



JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL LAUREATES ACADEMY

www.rlaindia.org

WOMEN ARCHITECTS OF INDIA'S CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS

Sahajahan Zamadar

Research Scholar, Department Of History, Sunrise University, Alwar, Rajasthan

Dr. Rati Bhan Maurya

Associate Professor, Department Of History, Sunrise University, Alwar, Rajasthan

ABSTRACT

Women have played an indispensable role in shaping India's constitutional framework and political landscape. Their contributions to the Constituent Assembly debates, legislative advocacy, and post-independence political leadership have profoundly influenced the democratic and social structures of the nation. This paper examines the historical and contemporary roles of Indian women in the making of the Constitution, their struggles and successes in advocating for gender equality, and their participation in political governance post-independence. By exploring the experiences of key figures such as Sarojini Naidu, Hansa Mehta, Durgabai Deshmukh, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, and subsequent women leaders, this study highlights the multifaceted dimensions of women's empowerment and political agency in India.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Political Representation, Constitutional Rights, Women Empowerment, Post-Independence Politics.

I. INTRODUCTION

The history of India's democratic and political evolution is inextricably linked to the persistent efforts, vision, and leadership of women who played a pivotal role in the making of the Constitution and the shaping of post-independence political structures. From the early twentieth century, as India grappled with the complexities of colonial rule, social reform, and the struggle for independence, women emerged as influential actors advocating for social justice, equality, and political participation. They challenged entrenched patriarchal norms, sought to dismantle gender-based discrimination, and actively participated in the freedom movement, often at great personal risk. The transition from colonial subjugation to sovereign governance provided a unique opportunity for women to assert their voices in political discourse, thereby influencing the foundational principles of the Indian Constitution. The Constituent Assembly of India, convened in 1946, included a small but significant group of women who were instrumental in ensuring that the Constitution was not merely a legal document but a transformative framework that would protect the rights of all citizens, regardless of gender. These women, including Sarojini Naidu, Hansa Mehta, Durgabai Deshmukh, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, and others, brought their experiences as freedom fighters, social reformers, educators, and activists to bear on critical debates concerning equality, fundamental rights, and social justice. Their interventions went beyond mere participation; they actively shaped the language of the Constitution, emphasizing the need for clear, enforceable guarantees of gender equality and mechanisms to address historical and structural disadvantages faced by women.

The contributions of women in the Constituent Assembly were not limited to advocating for legal equality. They championed social and economic rights, recognizing that the realization of equality required more than statutory provisions; it demanded structural interventions in education, employment, healthcare, and social welfare. Hansa Mehta, for instance, is credited with advocating for the explicit inclusion of gender-neutral language in the Constitution, ensuring that the document unequivocally recognized men and women as equals under the law. Sarojini Naidu, with her deep engagement in both the independence movement and international diplomacy, emphasized the moral and ethical responsibilities of the state to uphold the dignity and rights of women. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Durgabai Deshmukh highlighted the importance of health, education, and social welfare, laying the groundwork for future policy interventions that would

aim to improve the socio-economic conditions of women across India. Their collective efforts reflected a profound understanding that democracy and governance must incorporate the perspectives of women not merely as beneficiaries of rights but as active participants in shaping the nation's political, social, and legal landscape.

Post-independence, the trajectory of women's political participation expanded significantly, albeit within a context marked by persistent challenges. The newly formed Republic of India adopted a constitutional framework that guaranteed equal rights to women, yet the realization of these rights in practice required sustained effort and advocacy. Women transitioned from roles as constitutional architects to active participants in political governance, engaging in both elite leadership positions and grassroots-level decision-making. Early post-independence figures such as Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the first woman to hold the office of President of the United Nations General Assembly, and Sucheta Kriplani, the first woman Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, symbolized the possibilities of women's leadership in the newly independent nation. Indira Gandhi's emergence as the first woman Prime Minister of India marked a watershed moment, demonstrating that women could exercise authority at the highest levels of political power and influence national policy. Alongside these elite leaders, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, enacted in the early 1990s, institutionalized women's participation at the local governance level by reserving one-third of seats in Panchayati Raj institutions and urban local bodies. This measure enabled millions of women to engage directly in community decision-making, linking constitutional ideals with practical mechanisms of empowerment and social transformation.

Despite these achievements, women's political participation in India has faced enduring challenges rooted in social, cultural, and structural barriers. Patriarchal norms, economic dependency, limited access to political networks, and discriminatory practices within political institutions have historically constrained women's agency. Many women elected to local governance roles initially acted as proxies for male relatives or lacked the autonomy to make independent decisions, highlighting the gap between formal representation and substantive empowerment. Intersectional factors such as caste, religion, region, and socio-economic status have further complicated the landscape, with women from marginalized communities encountering multiple layers of disadvantage. Scholars and policymakers have emphasized that meaningful empowerment requires interventions that go beyond numerical representation to include education, leadership

training, economic support, mentorship, and structural reforms that enhance women's capacity to exercise influence effectively.

