POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF MARATHA WOMEN IN WESTERN MAHARASHTRA FROM 1990-2014

A Thesis

SUBMITTED TO THE

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH PUNE

FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

In Subject Political Science

Under the Board of Social Science Studies

BY

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April - 2018

CERTIFICATE OF THE SUPERVISOR

It is certified that work entitled **"Political Participation of Maratha Women in Western Maharashtra from 1990-2014"** is an original research work done by **Mrs. Meenal Kishor Kshirsagar**under my supervision for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in **Political Science** to be awarded by the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune. To best of my knowledge this thesis embodies that the work of the candidate herself has duly been completed andfulfils the requirement of the ordinance related to Ph. D. degree of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune up to the standard in respect of both content and language for being referred to the examiner.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Table Index

GRAPH INDEX

Chapter – 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction:

Political participation has a broader connotation. It includes not only, those political activities that go by the name of political participation in the western democracies but also some new modes of participation which have not been institutionalized but have some bearing on the political process. Protest activists directed against the existing regime or activities aimed at subverting or over throwing the system it may be cited as examples. Define political participation in a broader context, Myron Weiner says: "the concept of political participation refers to any voluntary action, episodic or continuous, employing legitimate or illegitimate methods intended in influencing the choice of public policies, the administration of public affairs or choice of political leaders". In today's changed global context, women constitute an important segment of political life. Thus an analysis of the role of women in politics throws light on a complex problem of political participation. Of all these aspects of relationship between women and politics, it is women's political participation that has received the most sustained attention from political scientists (Guhal. Sampa, 1996)

1.2   Historical Background and Current Position of Women in Politics:

The early history of Maharashtra brings many unsolved questions to the historical thinkers. The Maratha community is the result of an Aryan penetration from North-East and North and subsequent mixture of the Aryans with local population. It is difficult for historians to trace different stages neither of penetration nor about strength of the Aryans elements. In Northern India, the Aryans were followed by invaders from Central Asia who also immigrated into Indian peninsula.

The information about the original inhabitants of Maharashtra is very limited. The language of new incoming Aryans absorbed many local words and expressions, and this clearly depicts that the local population must have been very strong.

1.3   The origin of the name Maharashtra:

 The name Maha is used for many centuries P.V. Kane writes about its origin : 'As great forest began gradually to be cleared up and explored, as towns and villages sprang up and as the population increased, this great track of forest land came to be called Maharashtra. It was most probably during the time of the Satavahanas that Maha came to be so called'. The word Maharashrtra is derived from two words, Mahan and

Rashtrawhich means the great nation. Dr. R.G. Bhandarkar derived it from the people means Rashtrika or Rattas. Dr. S.V. Ketkar defines Maharashrtra as the word is combination of names of two groups of people residing on the same land, the Maharashrtra and the Rattas, the expert's do not agree on the origin of the word.The etymology of word Maharashtra is described in two forms. From the first interpretation Maratha means great warriors. The other interpretation describes the word Maharashtra means the land on which people are residing is the land of great community which means 'Ratta' and that is the Maratha. These two interpretations of Marathas clearly show the pivotal position of Maratha community in Maharashtra. Majority of Maratha population is settled in parts of Western Maharashtra as compared to Konkan and Deccan regions. (Lederie Matthew,1976)

1.4 The Origin of the Marathas :

Marathas claim themselves to be kshatriyas, but the primitive community's claims that they also have institutions of Devak existing among the community. Maratha surname and traditional customs were interlinked with the Rajputs heritages. There are basically four divisions of the Maratha caste, called, Surya, Sama, Brahma and Shesh. The Marathas among themselves have nearly ninety six clans and each clan has a separate Devak. Among these Devaks some are named as VasanVel, Rui, Halkund, Suvarna, Kalamb, Morpis, Talawariche, Pote, PanchPalvi, Shank, Veli etc. Basically Marathas are divided into two divisions, first is pure or Kshatstriya Marathas and second are ordinary Marathas. Those Maratha having marital relationship with princely families call themselves Assal or Kshtriya Marathas. They called themselves superior to other divisions of Marathas and they are also entitled to perform all Vedic rituals which are specifically prescribed for the Kshtriya Varna. Ordinary Marathas actually cultivate the land and show on affinity with Kunbi and Mali castes. The sense of hyper gamy exists between the Kashatriya and ordinary Marathas. (Walunkar T.N. 2009)

Marathas follows the rites of Devak exogamy and they all those who are from same Devak do not marry each other. They worship Shankar, Parvati, Khandoba, Rokdoba and Bhairav etc. Kshtriya Marathas belonging to 96 clans have the following surnames such as Chavans, Ghatge, Kadam, Mohite, Pawar, Nalavade etc. They have gotras such as Agasti, Angiras, Atri, Vasistha, Kashyap etc. Their Devakas are based on various birds, trees, animals and other objects. Maratha customs, traditions, conventions

and marriages are followed which are to be some extent similar to the upper caste communities. The rich people like landlords and money lenders practiced polygamy earlier in the past, at present it is now legally banned. The blue-blood Marathas are against widow remarriage and they do not approve even today. Still things and gradually changing now. Virpooja (worship of heroes) on auspicious pooja is performed by those Marathas, who worship Khandoba as their family God and it is considered as their distinctive traditional characteristic. This ritual is basically performed to offer tribute in memory of the valiant ancestors.(Kulakarni A.R,2008)

1.5   The Marathas and the Political Scenario:

The middle of seventeenth century to early nineteenth century, the Marathas dominated political scenario of Maharashtra. From the historical point of view the word 'Maratha' is used in a comprehensive scene which includes all people who speaks in Marathi. Naturally speaking, the word Maratha signifies the powerful and distinct community which has dominated the political and economic scene of Maharashtra since Medieval times. There does not exist any certainty about the origin of Marathas who are considered to be the Marathi-speaking community of Maharashtra. The existence of Marathas is great mixture of aboriginal tribal elements in Marathas of all grades. (Kulakrni A. R,1996)

The references to Maratha community and their land are found in accounts of the Arab geographer. Al Biruni (1030 A.D.), FriorJordanus (C. 1326) and IbnBatuta (1340), the African traveler. Under the leadership of great Shivaji in seventeenth century the Marathas distinctly came into political prominence. Historians such as Grant Duff attribute their rise to fortuitous circumstances "like conflagration in the forests of Saihyadri mountains" while Justice Ranade ascribes it to genuine efforts made by the Maratha chiefs serving under the Deccani Sultans. (Shelonikar H.S,1972)

1.6   History of the rise Maratha Power:

Nearly for two centuries the Marathas dominated political scene of Indian history and the prominent beginning of actual history of Marathas begins from seventeenth century. The historians are not sure that the word 'Maratha' in seventeenth century denoted the people from Maratha community or the people of the state Maharashtra. Parmanand, the author of Shivbharat made a difference between the Brahmans and

6

Maratha of this region. Sabhasad, a contemporary chronicler of Shivaji also distinguished between the two when he refers to three Brahmins and three Marathas who would protect the state during the period of crisis. However it is difficult to say whether Ramdas uses the word 'Maratha' in a comprehensive sense in his well known slogan. "All Maratha to unite" or here he appeals only to the fighting Maratha community. Under Peshwas the term Maratha assumed a wider connotation, embracing all Marathi – speaking people. Ironically speaking the word Maratha is carried in a comprehensive manner which includes all the people in Maharashtra speaking language Marathi. (Kulkarni A.R. 1999)

According to Shree Rajaram Shastri Bhagwat, Maharashtra is land of Marathi speaking people 'MaratatavHatata' it means that Maratha will die but never give up in life. P.V. Kane again describes Maratha as 'Mahan Rashra is Maharashtra'. It is a land of great people. It is also symbolic as Maharashtra Ratth which means great warriors. And the word Maharashtra is derived from this word Maharashtra Ratth. This is quoted by Dr. Bhandarkar. The 17th century marks the beginning of a new political era in the Marathi history. However due to lack of sufficient records it is difficult to get full view of socio, political and economic life of the people in this century. The eighteenth century witnesses remarkable achievements of the Marathas and zenith of their glory.(Suthankar B.R, 1988)

1.7   Political Culture of the Marathas:

The emergence of the Maratha Kingdom which marked the historical legacy of an independent rule began in the seventeenth century under the legendary leadership of Chattrapati Shivaji and which continued till the 18thcentury. The impact of Shivaji had its permanent and persistent influence on the people of Maharashtra. As a ruler and victorious person he isan idol for the people. The legendary charisma of Shivaji is deeply rooted in the minds of Maharashtrian people. All political parties express their views about legendary Shivaji in a way to support and nourish to fulfill their political ends. In Maharashtra the society is considered as rustic society and the villages were comprised of the Maratha Kunbis (cultivators of the soil). (Palshkar S. 1997)

The governmental work was administered by Vatandars and village officers Patils and Kulkarni's. The Patil who was also considered as central figure of the village and played an important role in the administration of the village. The Patil played

various roles to maintain law and order in the village he was the traditional leader, justice was done by him and also the head of law making organization. Revenue collected from the villages given to the government was also prime responsibility of the Patil. Allotment of lands to landless farmers, rent and remuneration on the basis of their work was administered by Patil. He was a very powerful person and worked as a representative of the people and intermediate of the government. He was also responsible for the development and prosperity of the village. There were many other caste people from different who helpedthe Patil to run the administration of the village. The Kulkarnis were given duties to maintain numerous records and accounts of the village. The Patils were from Maratha community. (Bhakshi S. R. , 1997)

The history of political culture of Marathas is not limited only to Maharashtra but it is known to India as well as the world. The legendary achievements of Chattrapati Shivaji is the main centrifugal power of Maratha history. The period of Shivaji always an inspiring, and inculcates a spirit of patriotism among every one. The political culture was created at the time of Shivaji. (Mahalfe N. S ,1997)

1.8   Ideal of the Marathas:

People who are born in Maharashtra are called Maharashtrain – Maratha. The land inhabited by the Maharashtrikas came to be known as the Maharashtra. All the Hindu caste people according to verna system starting from Brahmins and it included all till   last obtained   comprehensive name Maharashtra. The religion of all these Marathas comes under the same comprehensive category titled as Maharashtra Dharma. It includes basic four elements. Firstly it insists upon practices towards Gods and injunctions of Shastra (Deva-Shastracharia). Secondly local practices (Deva-Chara). Thirdly family practices (Kulachara) and lastly caste practices (JatyaChara). The people who are inhabitants of Maharashtra compulsorily had to follow. People had tremendous faith in religious ideals and it was only motivating power which was the very strong to inspire the masses of Maharashtra. The question arises that how far this Maharashtra Dharma is ideal. By following four steps life becomes ideal, it is very difficult to say as these ideals were growing in volume and increasing in importance which ultimately testified to existence of religious spirit of as ideals of Marathas. (Grant Jemes, 1971)

Development of Marathas was restricted as they made their mind completely inert and unprogressive. One has to progress in life and unless there is provision for

making changes to sustain changing requirements of succeeding time no community can progress. The basic religious and spiritual ideas of Marathas were many a time impracticable, the concept was they must not change old concepts and must not take up new ideas to progress. The Maratha mind would tenaciously stick to old impracticable religious concepts and there injunction. In all practical matters of Marathas every phase of life is based on religion. This conservative thoughts prevented the Maratha community from acquiring advanced education and new ideas, which were coming from the Western countries.(Khandekar V. 1975)

1.9   The Commercial Policies of Marathas:

Due to adverse geographical condition of are land Marathas could not develop a structured system of communication and trade for commercial development. Industrial developments, trade and commerce under the Marathas were in primitive stage. In seventeenth century trade could not develop as it requires good banking and Maratha land was still in a rudimentary stage. Chatrapati Shivaji truly believed that prosperity of mother land depends on development of trade and commerce. (Kulakarni A. K. ,1996)

A contemporary of Shivaji named Ramachandra Pant Amatya was holding a high position in the Maratha administration and he has an intimate knowledge of the administration and policies of the Maratha and also the commercial activities. In commercial policies, great importance was given to merchants of the land. The merchants were considered as on ornament of the kingdom and glory of the king. They were the main achievers and brought prosperity to the Kingdom. Thair freedom of movement should be protected and answered. A special commercial policy was formulated for the foreign traders as the Europeans were masters and they had territorial ambitions. The Marathas followed the policy of eternal vigilance towards the foreign traders. (Wagale N. K. ,1980)

In eighteenth century Maratha power gradually expanded in north and south of India and became a major power on the subcontinent. The political activities expanded in this century but authorities could not simultaneously expand the trade and commerce activities of Marathas. During this period there was hardly any material change or improvement in internal trade, means of transport and communication or progress in the structure of village market. Due to political expansion which lead to development of few places and consequently gave rise to money lenders and traders but major commercial or

entrepreneurial activities were not found to be part of Marathas. The Maratha enjoyed a comparatively peaceful life during eighteenth century. (Wagale N. K. ,1985)

1.10   The Process of Ruler Elitism:

The implementation of an earlier policy by the government on abolition of Zamindari system and later abolition of privileges of rulers had definitely benefited the ruler based bourgeoisie. The ruler elites also took advantage of lack of an effective and progressive tax structure by the government. The programme and policies implemented by the government for community development had benefited ruler elites. Basically the Congress Party in terms of its structural pattern, party politics and process as well as policy formation it is primarily a partya of rich and dominant the ruler and land owner classes. In Maharashtra also same principle is applied, here also the elite Maratha class constitutes the ruler dominant class. They are rich and powerful and had the capability to control economic and political orders.

The success of the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shree Shankar Rao Chavan was initially based on his capability to provide elites in Maratha community. The control over most valued public resources. Various opportunities given by the government in the form of local governments, co-operatives and educational institutions gained Chavan the Maratha loyalty same like Shivaji Maharaj at the time of his rule which had was first started as a dominant Maratha empire When Chavan was the Chief Minister the regional power and harmony of the Maratha elite was once again established and became totally entrenched. It is commonly said that the Marathas because of their population dominated under a democratic regime.

It is basically very difficult to explain structural inequality between the caste system the Maratha elites and also other dependent castes. It is equally difficult to understand the nature of solidarity between the elite and the deprived Maratha people. (Wagale N. K. ,1980)

The elite Maratha leaders systematically avoided any association with people of other community and devoted their attention to develop links with the state. They showed their devotion through continuity in the form of spirit of hegemony. At that time also there was growing differentiation of peasants who were mainly the Maratha-Kunbi.

