

## **Departmental Activity**

**Name of the Department:** Political Science

**Event:** Seminar

**Date:** 05.01.17

**Title of the Topic:** Women and Politics in India

**Name and Designation of the Resource Person:** Prof. Ranjit Ranjan Sahoo  
Associate Professor  
Department of Political Science  
Tulasi Women's College  
Kendrapara

Brief Introduction of Resource Person – Prof. Ranjit Ranjan Sahoo started his academic career as a lecturer in Political Science in Brahmani College, Dandisahi on 14.08.1987. During his tenure there, he was highly acclaimed by the students for his skill of teaching. Besides teaching, he was actively engaged in management and developmental activities of the college. Then, he was transferred to Tulasi Women's College, Kendrapara on 2009 and now continuing. He is recognized as a good administrator. At present, he is trying his best to bring academic excellence. Apart from academicians, he is also well known as a active teacher union leader and always fight for the cause and best interest of teachers.

### **Any other Remark**

A Departmental seminar of Political Science was organized on 05.01.2017 .Prof. Ranjit Ranjan Sahoo, HOD Political Science was chief speaker. The title of the seminar was 'Women and Politics in India'. The speaker in a very simple and lucid manner presented the role of women in Indian Politics since the time of independence till today. It was followed by a question answer session. Students asked different questions which were answered by the speaker. Among others, Dr. Mamata Sahoo Lecturer in Political Sciences, Ms. Jayashree Behera, Lecturer in Education, Sri Brahamananda Sethi, and Lecturer in Physics were present. Nearly forty students participated in the seminar.

## **Women and Politics in India**

### **Abstract**

In Indian social tradition, women are given value of high potentiality in field of bravery, morality, embodiment of compassion, affection, and building an enriched society as a whole. Historically, during pre -independence period their role on Indian politics was highly valued .After independence, much provision is in the Indian constitution for their development, empowerment, protection etc. Women's political participation is one of the vital component is accepted for nation building in recent times because half of India's population are women, as such , their due weight age are given their participation in formal political processes and their representation in the Loksabha, Rajyasabha and State Legislature is tied for equal rights as like men. Over the years, women candidates in various belonging to various political parties like national Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, Communist Party and many regional parties' women's participation are increasing steadily. Further, in an effort to increase women's participation in politics in India, a 1993 73rd Constitutional Amendment mandated reservation of women in Panchyati Raj Institutional governing bodies. Objective is to given the opportunity, women will be more potential to exercise their rights and duties and able to end patriarchal domination.

As observed, despite the various provisions their legitimate rights in various sphere of public life are violated often. This is largely due to deep rooted structural aspects of Indian cultural system; more specifically in patriarchal norms and values manifested in the social institutions. Even then, in recent years much change has manifested in their quality of life and over all participation in public life.

