

# Gender Discrimination in Haryana politics comparatively in 2005 to 2014

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## ABSTRACT

We need to change our mentality about women that she is only household person. Now a days women do ever thing in every field of work. We should give the same education to women that is give to the men. We should cut off the gender discrimination in the society. Because this is given by the society in our mind. Now women are active participant in the politics also. They defeat the men in block, district, state and countries also. Women come forward in low to high level politics .she became sarpanch now and prime minister also. A new dimension of women in politics emerged in recent years all over the world. More and more women have now been entering into politics. Conventional politics reflected male concerns and hence women were notably absent in politics.

**Keywords:** political participation, reservation, election

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## INTRODUCTION

Welfare policies had been constructed and reinforced women's Traditional position as wives and mothers. Women have struggled over issues affecting them, especially their rights to property and vote in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and to abortion, equal pay and nursery provision in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In India, reforms movements before and after independence has helped women to gain some power in politics also. After independence they have achieved an unprecedented political breakthrough with the reservation of seats for them in panchayats and other public bodies. Indian women have a distinction to become UNO Secretary (Vijay laxmi Pandit), Prime Minister (Indira Gandhi), Chief Minister (sucheta Kriplani, Jaya lalita, Mayawati) and even President ( Pratibha Patil). In Haryana famous name is Sushma Swaraj from Ambala District in Haryana. She is only female from Haryana who is the part of Central Government as a Foreign Minister. Haryana is now famous threw her.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know the status of women in politics of Haryana recent years
- To identify the main role model in the politics of Haryana
- To examine the condition of women in politics of Haryana

## Data base and methodology

This paper was based on secondary data culled from issues of different reports have been given by the election commission of Haryana. We calculate it by the percentile method. Haryana has 90 Haryana legislative seats.

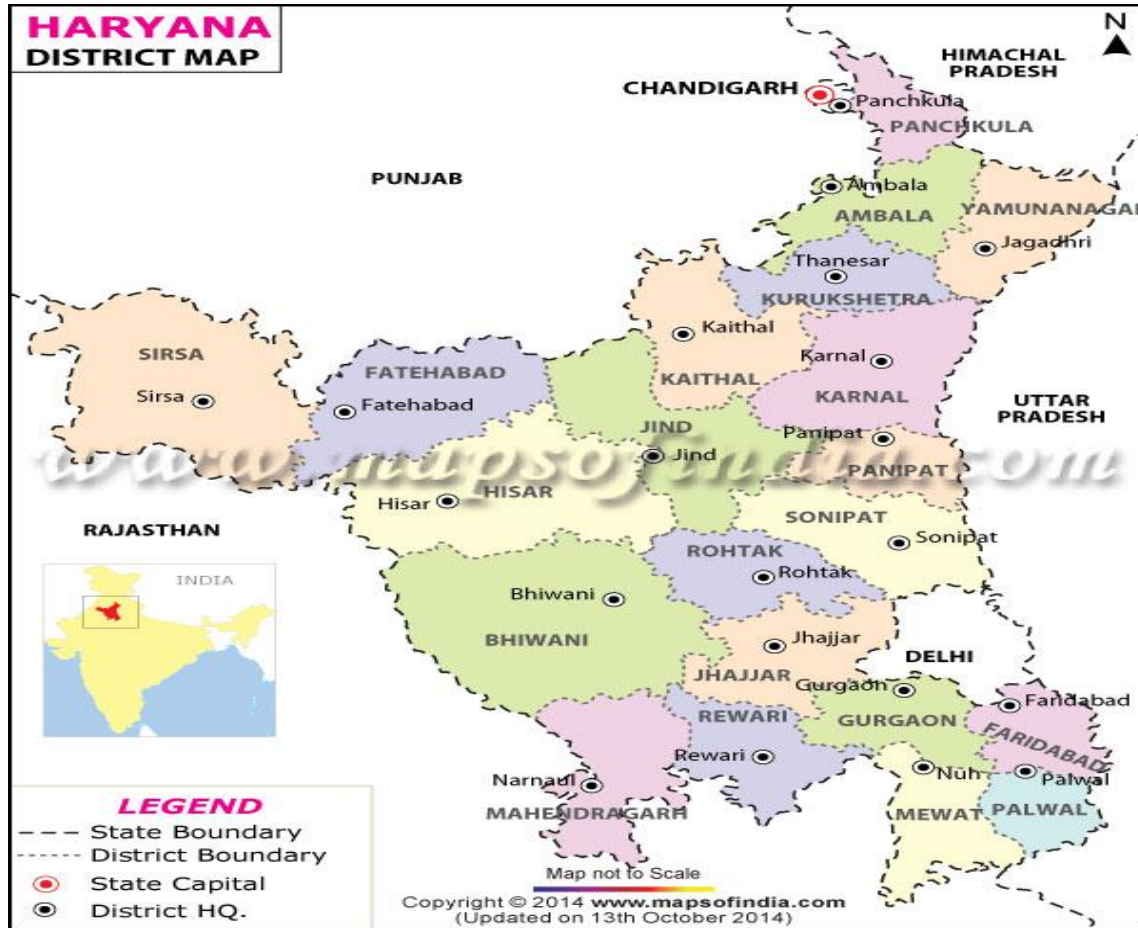


Fig. 1

### Election interest

Every people has 'Right To Vote', participation in decision making process, political activism, political consciousness, etc. with gender based violence ripping the country apart and apathy becoming more and more evident across political class, it is argued that greater representation of women in parliament will see an end to it. It is found acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. The indian law not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the state to adopt measures of possitive discrimination.

