentof the women represented in the Parliament of Central Africa, Rwanda, which is the largest women, 59 out of 106 seats have been women. In Burundi, 36.4per cent, 13 in the Republic of Congo 9.6per cent, 8.5per cent of the women in the Central African Republic represent, while the Democratic Republic of Congo of Central Africa, 8.1per cent women represented the lowest the transferee.

**Table 2.5:** Representation of women in parliaments - East Africa

S.No	East Africa	Year	Total seats (Both House)	Seats held by women	% W
1	Ethiopia	2015	700	261	37.2
2	Tanzania	2015	393	143	36.4
3	Uganda	2016	449	154	34.4
4	Sudan	2015	480	149	31.04
5	Somalia	2016	329	80	24.31
6	Kenya	2017	417	97	23.26
7	Eritrea	1994	150	33	22
8	Djibouti	2013	65	7	10.8

Source- <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm> (accessed 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017)

There are 8 countries in East Africa. If we look at the report of the IPU of 2017, then it is possible that women's involvement in the Parliament of East African countries is somewhat fine. Women representation in the Parliament of Ethiopia is 261 seats out of 700 seats, 37.2per cent. 36.4per centin Tanzania, 34.4per cent in

Uganda's parliament, 31.04per cent in Sudan, 24.31per cent in Somalia, 23.26per cent in Kenya and 10.8per cent in Djibouti, who represent the East The least representation, is in East African countries.

**Table2.6:** Representation of women in parliaments -Southern Africa

S.No	Southern Africa	Year	Total seats (Both House)	Seats held by women	% W
1	South Africa	2014	449	185	41.2
2	Mozambique	2014	250	99	39.6
3	Angola	2012	220	84	38.18
4	Namibia	2015	146	53	36.3
5	Zimbabwe	2013	350	126	36
6	Lesotho	2017	149	35	23.48
7	Zambia	2016	167	30	18
8	Malawi	2014	192	32	16.7
9	Swaziland	2013	95	14	14.7
10	Botswana	2014	63	6	9.52

Source- <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm> (accessed11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017)

We can see in the above (see Table 2.6), South Africa's largest participation in Africa is 41.2per cent of its women's participation in the parliament. 39.6per cent in Angola, 36.8 per cent in Namibia, and 16.7per cent in Malawi. The same festival has 9.52per cent, which is less in Southern Africa.

**Table 2.7:** Representation of women in parliaments -West Africa

S.No	West Africa	Year	Total seats (Both House)	Seats held by women	% W
1	Senegal	2017	165	69	41.8
2	Cameroon	2013	280	76	27.16
3	Mauritania	2013	147	37	25.2
4	Equatorial Guinea	2013	173	36	20.8
5	Togo	2013	91	16	17.6
6	Gabon	2014	219	38	17.35
7	Niger	2016	171	29	17
8	Guinea-Bissau	2014	102	14	13.7
9	Chad	2011	188	24	12.7
10	Ghana	2016	275	35	12.7
11	Sierra Leone	2012	121	15	12.4
12	Liberia	2014	103	12	11.6
13	Burkina Faso	2015	127	14	11
14	Côte d'Ivoire	2016	255	27	10.5
15	The Gambia	2017	58	6	10.3
16	Mali	2013	147	13	8.8
17	Benin	2015	83	6	7.2
18	Nigeria	2015	468	27	5.7
19	Guinea	2014	114	25	21.9

Source- <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm> (accessed11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017)

When we look at only 2.6 per cent, we have observed that 19 countries (see table 2.7) comprise a total and women representation in the parliament of these countries is found in 18 countries. Guiana, which is West Africa's country, here is a female representation of zero per cent. In the Parliament, there is not a single woman out of 106 seats, which is considered to be very sensitive. Most women representation in West African countries to see in the Parliament of Senegal gets. 27.16 per cent in Cameroon, 25.2 per cent in Mauritania, 20.8 per cent female representation in Equatorial Guinea.

**Asia**

Asia is the largest continent in the world. In this number of countries, that's why Asia has been divided into four parts: South-Central Asia, Southeast Asia, Northern Asia and Western Asia & Middle East.

