

A STUDY ON MUSLIM WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Political participation may be a one's responsibility to society. Collaborating within the social group will varies, from pick in elections, to holding a foothold as a lawgiver or a decide, to being a head of state. For every of those roles Muslim history provides models for women. In politics not solely that men are dominating in numbers however conjointly in outlook authoritarian, prohibitive and antagonism. previous few decades has witnessed that political participation has taken completely different forms in numerous countries not due to changes in internal political system, however conjointly thanks to the international scenario overall. The Muslim women in the political perspective of India aren't an exception case. The women have been granted 17% seats at the federal and provincial level and 33% at the authorities. The aim of the paper is to study the Muslim women participation in politics in India. The research paper uses the descriptive method of study. The findings in the paper is the Muslim participation in politics in less this due to the religious control. The paper concludes the Muslim women should by their religion to part role in politics. His paper intends to debate and highlight the political participation women empowerment furthermore because the historical summary of the role of

female participation with gender perspective in Islam furthermore as women politicians of India, realities and decisions.

KEYWORDS

Women, politics, participation, Islam, India

INTRODUCTION

The injunction set down during this verse compels women and men to perform for the progress of society. Thus an individual in a private capability is inspired to require active role in society instead of simply a passive one. But after we endeavor to say ourselves as Muslim women we have a tendency to be labeled of being influenced by the West and attempting to make division and golf shot Muslims and Islam to disgrace. Women in the political perspective of Asian nation aren't an exceptional case. Though history reveals the foremost role via by the women within the politics of Asian nation, and have provided leadership every now and then, their level of participation continued to be inadequate. Women representatives are seen in sequent assemblies, but the few that have coped to urge there are from a awfully narrow privileged section of the society. Nearly majority of them accomplish their body hereditary from family. Regardless of women political leaders' role since 1947, the women illustration within the assemblies has ne'er reached a double figure. The question here is that why women goes on to be marginalized within the political development, despite the adoption of adult authorization. They have been 'granted' seventeen percent seats at the federal and provincial levels and thirty three per cent at the authorities, but that doesn't imply they're on a similar footing as their male counterparts. They're repeatedly reminded that their freedoms are granted and endowments given to them by the present government.

Hence the research aims at to study the participation of Muslim women in politics in India and also to study the statistical data participation of Muslim women in politics

RESEARCH QUESTION

Whether the lack of Muslim women participation in politics is due to religious control?

HYPOTHESIS

H0: There is no significant in the study on Muslim women participation in politics in India

HA: There is significant in the study on Muslim women participation in politics in India

POLITICAL SYSTEM

Political system relating to government, a government, or the conduct of government
 Political system relating to, or concerned with the making as distinguished from the
 administration of governmental policy. Political system relating to, involving, or involved in
 politics and especially party politics. Political system is organized in governmental
 terms. Political system involving or charged or concerned with acts against a government or a
 political system. (Jones and Baumgartner)

WOMEN

Women are an adult female person. A woman belonging to a particular category (as by
 birth, residence, membership, or occupation) —usually used in combination . A woman who is
 extremely fond of or devoted to something specified.

MUSLIM WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

Muslim women in general and now female Muslim political leaders can gain power and
 prestige political participation in Muslim countries depends on many different variables
 including tangible objects such as quotes and intangible processes such as culture and
 history. (Ramírez)

Muslim women are often thought of as marginalized, excluded discriminated against,
 and/or abused. Formal politics represent a theater that does not seem to allow any rights to
 Muslim women. Bangladesh has had a female political leader. Since 1991 alternating between
 Khaleda Zia and Sheikh Hasina. They face many difficulties during the participation in politics.
 Muslim women apart from their natural roles of being the companions of their husband. The 8th
 biennial national conference and general meeting of the criterion themed “challenges of
 globalization on Muslim”. It is three day event had ‘participation in politics- dilemma of a

Muslim women and ICT: virtues and viruses. women constitute half of the citizens in this country opportunities for women to be represented in political bodies and to influence political matters are an important parameter of democracy and thus an integral aspect of political development and the democratization process one area in which women have gained very little access is the absence of women in key points.(Schlyter; United Nations Development Programme et al.)

