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Abstract: Women are a major force behind citizen's participation in the society today. Not only do they comprise the majority in terms of population, but they also play a crucial role in society as procreators of posterity as well as producers of goods and services. Although, women have made great advancement in obtaining a vote and right to be elected into political offices in many countries, yet they still remain severely under-represented in the political institutions of Ghana with merely 8 percent and the United States with 16 percent women representation. This is evident of the fact that, both countries have not met the 30 percent Affirmative Action bench.

Theoretically the constitution of Ghana and the United States gives women equal rights as their male counterparts to actively participate in the governance of their country. However, women encounter institutional, cultural, and traditional barriers and roadblocks. These challenges expose women as second-class citizens and being inferior compared with their male counterparts in term of participation and inclusion in the governance of their country. The study discusses the social factors of the issues of gender inequality and social exclusion of women in politics.