**South-Central Asia**

Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Iran, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan and the Maldives are South-Central Asia countries. In which women are ready to be active in their country's politics. In South Asia, the maximum number of female leaders has emerged. Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan, Indira Gandhi of India, Khalida Zia and Hasina Wajid of Bangladesh and Sirivamo Bandaranaike and Chandrika Kumaratunga of Sri Lanka are some of the more prominent among them.

**Table 2.8:** Representation of women in parliaments South-Central Asia

S.No	South-Central Asia	Year	Total seats (Both House)	Seats held by women	% W
1	Nepal	2013	595	176	29.6
2	Afghanistan	2015	317	87	27.44
3	Turkmenistan	2013	124	32	25.8
4	Kazakhstan	2017	154	34	22.07
5	Pakistan	2013	340	70	20.6
6	Bangladesh	2014	350	71	20.3
7	Tajikistan	2015	95	19	20
8	Kyrgyzstan	2015	120	23	19.6
9	Uzbekistan	2015	250	41	16.4
10	India	2016	786	91	11.8
11	Bhutan	2013	47	4	8.5
12	Maldives	2014	85	5	5.9
13	Iran	2016	289	17	5.9
14	Sri Lanka	2015	225	13	5.8

Source- <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm> (accessed 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017)

Pakistan has a dual system of civil and sharia law. The Constitution of Pakistan recognized equality between men and women (Art 25 (2) states "There will be no discrimination on the basis of sex") but this valid Sharia law (Chapter 3A - Federal Sharia Court). In 2000, due to cultural and structural constraints, there was a negligible female presence in political and national levels due to political constraints.

Women in 70th Assembly (20.6 per cent) in Pakistan, in the elections held in 2013 (see table 2.8), women have their presence in the Assembly of Counselors. In the same way, in Nepal, women reached the Nepali Panchayat after getting 176 seats (29.6 per cent) seats out of 595 in the elections held in 2013, which is the largest female representation in the South Asian country, elections held in Bhutan 2013. In women representing 8.5 per cent, 4 out of the total 47 seats in Bhutan's parliament got 4 seats. In the elections held in Bangladesh in 2014, women reached the House of the Nation by getting 71 seats (20.3 per cent) out of 350, with the result of Sri Lanka's 2015 parliamentary elections, that women in Sri Lankan politics barely 5.8 per cent have been represented, 13 seats have been received by women in total 225 seats, and women represent 5.9 per cent in the 2014 assembly elections in Maldives and has gained 5 seats out of 85.

India ranked 149<sup>th</sup> globally in terms of representation of women in parliament, according to a report published by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU, 2017). If we look in South Asia countries, India (11.8 per cent) is far behind Afghanistan (27.4 per cent) and Pakistan (20.6 per cent) in terms of representation of women in parliament.

## South-east Asia

**Table 2.9:** Representation of women in parliaments South-east Asia

S.no	South-East Asia	Year	Total seats (Both House)	Seats held by women	% W
1	Timor-Leste	2017	65	21	32.3
2	Philippines	2016	316	92	29.11
3	Laos	2016	149	41	27.5
4	Vietnam	2016	498	132	26.72
5	China	2013	2924	709	24.2
6	Singapore	2015	100	23	23
7	Indonesia	2014	560	111	19.8
8	Cambodia	2013	184	34	18.47
9	Mongolia	2016	76	13	17.1
10	Japan	2016	717	94	13.11
11	Malaysia	2013	290	38	13.1
12	Brunei	2017	33	3	9.1
13	Thailand	2014	250	12	4.8

Source- <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm> (accessed 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017)

In South East Asia region, some countries come in view of table number 2.9, then it will be found that the highest female representation of South East Asia countries is seen in Timor, 32.3per cent representation of women in Parliament, which is Similarly, in India, 29.11per cent in the Philippines, 28.5per cent in Laos, 26.72per cent in Vietnam, Singapore is a small country and 23per cent female in the Parliament. There is insight. 19.8per cent in Indonesia, 18.47per cent in Cambodia and 13.1per cent and 97per cent women in Malaysia, Brunei, respectively, represent women in the parliament. Thailand, which is the lowest female representation in Southeast Asia, is a 4.8per cent country. Women in China, the world's largest population, have only about a quarter of political participation in women, which is very less according to the female population.

