



WOMENS ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

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Abstract

The United Nations shall promote, higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development, solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems, international cultural and educational cooperation, universal respect for and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Keywords: Global politics, U N reforms, International politics, women's role

Introduction

The provisions of the United Nations Charter provided a basis for the development of international human rights protection. The preamble of the charter provides that the members reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the equal rights of men and women" and Article 1(3) of the United Nations charter states that one of the purposes of the UN is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. Article 56 of the charter All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55. This is a binding treaty provision applicable to both the Organization and its members and has been taken to constitute a legal obligation for the members of the United Nations. Overall, the references to human rights in the Charter are general and vague. The Charter does not contain specific legal rights nor does it mandate any enforcement procedures to protect these rights. Despite this, the significance of the espousal of human rights within the UN charter must not be understated. The importance of human rights on the global stage can be traced to the importance of human rights within the United Nations framework and the UN Charter can be seen as the starting point for the

development of a broad array of declarations, treaties, implementation and enforcement mechanisms, UN organs, committees and reports on the protection of human rights.

The importance of human rights on the global stage can be traced to the importance of human rights within the United Nations framework and the UN Charter can be seen as the starting point for the development of a broad array of declarations, treaties, implementation and enforcement mechanisms, UN organs, committees and reports on the protection of human rights. Monitor what they see as human rights issues around the world and promote their views on the subject. Human rights organizations have been said to translate complex international issues into activities to be undertaken by concerned citizens in their own community in an effort to convince the United Nations, supranational bodies and national governments to adopt their policies on human rights. Many human-rights organizations have observer status at the various UN bodies tasked with protecting human rights. A new non-governmental human-rights conference is the, a gathering described by the on its way to becoming a human-rights equivalent of the Davos economic forum. The same article noted that human-rights advocates are more and more divided amongst themselves over how violations of human rights are to be defined, notably as regards the Middle East. There is criticism of human-rights organizations who use their status but allegedly move away from their stated goals_an Israel-based academic, maintains that NGOs take advantage of and are "given the status of impartial moral watchdogs" by governments and the media. Such critics claim that this may be seen at various governmental levels, including when human-rights groups testify before investigation committees.

Women in International politics

As per data compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union , in India, women make up 14.44% of the 17th Lok Sabha. As per the latest available report of the Election commission of India women represent 10.5% of all Members of Parliament as of October 2021. For all the state assemblies, female MLAs' representation stands at an average of 9%.India's ranking in this regard has fallen over the last few years. It is currently behind Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal. Women's participation is low enough for several public services jobs at the Centre and states to facilitate free applications for women candidates. Despite this, as per Indian Administrative Services (IAS) data and the central government's employment census of 2011, less than 11% of its total employees were women, which reached 13% in 2020.Further, only 14% of Secretaries in the IAS were women in 2022. There are only three women chief secretaries across Indian states and union territories. India has never had a woman cabinet secretary. There have been no women Secretaries of Home, Finance, Defense and Personnel,

Representation in government one of the most important indicators of women's participation in politics is the number of women who hold political office. This includes the number of women who are elected to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha as well as the number of women who are elected to state legislative assemblies and local government bodies .Candidacy another important indicator of women's participation in politics is the number of women who run for office. Even if women do not win elections, their candidacy can be an important step towards increasing their representation in government. Political party representation The number of women in leadership positions within political parties is also an important indicator of women's participation in politics. When women are in leadership positions within parties, they are more likely to be nominated as candidates and to be elected to office .Participation in political activism Women's participation in political activism, such as protests and rallies, is another important indicator of their participation in politics. It shows that they are actively engaging with the political process and advocating for issues that matter to them. Voter turnout Women's voter turnout is another important indicator of their participation in politics. When women are registered to vote and turn out to vote in large numbers, it indicates that they are engaged with the political process and are exercising their right to participate in the democratic process. Policy Impact One can also assess the impact of women's participation in politics by analyzing the policies and legislation that have been passed

while they were in office. This can include laws related to gender equality, maternal health, domestic violence, and the rights of women and children.

The above parameters should be considered together to provide a comprehensive understanding of women's participation in politics in India. The goal is to assess the progress made and the challenges that remain in order to make necessary changes to promote women's participation and empowerment in the political landscape of India.

Conclusion

Human rights have become an important in both the practiced study of international relations. Dominant theories of international relations explain the role of such rights in significantly different ways, While the Cold War prevented the immediate focus on human rights that the United Nations system warranted, the growth of the UN's international human rights regime and the rise of international non-governmental organizations and human rights activists enabled a closer insertion of human rights into state diplomatic practices, a development that revealed the existence of human rights contestation itself as part of the Cold War. The ending of the Cold War heralded a 'springtime' for human rights and liberalism, but the advent of the 'war on terror' has also shown that the cascade of human rights norms might also be open to reversion, as particular states reinterpret or reject previously espoused principles. These developments raise important questions about state practice and human rights. While some norm reversion is occurring, it remains the case that states continue to be confronted with human rights challenges and display, to varying degrees, evidence of human rights protection at home and promotion abroad. Although much attention is rightly focused on changes to the internalization of such norms such as reinterpretations of the Convention against Torture or the restrictions of civil liberties in domestic arenas, we are also seeing an important evolution of concepts and practices on protecting human rights at the international level. This is visible in formulations such as the 'responsibility to protect' and its attendant focus on intervention to protect human rights, and also in the recognition that the prevention of human rights abuses is vitally important

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