### Winner Women list in 2005

In 2005 congress party won the election and Shri Bhupinder singh Hooda became the Chief Minister. Total 68 women are participate in this election and 11 women are won the election. Women who won listed below;

1. Dr. krisna Pandit from Yamunanagar
2. Sumita Singh from Karnal
3. Meena Rani from Jundla
4. RekhaRana from Graraunda
5. Raj Rani Poonam from Assandh
6. Parsanni Devi from Naultha
7. Kartar Devi from Kalanaur
8. Anita Yadav from Salhawas
9. Geeta from Kalayat
10. ShardaRathore from Ballabgharh
11. Shkuntla Bhagwaria from Bawal

### List of 2009

Again Bhupinder Hooda became Chief Minister. In this election 62 women participated. And 9 are winner. List of women below;

1. Sumita Singh from Karnal
2. Kavita Jain from Sonipat
3. Saroj from Narnaud
4. Savitri Jindal from Hisar
5. Kiran Choudhary from Tosham
6. Shakuntla from Kalanaur
7. Geeta from Jhajjar
8. Anita Yadav from Ateli
9. Sharda Rathore from Ballabhgarh

### List of 2014

116 women participate in this election. Total 13 women won this election and Manoharlal became the Chief Minister. List of women below;

1. Naina Singh Chautala from Dabwali
2. Santosh Yadav from Ateli
3. Rohita Rewri from Panipat City
4. Bimla Chaudhary from Pataudi
5. Geeta Bhukkal from Jhajjar
6. Kavita Jain from Sonipat
7. Kiran Chaudhary from Tosham
8. Seema Trikha from Badkhal
9. Premlata from UchanaKalan
10. Shakuntla from Kalanaur
11. Renuka Bishnoi from Hansi
12. Latika Sharma
13. Santosh Chauhan Sarwan

### Analysis the result

In 2005 the result % is 6.18. and 2009 it is 6.88. Improvement is shown. In 2014 it is 8.92% in this result we see that with the time being women role are increase in the society and society accept her as a politician , a leader , a society maker and a progresser.

**Table 1**

Year	Participated	Elected	%
2005	68	11	6.18
2009	62	09	6.88
2014	116	13	8.92

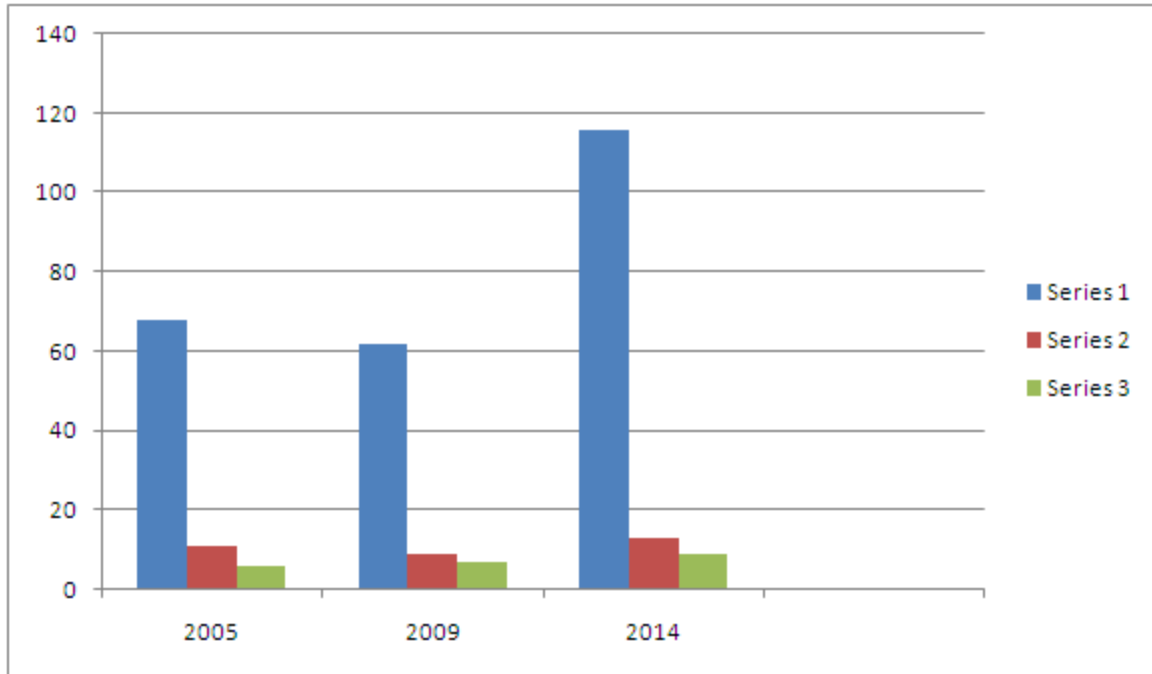


Fig.2

### Overcoming from society

To remedy low participation of women electors, India in 1994 established quotas in constitutional amendment to reserve 33% of seats in local government for women. The Women’s Reservation Bill has been introduced in the national parliament to reserve 33% of Vidan Sabha seats for Women. There has been concern over the role of women as proxies for male family members, but women may still have important effects on policy decisions.

### CONCLUSION

Situation of the female in the world is making a world upper or lower category. With the time female situation are changed .they became successful in politics. Now literacy rate of female is also increase. Now women are aware their law and they are developing our state. Haryana now known as a women power over India. Haryana situation changed after years. The representation ratios of women in Haryana assembly election are increased. But there is need of more number of women representations in the parliament and the state assembly to secure the future of women and for social, economic and political development of women.

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