In Maharashtra primarily the Kunbis who were the peasantry or the landless proletariat were the major social divisions of the state during the second phase of colonialism. In practical terms the Maratha elites and the deprived Marathas were often in competition if not in direct conflict with each other. (Wagale N. K. ,1985)

Nearly fifty percent of the total population of Maharashtra is formed together by the Kunbis and Marathas. They are made up of numerous regional endogamous castes and sub-castes which further create communities and their hereditary occupation is agriculture. In the region of Western Maharashtra the Marathas are land owners and cultivators. The word Kunbi in Marathi is represented by Kunbi in Gujarat and Kurmi in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The word Kunbi is supposed to be derived from the word 'Kutumbin' in Sanskrit and which means a 'householder' – one who has a settled house hold and land as distinguished from those of other castes who get their living as artisans or fishermen or semi-nomadic herdsman. They are originally regarded as the peasant community in various provinces. The word Kunbi or a similar word is also used in different provinces in India which belongs to a group of population whose main occupation is agriculture and animal husbandry and live in the houses in a cluster. In the broader sense the word Kunbi is referred as various traditional present castes and sub-castes.

In Maharashtra the Great Shivaji and Chiefs belonged to the Maratha community. People of this caste claim to be Kshatriyas and many of their family names are derived either from the Rajput clan names or from ancient ruling houses in the Deccan. These names are derived not only by descendants of historical families but also by cultivators. In the community of Marathas there are many people who have strong belief that the Marathas and Kunbis of their region belongs to common group. A kind of hyper gamy is practiced which states that an economically well daughter of a Kunbi family can marry in a economically lower aristocratic Maratha family on the other hand the Marathas whether rich or poor will not give their daughter in marriage in a Kunbi family. In Kunbi community women work in agricultural field, widow remarriage is allowed and gives consent for divorce also. But in Maratha community a women is confined to do household work, and divorce and widow remarriage is not allowed. The distinction between Maratha and Kunbi is getting diminished due to strong efforts of politically conscious and progressive leaders. Generally marriages in these communities

are arranged marriages and the distinction has still remained even today regarding marriages. Now a day's every kunbi calls themselves a Maratha. (Karve I. ,1968)

Hindre identify them as a part of caste cluster by the name Kunbi. Their settlement is in Vidarbha region and their community had spread in the districts of Nanded, Parabhani, Yeotmal, Akola. They had migrated from Sahyadri mountain range and settled in Central Vidarbha. The meaning of the word Hindre or from where it is derived from is untraceable. The origin of this community is also not clear. The total population of HindreKunbi is not officially recorded as they are predominantly found in the villages under the above mentioned districts and therefore the population strength could be estimated in thousands if not in lakhs. Kunbi / Hindre come under the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) category as per the constitutional status in Maharashtra. They are traditionally agriculturists and theresource of income depends upon the agricultural produce. Those who are land owners they cultivate their own lands and others share - croppers or laborers, with the help of education and impact of urbanization many of the community people disintegrated the traditional agricultural occupation. In the recent time and as a result substantial contemporary population is involved in various other occupations. Various developmental plans and education has brought favorable impact on their daily life. Especially the younger generation is highly exposed to media is bringing changes in their life. The modern amenities provided through various governmental schemes are available in their village which includes, water facilities, electricity, school, primary health centers, roads, transportation etc. grocery; chemical fertilizers are available at a subsidized rate. They are also made available with the facilities like bank, post offices etc. The traditional age-old agricultural system is gradually changing with the educational exposure and information about innovations in the field of agriculture and industries. New varieties of crops, fertilizers, irrigation facilities etc. had definitely brought marked changes in the field of agriculture.

In Maharashtra the Kunbi are the traditional agriculturist caste group. The word Kunbi denotes a Kutambi or Kutunbika which means husbandman in Marathi and merely indicates the occupation of a cultivator. Hence in Maharashtra, particularly in the eastern and in the central part, whoever has taken to the occupation of agriculture is commonly grouped under a single banner –Kunbi, considering their traditional primary occupation as agriculture. Jadhav are one such endogamous agriculturist caste group of Maharashtra who are also referred to as Kunbi. As far as the origin of Jadhav is

concerned, they could not find an answer that how they are related to broad generic community of Kunbi. They are residing in the district of Maharashtra namely Ameravati, Yeotmal and Nagpur. (Shing K. S. ,2004)

Political participation is defined as the actors attempt to influence the existing distribution of power. A directional variable is introduced in order to define more precisely the type of relationship which develops between individuals and parties. Three different models of vertical political participation are then presented: two examples of models of downward political participation or mobilization, historical and the Leninist concept of vanguard party; grass roots or populist political participation and the ideal-democratic model of participation. A fourth model, horizontal mobilization, incorporates the possibility of inter processes of political activities taking place within the two types of actors. These models help to analyze the present political situation as characterized by coexistence of vertical and horizontal process of mobilization with an increasing predominance of the latter. It remains as a future task of political activities research to investigate the assertion made here that institutionalized hierarchal relationship between individuals and parties is weakening as a result of both actors increasing orientation to themselves when becoming aware of and articulation interest developing affective loyalties using means the of political participation. (Brigitte Needleman; est.oxfordjournals.org/cgi 2007)

This definition aims of reconsidering the concept of political participation, theoretically and with reference to contemporary political problems. For this purpose basic insight are drawn from sociological classics. Political participation is defined as development of a social relationship (Weber's sense of the word) between two types of actors, the individual and the parties. The analytical concept of the word political participation activities consists of three process: the process of interest formation (cognitive dimension), the process of community building (affective dimension), the process of employing means of action (instrumental dimension). These process help to analyze the present political situation as it is characterized by the coexistence of vertical and horizontal process of mobilization, with an increasing predominance of the later. It remains as a future task of mobilization research to investigate the assertion made here that the institutionalized hierarchical relationship between individuals and parties is

weakening as a result of both actors orientation to themselves when becoming aware of an articulating interest developing loyalties and using means of mobilization.

The definition of mobilization was taken from the French conceptualization - mobilization- making ready for service or action. It was felt at the time (rather than supported by evidence) that the ability to use much of what was produced in the social science and the humanities was hindered by the conceptual and physical inaccessibility of the "production" of explicit intention of improving the conditions for uptake and utilization. (http://web.mac.com/peterlevesque/Knowledge Mobilization 2009)

1.11   Current Position:

Records of Indian women in politics is often cited in rebuttal to accounts and reports that dwell on the subordination of women. Indian women can vote and stand for election to all provincial and central bodies. Women have been Ministers, Ambassadors and most notably, the Prime Minister, President. While the extent of the involvement falls a short of equality promised by the Constitution of India. Women vote in approximately the same proportion as men. Analystsargue that most women follow the lead of male family members, but a few surveys suggest that women are increasingly interested in political power and vote independently. Number of women elected to assemblies often seeks larger   than   it   is   because   of   the   personality   involved. (http://www.idianetzone.com/50/Indian-women-politics 17.08.2010.)

1.12   Role of Importance:

In the present scenario more and more women are doing very well in politics. Whether it is Asia or Europe or any part of the world, women in politics are creating fantastic milestones for themselves by making more and more appearances in the elections different kinds across the world. Women are very aggressive when it comes to welfare to women and children.

Women politician like Sonia Gandhi who is the President of top political party in India hold a great command in Indian politics and thus encourage so many women in the politics of the world who are really very dominating because of their individual humanity and social work. Indian women in politics have done a lot in less time therefore this is one of the biggest reasons of success for women in elections in development of society. Women empowerment is very crucial for entire world. Without

assistance and cooperation of women in politics there cannot be any sort of fair politics overall. Governments of many countries have reserved seats especially for women to contest elections and make their presences in various activities in politics. Because of this reservation policies for women more and more women are getting active in politics in order to make their presence more effective.

As women are turning into politics, in this one thing is being guaranteed that welfare of women and children are getting a lot of attention and more and more women are supported and rules are being implemented for the safety and proper education of women. After entering into politics women have proved that they are not only good at managing home but they can also manage politics with grand success.

In many countries it has been observed that whenever women are in power or in active politics there have been a lot of developments in the society in less time. It shows importance of women in politics in modern time. Active participation of women in politics has made Indian women more independent and powerful to face various difficulties. The role of women in politics has changed over the last few years. This change is marked specifically due to the reservation policies. This allowed thirty percent and fifty percent reserved seats for women to contest elections in the parliament and local state assemblies and at grass root levels respectively. (http://www.proud2bindian.in/politics-India-Jan 2009)

1.13   National policy for the empowerment of women (2001):

Principles of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favor of women.

Within the framework of a democratic policy, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards has been marked shift in the approach to women's issues from the welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the Central issue in determining the status of women. The National Commission for women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal or entitlements of women.

- India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instrument committing to secure equal rights of women. Few among them are the rectification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.

- The Mexico Plan of Action (1975), the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies (1985), the Beijing Declaration as well as the Platform for Action (1995) and the Outcome Document adopted by the session Gender Equality and Development and the Peace for the 21st century, titled "Further actions and initiative to implement the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action" have been unreservedly endorsed by India for appropriate follow up.

- The policy also takes note of the commitments of the Ninth Five Year Plan and other Sectoral policies relating to empowerment of women.

- The women's movement and a wide-spread of non-government organizations which have strong gross roots presence and deep insight in women's concerns have contributed in inspiring for the empowerment of women.

- However, there still exist a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the Constitution legislation, policies, plans, programmes, and related mechanisms on the one hand that is situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other. This has been analyzed extensively in the report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India. "Towards equality", 1974 and highlighted in the National Perspective Plan for women 1988-2000, the Shram Shakti Report, 1988 and the Platform for Action, "Five Years After- An assessment".

- Gender disparity manifests itself in various forms, the most obvious being the trend of continuously declining female ratio in the population in the last few decades. Social stereotyping and violence at the domestic and social levels are some of the other main manifestation. Discrimination against girl children, adolescent girls and women persists in parts of the country.

- The underline causes in gender inequality are related to social and economic structure, which is based on informal and formal norms and practices.

Consequently, the access of women particularly those belonging to weaker section including the scheduled caste / scheduled tribes / other backward classes and minorities, majority of home are in the rural areas and informal, unorganized sector. To education, health and productive resources, among other is inadequate. Therefore, they remain largely marginalized, poor and socially excluded. (http://wed.nic.in/empowerment-National 2001)

Political sphere is considered as an important area and women have been inadequately represented. Articles 325 and 326 of the Constitution of India guarantee political equality. This includes equal rights to participate in political activities and right to vote respectively. While the later has been accessed, exercised and enjoyed by a large number of women, the former that is right to equal political participation is still distant dream. Lack of space for women to actively participate in political field has not only resulted in their presence in numbers in this decision making process but also neglects their issues and experience in policy making.

On the one hand, India falls in the lowest quartile with respect to the number of women parliament with 9.1percent.Even the UAE, with 22.5 percent, has more women representative according to the UN's 2008 survey of women in politics. The recently concluded 15th Lok Sabha Election have delivered a record 59 women as member of Parliament, the highest since independence, raising their parliamentary participation to 10.9 percent.

In the present scenario the following main areas have been identified and presented as the disadvantages faced by women. This leads to their low levels of political participation. (http://Knowledgewharton.upenn.edu/India/article.ctm.May_21, 2001)

1.14   Lack of information :

Women's political participation has various barriers one among these are unequal access to information and non economic resources. Most information governance is written in a language that is inaccessible to women. Due to high rate of illiteracy and low levels of education among women they are deprived of information in the public sphere oral transaction invariably take place, which is again inaccessible by women as they are confined to their households. Due to women's mobility being

restricted they do not have the exposure to public life, thus limiting the scope of their interaction with others and the acquisition of information. These are basic causes in the present scenario women acquire unequal access to information impairs the recognition and enjoyment of the right of women to vote, contest elections, become members of political parties and social networks.

1.15 Economic resources:

High percentage of women are engaged in low wages or unpaid, low skilled or unskilled labour. Much of their work remains invisible, unrecognized and devalued and is therefore unprotected by laws and legislation. The income they earn, however meager are still seen by them and their families as an income to be spent on the family. This compounded by the fact that many households are female – headed, places the burden of providing for the family primarily lies on women. Therefore the expense required for political participation such as election campaign expenditure or resources required to attend meetings, visits and interact with government officials, become an additional burden and for women it is very difficult to afford.

Due to lack of sufficient economic resources women is thus impeding their full participation. Since childhood many women contribute to wage earning or to assist in sharing domestic chores in the household. Thus depriving an opportunity for acquiring knowledge and skills, this would enable her to be economically independent. Unequal access to economic resources such as income, land, house and credit facilities impairs women's effective participation in electoral process, contesting elections, campaigning, building and sustaining their constituencies and fulfilling their role as elected representatives, at all the levels of governance. The representation of women as elected members is low due to the main cause that is lack of access to economic resources. The numbers of elected representatives is directly proportionate to the economic resources that women have access to lack of economic facilities.

Elected representatives include huge expenditure, both over and hidden, to meet the community demands. For building and sustaining a constituency which basically requires economic resources over which women has less entitlement, access and control. Various demands from the community require elected representatives to economically independent. The effectiveness and economic positions of women's participation in political parties and other network such as, trade union, co-operatives and the like is

directly correlated to their economic status in the society. Lack of control over economic resources impairs the exercising of their rights as elected leaders, in nurturing their constituencies which effects direct bearing on their chances to win subsequent elections. Further women are not able to transform the political culture and introduce mechanism of transparency and accountability, which would strengthen the position of women representatives.

1.16   Family or personal barriers:

Family is considered as the primary area of subordinate. In our families patriarchal values are enforced and the control over women's person-hood is rarely questioned. Women in the family are viewed as liabilities because of which gender-based discrimination in all dimensions of their lives prevails. This is reflected in the alarming proportions of violence against women within the family-female feticide, infanticide, malnourishment, school drop-out, neglect and deprivation through limited access to resources, dowry violence, physical and mental torture etc.

Further the support from other family members to play a dominant role in public domain is not forthcoming and the only time that they do so is when they have complete control over the women. This control takes the form of family's only supporting women to get elected in order to keep the position in control of the family but then refuse to help her participate in the daily task of the political process. Furthermore they do not help ease the triple border that women find themselves having to bear. In fact women typically are forced to play a triple role when they enter politics, namely they have to work at home, in their jobs and in the political institutions. Women having young children in the family do not have the support system that can free them to participate in activities outside home. Since it is hard for a woman to sustain this triple burden, it can pose as a barrier to her political work or her political work can interfere with her work at home or in her vocation.

There are no mechanisms to reduce the burden of women in fulfilling their domestic responsibilities. In particular poor women who are engaged in long hours of non waged productive activities like collection of water, fuel, fodder, grazing cattle, child care, countless responsibilities therefore the absence of support services to free women to participate in political activity limits their participation.

At personal level, due to socialization process, reinforcing the subordinate positions, private and public dichotomy results in the lack of self-esteem and confidence in women and also political participation. We can consider it as one of the biggest barriers to a woman's personal development as well as political.

Foundation made by family in politics that is involvement of the family in politics creates a strong foundation for women to raise in political structure. When a woman has a political background with political afflictions a woman has more confidence and also requires less training than one who is without any family ties with political activities. In this way when a woman hails from a political family and when she stands as a candidate for elections she is well aware of the election procedure. She gets the strength to express her opinion. Because of her own abilities and family support she would be able to fulfill most of the responsibilities and promises made during elections. As she is well aware of the financial resources she is able to utilize the amount for welfare of the people, other developments etc. in her constituency.