The historical and contemporary experiences of women in India's political landscape reveal the multifaceted nature of empowerment and participation. Women have contributed to policy priorities that extend beyond gender issues, influencing areas such as education, healthcare, social welfare, economic development, and environmental sustainability. Grassroots participation has demonstrated that women's engagement in governance is not only a matter of rights but also of effective and equitable policy implementation. Women leaders at local, state, and national levels have illustrated the capacity to mobilize communities, advocate for marginalized groups, and shape legislative and policy agendas. Their contributions underscore the importance of integrating women's perspectives into governance structures to achieve a truly inclusive democracy.

Moreover, the study of women's role in the making of the Constitution and their subsequent political participation highlights the dynamic interplay between constitutional provisions, social movements, legal frameworks, and institutional mechanisms. The Constitution provided the legal foundation for equality, but the actualization of these rights has depended on continuous advocacy, societal change, and policy innovation. Women's movements, civil society organizations, and advocacy networks have complemented constitutional guarantees by challenging discrimination, raising awareness, and promoting gender-sensitive reforms. Contemporary efforts to enhance women's political participation increasingly focus on education, economic empowerment, mentorship, digital literacy, and institutional support, reflecting a holistic approach to addressing both historical disadvantages and current barriers.

In the study of women as architects of India's Constitution and their subsequent role in political history provides a comprehensive understanding of the evolution of gender equality and women's empowerment in India. From influencing the drafting of the Constitution to participating in governance at all levels, women have demonstrated resilience, strategic leadership, and an unwavering commitment to democratic ideals. Their contributions underscore the inseparability of constitutional advocacy, political engagement, and social reform in advancing equality and justice. Understanding this trajectory is essential not only for appreciating the historical significance of women's leadership but also for informing future strategies to enhance

representation, participation, and empowerment in India's democratic processes. The ongoing journey of Indian women in politics reflects both the progress achieved and the challenges that remain, offering critical lessons for policymakers, scholars, and civil society actors committed to building an inclusive and equitable democratic society.

II. WOMEN IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The Constituent Assembly of India, established in 1946 to draft the nation's Constitution, marked a historic moment in the country's political history by including women as active participants in the framing of the legal and social framework of independent India. Although the number of women members in the Assembly was relatively small, their contributions were highly significant and far-reaching. Women leaders such as Sarojini Naidu, Hansa Mehta, Durgabai Deshmukh, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, and Vijayalakshmi Pandit played a critical role in ensuring that the Constitution reflected the principles of equality, social justice, and protection of women's rights. Their presence challenged prevailing patriarchal norms, which traditionally restricted women's roles to domestic spheres, and demonstrated that women were capable of shaping national policy and legal frameworks. These women not only represented the interests of women but also brought a broader vision of social reform, emphasizing education, healthcare, and welfare alongside legal rights.

One of the most notable contributions of women in the Constituent Assembly was their advocacy for explicit recognition of gender equality in the Constitution. Hansa Mehta, a distinguished educationist and reformer, insisted that the language of the Constitution should affirm that men and women are "equal" rather than simply stating that they have "equal rights." This semantic precision, though seemingly subtle, reflected a profound understanding of the transformative potential of constitutional language and its impact on social attitudes. Similarly, Sarojini Naidu, renowned for her role in the freedom movement, championed the cause of women's rights in both social and political spheres, emphasizing the importance of moral and ethical governance that respected the dignity of women. Durgabai Deshmukh, a prominent social activist and reformer, contributed significantly to debates on legal protections, property rights, and affirmative action, highlighting the intersection of gender and social justice in legislative policy. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur focused on issues related to public health, education, and social welfare, recognizing that

empowerment required both legal guarantees and practical measures to improve women's lives.

Women members also played an important role in advocating for broader social reforms beyond gender equality. They emphasized the need for measures to promote education, employment opportunities, and welfare programs, particularly for marginalized groups, including women from lower castes and economically disadvantaged communities. Their interventions reflected an understanding that achieving substantive equality required addressing social and economic disparities in addition to legal rights. Through active participation in debates, committee work, and drafting processes, these women were able to influence the shaping of key constitutional provisions, including Articles 14, 15, and 16, which guarantee equality before the law, prohibit gender-based discrimination, and ensure equal employment opportunities.

In addition to their contributions to legal and policy frameworks, women in the Constituent Assembly demonstrated political acumen and leadership skills that would serve as a foundation for future participation in Indian politics. They formed strategic alliances with like-minded male leaders, effectively articulated their positions during debates, and ensured that women's perspectives were integrated into the broader vision of an inclusive and democratic India. Their efforts laid the groundwork for the subsequent participation of women in governance and political life, setting a precedent for leadership, advocacy, and social reform. The presence of these pioneering women in the Constituent Assembly thus represents both a historical milestone and a continuing source of inspiration for women's political empowerment in India.

