PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN JAPANESE POLITICS
A STUDY OF GENDER REPRESENTATION SINCE 1945

USHA KUMARI
PHD,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN POLITICAL SCIENCE,
SRI AGRASENMAHILAMAHAVIDYALAY,
AZAMGARH.

ABSTRACT
One of the important factors in Japan that need the attention is gender representation in political process. The cultural amplification of gender differences has assorted over. If one goes through history, then it is evident that in Japan the situation of women in Japan was quite better than later period after 8th century, and in the 12th century in the Heian era, women in Japan were allowed to inherit properties and this continued in the Kamakura period, where women held high status in society. Nevertheless, from the late Edo period, the status of women declined. In the Meiji period (1868-1912), industrialization and urbanization narrowed the influence of fathers and husbands, however, the Meiji’s code of 1898, denied the women legal rights and dominated them to the will of family heads, though some evidence claims in recent times indicating that the patriarchal system was largely less effective in that period, and that the genders were largely equal. After World War II, the legal positions of women were reorganized by the occupation authorities through including an equal rights clause in the 1947 Constitution and in the revised civil code of 1948. Individual rights were given preference over commitment to the family. Women as well as men were assured the right to choose spouses and professions, to inherit and own property in their own names, and to retain custody of their children.

KEY WORDS: Japan, cultural.

REFERENCES


**Web Sources:**