1.17   Women's reservation bill-importance:

As a landmark in parliamentary history of Indian women's Reservation Bill was passed in Rajya Sabha (Upper House) of the Parliament with thumping majority in March 2010. Though some parties pretending upholder of cause of down-trodden and excluded sections of society opposed by the Bill and made uproar in the house. The Bill is to be passed by Lok Sabha and then to ratified by majority of the State Legislative Assemblies before it becomes reality.

It is catastrophic that in the name of women all political parties-major or minor, make huge and cry in all sense. When the issue of the women's reservation in Parliament or State Legislatures came, no unanimity is seen. Though Congress (I) has Sonia Gandhi as partly President, BJP Mayavati as supreme, Trinamoal Congress has Mamta Banerji and other parties have some notable women politicians. Indian Parliament could not get Women's Reservation Bill pass as yet. Jayalalitha, Uma Bharti, Sushma Swaraj, Margaret Alva, Vasundhara Raje, Vrinda Karat, Renuka Chaudhari and many more names are there. We have Mira Kumar as speaker of the Lok Sabha. Despite that, the position of women in politics has always been marginal. Although women constitute half of the world's population, their participation in political life has been

negligible all along. Today, at the world level only 10 percent of Parliamentary position and 6 percent of Cabinet Ministerial posts are occupied by women. (Shing T., 2011)

Only a few countries have been crossed 30 percent representation of women in their Parliament. The position of Indian women in the Parliament has always remained at a very low level never going beyond 10 percent at any point of time. It is very surprising because while societies, which have lesser tradition of public acceptance of women's political participation, have witnessed a steady increase in their participation, India's history has taken a backward turn. The sentiment in favor of women being active in politics is nothing new. Women's right to equal political participation including their right to vote was accepted very leniently in India much earlier than most western societies conceded to this demand. Unlike the West, where the women had to fight a prolonged battle for right to vote, political rights came to Indian women with relative ease owing to their noticeable participation in the national movement to demand these rights from our colonial rulers.

Even though women in India had benefited from the environment provided by the freedom struggle and the decolonization experience, yet after independence the movement lost stream. Nothing epitomizes the political status of women in India more than the fact at the threshold of the 21st century they have to demand 33 percent reservation in Parliament and State Assemblies because they are getting nowhere in the normal course. The track record of women candidates in the last twelfth Lok Sabha elections speak for itself. When India became a sovereign republic, the first Lok Sabha had only 22 women because there were no suitable candidates at that time. The second Lok Sabha had 27 women (5.4 percent), in the 34 (6.7 percent), whereas the fourth one saw a slump with only 31 women (5.9 percent).

There was a sharp decline when Indira Gandhi was at the peak of her career and only 22 (4.29 percent) women were elected to the fifth Lok Sabha.TheJanta Party came to power in 1977 and there was a further decline in the sixth Lok Sabha (3.4 percent). There was a small increase in 1980 in the seventh Lok Sabha with their figures going up to 28 (5.1 percent) with the advent of Rajiv Gandhi in 1984,the situation improved somewhat and the figure went up to 44 (8.11 percent) the highest so far. This declined in the ninth Lok Sabha to 28 (5.29 percent) when the Janata Dal formed the government. It went up a little in the tenth Lok Sabha in 1991 and stood at 39 (9.2 percent). In the

eleventh Lok Sabha it was given 39 women (7.2 percent). The number has been declining since political parties remain reluctant to field female candidates for elections unless they are judged potential winners. Today women are creating waves and making forays into every male bastion. They have entered the corporate world and have gone into space; they are pilots, soldiers, lawyers and journalists.

There is only one area where their participation has dwindled and that is in the country's political life. Moreover the agenda of women's empowerment seems to have lost the kind of moral and political legitimacy it enjoyed during the freedom movement, as was evident from the ugly scenes in the aftermath of tabling the Women's Reservation Bill in the Parliament in December 1999. Rarely had we faced such a paradoxical situation on paper (literally) the pre-election manifesto of every major political party- the congress (I), the BJP, the CPI (M), the Trinamul Congress has promised to reserve one of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislature by a Constitutional amendment. And yet when the Women's Reservation Bill was being sought to be table in the Parliament, we witnessed unruly politicians ruggedly tearing it, and shouting it down.

After two rounds of raucous rejection first in 1996 under the Deve Gowda government and then in 1998 under the (first) Vajpayee government, the Union Law Minister in December, 1999 managed to introduce the historic as still a part of history, 85th Constitutional Amendment Bill seeking to reserve 33 percent seats for women in legislative bodies.

Group reservation is essential in a democracy, women fall into the category of the underrepresented especially those in rural India and also from the minorities or low castes. While women come in large numbers in both provincial and central government election, there have been relatively fewer women members of local councils, provincial assemblies or parliament. A local women's movement in Maharashtra (1985) began to demand a female quota in Panchayats, leading to political party debates on gender representation in local government.(Raman S. 2009)

A Declaration of women's Rights should be drawn up, combining all the conventions on women's rights. This should be published and distributed in a single document that could be reproduced easily. Political parties should be waged to adopt affirmative action policies or quotas. Nongovernmental organizations and others should

work towards the increased participation of women in parliamentary and legislative bodies particularly at the local level in order to develop a larger cadre for participation at all levels. Various suggestions and recommendations are existing in written form, the implementation become very difficult. (Rajkumar , 2000)

In this analysis, it is concluded that the commitments of the ruling elites to the cause of women's empowerment effected very high level of "commitment" on paper (i.e. ,in the provisions of the constitutions, revisions of various laws, text of the National Policy on Empowerment of women, National Plan of Action, Endorsements of various United Nations and International covenants, international declarations, Five Year Plans and similar other official documents) the genuineness, sincerity and integrity of translation of these commitments on paper into operative processes of diagnosis and situation analysis, policy and programmers formulation, organization and process design, resource allocation, execution of programmes and monitoring and evaluation was helplessly doubtful. The study argued that the proper handling of women's problem has suffered in India because of absence of an appropriate organizational set up.. (Varma R. B., 2007)

1.18   Identification of political backwardness:

Historically speaking, the term reservation for a particular group or community does not have a fixed and definite meaning. It appears that the term weaker classes was used in 1880 for the first time to describe a list of groups, who were called – illiterate or indigent classes and who were entitled to allowances for study in elementary schools.

 In 1917 the Maharaja of Kolhapur has referred the term backward or weaker classes with respect to the untouchables. The south borough committee was appointed to advice on the measures to secure representation of minorities of special interest of depressed classes. But the committee did not mention any such group in its report. Joint Selection Committee of the British Parliament reviewed the South borough Report and they attached importance to the educational advancement of the depressed classes. (Purshottam G. , 1971)

In 1918 the term weaker classes acquired a technical meaning in the State of Mysore. It defined weaker or backward classes as all communities other than Brahmins who were not adequately represented in the public services. In 1924, the Reforms Enquiry

Commission did not mention this term but the ministry report attached to the Reforms Commission referred to backward classes as synonym for the depressed classes and in contradiction to non-Brahmins

While inaugurating the backward class commission on March 18, 1953, our first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made it clear that the use of the term weaker or backward classes for particular castes and communities should be avoided. The Chairman of the Commission was of the view that "it would have been better if we could determine the criteria of backwardness on principles other than caste", because the caste test was repugnant to democracy and inimical to the creation of a castles and classless society. (Mishra J., 1996)

Community, caste or class cannot be determined as the only basis of backwardness. There is no direct relationship between caste and backwardness. Many people belonging to so-called weaker community are economically stronger. And on the other hand many upper communities have economically poor people. Political unawareness is the result of social change. Women are considered as weaker in political field. The Government should put efforts in increase political participation of women making them aware of their political rights and by giving women appropriate opportunities etc. and also adopt measures for the political   development. Adoption of policies based on at caste and community has increased differences and is injurious for the society. Political change cannot be the result of any single factor.

According to Johnson, "in its basic sense, then, social change means change in social structure". In more broader and simpler terms, Roger put it as, "social change is the process by which alteration occurs in the structure and function of a social system". Because of its nature, social change reflects political change is without beginning or end, a continuous and following through time. In the light of this, the Indian society which is viewed as static and immobile cannot be exception to social and political   change. Every society has the process, i.e. persistence and change. Political change is a continuous process, as an inclusive concept that refers to alteration in political phenomenon at various levels of human life from the individual to the global. Along with the rate of change the direction of change is also importance. The changes taking place in the Indian society have been considered within the aforesaid meaning and the change in viewed as an inclusive concept.(Gaikwad S. , 1999)

Political change is imperative for realizing the political standards and is fundamental to the acceleration of economic, social and political equality depends upon the democratic principles. All the citizens acquired equal rights under the constitution of India at the same time they are denied the right to political equality. There is contradiction in our society. In the political terms the constitution has given every citizen political equality but in real terms there is tremendous political inequality. Our society is based upon the structure of inequality, which specifies up-gradation for some in the society and degradation for some. In our society there are some who have immense wealth as against many who live in object poverty and structures continues to deny the principle of one individual one value.

This parliamentary democracy is essentially meant for maintaining the status quo. It is not meant to bring about a radical change from the existing state of affairs. These leaders mainly stressed on caste based reservation and this directly affected foundation of federation, as implementation of caste based reservation some were economically underprivileged and some were among caste consisting of economically progressed people. Therefore the concept of caste based reservation policy remained unsolved. (Jaffrelot C. ,2002)

1.19   The concept of reservation policy:

Reservation for a particular group specially women entitled to preferential treatment on the basis of their political backwardness, that is scheduled castes and scheduled tribes those accorded special treatment because of temporary or situational disadvantage. The term refers specially to those backward groups. As per the constitutional provisions government gives rights to the State governments to formulate affirmative policies for women. They need reservation due to political unawareness and their inability to stand in competition effectively with male counterparts on the basis of their merits was unable to access political participation. (Shing S. N., 1996)

After studying the conditions of women's participation in politics the government planned to reserve a particular number of seats in politics, especially for women in terms of positive discrimination. Reservation policy precisely aims to eradicate disparities which are present in social, economic and political fields due to forceful societal discrimination in the past history.

The concept of reservation is to envisage policies for eradicating historic injustice and inequalities. Reservation is basically for the people who are suffering inequalities, either inherited or artificially cheated and disparity based on social and economic and political conditions. Appropriate percentage of reservation for depressed classes. (Ramswamy B. , 2006)

The responsibility of government is to remove contradiction or otherwise those individuals or communities who suffer from political inequality would destroy the structure of political democracy. The government is committed to build up a politically just and an elegant social order. Therefore the constitution promulgated to recognize women as the marginalized social groups needing special protection. A number of provisions were specifically incorporated with a view to abolish various forms of discrimination and political exclusion emerging from male dominating culture and to alleviate the peripheral position of women. (Mishra R. G. , 1990)

1.20   Constituent Assembly on reservation policy:

The question of reservation was handled by the Constitution Assembly in the most vacillating manner, in the initial stages of framing of the constitution as in case of reservation of seats in the legislatures is opinion was in favor of continuation of policy of reservation in services to minority communities. The report of the Advisory Committee on minorities under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in 1947 had made recommendations which reflected his opinion. The Committee while rejecting a constitutional guarantee of representation in the public services to the minority communities in proportion recommended that consistent with the need of efficiency and administration, it is necessary for the state to pay due regard to the claims of minority in making appointments to public services.

Reservation policies for women in politics is not enough to main stream women to live with dignity like their counterparts in society. The policy of reservation specify to develop the weaker sections in the society and to certain extent reservation policy has succeeded in the creation of creamy layers within the marginalized social groups and

that the percolation of benefits have been marginal and differentially accessed. (Singh S. N. , 1996)

The constitution of special bench of nine judges became necessary to discuss the legal position relating to reservations. The questions before these judge bench as broadly indicated and discussed in the lading judgment of Justice Jeevan Reedy. The learned judge summarized the answers to question are as follows –

1. (a) Whether the 'provision' contemplated by Article 16(A) must necessarily be made by the legislative wing of the state ?

- It is not necessary that the 'provision' under Article 16(4) should necessarily be made by the parliament / legislature – Such a provision can be made by the executive also. Local bodies, statutory corporations and other instrumentalities of the State falling under Article 12 of the constitution are themselves competent to make such a provision, if so advised.

(b) If the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, whether an executive order making such a provision is enforceable without incorporating it into a rule made under the provision to Article 309?

- An executive order making a provision under Article 16(4) is enforceable the moment it is made and issued. (Shing S.N, 1996))

Position of woman: Political status in Maharashtra Legislative Assembly

The political status of woman in legislative assembly is not satisfactory but is increasing with low space. In the thirteenth Maharashtra assembly election only twenty women candidates among two hundred and eighty-eight representatives got position in assembly and reached 6.9 percent as compared to eleven seats in previous assembly, twenty women in assembly is the height even since 1962 at the of first assembly election for Maharashtra were conducted. In the year 2004 and 1999 the number of women legislators were only twelve. The prominent district of Maharashtra; Pune, Sataraand Kolhapur which are known for women empowerment movements sincethe time of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Phule had never vitnessed more than nineteen women in the year 1980 till date. In 1972 there was not even a single woman was elected.