## Northern Asia

**Table 2.10:** Representation of women in Parliaments: Northern Asia

S.No	Northern Asia	Year	Total seats (Both House)	Seats held by women	% W
1	Russian Federation	2016	620	100	16.12

Source- <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm> (accessed 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017)

Russia is the only country that is systematized between Europe and Asia, in which the Eurasian region is also called. Russia is the largest and most populous country in the world. Even here, there is 16.12per cent (see table 2.11) of the women's parliament.

**Table No 2.11:** Representation of women in parliaments -Western Asia &the Middle East

S.No	Western Asia and the Middle East	Year	Total seats (Both House)	Seats held by women	% W
1	Israel	2015	120	33	27.5
2	Iraq	2014	328	83	25.3
3	United Arab Emirates	2015	40	9	22.5
4	Saudi Arabia	2016	151	30	19.9
5	Armenia	2017	105	19	18.1
6	Cyprus	2016	56	10	17.9



7	Azerbaijan	2015	125	21	16.8
8	Georgia	2016	150	24	16
9	Jordan	2016	195	30	15.38
10	Bahrain	2014	80	12	15
11	Turkey	2015	549	80	14.6
12	Syria	2016	250	33	13.2
13	Oman	2015	170	15	8.8
14	Kuwait	2016	65	2	3.1
15	Lebanon	2009	128	4	3.1
16	Yemen	2003	386	2	0.51
17	Qatar	2013	35	0	0

Source- <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm> (accessed 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2017)

### Problems to women's participation in politics

The world's population means that women have to face many obstacles and challenges in representing the administration, so participation in women's parliament has limited. If some women come out fighting their land and family situations, they are not seen with respect. Women have to face obstacles in political participation. They are hurt by unnecessary scrutiny of the private lives of women working in public or political work, for example, in media politics, women actively telecast any fashion of any fashion with the earliest, due to which women are hurt.

According to UN Women 2013, women in politics also face many types of violence in India. In countries like Pakistan and Nepal, physical violence, verbal abuse and violence, abduction and threat of murder are threatened. 'Violence against Women in Politics' has shown that inadequate implementation of laws, lack of support from police; judiciary, socio-economic divide and current power structure are the main reasons for violence. Not only this, women also have to face challenges within political parties, due to being male-dominated by political parties; they do not give importance to women. Political parties do not even support the political empowerment of women nor give them proper tickets. It is for the parties to think that women are not able to govern and make decisions. Inactive participation of women in politics, sexual violence has been exposed as a barrier. Chowdhury, F. D. (2009) identified the Problems Faced by Women in Bangladesh Politics such as Corruption, Fear of Sexual Harassment, and Lack of Control over Own Income, Family Involvement, Non-cooperation of Husbands, Marital Status and Age.

Women candidates are given very little space by political parties, party leaders put excuses and say that women are not, and then who make the candidate? Doubts are raised on the victory of the female candidate. Political parties adopt the attitude of apathy towards women. The claim of a woman's representation is limited to elections only; it is not brought down to the ground. Shvedova, N. (2005) highlighted political obstacles faced by women such as lack of party support, lack of sustained contact and cooperation with other public organizations such as trade (labour) unions and women's groups, lack of access to well-developed education, the nature of the electoral system, which may or may not be favorable to women candidates, the dual burden of domestic tasks and professional obligations.

Women have to be victims of discrimination in their own family; they are expected to stay home only, men underestimate women to maintain their dominance. In women taking part in political, they cannot get help from their families, which is why women are not able to represent as much as they want to do in politics. Agbalajobi, D. T. (2010) identified factors responsible for the low participation of women in Nigerian politics such as Gender roles, Lack of economic incentives, Discriminatory customs and laws, Lack of affirmative action quota. To shape the political system, women need a political partnership, to succeed; women should try to get a comfortable place because women constitute half of the population.