III. POST-INDEPENDENCE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

The period following India's independence in 1947 marked a significant transition for women, as they moved from being key contributors in the making of the Constitution to active participants in the country's political processes. While the Constitution provided the legal framework for equality, it was the post-independence political landscape that offered women the opportunity to exercise their rights and influence governance at various levels. In the initial decades after independence, women emerged in elite political roles, demonstrating leadership in legislative, executive, and diplomatic spheres. Figures such as Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, who became the first woman President of the United Nations General Assembly, exemplified India's commitment to women's representation on the global stage, while leaders like Sucheta Kriplani, the first woman Chief

Minister of Uttar Pradesh, set important precedents for women in domestic governance. These pioneering women not only challenged traditional gender norms but also demonstrated that women could lead effectively in highly public and political roles, shaping policy and influencing national decision-making.

At the national level, women's representation in Parliament remained limited but gradually increased over time. Indira Gandhi's ascension to the Prime Ministership in 1966 marked a transformative moment, symbolizing the potential of women to occupy the highest echelons of political power in India. Her tenure highlighted the capacity of women to influence major policy decisions, including economic reforms, social welfare initiatives, and foreign diplomacy, thereby demonstrating the substantive impact of women's leadership on national governance. Alongside such elite leadership, the participation of women at the grassroots level began to take on increased importance, particularly following the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in the 1990s, which mandated the reservation of one-third of seats in Panchayati Raj institutions and urban local bodies for women. This legislative intervention enabled millions of women across rural and urban India to participate directly in local governance, making decisions on education, healthcare, infrastructure, and community development.

Despite these constitutional guarantees, women's political participation has faced numerous challenges. Structural inequalities, patriarchal societal norms, limited access to resources, and lack of political training have often constrained women's effectiveness, particularly at the local level where many elected representatives initially acted as proxies for male relatives. Socio-economic and cultural factors, including caste, religion, and regional disparities, have further complicated the landscape, resulting in uneven participation and influence. Nevertheless, women's increasing presence in political institutions has gradually reshaped decision-making processes, ensuring that governance reflects the perspectives and priorities of diverse sections of society.

Women's post-independence political engagement has also been characterized by advocacy for social reform and policy innovation. Many women leaders have emphasized education, health, and welfare programs, with a particular focus on improving the lives of marginalized populations. By integrating gender perspectives into policy frameworks, women have helped ensure that governance addresses the broader goals of equality, equity, and social justice. Moreover, political

participation has created a symbolic and aspirational impact, inspiring younger generations of women to pursue leadership roles, engage in civic activism, and advocate for societal change.

In contemporary India, women continue to play a crucial role in political processes, both as elected representatives and as participants in civil society movements. Increasingly, women leaders are assuming positions in legislative assemblies, Parliament, executive offices, and policy-making bodies, contributing to debates on national priorities, economic development, social equity, and governance reforms. Grassroots empowerment programs, mentorship initiatives, and political training camps have further enhanced women's capacity to exercise agency effectively, bridging the gap between formal representation and substantive participation. The trajectory of women's political involvement in post-independence India demonstrates the interconnection between constitutional rights, institutional support, societal change, and individual agency, underscoring the ongoing need to strengthen mechanisms for inclusion, empowerment, and equitable representation in all spheres of governance.

IV. CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS

Despite significant progress in legal frameworks and increasing representation, women in Indian politics continue to face a multitude of challenges and barriers that limit their participation and effectiveness. One of the primary obstacles is the deeply entrenched patriarchal structure of society, which often discourages women from pursuing political careers or constrains their autonomy once elected. Cultural expectations around gender roles frequently pressure women to prioritize domestic responsibilities over public life, creating a persistent tension between familial obligations and political engagement. Even when women participate in politics, societal biases often undermine their authority, as male colleagues, voters, and party leaders may question their competence or treat them as symbolic figures rather than genuine decision-makers. This cultural marginalization affects not only women's ability to lead but also the quality of representation they can provide for their constituents.

Economic constraints present another significant barrier. Politics in India often requires substantial financial resources for campaigning, networking, and sustaining a political career, and women are disproportionately disadvantaged in terms of access to wealth and economic independence. This limitation prevents many capable women from contesting elections or forces them to rely on male

relatives or party patrons, which can reduce their political agency and decision-making freedom. Additionally, political parties have historically offered limited support to women candidates, often prioritizing male candidates for winnable seats or key positions, further restricting women's opportunities for leadership at state and national levels.