The result of last four assembly elections held in the state from 1995 to 2009 only eleven to twelve elected in the assembly in each term. This clearly indicates that there must be thirty three percent reservation for women. It is in indeed very difficult for women to get ticket and more difficult to sustain in politics. (DNA, 2014)

In 2004 and 2009 number of women legislators were twelve and eleven respectively. In the previous legislature the women legislator come together to promote women issues. The government as well as none governmental organization have encouraged women active participation in politics at the panchayati levels this resulted into strengthening the political position of women at grassroot level. These includes efforts and support of all India institute of localself-government. These organization helped and encouraged women to actively participate in local level politics in early 1990s. There is constant increase the number of women political participation at grassroot level with this experience women are capable to graduate at state level also here the women political has enormous challenges. Some women legislators have political background, their family members were on various powerful positions in politics. These women legislators may have had a built constituency a few years ago, now they have built this own base and working effortlessly for the development of constituency. Representation is obtained through political participation which have remained the major field of male members women as a candidate for election of representation are still a weak identify specially at higher level politics. The percentage of women in state assembly is very low. (TNN, 2014)

Women in local self-government in western in Maharashtra: Gram Panchayat is the pioneers at the village for governors of local necessity of the village population. Panchayat system existed in India for countries as decision making structures for giving various factifies to villages. Similarly, municipal councils and municipal corporations have been the local bodies for the urban areas to fuction with local administration for the subject related to village panchayat. In the year 1962, with the introduction of three tier system of local and self- government panchayat raj system came into existence. (Indian Express 2011)   With the establishment of panchayat sanities at taluka level and zillhaparishad at the district level respectively and retaining village panchayat basic structure at the village level. The local self-government are framed to be elective bodies from amongst the respective electortes. Certain subjects are administrated by the state government departments are connected to zillaparishat and panchyatsamities the basic

concept is to establish a decentralized administration in the hands of elected people in respect of developmental activities with respect to the subjects which covers all areas of development and certain project which benefit only the district. (CWI 2012)

Historically very few women could hold position in local bodies till in 1922, and were elected by nomination the representative of women on these local bodies was negligible till the year 1990, very few women could compete and found to be elected to municipal corporation some situation was of the zillaparishad also, directly elected members did not include women, they were either co-opted by the elected members even in the gram panchayat samiti the provision in the government act was for co-option of single women residing in the block if no women representative was elected. (Indian Express 2017)

The political participation of women in Pune, Sataraand inKolhapur when reservation for women in politics was not considered, it was noticed that election to local bodies in these three districts have not been at regular interval and the tenure of such bodies were either extended or the bodies were put when the responsible change of govt. administrator it was observed that the representation of women on panchyatsamities and zillaparishad were nominal. (TOI, 2012) women were generally nominated. As such two women on each zillaparishad and one women on panchayat samiti were nominated. The number of Gram panchyat in the year 1984-85 were twenty four thousand five hundred and four and the average numbers of women representatives elected or co-opted per village panchayat was less than two. (Pune Election 2012) As compared to rural political participation women more active in municipal corporation, they were elected members but percentage was very less. Mumbai municipal corporation had women representation who have distinguished themselves as, social workless and politicians. The highest number of women in Mumbai municipal corporation prior to 1992was fourteen. In 1978-80 out of total strength of one forty, constituting ten percent. After the amending act pass in April ,1990 recommending thirty percent reservation for women in politics by allocating thirty percentconstituencies to women exclusively in municipal council, seventytwo women councilors were returned to corporation in 1992. The strength of women representation in Pune, Satara and Kolhapur has likewise increased women councilors constitutes thirty percent of the women electorates. Similarly, the percentage of women has increased in zillaparishad and panchayat samilties respectively. (Pune Diary, 2012)

1.21 Current scenario: -

From the year 1974to 1985 there was sole women corporator for eleven years in the Pune municipal corporation. In 1986 again sole women was elected, when first election wasconducted in Pimpri Chinchwad municipal corporation. Comparatively from single corporator the collective strength of women corporator in Pune and Pimpri Chinchwad municipal corporation is remarkably increasing beyond hundred in number. As Maharashtra cabinet had passed the resolution to increase reservation for women in local self-governmentbodies from thirty three to fifty percent respectively. (TOI 2012)

In 2007 to 2011 Pune municipal corporation had total strength of one hundred and forty four corporators out these forty nine were women holding the position of corporators. In Pimpri Chinchwad municipal corporation total strength of corporator were one hundred and five, which includes thirty five women corporators.[49] In this manner Pune and Pimpri Chinchwad municipal corporations jointly provided position for total to two hundred and eighty five corporators and one hundred and forty-two went in favour of women corporators. from 1985 to 1992 for eleven years according to records there was only one women corporators in Pune municipal corporation. In the year 1992 women corporators started showing interest and got elected as corporations in Maharashtra. Fifty percent political reservation for women made a remarkable achievement. Women those who are talent, enthusiastic and politically conscious would get opportunity to prove themselves. (Pune Election , 2012)

  It was for the first time in 2012 municipal corporation election Pune witnessed more women comparators elected than men. Scoring seventy-eight out hundred and fifty-two seats. Women representatives are struggling to establish their identity in politics and it is distinctly noticed that most of the women candidates were from established political families and had achieved candidature as a substitute to their male counter parts. Earlier it was blamed that the political situation exposes the lacunas of parliamentary provision for women empowerment under the system of dictatorship with its compliance with feudal institution like capitalism, cast, patriarchy system. A true and practical emancipation of women would not be achieved without the overthrow of capitalism of establishment of democratic values. (PCMC Election , 2017)

1.22 Constitutional And Judicial Provisions Of Reservation Policy For Women

Indian society has a composite population, having various communities based on different religion, languages, caste, etc. The policy – objective of the Indian Constitution is to eradicate inequality in the society and strive to create a society based on the principles of equality. The Constitution does not recognize any caste, religion, community, gender etc. for any kind of favored treatment, and treats all the citizens alike. At the same time framers of the Indian Constitution took care to safeguard the interests of weaker part of society to give them a sense of security to protect them against any kind of discrimination and to help them to get integrated in the main stream of national progress. With this vision a number of special provisions have been incorporated in the constitution for safeguarding the women in our society. In addition to these special provisions, certain general constitutional provisions are enshrined in the fundamental rights and some of these rights protects provisions made for women's development.

The objective of all the special provisions is to integrate women power of the nation into one mainstream of national development and thus to control the divisive forces which may otherwise be released by the existence of gender difference. The constitution while extending special provisions to women also wants to integrate diverse elements into one political, economic, social and national life. The constitution ensures special treatment in favor of women and afford them with some valuable safeguards. Certain special provisions confer several benefits of social, economic, political advancement, empowerment, equality of status in the society and dignity of an individual by providing reservation for women. Fundamental Rights belongs to a person as a consequence of being human as a means of human dignity. No human being may be deprived of these rights. Fundamental rights are essential for all round development of the personality of an individual in the society and hence it leads to the development of the country. A country can progress when fundamental rights are well protected and made available to all the individuals. To maintain law and order in a country and to achieve peace and prosperity it is essential to preserve, cherish and defend fundamental rights. It is the responsibility of the government to maintain human dignity by assuring fundamental rights to every citizen of a country. They are also essential as these rights provide suitable circumstances for the moral and material development of an individual and progress of country.

1.23   Historical perspective:

What are Rights?

Broadly speaking fundamental or human rights may be regarded as those fundamental and inalienable rights which are essential for life as human being. Human rights are the rights which are possessed by every human being, irrespective of his or her nationality, race, religion etc. simply because he or she is a human being. Human rights are thus those rights which are inherent in our nature and without which we cannot live as human beings. Human rights are fundamental freedoms allow us to fully develop and use our human qualities, our intelligence, our talents, our conscience and to satisfy our physical, spiritual and other needs. They are based on mankind increasing demand for a life in which the inherent dignity and worth of each human being will receive respect and protection. "Human rights are also called fundamental rights or basic rights or natural rights. As fundamental or basic rights they are rights which cannot, rather must not, be taken away by any Legislature or any Act of Government and which are often set out in a Constitution". As natural rights they are seen as belonging to men and women by their very nature. They may be described as 'common rights' for they are rights which all men and women in the world share, just as common law in England, for example, was the body of rules and customs which unlike local customs, governed the whole country. (Kapoor S. K. ,2004)

Meaning:

Presently, the vast majority of legal scholars and philosophers agree that every human being is entitled to some basic rights. Thus, there is universal acceptance of human rights principle in domestic and international plane. Human rights are a generic term and it embraces civil rights, civil liberties and social, economic and cultural rights. It is therefore difficult to give a precise definition of the term human rights. However, it can be said that the rights that all people have by virtue of being human are human rights. Thus the idea of human rights is bound up with the idea of human dignity.

1. According to J.S. Varma – "Human dignity is the quintessence of human rights". All those rights which are essential for the protection and maintenance of dignity of individuals and create conditions in which every human being can develop his personality to the fullest extent may be termed human rights.

2. World Conference on Human Rights held in 1993 in Vienna stated in the declaration that all human rights derive from dignity and worth inherent in human person, and that a human person is the central subject of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

3. D.D. Basu defines human rights as those minimum rights which every human must have against the state or other public authority by virtue of his being a member of human family, irrespective of any other consideration.

The transformation of position about an individual after the Second World War has been one of the most remarkable developments in Human Rights. Individuals are regarded as important and also beneficiaries of human rights by virtue of having rights and duties from the charter of human rights. Human rights are considered as birth right of an individual and they become operative with their birth. Irrespective of human being's caste, creed, religion, nationality etc. human rights are inherent in all the individuals. (Agrawal H.O, 2011)

1.23.1 Historical background:

It was golden rays of sun enlightening the world of nineteenth century, to human being to know about human right they possess worth of human personalities began to be realized. The resultant of human right movement was experienced by human being after the World War-II. During the war whole world was shocked due to heinous crimes committed against the humanity and human rights were perished. The history witnessed silently tyranny and complete lawlessness of Nazi Leaders of German. Human values and dignities and morality were barbarously negated. Rights to the people became need of hour to be established for international peace and security. President Franklin D. Roosevelt on January 6th 1941 reflected in the proclamation of four freedoms and mentioned as (1) Freedom of Speech, (2) Freedom of Religion, (3) Freedom from want, (4) Freedom from fear.

Declaration of President carries weight:

"Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights or keep them".

The growth and evolution of human rights and international law had achieved a remarkable progress since the year 1945. Several charters, treaties etc., came into existence for effective enforcement of human rights.

1.23.2 Universal declaration of human rights, 1948:

This Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all people and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and educating to promote respect of these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, National and International, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the people of member stakes themselves and among the people of territories under their jurisdiction. (Joshi N. ,2007)

India is a democratic country. Human rights or fundamental rights are enshrined in part-III of our constitution. The objective of fundamental rights is to spell out expressly the important concept of individual liberty and the integrity of the country. Fundamental rights mean equal status to all the citizens without any preference in favor of or discrimination against any of these individuals and also envisage a cohesive and casteless society. To preserve human dignity, Indian constitution has completely obliterated the caste-system and has answered equality before law.

The progress of India depends on development of every individual and to secure, to all its citizens, justice - social, economic and political; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and opportunity and to understand the concept of brotherhood among citizens assuring dignity of an individual. No discrimination on the grounds of race, religion, caste, creed etc. not only formulated in words but is an ideal set-up for practice and observance as a matter of law through constitutional mechanism. The constitution has shown concern for weaker sections of the society and female citizens of our country.

1.23.3 Legal position in India:

The Indian constitution reflects concept of human rights. Civil and political rights are contained in Part-III (Fundamental Rights) of the constitution and are justifiable, that is, they can be enforced through a Court of Law. Economic, social and cultural rights are contained in Part-IV (Directive, Principles of State Policy) and are

non-enforceable in a Court of Law but are 'fundamental to Governance'. However, the Indian Supreme Court has been instrumental in enforcing socio-economic rights as fundamental rights. For instance, the right to education was interpreted to be a part of the right to life, which is guaranteed as a fundamental right. Indirectly, the right to education was elevated to the status of a fundamental right capable of enforcement later through amendment to the constitution. (Ashian Document, 2007)

Women were in a new and different role confronting the traditional one. The Swadeshi movement, the non-cooperation movement and the Civil disobedience movement draw them out from the seclusion of home and made them active participants in the struggle. In 1931, a meeting of various representatives of women was held in Mumbai under the President ship of Sarojini Naidu which drafted a memorandum demanding immediate acceptance of universal adult franchise and equal political rights without any discrimination. This was placed before Round Table Conference which however, was turned down by the government. One point should be noted here that even in Britain, women got the right to vote in 1917 after a long struggle. The British could hardly be accepted to give rights to Indian women so easily.

In 1931, at Karachi session of Indian National Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru piloted 'Fundamental Rights Resolution' which accepted the principle of complete equality of men and women in political life. Women exercised their right to franchise widely in the election of 1937. In these elections, forty-two women into the legislator and five were nominated to the upper houses. In 1942 'Quit India Movement', when all the top leaders were arrested and this movement became practically leaderless, women joined hands with others and carried it on by taking out processions, holding meetings, demonstrations and organizing strikes- Aruna Asaf Ali, Kalpana Joshi, PreetiWaddadar, KanaklataBarua, Roopvati Jain, Durga Bai, Sushiladevi and Usha Mehta were the famous figures of 1942 movement. Women did not lag behind even in making of the constitution for free India. (Jharth B. ,1996)

The constituent assembly was set-up in October 1946, a body elected by existing legislators, had among its members. Sarojini Naidu, Durgabai Deshmukh, Renuka Ray and Hansa Mehta among others to frame the Constitution for free India. The political participation of women during fight for independence has been identified as one of the key factors in determining women's political participation in contemporary times.

Women's political participation was largely manifest through various women's movements and itself fragmented as a result of differing ideologies and issue based protests, with only taken numbers of women participating in "formal" politics, many of which were from higher class and caste backgrounds had been supported by liberal progressive families. Modern Indian politics shows keen interest in women political movement, and appear sympathetic towards them in order to capture women's vote. By adopting the interests of what could be considered a subaltern group in India, they are employing a populist strategy. Change may therefore prove elusive and sympathy may turn out to be pure rhetoric, as political U-turns on prohibition laws have demonstrated. As a consequence of this appropriating, much of women's movement has fragmented along ideological and political lines as women's organizations operate as an offspring of major political parties. (Malhotra G. 2006)

However, a new phase of society is likely to come up in which women will be truly equal to men. Such type of equality is not to be attained in terms of competition. It requires equality as partners in life and as companions respected for their qualities of head and heart. After Independence, we witness increased participation of women in all field of work. The position occupied by women in India's political and social life came as a surprise to outside world accustomed to think Indian women as being backward and uneducated. This advancement is not confined to the distinction achieved by a few women of genius but the change has taken place in all classes. Over all political and social condition of women in India has not been historically very good. Women are at disadvantages in the society and thus it is the government's responsibility to implement favorable laws to bring them on the same level as men. (Shing B. 2007)

1.23.4 Constitutional rights of women in India:

The principles of gender equality are enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The constitution of India officially grants equality to women and also empowers the state to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favor of women. There has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. Still the position of women in the society as well as in the political sphere count satisfactory improvement in our patriarchal society. The constitution should frame certain laws for the protection of newly emancipated urbanized and rural Indian women.

1.23.5 Constitutional provisions for women:

1.23.5.1 Fundamental Right Article 14 – This article ensures equality in political, economic and social spheres. It defines that the state shall not deny any person equality before law and equal protection of law in the territory of India. The principle of equality is the key principle for a social welfare state to ensure social and economic equality.

Article 14 in Constitution provides equality before law. It provides that: "The state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India". This article embodies the general principle of equality before law and prohibits unreasonable discrimination between persons. Article 14 is an epitome of the noble ideals expressed in preamble to the Constitution.

1.23.5 .2 Article 15 – Specifically prohibits discrimination on the ground of gender. It states that -

- The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, gender, and place of birth or any of them.

- No citizen shall on ground only of religion, race, caste, gender, place of birth on any of them be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to

- Access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment.

- The use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of state funds or dedicated to the use of general public.

- Nothing in this Article shall prevent the state from making any special provision for women and children.

1.23.5 .3 Thus **Article 15 (1)** Prohibits gender discrimination and Article 15(3) lifts that rigor and permits the state to positively discriminate in favor of women to make special provisions to ameliorate their social condition and provide political, economic and social justice. The state in the field of criminal law, service law, labor law etc. has resorted to Article 15(3) and the courts, too, have upheld the validity of these protective discriminatory provisions on the basis of constitutional mandate.

