

IMPACT OF RESERVATION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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Introduction

Indian Constitution has been accepted the principle of Equality without doing any discrimination on the basis of Religion, cast, self, language, region, sex accepting there principles of equal status to all equal opportunities and behavioral equality whether the constitution has been taken great care of all types of discrimination must have been demolished which were basis on 'chaturvarna' and cast system. After Independence due to the most efforts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar there were involvement of more rights & authorities as well as with this the condition of women and empowerment of their status by adding more laws for the empowerment of them because of this there are increasing demand for the equal opportunities in Indian Democratic Power, **Pawar (2013)**. In the reign of the former Prime Minister Mr. P.V. Narsimharao by the Government has been formed at the bill related to Panchayat Raj Institution being amended in December 1992 has been implemented. In 24 April 1993 in Local Government body and in Panchayat Raj provisioned System by providing the Reservation for women 33% constitution has been given the equal opportunities to them by amendment of 73rd and 74th reservation for reserved women to 33% has been given for the posts of women as well this in constitution the article 243 has been great role performing about Panchayat Raj System.

Today we see from so far rural, tribal and from hilly region there has been a coming forward leadership quality of practical belonging to women being result of this the reservation in Maharashtra on eve of birthday of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the percentage of reservation from 17 to 50 percent increased. Due to the reservation for women in local body Government and in Panchayat Raj System women came practically at the large extent. Also there are increasing demands in parliamentary board and in Assembly 50% reservation should be given to them. In what way increase the political power of that is a very big challenge before Central Government. How the women should get the participations in political centre key and it would be benefited by meaningful role of participation In other political institutions or using ladies should get the status and full participation in decision making process facing with the big challenges. Therefore ladies are coming forward rapidly. Their warning to go forward shall be understood that is the most important point. This forwarding way is very attractive and inspiring. We should give the response to their struggleful life and their social political participation with the decision making process. It will be easy and straight to understand their learning process.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar would say 'Reservation is the share in power' its fact that it means the full representations is with the full participation in power, **Ohol (2008)**. Reservation means the representation basically in Indian Constitution there is no mentioned the word of reservation that means there is the full representativeness. Whoever not got the any beneficiaries from any situation that they are needy so they get if so in Indian constitution on the criteria of social and educational deprivation there has been provisioned of reservation.

Basically Indian social system is founded on *Varn. Chaturvarn* system and on cast system so the provision of reservation is cast wise, **Shelke (2009)**.

Women Reservation in Indian Democracy :

Deshmukh (2010), In the first parliamentary election in Independent India 43 Ladies candidature had been taken part out of them only 14 Ladies elected but the point of women's reservation did not come forward in 1974 one committee has been recorded this point. It has instructed so many remedies/measures. In rural areas the Gram Panchayat is the third but most important sector in which ladies want to make their participation in political power so that they get authorized status. Women ladies reservation of 30% constitutional the assembly demands who increased. After 1977 in many political parties ladies No have been growing. It was suggested on National level the reservation for women 30% should be given in 1993. After that in Grampanchayat and Local body (NP) Municipality 33/- reservation had been given, **Mane (2009)**.

Bill related to women reservation in local Government Body :

Bhange (2009) In 10th August 1989 64th Amendment bill had been put forward in Loksabha because of giving the 33% reservation in LBG and that granted in it but in Rajyasabha this bill had been neglected so it could not accepted/passed. In the same period in 7th Dec. 1990 Amendment bill had been recommended by second time in Loksabha before that discussion on it the Loksabha has been dissolved. After that the Former Prime Minister had been curious and he aggregated on 22 December 1992 in Loksabha and on 23 December in Rajyasabha by the sign of president of India 73rd and 74th Amendment bill had been came out, **Phadake (2006)**. Many Ladies came in the politics by (due to) party level by themselves because of this effect in Maharashtra the reservation has been increased from 17% to 50% on the eve of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Anniversary Birthday. Like in LBG & Panchayat Raj System 33% reservation should be gained in parliamentary body and in Assembly this demand is being increased day by day at large extent, **Pawar (2013)**.

Provision related to political reservation for women :

Reservation of Reserved seats Article (243) D&N in 73rd and 74th amendment is given below.

(1) seats shall be reserved for (a) the scheduled castes; and (b) the scheduled Tribes, in every Panchayat and the Number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total Number of seats to be Filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of the scheduled castes in that Panchayat area or of the scheduled Tribes in that Panchayat area bears to the total population of the area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a panchayat

(2) Not less than one - third of the total number of seats reserved under class (1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the scheduled castes or, as the case may be, the scheduled Tribes

(3) Not less than one - third including the ham be of seats reserved for women belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled Tribes of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by no rotation to different constitutions in panchayat.

- (4) The offices of the chairpersons in the panchayat at the village or any other level shall be reserved for the scheduled castes, the Legislature of a state may, by law provide.
- (5) The Reservation of seats under classes (1) and (2) and the reservation of offices of chairperson (other than the reservation office women) under clause (4) shall cease to have effect on the expiration of the period specified in article 334
- (6) Nothing in this part shall prevent the Legislature of a state from making any provision from reservation of seats in any panchayat or offices of chair persons in the panchayats at any level in favor of backward class of citizens.

50% Reservation for women in Local Government Body:

Bombay Grampanchayat Law 1959 & Maharashtra Z.P. & P.S. Law 1960 of the 2011 Maharashtra's Law No. 19 dated 14th April 2011 according in related to Article more seats should be given to women from 33% to 50%. In at third phases of Panchayat Raj system it has been obligatory to every category that will give the reservation up to 50% out of total seats in every category 50% reservation for women is binding out of total reservation for SC & ST candidature. Women reservation should be followed in the proportion of 50% whether the women of SC & ST more in that extent reservation goes 50% or more than that to the ladies of SC & ST candidate, **Choudhari (2013)**.

Recommendation

1. Women got reservation in 1993 by the central government, but still now they did not have clear idea about their constitutional reservation. For this, government should observe some publicity schemes.
2. There must be a committee at district, taluka level for women's social and political empowerment. Along with this, there must a councilor centre and information providing centre about women empowerment. Where women's general information would be contained statistically.
3. Who are elected by reservation did not have any information about particular department. For this, training giving foundations should emphasis a creating clear awareness about their duties and rights in women. Government officers should work on this willingly.
4. Government should run some scheme for making women come forward and knowing their social duties to strengthen nation.
5. Women are used as in politics. Still now they are deprived of many opportunities in this male dominated system. They must get cast wise reservation on nation and state level for having opportunities in every field.

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