Institutional barriers also play a role in curtailing women's effective political participation. Many elected women, especially at the local governance level, initially serve as proxies for male relatives, a phenomenon sometimes referred to as "sarpanch pati" (husband as decision-maker), where husbands or male family members exert control over elected female representatives. This undermines the intent of constitutional amendments, such as the 73rd and 74th amendments, which reserved seats for women in Panchayati Raj institutions. Furthermore, limited access to political mentorship, training, and networks reduces women's capacity to navigate complex political processes, advocate for policy priorities, and assert their authority within bureaucratic and party structures.

Intersectional factors exacerbate these challenges. Women from marginalized castes, minority communities, or economically disadvantaged backgrounds face multiple layers of discrimination, making it even harder to access political power or resources. Regional disparities further complicate the scenario, as socio-cultural attitudes towards women in politics vary significantly across states, affecting the degree of empowerment and participation possible in different parts of the country. Violence and intimidation against women in politics, including harassment during campaigns, threats, and abuse, remain serious concerns that deter many from active engagement and limit their ability to perform their duties safely and effectively.

Despite these barriers, women in India continue to make inroads into political life, demonstrating resilience, strategic leadership, and the capacity to influence policy and governance. The challenges they face underscore the need for multifaceted interventions that address cultural norms, economic empowerment, institutional support, and legal protections. By enhancing access to political networks, providing training and mentorship, ensuring party support, and addressing socio-economic inequalities, India can enable women to participate more fully in political processes and transform formal representation into substantive empowerment. The ongoing struggle of women in politics reflects broader societal dynamics, revealing that achieving gender

equality requires not only legal and constitutional provisions but also sustained societal and institutional commitment to overcoming deeply rooted barriers.

V. CONCLUSION

Women architects of India's Constitution laid the foundation for a democratic framework that recognized gender equality, social justice, and inclusive governance. Their efforts during the Constituent Assembly debates ensured that legal protections and affirmative action mechanisms were enshrined in the Constitution, providing a structural basis for women's rights. In the decades following independence, women have continued to shape India's political history, both through elite leadership roles and grassroots participation in local governance. Despite persistent challenges, their engagement has transformed political institutions, influenced policy priorities, and inspired social change. The legacy of Indian women in politics highlights the inseparable link between constitutional advocacy, political participation, and social empowerment. Ensuring their continued representation and agency is essential for the realization of a truly inclusive and equitable democracy in India.

REFERENCES

1. Madan, R. (2014). Impact of women's representation in Indian politics. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2502394>
2. Dhingra, A. (2021). Gender discourses and the making of the Indian Constitution. *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*, 29. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09715215211056794>
3. Varghese, T. (2020). Women's political participation and leadership in India: Examining the challenges. *Public Policy and Administration*, 19, 111–125. <https://doi.org/10.5755/j01.ppaa.19.1.25228>
4. Thirugnanam, B., Venkatraman, V., & Dhanalakshmi, N. (2021). Legal status and rights of women in Indian Constitution. *Bulletin Monumental*, 22, 30–44. <https://doi.org/10.37896/BMJ22.8/4104>

5. Sumithira, A. (2024). Political representation of women in post-independence India. *Contemporary Studies in Social Sciences*, 2, 151–168. <https://doi.org/10.31559/CSSS2024.2.2.4>
6. Nargis, A. (2023). Women's political representation in India. *ShodhKosh: Journal of Visual and Performing Arts*, 4. <https://doi.org/10.29121/shodhkosh.v4.i2.2023.2814>
7. Mane, S., & Kamble, A. (2022). Indian Constitution Act and status of women in society. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7241016>
8. Naik, Z. (2017). Empowerment of women through political participation in India. *International Journal of Academic Research in Progressive Education and Development*, 2, 728–731.
9. Kaur, D. (2025). Impact of women education on political participation in India and its constitutional framework. *International Journal of Novel Research and Development*, b700–b707.
10. Masood, H. (2023). Role of women in strengthening Indian democracy after independence.
11. Bharti, R., & Kumar, R. (2024). The role of women in the making of Indian Constitution. *International Journal of Emerging Knowledge Studies*, 3.
12. Sharma, E. (2020). Women and politics: A case study of political empowerment of Indian women. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSSP-12-2019-0261>
13. Kambala, Y. (2022). Status of women in different periods of India. *The Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*. <https://doi.org/10.37022/tjmdr.v1i2.281>
14. Najiya, & Garg, M. (2024). The contribution of women on judicial decision-making in the Indian judiciary. *ShodhKosh: Journal of Visual and Performing Arts*, 5. <https://doi.org/10.29121/shodhkosh.v5.i4.2024.3423>

15. Paranthaman, S., & Santhi, R., & Thilagam, S. G. (2019). Indian women status: A historical perspective. *Muallim Journal of Social Science and Humanities*, 3, 258–266.
<https://doi.org/10.33306/mjssh19>.