1.23.5 .4 Article 16 – The Constitution provides equality of opportunities for all and prohibits discrimination against women. It states that: "There shall be equality of

opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state."

-No citizen shall, on the grounds of only religion, race, caste, gender, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them be ineligible for or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the state.

The Constitution, thus provides equal opportunities for women implicitly as they are applicable to all persons irrespective of gender. However, the courts reside that these Articles reflect only de jure equality to women. They have not been able to accelerate de facto equality to total extent the constitution intended.

1.23.5 .5 Article 21 – The courts have interpreted very widely right to life and personal liberty. In several cases, this article has come to the rescue of women who have been wronged. (Rao M. 2005) Article 21lays down that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to 'procedure established by law'. The most important words in this provision are procedure established by law.

-The word 'law' in Article 21 does not mean merely enacted law but incorporated principles of natural justice so that a law to deprive a person of his life or personal liberty cannot be valid unless it incorporates these principles in the procedure laid down by it.

-The expression 'procedure established by law' introduces into India the American concept of procedural due process. (Jain M. P , 2005)

1.23.5.6 Article 23 - Prohibition of 'Traffic in Human Being' and Forced Labors – Article 23 of the Constitution prohibits traffic in human being and beggar and other similar forms of forced labor. The second part of this Article declares that any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. Clause (2) however permits that state to impose compulsory services for public purposes provided that in making so it shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them. 'Traffic in human being' means selling and buying men and women like goods and includes immortal traffic in women and children for immoral or other purposes. Though slavery is not expressly mentioned in Article 23, it is included in the expression 'traffic in human being'. Under Article 35 of the Constitution Parliament is authorized to make laws for punishing acts prohibited by this

Article. In pursuance of this Article Parliament has passed the suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1956, for punishing acts which result in traffic in human being.

-Protects the individual not only against the state but also private citizens. It imposes a positive obligation on the state to take steps to abolish evils of traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced labor wherever they are found.

-Prohibits the system of 'bonded labor' because it is a form of force labor within the meaning of this Article.

-It is noted that the protection of this Article is available to both citizens as well as non-citizens. (Pandey J. N., 2008)

1.23.6 Directive principles of state policy:

Fundamental Rights cater to individual rights while Directive principles of state policy cater to social needs. These provisions are contained in part- IV of the Constitution. Though these principles are not enforceable in any court of law they are fundamental in governance of the country, and provide for welfare of the people, including women. The Directive Principles of state policy contained in Part-IV of the Constitution incorporate many directives to the state to improve the status of women and for their protection.

1.23.6 .1 Article 39 (a) – Directs the state to direct its policy towards securing that the citizen, men and women, equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.

1.23.6 .2 Article 39 (d) – Directs the state to secure equal pay for equal work for both men and women. The state has enacted The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 to give effect to this Directive Principle.

1.23.6 .3 Article 39(e) – Specifically directs the state not to abuse the health and strength workers, men and women.

1.23.6 .4 Article 42: of the Constitution incorporates a very important provision for the benefit of women. It directs the state to make provisions for security just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief. The state has tried to implement this directive by enacting The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

1.23.6 .5 Article 44: Directs the state to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India. This particular goal is towards the achievement of gender justice. Even though the state has not yet made any efforts to introduce Uniform Civil Code in India. The judiciary has recognized the necessity of the uniformity in application of civil laws like law of marriage, succession, adoption and maintenance etc.

Apart from these specific provisions all other provisions of the Constitution are equally applicable to men and women. This clearly establishes intention of the frames of the Constitution to improve social, economic, educational and political status of the women so that they can be treated with men on equal terms.

The Supreme Court has recently dealt with the validity of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 of Bihar which denied the right to succession to Scheduled Tribes women as violation of right to livelihood under Article 21 of the Constitution. The Majority Judgment however upheld validity of legislature on the ground that such enact was in accordance with custom of inheritance / succession of the Scheduled Tribes.

However the dissenting judgment was delivered by Justice K. Rama Swamy who felt the law made a gender-based discrimination and that it violated Articles 15, 16 and 21 of the Constitution of India. The Majority Judgment does not appear to be in consonance with right to equality enshrined in the Constitution. During the course of his dissenting opinion Justice K. Rama Swamy had an occasion to refer to various International Declarations and Conventions along with relevant provision of the Indian Constitution as regards gender discrimination in India.

The Learned Judged observed : "Legislative and executive actions must be conformable to and for effectuation of fundamental rights guaranteed in Part-III and the directive principles enshrined in Part-IV and the Preamble of the Constitution which constitute conscience of the Constitution. Covenants of the United Nations add impetus and urgency to eliminate gender-based obstacles and discrimination. Legislative action should be devised suitably to constitute political and economic empowerment of women in socio-economic restructure for establishing egalitarian social order. Law is an instrument of social change as well as the defender of social change.

1.23.6.7 Article 2(e) of CEDAW The Vienna Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women which was satisfied by the UNO on

18.12.1979 and which was ratified by the government of India on 19.06.1993 enjoins this court to breathe life into dry bones of the constitution. International Conventions and the Protection of Human Rights Act, to prevent gender-based discrimination and to effectuate right to life including empowerment of economic, political, social and cultural rights. These remarks made by learned Judge highlight conditions of Indian women and also necessity of the state action that should be taken to rectify historical inequality that discriminated against women. (Reddy G.B., 2002)

In its ordinary connotation the expression class means a homogeneous section of the people includes both men and women grouped together because of certain likeness of common traits, and who are identifiable by some common attributes such as status, rank, occupation, residence in locality, race, religion and the like, but for the purpose of Article 16 (4) is determining, whether a section forms a class, a test solely based on caste, community, race, religion, decent, place of birth or residence cannot be adopted, because it would directly offend the Constitution. (Basu P. ,2007)

Political rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights also find mention in Part-III of the Constitution as Fundamental Rights. It is observed that that the impact of Universal Declaration of Human Rights is present in Indian Constitution. The framers of the Indian Constitution were influenced by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and guaranteed to the citizens of India most of the human rights framed in the Universal Declaration by United Nations. The framers of Indian Constitution were more pragmatic and realistic towards the problems arising out of inequalities in the country. Article 16 (4) specifically included in the Constitution relates not only to certain class of the society but also to the citizens who are inadequately represented in political field includes women. (Kapoor S. K ,2004)

1.23.6 .8 Article 15 (4) is another exception to clauses (1) and (2) of Article 15, it was added by the Constitution (1st Amendment) Act 1951.

The provision made in clause (4) of Article 15 are only an enabling provisions and do not impose any obligation on the state to take any special action under A. it merely confessesdiscretion to act if necessary by way of making special provision for the citizens. (Naykar L. D. , 2004)

Equality and dignity to every individual in a country should be the for most objective of any civilized society. Dignity of an individual is not possible without achieving equality of status and equal opportunity. Progress of an individual depends on equal opportunities given by the government in various political, economic and social structures. Therefore, reservation for women in politics is undertaken to eradicate persisting continuing effects of past discrimination and remove the limitation on access to equal opportunities. Reservation should be basically for full participation in governance of the country. Reservation obligations should be only towards the disadvantaged and discriminated citizens of our country. Special provisions for women is to overcome substantial chronic under-representation women in politics and by providing them opportunities to serve the important government objectives for the development of the country. (Human Right Document 2001)

1.23.7 Codification of Human Rights at National Level of India:

The Union of India promulgated the protection of Human Rights Ordinance, 1993 through the President of India. Later on the Parliament converted the Ordinance into the protection of Human Rights Act 1993 and through this Act repeated the ordinance aforesaid.

This Act been brought to provide for the Constitute of a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission and Human Rights Courts for better protection of Human Rights the matters connected therewith. It has been enacted as Act No. 10 of 1994, though named or entitled as the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993. (Anand V.K. , 2001)

This act extends to the whole of India except that it would apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir only so far as it pertains to the matters, relatable to any of entries entertainment in List-I or List-III in the seventh Schedule to the Constitution as applicable to that State. It has been deemed to have come into force on 28th Sept. 1993. Khwaja A. , 2004)

1.24 Fundamental Rights:

1.24.1Definition:- In this part, unless the context otherwise requires "the state" includes the government and Parliament of India and the government and the Legislature of each

of the State and all local or other authorities, within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.

Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights -

1)   All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, in so force they are inconsistent with the provisions of this part, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency be void.

2)   The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall to the extent of the contravention be void.

3)   In this article, unless the context otherwise requires -

a) "Law" includes any ordinance, order bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having in the territory of India the force of law;

b) "Laws in Force" includes always passed or made by a Legislature or other competent authority in the territory of India before the commencement of this constitution and not previously repeated, notwithstanding that any such law or any part thereof may not be then in operation either at all or in particular areas.

4) Nothing in this article shall apply to any amendment of this Constitution made under Article- 368. (Seervaj H. M., 2006)

Article – 14 Equality before Law or Equal Protection of Laws:

The State shall not deny to any person equality before law or equal protection of laws within the territory of India.

1.24.2Scope of the Equality Clause:

Jennigns in his "Law and the Constitution" points that the Rule of Law means that "among equals the laws should be equal and should be equally administered, that like should be treated alike". Under the Rule of Law right of every person must stand or fall by the same rules of law that govern every other member of body politic under similar circumstances. This doctrine is given in Article-14 of the Constitution as follows – "The

State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the Territory of India".

Article – 14 may be compared with section 40 (1) of the Constitution of Eire, 1937: "All citizens shall, as human persons, be held equal before the law. This shall not have held to mean that the State shall not its, enactments, have due regard to differences of capacity, physical and moral and of social functions".

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, 194, States in Article-3 (1): "All persons shall be equal before the law".

The 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides, inter alia, that the State "Shall not deny to any person within the Jurisdiction equal protection of laws".

The University Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 provides in Article-7 "All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

"The first part of Article-14, which were adopted from the Irish Constitution, is a declaration of equality of Civil Rights of all persons within the Territories of India". It enshrines a basic principle of republicanism. The second part, which is a corollary of the first and is based on the last clause of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment of the American Constitution, enjoins that equal protection shall be secured to all such persons in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties without discrimination or favoritism. It is a pledge of the protection of equal laws, that is, laws that operate alike on all persons under like circumstances. (Rao S. , 2005)

The basic structure of the Constitution of India an important feature of democracy is imbibed in Article-14. The fundamental structure of republicanism is conferred by the concept of equality and is basic to the rule of law. India is a country with numerous inequalities arising out of a vast social and economic differentiation therefore Article-14 is basically an essential ingredient of social and economic justice and this Article does not highlight the concept of equality before law but embodies factual and substantive equality.

There are various exceptions to the rule of equality is however, is not an absolute rule. 'Equality before the law does not mean that powers given to government officials are same as powers given to the citizen of India. Therefore, these powers should be

clearly defined by the law. All laws which comes under equal protection of laws guaranteed by Article-14 are not general in character. One law or similar kind of law cannot be applied to all the citizens of India. The environment or circumstances in which a person is positioned differs and hence every law cannot have universal application for all the citizen. According to the requirements of different persons and circumstances they are required to be treated separately. Different laws should be made for different places and persons taking into consideration the nature of society. The Legislature formulates various policies and enacts laws in the best interest of safety and security of the citizens of India.

1.24.3 Article – 15: Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth:

1)   The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion race, caste, gender, place of birth or any of them.

2)   No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, gender, place of birth any of them be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to;

a) Assess to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or

b) The use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of general public.

3)   Nothing is this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children. (Shing M. P., 2004)

Article-15 is based on the principles of reasonable classification. It provides for a application of the general principal embodied in Article-14. No discrimination against any citizens grounds only of religion, race, caste, place of birth etc. is enshrine in the first clause of Article-15. The second clause prohibits citizens as well as the States from making these discrimination regarding access of shops, hotels etc. and all places of public entertainment, of public resorts, wells, tanks, roads etc. special provisions for the protection of women and children is enshrined in clause three. The forth clause

empowers the State to make special provisions for the protection of the interests of the lower income of citizens and is therefore considered as a special provision and an exception to Article-15 of the Constitution.

Clause (4) of Article – 15 is an enabling provision; it merely confers discretion on the State to make special provisions. It does not impose any obligation on the State to take, any action under it.

1.24.4 Scope of Clause (4) of Article – 15:

Clause (4) of Article-15 enables the State to make special provisions. "Special provision for advancement" is a wide expression and should not be construed in a restricted sense as meaning only social and educational advancement. The expression may include many more things besides mere reservation of seats in colleges. It may be by way of financial assistance, free medical, educational and hostel facilities, scholarships, free transport, concessional or free housing, exemption from requirements insisted upon in the case of other classes.

Such "Special provisions" as are permissible under clause (4) of Article – 15 must, however, be for the advancement of persons belonging to those categories and therefore, special provision which is not for the advancement of those persons would not be protected under Article – 15(4). Peculiar principles evolved for implementing Constitutional reservations under Article-15(4) and 16(4) cannot be applied to all reservations unmindful of the purpose of reservation. (Kumar N. , 2006)

The Constitution of India is characterized by the concept of equality. The Constitution insists of equality of status for the citizen of India. Article-15(4) is by recognizing the situation of poor and downtrodden citizens in India that they have been weaker and do not get opportunities and a result thereof; they cannot fully participate in the social, economic and political activities of the country. The main purpose of this Article is to eliminate the discrimination based on religion, caste, gender etc. and bring them into the mainstream of national development and to bring about effective equally between among citizens. The purpose of Article-15(4) is to strengthen and improve the status of needy people and enables it to make special provision to achieve social, economic and political equality in the society.

The State should make reservation or post in favor of women citizens of which in opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in politics under the State. The term 'State' denotes both Central and State Government and their instrumentalities.

Explaining the nature of Article-16(4), the Supreme Court has stated in Mohan Kumar Singhania V Union of India, that it is "an enabling provision" conferring a discretion any power on the State for making only provision or reservation of appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services of the State. Article-16(4) neither imposes any Constitutional duty nor confers any Fundamental Rights on any one for claiming reservation. This article should be applicable for women who are backward in political participation. It is incumbent on a State Government to reach a conclusion that the women population for which political reservation is made is not adequately represented in the State political services. While doing so, the State Government may take the total population of women population and representation in the political service. When the State Government after doing the necessary exercise make the reservation and provides the extent of percentage of posts to be served for the said women , then the percentage has to be followed strictly. If some Schedule Caste or backward class candidates are appointed or promoted against the general posts, they are not to be counted against the reserved posts. The number of reserved posts cannot be reduced on this account. The State may, however, on an overall view of the situation review the matter and re calculate the percentages of reservation.