Krook, M. L., & Restrepo Sanín, J. (2016) identified the Problems Faced by Women in América Latina Politics such as Political and electoral violence, violence against women, Physical violence, Psychological violence, economic violence, symbolic violence, Interrelated violence. An issue brief on violence against women in parliament based on surveys and interviews with male and female parliamentarians (IPU Assembly in October 2016), Studies show that there are many obstacles in women's representation in Parliament but sexual harassment, mental harassment and violence against women are more real and comprehensive. These obstacles can be seen at different levels in almost every country, especially for psychological violence such as death, rape, the threat of kill etc.

## II. DISCUSSION

In view of history, women representation does not matter in politics. Rani Laxmibai (Queen of Jhansi, India), Queen Victoria (Queen of England), etc. are happy to hear that such women have registered their names in political history. Modern women in politics have become skilled administrators such as Sonia Gandhi President of the Indian National Congress, Lt. Benazir Bhutto Pakistani politician etc. Women are seen respectfully in history, women in the modern world have reached the top position like President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the Opposition, Leader of the Opposition, Defense Minister and External Affairs Minister etc., while some women have their constitutional rights such as politics for their respect. The political participation of women can be different and they may have different opinions, but the truth is that unfortunately, all the parties get women of the house of Jitumen (A person who constantly wins the election) as a result of caste, lineage and religion, due to which many competent and sensible women cannot represent politics. It is found in rural areas to a large extent that after winning women, men do their work and themselves become double standards. If seen in the world, representing the Parliament till now, women have rapidly increased the political system in most countries. Women participating in parliamentary elections and successfully achieving significant success have succeeded to some extent. The Kuwait Arab nation has recently given the right to vote for women and to participate in parliamentary elections. There is gender equality in the case of political representation in their Constitution, but in reality, it is not so.

Women of the 21st Century are ambitious, self-respecting, visionary and successful warrior with the Goddess of love, compassion, women are moving forward in every field because of their infinite potential, on the basis of their educational abilities, Women's participation can be seen in sports as well as in education, which is illuminating the name which reflects the golden future of women, but there is an area in which women do not get a full opportunity; that is politics; women are seen in the top leadership of the political parties or in the top leadership of the government, only a few names are exposed. Reservation can be a better way for women to get a respectable place in politics. Discussing the political participation of women globally, this paper has observed that according to IPU Report 2017, only 23.6% in Lower House and 23.0% in the upper house are women worldwide. In the Nordic country, the representation of women in the parliament is 41.7% which is the highest in the world. In the Arab countries, the lowest female participation is 17.5% (see table 2).

There is nothing to doubt about that women cannot go to governance. There is no written constitution in New Zealand, but New Zealand has become the only country in the world where women have the right to vote in Parliamentary elections. Jacinda Ardern who is Prime Minister of New Zealand. Even after being an image of a conservative country of Poland, women have the right to legal rights where 25 percent of women representing in the parliament (IPU 2017). Here, the position of women in Poland is somewhat better; here the gender gap in gender is also low.

The Nordic Country is the most represented in the women's parliament in Iceland, except for countries where gender quota for women is written. According to The Guardian news "Without the men in the home, the women of Iceland are the farmers, hunters, architects".

There is more women representation in the North American countries of Cuba, which is roughly 48.9 percent higher than Haiti country; it is not difficult to say that female representation in Haiti's Parliament is not good. In Haiti, Women have equal rights in the constitution, but the reality is far from law. Haiti women are not able to get their basic rights due to political, economic and social and gender discrimination and violence is done by women. Due to being considered lowly, women's representation in Haiti politics is not equal. Even after women's education decreased in females. In the same way, the women's representation in South America is still the highest among the political parties in Bolivia; there are at least 25% female candidates for the Senate and one-third of the women in other political offices, while South America's, there is less representation in Brazil. Brazil being the world's largest country, It has been seen that the literacy rate is fine (approx. 90 percent) here but there is less representation in women's politics, it is a matter of concern in itself., this can be possible that men of political parties do not want to leave their power, hence women do not get the chance.