The effect of patriarchy religious laws and social obligations in the hinders a women's realization of her rights. The stereotypical portraying of women in social customs and morals irrespective of their caste, class and religious background makes women submissive in the male dominated society. Muslims have the lowest share of working people. About 33% among all religious communities in India. The key reason behind low work participation rates in some communities seems to be the low work participation of women. Women's participation is just 15% for Muslims while 41% of Muslims and Christian work in agriculture. (Gledhill)

STUDY DESIGN

The research paper on "Muslim women participation in politics in India". A special reference to "Muslim women" focuses on the comparison. The research paper uses the descriptive method of study. The secondary sources of information used are the articles of research journals, working paper, thesis and books of famous sociologists, economists and political thinkers.

MUSLIM WOMEN ACCORDING QURAN

QURAN 27:44 she was told, "Go inside the palace". When she saw its interior she thought it was a pool of water and she exposing her legs He said, "This interior is now paved with crystal". She said, "My lord I have wronged my soul. I now submit with Solomon to God lord of the universe".(Al-Hilali and IslamKotob)

ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE:

With the arrival of Islam women got a say in electing their leader. the method through that the leader of an Islamic State is confirmed by the people is understood as Bai'ah, which may be a symbolic agreement or bond between the leader and the folks whereby the leader promises to follow and observe Islamic laws and therefore the folks reciprocally, promise their faithfulness towards him. So Bai'ah may be considered the election of the leader as while not it the supposed leader has no legitimacy and can't perform as the head of the state. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) received the bai'ah from the people. The Qur'an deals with the difficulty of women giving the bai'ah to Prophet Muhammad and God tells Muhammad (pbuh) to simply accept the pledge of the women (Fraenkel) "O Prophet! Whenever believing women come unto thee to pledge their allegiance to thee...then accept their pledge of allegiance." (Qur'an Surah al Mumtahana: 12)(Khan)

REASON FOR LESS MUSLIM WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS**STRONG CULTURAL VALUES AND NORMS OF SOCIETY**

It is usually accepted by a majority of Muslim people that the women's role is within the home. Islam promotes them through equality however male dominated society continually push Muslim women to the house. once they are perpetually being told that they're not intelligent enough to participate in politics, it's no surprise that they are doing not believe themselves. Women are usually inspired to believe that politics is far to complicate for them to grasp and then it's best left to men. they ought to reside home, cookery and cleansing and having kids. women who do have a small inclination to attain one thing in life could be inspired to be a nurse, accoucheuse or college teacher as these are jobs in their league.(Sultan)

PATRIARCHAL VALUES OF MUSLIM COMMUNITY

The main reason for low political participation of women in politics is that the patriarchal structure of society. in step with our traditions and culture, the participation of women in politics and also the public eye is against the commonly accepted role of women. The patriarchal values have defeated and distempered women (Jones and Baumgartner)

FEMALE LEADERSHIP IN ISLAM

There are 2 points of views that are contrasted many centuries. one in every of them, an intellectual perspective about Islam & life and also the others ancient period regarding Islam practices. in the meantime traditionalist do not deserve women as leaders, however conjointly they're suspected women are person as men On the opposite hand forward thinking and west – oriented students who Reject spiritual literature and have humanist perspective regarding women leadership. they believe all men's rights are possess to women .But there's third viewpoint, that is using rational justification texts try and provide a situation for women in contemporary world.(Hallaq)

STATISTICAL DATA PARTICIPATION OF MUSLIM WOMEN N POLITICS

LOK SABHA

Since Independence around 612 women have been elected to 16 Lok Sabhas, of them around 21 have been Muslim women. If the Muslim women were represented according to their proportion of population they would have been always around more than 35 in number. (Consider 13.5% Muslims Population of the total national population, since female population is almost equal to the male population, it may be assumed that half of the 13.5% or 7% would be Muslim women) But Muslim women's membership never went beyond three in any of the sixteenth Lok Sabhas. There are about five occasions when no single Muslim woman was there.(Borrie)

RAJYA SABHA

So far as Rajya Sabha is concerned, there were about 242 Members (as on October 28, 2014) of who 30 were women, but only 4 women members were Muslim. From 1952 to 2010, there were only 15 Muslim women who entered the Upper House either through separate process of election or nomination.(Gilmore and Srivastava)

STATE LEGISLATURES

The picture is not much different at the state level. Less than 8% women are represented in the state Assemblies. Muslim women are almost negligible. In Assam Legislative Assembly, there are 14 women members, of whom only one is a Muslim woman. (OECD)

POLITICAL HEADS AND EXECUTIVE

Their presence at the top position is negligible. We had so far 16 Lok Sabha elections, but the country saw only one woman Prime Minister. Muslim men or women so far have not enjoyed this position. Similarly, there is only one occasion when the incumbent of the office of the President of India was a woman, but Muslim women are yet to open their account. (Bhattacharya et al.)