1.24.5Further Article-16(4) has to be interpreted in the background of Article-335:

The equality of opportunity guaranteed by Article-16(4) is to each individual citizen of the Country while Article-16(4) contemplates special provisions being made in favor of socially disadvantaged classes. Both must be balanced against each other. Neither should be allowed to eclipse the other. Accordingly, the rule of 50% reservation in a year should be taken as a unit and not the entire strength of the cadre, service or the unit.Article-16(4) neither confers a right on anyone to claim, not impose a constitutional duty on the government to make any reservation for any one in public services. It is merely on enabling provision and confers a discretionary power on the States to reserve posts in favor of needy of citizens. Which, in its opinion, are not adequately represented in the State services? A balance needs to be struck between individual rights under

Article-14 and 16(1) on the one hand and the affirmative action taken by the State under Article-16(4) such as reservation under Article-16(4) must be within reasonable and legitimate limits. In making reservation under Article-16(4), the State cannot ignore the Fundamental Rights of the rest of the citizens. (Jain M.P. , 2003)

The Constitution no doubt has laid a special responsibility on the Government to protect the claims of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe in the matter of public appointments under various Constitutional provisions - Article-16(4) one of the various Constitutional provisions, is an enabling provision conferring a discretionary power of the State for making any provision or reservation of appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizen which in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the service under the State. Clause 4 of Article-16 must be interpreted in the background of Article-335. (All India Report 1992)

It is to be noted that comparatively Article-15, is more general and deals all cases of discrimination which is not included in Article-16 as this Article provisions of the guarantee against discrimination is limited to employment and appointment with the State. Appropriate application of general rule of equality is embodied in Article-16 with special reference for appointment and employment under the State. (Bakshi P. N. 2005)

Article-340 nowhere provides that the President can issue any instructions to States which will have a binding force. The Memorandum on the report of the backward classes commission is not binding on the States. It does not follow from Article-340, that once the President appoints a commission, the State is disabled from, or prohibited from appointing a commission for one or more of the purposes mentioned in the article, particularly, when the recommendations of the commission appointed by the President have not been accepted by the President nor have any recommendations been made by him to the State for implementation.

Areticle-340 does not envisage a commission for finding out and classifying the socially and educationally backward citizens. What is envisages is that for the removal of difficulties of socially and educationally weaker citizens. The commission may investigate facts and submit its recommendations. (Shing J. 1999)

Article-340 defines that major responsibility of the commission is to investigate the present condition of backwardness and the circumstances under which certain people

live, identifying them as socially and educationally weaker. These present circumstances can only be a concrete evidence to define that they belong to weaker citizens of country.

The reservation in favor of participation of women needs to be tested and the means of the test ought to be made applicable to the identify women's political participation. This is particularly applied for identifying them for reservation in political participation. The State government may specify the means of tests which would satisfy the prevailing political conditions of women.

1.25   Amendments:

The Constitutional First Amendment Act, 1951. An Act to amend the Constitution of India. (June 18, 1951). (Palkiwala A. N. , 2004)

1.25.1 73rd and 74th Amendment to the constitutio :

Parts IX and IX-A were added to the Constitution by the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 and the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 popularly known as the Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Constitution Amendment Acts. These Amendments provide Constitutional sanction to democracy at the grass root level by asserting in the Constitution two new parts relating to Panchayats and Urban local bodies. The Panchayat Raj Bills were introduced in the Lok Sabha for the first time by the Rajiv Gandhi Government in 1989, but it failed to get the support of the requisite majority in the Rajya Sabha. Apart the old bills and according to them there was a direct encroachment on their autonomy through the measure. The Bills were referred to the selected committee and after certain modifications they were introduced in the Lok Sabha and finally passed on 23rdDecember 1992.

The Panchayat Raj and Nagarpalika Constitution Amendment Act provide Constitutional guarantee to basic and essential features of the self-governing democratic institutions in rural and urban areas, including regular elections to Panchayats. Reservation of seats to Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women and devolution of financial and administrative powers.

Although these institutions were established by the states but they were not functioning well. There were no regular elections and they were virtually in most of the cases superseded. These amendments were aimed at revitalizing the Panchayat Raj Institutions and giving them a new life. No longer will the elections to Panchayat

Institutions and their functioning depend on the whims of the state Governments. The Act makes to obligatory for the states to hold elections regularly except those with a population of less than 20 lakhs to establish a three tier Panchayat system at the village level, intermediate level and district levels.

The passing of the Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Constitution Amendment is in accordance with the directives envisaged in Article-40 of the Constitution which enjoins the state to take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-Government.

This mandate of the Constitution has now been implemented though belatedly, by passing the two Constitutional amendments in 1992. This would help to realize the objectives of Gram Swaraj, the idea cherished by Mahatma Gandhi. It will go a long way in ensuring democratic functioning of the grass root democratic institutions.

It is, however, to be noted that the Constitution, elections, devolution of powers and authority relating to these institutions have been completely felt within the preview of the states. On 24[th]March 1993, the Panchayati Raj Act came into force with the enactment of new legislation and ratification of the Act by more than 50 percent of the States and Union Territories. (Das B.D, 2004)

1.25.2 Women reservation in election to local bodies:

The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Indian Constitution effected provide for reservation of seats to the women in Elections to the Panchayat and the Municipalities. This is the first attempt by the Parliament to provide reservation for women in legislators.

The ideas so evolved, culminated in the passing of Constitution 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts, 1992 which inserted parts IX and IX-A in the Constitution. While Part IX relates to the Panchayats, containing Articles 243 to 243-0, part IX-A relates to the Municipalities, containing Articles. 243P to 243 ZG parallel or analogous. (Rao S. 2005)

1.25.2.1   Article 243-D: Reservation of Seats:-Seats shall be reserved for -   The Scheduled Casts; and -The Scheduled Tribes.In every Panchayat and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as population of Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat area or of Scheduled Tribes in

that Panchayat area bears to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different Constituencies in a Panchayat.

-Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause(1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes.

-Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different Constituencies in a Panchayat.

-The offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village or any other level shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the legislators of a state may, be law, provide.

Provided further that the number of offices of Chairpersons reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats at each level in any state shall bears, as newly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of such offices in the Panchayats at each level as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the state or of the Scheduled Tribes in the state bears to the total population of the state.

Provided further that not less than one-third of the total number of officers of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women.

Provided also that the number of offices reserved under this clause shall be allotted by rotation to different Panchayats at each level.

-The reservation of seats under clauses (1) and (2) and the reservation of offices of Chairpersons (other than the reservation for women) under clause(4) shall cease to have effect on the expiration of the period specified Article 334.

Nothing in this part shall prevent the legislators of the state from making any provision for reservation of seats in any Panchayat or offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayat at any level in favour of backward class of citizens. **Reddy I**

1.25.2.2 Article 243-T:

According to Article 243-T of the Constitution of India which was added by the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 makes similar provisions for reservation of seats to women in the direct elections to every Municipality there is a successful reservation of 33 percent seats for women in local bodies which acquires poignant importance.

It is well documented that the women of India make a distinguished contribution to the country in all spheres of life therefore there is nothing unreasonable or unconstitutional in making reservation for women in legislators. It is important to remember that the Article 15(3) of the Constitution of India empowers the state to make special provisions for women and children.

The Parliament introduced the Constitution 81st Amendment Bill seeking to reserve one-third of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assembly for women in month of September 1996. The Bill has been referred to a Joint Committee of Parliament and is yet to be passed. In a way, the move is only an extension of the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments, under which a similar quota has been provided for women in the elected bodies at various levels in the Panchayat Raj and Nagarpalika Systems and as such represents a big step forward in empowering the women to play their rightful part in democratic Government and in the political process at the decision-making level. This measure is towards correcting the gender injustice.

These Amendments provided for the increased participation of women in the political institutions at the village, taluka, district ect. level. This would encourage several women, who has potential but had never been in power to participate in politics. This would encourage greater empowerment, political participation and mobilization in politics.

The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution is a strong step towards ensuring equal access and increased participation and mobilization in political power structure for women. The Panchayati Raj Institutions and Nagarpalika will play a central role in the process of enhancing women's participation in political field. Women equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making in political process at all levels will be ensured for the achievement of the goals of political empowerment. All these measures are taken to guarantee women equal access to and full participation in decision making bodies at every level in political structure. The main objective of these Amendments and Reservations is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women in every level of political structure. The reservation policy is widely disseminated so as to encourage active participation and mobilization of women in politics. This would create an environment through positive attitude for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential. (http://ngopost.org/story/women's-reservationbill-oct03, 2010.)

The Amendment introduces Article-16(4A). This Article expressly empowers the Stateto make any provision for reservation in matters of promotion in any class or classes of posts in the service under the State in favour of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes which in the opinion of the State are not adequately represented in the services under the State.

1.25.2.3 81th Amendment : 2000 :

The Constitution (Eighty First Amendment) Act 2000 adds the following clauses as clause (4B) after clause (4A), in Article-16.

"(4B) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from considering any unfilled vacancies of a year which are reserved for being filled up in that year in accordance with any provision for reservation made under clause (4) of clause (4A) as a separate class of vacancies to be filled up in any succeeding year or years and each class of vacancies shall not be considered together with the vacancies of the year in which they are being filled up for determining the ceiling of fifty percent reservation on total number of vacancies of that year. (Jain M.P , 1994)

1.25.2.3 85th Amendment :

It has amended the clause (4A) of Article-16 and substituted for the words "in matter of promotion to any class the words "in matters of promotion which consequential sonority to any class". It means that the promotion will be given to these classes with retrospective date i.e. 17th June 1995. (Pradhan V. P , 2007)

It was emphasized that the doctrine of protective discrimination in Article-15(4) and 16(4) and the mandate of Article-29(2) were subject to the requirements of Article-335 and could not be stretched beyond a limit. The State's objective of bring about and maintaining social justice must be achieved reasonably having regard to the interests of all. Irrational and unreasonable moves by the State will slowly but tear apart the fabric of society. It is primarily the duty and function of the State to inject moderation into the decision taken under Article-15(4) and 16(4), because justice lives in the hearts of men and a growing sense of injustice and reverse discrimination, fueled by unwise State action, will destroy, not advance, social justice. (Pal R. 2012)

These consideration have has an impact on the judicial approach concerning characterization of backward classes so much so that caste cannot be taken as the sole criterion for the purpose and increasing emphasis is being laid on economic factors.

(Pal R. 1539-40) The government of India again appointed the backward classes commission under Article-340 on Jan. 1st, 1979 with a view to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally within the territory of India. (Kumar N., Tyagarajan R. ,2007)

The commission by and large identified castes with backward classes and entirely ignored the economic test. The commission also ignored the fact that even among the so-called higher castes there may be many socially and educationally backward people deserving of help. On the whole, the commission's recommendation has proved to be very controversial. Subsequent to the report of the Backward Commission the question of characterizing backward classes again cropped up before the Supreme Court. (Pal S. 1541- 42)

1.26   Women reservation bill:

33 percent Women Reservation Bill: On 9thMarch 2010 the upper house of the Indian Parliament, the Rajya Sabha, passed the bill on the reservation of 33 percent seats in the Lok Sabha, for India's women representation. This has been hailed as a historic step towards a constitutional amendment that would answer significant representation of the women of India, in the Parliament. Currently, a population of almost 500 million Indian women is represented by less than 60 elected representatives, out of 552 Lok Sabha seats. (http://www.orissadiory.com/showoriyacolumn.aspid June 06 2009.)

The Women's Reservation Bill has passed in Rajya Sabha by overwhelming majority to serve one-third of seats in Lok Sabha and Assemblies for women. The Bill seeks to reserve for women 181 of the 543 seats in the Lok Sabha and 1,370 out of a total of 4,109 seats in the 28 State Assemblies. This reservation shall apply in case of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well. Despite severe opposition and threats from several parties, news of dissatisfaction amongst the members of the Bharatiya Janata Party who originally pledged support to the Bill, and the appearance of a lack of strategy on the part of the ruling UPA (United Progressive Alliance) the Bill was passed on 9th March 2010 by the Rajya Sabha. There was much to cheer for women of this Country, despite shocking witnesses of misdemeanor of several members of Parliament who opposed the Bill on previous day. Basu D. , 2005)

The women's Reservation Bill is one of the longest pending legislation in the Indian Parliament, since its inception. First introduced in 1996, the Bill has remained enmeshed in controversy and unsolved for a period of over 14 years. The Bill grabbed headlines in the past with an intend of several government, first the National Democratic Alliance Government in 2009, to pass it.

Women's Reservation Bill (WRB) is aiming to empower women's political participation providing 33 percent reservation (1/3rd seats of the total seats) in National, State or Local legislature. In continuation of the existing provisions already mandating reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must be women. There are two options left before the center, first one is 33 percent reservation for women within the existing strength of two houses of Parliament and other is to increase the overall strength of the parliament by 33 percent. (Jain M. P , 1996)

This would involve Amendment to the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the parties could lose recognition if they failed to provide reservation to women. The Women's Reservation Bill was introduced by H.D. Deve Gowda led United Front Government in 1996 and has been tabled thrice in the Parliament in 1998, 1999 and 2008.Congress, BJP and many other parties have supported completely but failed to pass it. There are few lacunas in Bill, which is opposed by Lalu Prasad Yadav and Mulayam Singh. They argued that the reservation would only help women of elitis groups to gain seats, therefore causing further discrimination and under-representation to poor and backward classes. They raise the issue of quota within quota for women belonging to backward classes, minorities and dalits. Janata Dal (United) Samajwadi Party and BahujanSamaj Party (BSP) have also expressed similar views. In current India's political scenario does not present healthy atmosphere where a number of women could participate and can excel, provided an active collective effort is made to promote their participation. During the time of India's freedom struggle, particularly in Indian National Congress under the leadership of eminent leaders, women took part as actively as men. However, baring a few, most women were marginalized from participating in various political activities, post independence. Women's representation in legislation were a lower than the numbers who actively participated in real freedom struggle.

Women's Reservation Bill in the Parliament is inherently different in its spirit and its long-term implications, from all other reservation policies of the country. In respect of

spirit, all other minority reservation Bills differ from Women's Reservation Bill, in that this bill seeks representation or half of the country's citizen's. As it is known that this 50 percent of   population is an underprivileged group. While there is a justifiable concern that if this reservation policy will bring any real benefit to women, there are basically no alternatives to affirmative action, in brining empowerment to any underprivileged citizens in the country. .(http://indiancurrentaffairs.org/women-reservationinpanchayati-raj-April 27.2010.)

1.27   Reservation: A means of offset inequality and achieve equality:

 The basic policy of reservation is to set inequality and remove manifest imbalance the victim and demand equality by special preferences and their strategies. Reservation is not an end it is a means to achieve equality. The policy of reservation is adopted to achieve equality among all citizen, therefore be consistent with the objective in view.