This paper observed that Sweden's representation of women in the European Parliament is fine, which is around 43.6 percent. Sweden can be considered as a progressive forerunner in gender equality and women's rights, compared to most women Swedish women perform better in politics. Female political participation in Hungary can be seen almost three times less than the Netherlands.

We know that Africa is a major continent; Women's representation in Africa's Rwanda is high (55.6 percent), which is the highest among the other African countries, as the political leaders of the women of Rwanda. Here the interests of women are represented institutionally. For this reason, here women representation is more and better than the rest of the countries. Women can also be appreciated for political participation in Senegal, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and female representation in Guinea is less than Kenya. In order to reserve 22 seats for women in Guinea, for women, the law of equality and participation was passed. The amendment could not succeed. On the other hand, women's representation in Nigeria is the lowest in Africa; gender discrimination is common with women, poverty works to stop women from coming to politics.

In Asia, the Timor-Leste country comes out where women's political involvement is more; Timor Shawrathan arrives in Asia; Women of Pathal Timor also have to face domestic violence Three times women representation from India in Timor is Philippines, Laos, Vietnam And Nepal is also ahead of India.

According to the IPU report 2017, in the world ranking, India has achieved 149<sup>th</sup> ranks in terms of representation of women in Parliament. According to the population, India is second largest after China, even after a large population, women in the parliament are behind Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, small neighbouring countries. Now the question arises that despite having half the population in the world, they have not got equal rights in the representation of Parliament. Why do women not get respect in political participation?

### III. CONCLUSION

If we look at female representation in Parliament in the world, we have found in this paper that in some countries of the world, women's representation in politics is very good, like Rwanda of Africa achieved first place in world ranking (see table A) and Africa's Senegal and South Africa also have good representation in the Parliament of women

**Table A: Best performer country in the World to Be a Women's representation in Politics**

S.No	Countries	Continent	% W
1	Rwanda	Africa	55.6
2	Bolivia	America	51.8
3	Cuba	America	48.9
4	Iceland	Europe	47.6
5	Nicaragua	America	45.7
6	Sweden	Europe	43.6
7	Finland	Europe	42
8	Senegal	Africa	41.8
9	Mexico	America	41.4
10	South Africa	Africa	41.2

Women's participation in women's parliament can also be seen in Bolivia, Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico, while in European countries Iceland and Finland, women's representation is well-received. On the contrary, if we look at the countries, most of the Asian country performs very low (see table B) in the parliament of women.

**Table B: Low performer country in the World to Be a Women's representation in Politics**

S.No	Countries	Continent	% W
1	Benin	Africa	7.2
2	Maldives	Asia	5.9
3	Sri Lanka	Asia	5.8
4	Nigeria	Africa	5.7
5	Thailand	Asia	4.8
6	Kuwait	Arab- Asia	3.1
7	Lebanon	Arab- Asia	3.1
8	Haiti	America	2.7
9	Yemen	Arab- Asia	0.51
10	Qatar	Arab- Asia	0

In Asia, Thailand, Kuwait, Lebanon, Haiti and Yemen, women's involvement in politics is not equal to being understood, it has seemed in these countries, there is no political and social status of women, it is not certain women have to face gender inequality. There is no doubt that in Asian countries, the worst case scenario is in the case of women's representation.

### IV. SUGGESTIONS

This paper found that women need political empowerment so that they can demonstrate their abilities outside the house itself and should be given equal status by eliminating gender discrimination with them. Under the constitution of many countries, women have the right to political, socio-economic equality. This right should be implemented by giving them the real form and those countries where there are no equal rights, such laws should be created and learn from developed countries that women are no less than others. We have found that

illiteracy has also become a barrier to women's path. Women are not able to use their rights properly due to lack of education. The government should arrange to educate women.

In fact, changes in the lives of ordinary people are necessary; to change their thinking and change their status by transforming the lives of women can be an emancipation of women.

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