So far as states are concerned, of 29 states and 7 Union Territories only three states are headed by women as chief minister, but none of them is a Muslim. Out of the Governors and Lt Governors/Administrators of 29 states and seven Union Territories, only two are women, but there is no Muslim woman. (OECD; Bhattacharya et al.; Gannett)

STRUCTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The political wing of the state is divided into ministries. These ministries are headed by ministers. Some ministers have independent charge while others are minister of state in the Union government. Some of the ministers are included in the inner circle of the government called Cabinet. There are 44 Cabinet Ministers in the Union government, of whom 7 are women, but only one is a Muslim woman. (Atkins et al. 2013)

GENDER DIFFERENCE IN POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR

The term “gender gap” is usually accustomed to refer to gender variations in political preferences and to levels of political participation. Analysis on political preferences has known gender variations in vote alternative, partisan attachments, ideology, and political attitudes. For political involvement, the role of gender has been studied across an array of political activities and

orientations toward the political method. Instead of one “gap,” it's a lot of perceptible to debate the dynamics of multiple gender gaps. Taken along, analysis finds that gender gaps in pick preferences and political involvement share extended variation over time and across nations, modes of participation, and totally different teams of women. [\(Auth et al. 2016\)](#)

Early analysis in political behavior typically treated gender as associate degree isolated instructive variable during a statistical model. Today, students a lot of fastidiously think about the socially created nature of gender, taking into consideration ordinarily shared perceptions regarding each men's and women's roles within the area. Similarly, several studies have additionally thought-about race and quality as distinct classes. Significantly, more modern analysis points out that gender interacts with different individual characteristics and also the political context (Burns, 2007). Simply put, women don't seem to be a monolithic group: gender intersects with different identities like race, ethnicity, sexuality, and socio-economic standing in complicated ways in which. though considering the reciprocally constituent nature of race, ethnicity, sexuality, and gender complicates theories and empirical analyses, Wendy smooth convincingly argues that it's “a mess value making” (2006, p. 403). Evelyn Simian cogently notes that “race and gender can't be reduced to individual attributes to be measured and assessed for his or her separate contributions in explaining political outcomes, from vote option to policy preferences” (2006, p. 266). Indeed, solely by considering these complexities will we tend to totally perceive up to date political behavior. [\(Hibbing et al.\)](#)

While the majority of previous studies on gender and political behavior concentrate on the us, a growing literature compares gender variations across nations. Early cross-national analysis typically compared Western European democracies, and also the more modern availableness of a wider vary of comparative surveys has diode to comparative studies of gender and political behavior across a a lot of numerous set of regions. Comparative analysis offers a perfect style to check the consequences of divergent social, political, legal, and economic contexts on men and women's engagement with the political method.

RESULT

- Muslim women participation in politics in india is the muslim women are given honoured position in their religion but they are controlled by their religious ideas and belief which prevent them to enter into politics.
- From the statistical data i understood that muslim women participation in politics in lower in lok sabha, rajya sabha, structure of government

DISCUSSION

The findings in these paper is the muslim participation in politics in less these is due to the religious control and patriarchal system in muslim religion. There is always gender differences in political system. The Muslim women are control by their family. The ancient history reveals that there is Muslim women leadership such as Razia sultana. Now a day there were control by their family and religion. There are restricted to enter in politics.

CONCLUSION

It is wide believed that increasing the quantity of women in decision-making positions can result in positive changes for women and society. However, albeit women will run for workplace in most countries, their presence in government remains very low. Take into account the following:

Only 24 women are electoral heads of state or government during this century. In 1995 there have been ten women heads of state. Though women's illustration at the very best level of state is mostly weakest in Asia, four of those ten control workplace during this region. Although women stay considerably under-represented in today's parliaments, women are currently waiting on the far side the numbers to specialize in what they'll truly do whereas in parliament however they'll build a bearing, no matter their numbers could also be. they're learning the principles of the sport, and mistreatment this information and understanding to market women's problems and considerations from within the world's legislatures. In therefore doing, they're not only increasing the probabilities of their own success, however also are paving the approach for a brand new generation of women to enter the legislative method. the particular impact women

parliamentarians will build will depend on variety of variables, together with the political context within which the assembly functions, the kind and range of women who are in parliament, and therefore the rules of the parliamentary game. Women have to be compelled to be regarding the transformation of politics because it is presently organized, to require politics over in our own image and our own voice.(Abu-Habib)

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