 Reservation must not outlast its constitutional object, and must not allow a vested interest to develop and perpetuate itself. There will be no need for reservation or preferential treatment once equality is achieved. Every reservation founded on being discrimination, must necessarily be a transient passage to that end. It is temporary in concept, limited in duration, conditional in application and specific in object. Reservation must contain within itself the seeds of its termination. Any attempt to perpetuate reservation and upset the constitutional mandate of equality is destructive of liberty, and fraternity and all its basic values enshrined in the constitution. A balance must be maintained between competing values and rival claims and interest to achieve equality and freedom for all. (Anbhule R. , 2008)

 The sooner need for reservation is ended, the better it would be for the nation. The sooner we redressed all disabilities and wiped out all traces of historical discrimination and stopped identifying classes of citizens by stereotyped stigmatized and ignominious label of backwardness, the stronger, healthier nation founded an adverse, custom, practices, religious and languages but knitted together by innumerable binding strands of common culture and tradition.

   i)   Representation and its adequacy:

There is no doubt, that adequacy of representation in administration has also be judged and it isbased on qualitative representation in it. However, qualitative representation cannot be achieved overnight or in one generation. Secondly, such representation cannot be secured at the cost of efficiency of administration which is an equally paramount consideration while keeping reservation. Thirdly, the qualitative representation can be achieved by keeping reservations in direct recruitment at all levels. It is true that there is some basis for grievance that when reservations are kept only in direct recruitment, on many occasions many rules for appointment to the posts particularly at higher level of administration are so framed as to keep no room for direct selection of the candidate.(All India Report, 1993)

ii)   Reservation – Test of reasonableness:

Any reservation made by executive power of State must stand the test of reasonableness, unlike other reservation like "eminent sportsmen". Sportsmen are to be selected based on their eminence. But its reservation, categories like disabled, ex-servicemen, etc. once they are within a category, there cannot be further differentiation based on their disablement. Thereafter it must be relevant to the selection of the course, i.e. based on their academic performance.

iii)   Position and affirmative action and positive discrimination:

Concept of Article-15(4) is a provision envisaging programmes of positive action and Article-16(4) is a provision warranting programmes of positive discrimination. It is well-settled that reservation in educational institutions and other walks of life can be provided under Article-15(4) just as reservations can be provided in services under Article-16(4). If so, it would not be correct to confine Article-15(4) its programmes of positive action done. Article-15(4) is wider than Article-16(4) in as much as several kids of positive action programmes can also be evolved and implemented there under (in addition to reservation) to improve the conditions of Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribes whereas Article-16(4) speaks only of one type of remedial measures, namely reservation of appointments and posts. But; it may be entirely right to say that Article-15(4) is a provision envisaging programmes of position action. Indeed, even programmes of positive action may sometimes, invalue a degree of discrimination.

Reservation is extreme limit to which doctrine of affirmative action can be extended. Beyond strict confines of clauses (4) of Article-16, reservation in public employment has no warrant in the law for it then becomes very antithesis of equality. While reservation is impermissible for appointment to higher posts by promotion from lower posts, any other legitimate affirmative action in favors of disadvantage clauses of citizens by means of valid classification is perfectly in accordance with the mandate of Article-16(1). It is within discretion of the State to extend to all disadvantages groups, including any backward class of candidates, preference or concessions such as longer period of minimum time to pass qualifying test etc. (Singhvi L., 2000)

IV) Political Participation:

The political participation as a term is a comparatively new word, but as a concept it is very old. Its origin can be traced to the Greek political system. Political participation is found in the writings of contract thinkers like Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. The continuity of participation in the political affairs of body politics is a characteristic feature of Locke and Rousseau's writings.

Julian Woodward and Elmo Roper in their research paper Political activity of American citizens published in Political Behavior have concluded that there are certain definite modes or channels through which political participation is expressed. These political participation according to the author's are:

1. Voting at the polls,
2. Supporting possible pressure groups by being a member of them,
3. Personally communicating directly with the legislators,
4. Participating in political party activity and thus acquiring a claim on legislators and
5. Engaging in habitual dissemination of political opinions through word of mouth communications to other citizens. (Das P. 1996)

According to Karl Marx, All as citizens will participate in the res public. Political participation for Marx is both instrumental (assuring the condition in which a man can freely exercise his capacities) and an end in itself (what the truly human being does, a manifestation of his freedom). Karl Marx major views about political participation is mentioned in the Philosophy of Rights. Hegal had argued that not all could participate in political matters in a representative or estates forms of government. 'That all should participate in politics implies that all are at

home in this business – a ridiculous notion'. Hegal adduces the 'external' reason that the number of citizens are too great for the claim to be practicalMarx also agreed that it would indeed be a practical impossibility for all to attend, deliberate and decide matters of common concern within the existing organization of society. For Marx, democracy entails universal participation. (Parry G., 1972)

Political participation consists of many things, such as voting, conducting revolutions, forming parties and leading them, managing bureaucrats and rioting. Despite these diversities, however, all forms of participation therefore involves kind of decision making that is the selection of one action out of a set of alternative actions. That explains individual political activity rather than relegating inexplicable realm in the since that consists of the examination of alternative action.(Riker W. H., 1973)

Democratic elites such as Schumpeter(1942) ware primarily concerned with the problem of sustaining political stability, democracy is of secondary importance to this primary goal. Schumpeter argues that enlighten leadership, sanctioned by minimal acts of participation by the masses, is the best way to maintain order and it is democratic elitism which has become institutionalized in representative system of government in the post-war period. The defense of this approach to political participation rest upon a view of what is desirable and practical. (Flauks K. 1999)

V) Conceptualizing Political Participation:

To mention only a few of the most widely used conceptualization, political participation is defined as:

> "... those actions of private citizens by which they seek to influence or to supportgovernment and politics"(Milbrath and Goel 1977:2)."... those activities by private citizens that are more or less directly aimed at influencing the selection of governmental personnel and/or the actions they take" (Verba andNie1972: 2).
>
> ➢ "... all voluntary activities by individual citizens intended to influence either directly   or indirectly political choices at various levels of the political system" (Kaase andMarsh1979:42).

- "... action by citizens which is aimed at influencing decisions which are, in mostcases,ultimately taken by public representatives and officials" (Parry et al. 1992: 16).
- "...affords citizens in a democracy an opportunity to communicate informationtogovernment officials about their concerns and preferences and to putpressureonthem to respond" (Verba et al. 1995: 37).
- "... any dimensions of activity that are either designed directly to influence governmentagencies and the policy process, or indirectly to impact civil society,orwhichattemptto alter systematic patterns of social behavior" (Norris 2001: 16).
- Conventional forms of participation are far more structured and normally lawful, e.g. being a member of a political party, voting, lobbying,campaigning, attending political meetings, contacting officials, etc.
- Inhis context,one refers to forms of participation which are intrinsicallyembedded in theaccepted boundaries of institutional politics. Such activities, in this respect, mightbe called "formal" (Henn and Foard 2012)
- The types ofparticipation activities asbeing unconventional: protests, demonstrations, barricading a community, firing atthe security forces, blogging and using the social commentaries on talk radio.(Bourne 2010).

Although emphasizing distinct aspects differently, the common understanding of political participation is evident from these quotations. First, political participation refers topeople in their role as citizensand not, say, as politicians or civil servants. Second, politicalparticipation is understood as an activity('action') – simply watching television or claiming tobe curious about politics does not constitute participation. Third, the activities of citizens wedefine as political participation should be voluntary and not ordered by the ruling class orobliged under some law or rule. Finally, political participation concerns government and politicsin a broad sense of these words ('political system') and is neither restricted to specific phases(such as parliamentary decision making, or the 'input' side of the political system), nor tospecific levels or areas (such as national elections or contacts with officials). Several othercommon characteristics has been proposed and discussed, but these four features of political

participation seem to be undisputed. Brady 1998.

https://www.researchgate.net/...Political_Participation...Theory.../Studying-Political)

VI) Contemporary Political Participation:

The study of political participation in the last fifty years is the study of an continuouslyexpanding number of specific forms of political participation (Brady, Henry E. (1998), "Political Participation"). The development reflects the growing relevance of government and politics for citizens in modernsocieties as well as a continuing blurring of the distinction between political and non-politicalactivities; that is, between the private and public spheres. The study of political participationreflects these social developments and can be easily traced with the publication of a fewlandmark studies in political participation. Starting with the seminal voting studies of the 1940sand 1950s political participation was mainly restricted to casting a vote and campaign activities(Lazarsfeld et al. 1948; Berelson 1952). By the early 1960s political participation was broadlyunderstood as activities concerned with traditional conceptualizations of politics as campaigningby politicians and parties, and with well-accepted contacts between citizens and public officials(Lane 1959; Campbell et al. 1960).

These forms of activities later became known as'conventional' modes of participation. The late 1960s and early 1970s show remarkableextensions of the concept political participation in two directions. The conventional modes ofpolitical participation were expanded due to the growing relevance of community groups anddirect contacts between citizens, public officials, and politicians (Verba and Nie972). Societaldevelopments in the era mentioned, however, made clear that political Participation is notrestricted to broadly accepted forms or 'proper' activities. Protest and rejection are clearexpressions of citizens'form the domain of political participation (Barnes, Kaase et al. 1979). These last forms ofparticipation have been labelled as unconventional' modes of participation because they werenot in line with societal norms in the early 1970s. 'New social movements' such as women's orpacifist organizations belong to this category too. The most recent expansion of politicalparticipation took place in the 1990s. The disappearing borderline between political and nonpolitical spheres of modern society and the revival of tocquevillean and communitarianapproaches lead to an expansion of political participation with 'civil' activities such asvolunteering and social engagement (Putnam 2000; Norris 2001; see also Thränhardt andHunger 2000). The result of this stepwise expansion is that the domain of political participationgrew from the not-so-simple-act-of voting

(Dalton and Wattenberg 1993) in the 1940s to almostevery conceivable form of non-private activity imaginable by the end of the century.

VII) Political Participation and Social Contexts:

Political participation is not static; it is a very dynamic and evolving social phenomenon. At various times, people are more likely to be more or less politically active.

For example, Riley et al. (2010) suggested that we are currently experiencing a period of alienation from traditional politics. They cited Colman and Gøtze (2001) and Griffin (2005) to suggest that distancing from traditional politics and structures is part of the rapid transformation of the political landscape. Alienation from politics does not seem however to be such a wide-ranging phenomenon: it does not affect uniformly all people and all societies at the same time. A number of factors have been identified as being related to political participation. Vecchione and Caprara (2009) found that gender, education and age are significant factors affecting participation levels. More specifically, they found that more educated people, along withmales and older people are more likely to engage into political activities as compared to other groups. Further, they found that income rate was not significantly related to political participation. Stolle and Hooghe (2009) – in agreement to previous research – identified relevant variables like gender, education and age that have an impact on political participation. Also, Verba et al. (1995) suggested that education is a dynamic predictor of political participation whereas Conway (2001) claimed that, although gender gaps in political participation are shrinking, male population is still more actively engaged than females. Age as a determinant of political involvement has been a very popular theme in participation research. It has been argued that a number of young people may feel isolated and even excluded from a political system which tends to be selfreproduced and often self-serving. Lister (2007) argues that since young people are often considered to be immature and continue to be financially dependent on their parents, they are often not treated as equal members of the planning process and power arrangements. However, marginalization by adult political structures seems to a certain extent to be enforced on young individuals – they do not distance themselves out of a voluntary choice. It has been argued that existing political systems cannot decode how alienation mechanisms work in relation to young

people (see Russell et al. 2002; Power Commission 2006; Youth Citizenship Commission 2009). Along the same lines, Smith et al. (2005) maintain that many young people are led to understand political participation as predominantly the province of adults. There is a steadily increasing corpus of research which suggests that young people are not generally "disengaged" from politics, but instead that they have a critical attitude towards institutional politics (Briggs 2008; Henn et al. 2002, 2005; O'Toole et al. 2003; Phelps 2004, 2005)

VIII) Levels of Political Participation:

The ladder of citizen participation (shown below) has eight steps, each representing a different level of participation. From bottom to top, the steps explain the extent of citizen participation and how much real power citizens have to determine the process and outcomes.

The ladder is a useful tool for interpreting what is meant when programmes and policies refer to 'participation'. Arnstein uses the terms 'the powerful' and 'citizens' as shorthand, but emphasises that neither are homogenous entities; and that each grouping contains actors with more or less power.

96. At the lowest end of the ladder, forms of non-participation are used by powerful actors to impose their agendas. Participation as tokenism occurs when participants hear about interventions and may say something about them, which power holders denote as 'input'. However, the voices of participants will not have any effect on the intervention; thus participation does not lead to change. At the higher end of the ladder, participation is about citizens having more power to negotiate and change the status quo. Their voices are heard and responded to. (www.springer.com/cda/content/document/cda.../9783642300677-c1.pdf?SGWID..).

The ladder of citizen participation:
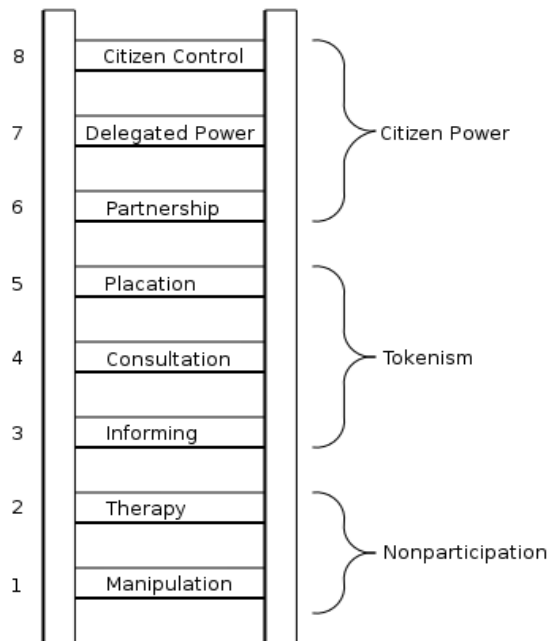
(Source: Arnstein, S. (1969) 'A ladder of citizen participation', Journal of the American Institute of Planners 35.4: 216–224.

  Theories of political participation are related to the present political situation of Maratha women in Western Maharashtra. Though women have been given reservations in politics for ensuring their right to political participation, still women from mostly influential families, preferably from political background become successful in strengthening their position in politics. Women do hold positions in Maharashtra politics they are elected and given higher portfolios butthe distribution still remains biased. Gender discrimination is one of the major factor that keeps the dedicated, deserving and capable women away from politics.Western Maharashtra got many Maratha women politicians on various positions but nonof them coul achieve the topmost strata politics.

It is needed to ensure a fair and transparent representative political culture, it is important that politics be made free if hooligans and money flaunters. So that not only women from privileged families with political background and patriarchal support get into power play, but actually talented and dedicated women also get a fair chance to serve the society.The constitution gives equalpolitical powers and functions to the

men and women irrespective of their gender to play prominent and decisive role in for the development of humankind. Government of Maharashtrais concern about role of women in politics the formation of the state Maharashtra, but there are still many issues where government and society need to transform and work tremendous. The number of women in State Legislative Assemblies is still low. The Women Resrvation Bill for 33 % reservation for Women in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies saw an outrage by all the main parties in the Parliament.

