

Abstract

This bachelor's thesis deals with a comparative analysis of the elections to the French National Assembly in 2012 and 2017 in terms of the representation of women among candidates and among elected deputies. The representation of women in the National Assembly is presented in the historical context of women in the political space from the French Revolution, through the gain of women's suffrage after World War II, to the Parity Act in 2000, which introduces legal quotas for women's representation in political institutions and functions. The thesis deals with factors that affect women's entry into politics and their number, such as the French Fifth Republic's electoral system in elections to the National Assembly or setting quotas for women's representation, as well as indicators that determine the real power and importance of women in politics. The comparison of the legislative elections in 2012, when the Socialist Party won, and the legislative elections in 2017, when the new political group En Marche won the majority, deals mainly with different approaches of political parties to the law of parity and gender equality and then also with differences in filling key positions in the National Assembly. The conclusion of the thesis presents the results of the analysis, which will either confirm or refute the hypothesis of an increase in the number of women in the National Assembly in the 2017 elections compared to the 2012 elections and offer factors and influences that contributed to the potential increase.