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**A Study of Inspecting Different Movements of Gender Political  
Inequality**

**Qurat UL Ain**

Research Scholar, Ph. D. in Political Science, Mansarovar Global University, Sehore, M.P., India.

**ABSTRACT**

Gender political inequality has been a critical issue worldwide, giving rise to various movements aimed at achieving greater political representation and participation for all genders, particularly women and marginalized groups. Throughout history, these movements have sought to challenge systemic barriers and promote policies for gender equality in political spheres. One of the earliest waves of such movements was the suffrage movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, which fought for women's right to vote. In countries like the United States and the United Kingdom, suffragettes organized protests and campaigns that eventually led to legislative changes granting women the right to participate in the political process. Following this, the second-wave feminist movement in the 1960s and 1970s expanded its focus to address broader issues of gender inequality, including political representation, by advocating for equal opportunities and challenging gendered stereotypes. In recent decades, movements like #MeToo and Women in Politics have emerged to combat gender-based harassment and increase the visibility of female politicians. Efforts have also centered on establishing gender quotas in parliaments and legislatures worldwide, ensuring a minimum representation of women in governance. Similarly, global initiatives like UN Women's "HeForShe" campaign encourage both men and women to support gender equality. Despite progress, challenges remain. In many countries, women still face significant barriers to entering politics, including cultural biases, unequal access to resources, and safety concerns. Additionally, intersectional movements highlight the compounded discrimination faced by women of color, LGBTQ+ individuals, and those from marginalized socioeconomic backgrounds. Thus, the fight for gender political equality continues to evolve, emphasizing the need for inclusive policies and diverse representation in political institutions.