1.28 Conclusion:

In the constitution the principal of gender equality is mentioned in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Duties and Directive Principals. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favor of women for neutralizing cumulative social, economic, education and political disadvantages faced by women. The government has aimed at women's advancement within the framework of democratic polity by formulating development policies, plans and programme. India has also rectified various international convections and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Political backwardness in the society is due to poor political participation of women existing in the society. Special provisions for women should be given. Women in the society should be given special provisions to bring them in the main stream of national development. Reservation for women in politics is basically for the development of political activities and bring women equal with those who are ahead of them.

Special opportunities in politics must be given to them. Adequate representation in politics could be achieved through equality of opportunity to women without any distinction and irrespective of higher class or backward class but at the same the constitution provides and directs the state to reserve quotas for women as they are and not adequately represented in political activities. The objective of reservation is to maintain equality in the society. Political variations among the citizens gives rise to inequality and it does not affect only the unequal's, but it also creates economic and social imbalance in the society and consequently creates hurdles in the development and progress of country.

The objective in respect of giving reservation to women is to remove their political handicaps. Reservation is provided to remove political handicap and disabilities under which these women in the society are living, as a result their circumstances may be ameliorate and they may raise equal with the rest of the nation. Women are to be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration in providing political opportunities at various levels.

Reservation is a constitutional obligation on various governments to take steps to ensure that the claims of women are duly considered in making reservation in politics. Therefore the constitution enabling provision conferring special powers on the State to make reservation of posts in favor of women who are deprived of opportunities and not adequately represented in political activities.

Reservation policy basically is a matter which lies within the subjective satisfaction of the concerned government. The government has to decide whether a particular class is adequately given privileges or not. It is observed that the women has been neglected for long. Therefore the Constitution extends some protection towards women and empowers the government to make special provision for the advancement in politics.

The expression reservation for women in politics can notes the women who are rendered politically backward due to various causes. Providing reservation to women aims at promoting their political interests and protecting them from social injustice and exploitation. As well as to safeguard interest of women to preserve individual dignity and remove any feeling of inequality and discrimination. Reservation is incumbent for the development and safeguards the political rights and interest of women in our society.

Women in our society are politically empowered in terms of historical participation in freedom movements and one of the political activities like voting. Their active participation in politics is highly underrepresented and it becomes essential to make significant changes to increase women's underrepresentation in politics. Government has recognized that the status of women in any country is measured on the basis of their political representation. In recent time's women political participation in politics and involvement in decision making process has received serious attention. Political participation will make women liberate to recognize their problems and

requirements in the community. It ensures women liberty, struggle for political rights, accountability, political commitment, political awareness for the government structure.

Women equal participation in various political activities prominently in decision making process is not only their demand for their political rights or for the success of democracy, but an essential pre-condition for women's interest and progress to be taken into consideration. Raising political awareness among women an essential factor and this could be achieved through political participation, as women are equivalent to men intellectually and mentally and they can participate in any political activity. Therefore opportunities should be made available for the same. The study deals with empowerment of women in politics that are lacking in power and position and are marginalized in power sharing in politics.

Chapter – 2

Review of Literature

∗ Topic content ∗

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Review of Articles

2.3 Review of Books

2.4 Review of Ph. D. Thesis

2.5 Distinguish area of research study:

2.6 Conclusion

2.1. Introduction:

It is essential for any progressing research study to be related with the work already existing , to achieve an comprehensive applicability and purpose. The review of literature a connection between the research project and the studies already accomplished. Review of literature furnish the knowledge about aspects that have been already established or concluded by other academicians and scholars, and also helpsto make use of the knowledge and evidence that has already been accumulated by previous research scholars, and thus articulates the framework for the current research project in the proper perspective.

In this research work only those literature was not taken into consideration which had led to established norms and principles, along with this the literature that included opposing conclusions, parallel thinking or even work that was done primarily for other purposes, but which throws light or provide useful insights to the current research area was equally considered.In this research project a lot more literature than was actually incorporated was considered. This wasto accurately frame the concepts with the help of different literature that have differing relevance for the ongoing research project and all of it may not be important for the research in the end, but in the initial phase, when the issues were visualized from all aspects of the project that could be relevant. In a research study it was required to extensively explore the literature and examine whether any relevant findings were already available. Many of the literature reviewed in this research was directly relevant and therefore referred as a preface to explain the background of the research study. The other reports may be relevant from the point of view of the project as they provide some clues to the puzzle by suggesting a hypothesis, which may be the subject matter of the research project.It helped to justify the reason of the researchand closely connected with demonstrating the knowledge of the research study and attains to establish theoretical framework and methodological focus.

In this research study review of literature was able to highlight difference in opinions, contradictory findings or evidence, and the different explanations given for conclusions and differences by different scholars. It had helped from various

dimensions to understand many facets of complex issuesand frame the recommendations.

2.2. Review of articles:

1)   'Engineering Elections: The experiences of women in Panchayati Raj in Karnataka, India',NeemaKudva, International Journal of Politics, Culture & Society, Vol – 16, Issue 3, 2003.

According to NeemaKudva it is realized that women's empowerment is essential at various levels. Women have the potential to change her and innovative changes in politic which would be reflected in future. This is not an easy task. They have to strive for empowerment, develop their inner strength and solidarity with in the political field, confront structural obstacles to bring changes in the society and ultimate struggle for equality. The Government aims at all the levels of political structure including Panchayati Raj to promote and support to increase participation of women in political system in order to eradicate gender equity. Hence women are granted gender quotes in elections. It is mainly an important component of government strategies that strives to empower women. Along with government, the non-governmental organizations also provide accurate training and sufficient support to women in politics. It is expected that if there is significant increase of women in politics, it will transfer the nature and functioning of governmental institutions, which will positively influence future progress and enhance more equitable and human social structure by eradicating gender biases in our society. Engineering elections should be directed in such a manner which aims to add women in the political system and creates their visible appearance. Women are challenged by asking whether she will sustain herself in politics.By those people in the society who has a strong belief that electoral participation is only a symbolic gesture, which as a result curtails women empowerment. This study has carefully examined the impact of engineering elections by using survey research study method on increased participation of women in Panchayati Raj, the three-tiered local government system that has pioneered gender quotas in elections. The study shows results that increase in women's political participation made women prominent, it has certainly decreased levels of corruption in political system and increased self efficiency of women political representative.

2)   'Challenges and opportunities of women political participation in Ethiopia', ShimelisKassa, Journal of Global Economics, 2015.

At International level political participation of women is recognized to increase their status in any particular country. The article reveals that at all levels national, regional, district and local levels women's political participation should be encouraged so that women would get a platform to disclose their problems and needs in the society and ensures political freedom, responsibility, commitment and political leadership. On an average women are fifty percent of the total population but unfortunately their participation in politics and in decision making is comparatively less in all the levels of governmental structure. The social structure in Ethopia is based on patriarchal norms and it considers women to be at subordinate position. They also suffer from gender distribution of labour. They are marginalized from socio, economic and political levels in this country.

The government is making efforts by formulating various policies and levels to promote gender equality. The rights given to women are based on the convention made at International level treaty on women's human rights. By ensuring political rights to women the government emphasis the importance of equal participation of women with men in politics and make it obligatory to political parties to ensure women equal opportunities in right to vote and actively participate in various political activities. The government should make efforts to close gender differences and to create an opportunities for women at the center of policy making and development. There are various factors that hinder women's access to political participation. It is argued that the interest of men and women in politics differ from each other. Women are needed in politics to articulate interest of women. Women in politics motivate other women as they are considered as role model for other women. Women have proved to be efficient administrators if they are encouraged to achieve certain levels of representation in politics. To enhance demoralization of governance it is essential to bring equal representation of men and women in politics. The government is committed to promote gender equality by encouraging women to participate in politics and empowerment of women by giving rights to women in its constitution. Despite all these efforts women's position in society has not achieved satisfactory level they as still considered as subordinate to men and occupy lower status. The government is aware that advancing democracy and prosperity of country will remain in serious jeopardy if women empowerment is not encouraged.

3)'Women's Empowerment through political participation in India', KuldeepFadia'
–2013.

The researcher Kuldeep Fadia explains that women's empowerment has been advocated throughout history in almost in all societies for a variety of reasons. At International level leaders accepted women's vital role in achieving sustainable development and acknowledged that women's rights are human and headed the evidence of widespread violence against women. For social and political enhancement government should recognize gender equality as a prerequisite for the achievement for political participation, productive employment, social integration and economic development. World conference on women held in various countries insisted on full equality of men and women which contributed to the progressive empowering the legal, economic, social and political dimensions of the position of women in society. Women have achieved significant development in many societies, still women concerns are given second priority almost everywhere.

The meaning of the word empowerment specifies decentralizing of power. Its main aim is at getting participation of deprived sections of people in decision making process and it means equal status to women opportunity and freedom to develop herself. The important of empowerment is equipping women to be financially independent, self-reliant, to develop positive self esteem to encourage women to face any difficult situation and they should be able to participate in every process of decision making.

The process of reservation for women in politics was first introduced during Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's time. According to 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Indian Constitution in the years 1992 and 1993 which provided for 33% reservation for women's Panchayats and Urban political bodies. Which granted women access and increased political participation in political power structures. These amendments have created innovative democratic institutions for local governance.

Still representation of women at Parliament and Assembly levels remains grossly even after so many years of working of the constitution. Due to lack of political participation of women is not only depriving them from economic and social benefits which comes from women's enhanced status and independence.

4)   'Women's Participation in Electoral Politics in India: Silent Feminization',
Praveen Rai, South Asia, Research Journal, Sega Publication, New Delhi, 2017.

In this research article the author makes a comparative study of women's political participation as votes, members of political parties, their position and shows substantial increase in political participation of the one hand and continued under political representation of women in legislative bodies. Imbalanced representation of women in India exists not only in Parliament and Assemblies at National and State levels but also in the governments executive and Judiciary branches. Analysis of parliamentary shows the most of the cabinet ministers posts portfolios are occupied by men. This prominent marginalization of women is due to some extent from the inherent exposure of political party internal competition. Which basically follows the method of traditional patriarchal and male dominating in nature. At most all the political parties at both national and regional levels practice to discriminate against women political participation not only in terms of selection of candidates for electoral politics but also at the time of allotment of portfolios and decision making process.

This research qualitatively determines views of theorist on electoral process in India and participation of women. It is argued that women is deliberately excluded by men from shaping political power equal with men due to societal circumstances based on male patriarchy and dominance. On the other hand it is again argued that there is increased participation of women in politics which includes both votes and women's sharing of political power at grass-root levels reveal that political participation in India is not considered as gender-exclusive but now it is marked as inclusive. Women's participation in political process has increased due to strength and determination of women's movement in different parts of India which includes from grass root level to national level. Women's participation in political structure is increasing due to government regulated quotas, in voting patterns, active participation in politics and decision making process and women's access to holding positions in public office. The level of women's political awareness, commitment and involvement in electoral politics is gradually increasing day by day.Women's autonomy and independence in electoral behaviors, the challenges and barriers act as impediments for participating as active political participants.

5) **'Women's Political Participation in India', Shiva Chakravarti Sharma, The Journal of the Trachtenberg School of Public Policy and Public Administration at the George Washington University, 2016.**

The author strongly reveals that in India political participation of women is in deep increasing but it has not translated into women holding position in state and national parliaments. The percentage is comparatively very less of elected women members in the parliament. Absence of women in politics is not only the picture in India but it is also seen all over the world. This research article emphasizes on women's political participation in electing leaders and to be leader. Measures of women's political empowerment should encourage women's active participation in interest groups and grass root activities. In India figures shows increased political empowerment of women at the same time women should hold official political positions, formulating federal and national policies. Various government policies and programmes that are directly related to women are formulated and implemented through federal and national assemblies and at higher women's participation becomes essential. In terms of women's political participation India ranks high in the global gap index but remains far from ideal in state and national assemblies. Efforts should be put to develop measures that aim to improve women's political participation to progress towards more equitable governing structures.

Reservation for women in local governing bodies showed visible difference in their performance. Earlier several women village leaders had little knowledge of their village and constituencies. If not every women but most of these women leaders were proxy leaders for the male in their family as the seats were reserved for women in this manner women's reservation policy was not achieving its goals. But there was a change after eight years in the village council elections many women have contested and also won non-reserved seats. These are significant progress in women's leadership politics and it is demonstrating positive results of reservation policy for women.

6) 'Political Participation of Women: A case study in India', Anuradha Chadha, Ontario International Development Agency, 2014.

The Research paper the women empowerment through its political participation. Due to various reasons realizing women's subjugation and subordination which emerge d the need for affirmative discrimination against women in general. The objective of this research paper is to support and encourage the implementation of the women's political reservation bill. The motive is to initiate for eradicating corruption, criminalization and communalization of politics. It also aims at enforcing rules and regulation of funding expenses incurred for election campaigns and creating awareness in the society in a manner to inculcate the values of gender equality and justice. Political participation is not limited to only exercising the right to vote, but also power sharing, actively participating

in decision making process, policy making at all levels of state and national governance empowerment of women means giving powers to those who are lacking in power and position and those who are over represented amongst the poor section of society. Provisions for women under the Indian Constitution mentions provisions of gender equality. The study depicts the historical and current political status of women at national and international level. At international level also a number of rules, regulations and traties are made relating to political empowerment of women majority of the nations all over the world have ratified the importance of women's political participation and made them significant part of their laws aiming at the progress and growth of women. For women's empowerment government in India has taken various legal, social and economic measures and tried to infuse a new confidence in women by providing special provisions for them which worked like a powerful revolution against the male dominating attitude of the society. The Constitution of India is a National Charter for abolishing inequalities and injustice in respect of women who remained suppressed, suffered perpetual discrimination and age old injustice.

7) **'Women's Political Participation in India', Vijaya Kumari and K. Gangadhara Rao. Internatiolnal Global Journal for Research Analysis, Vol-3, 2014.**

In this research article the researcher highlighted political activism of women in elections. Women are certainly marginalized in electoral politics and this problem is deeply imbibed in party system and it is related to imbalanced gender power relations. Women rarely play any role in structuring policies and strategies in political parties and are assigned duties related to women's issues and encouraging them if needed for electoral benefits for their parties. In electoral politics women continued to be under – represented state and national levels, though their participation as voters has taken a quantum leap. Therefore reservation policy for women in politics becomes essential and by giving reservation women have developed a sense of sharing power with men equally. Reservation has benefited women in many ways and has provided much needed momentum which resulted in upsurge of women's political participation. Women's political participation and gender politics is mainly divided over the question of affirmative action for women in the state legislatures and parliament.

8) **'Women's Political Participation in Asia and the Pacific', Jacqui True, Nicole George, Sara Niner and Swati Parashar, Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum, No. 3, 2014.**

This article summarizes necessary steps, taken by Asia and Pacific countries to rectify women's bill of rights. This International movement to promote gender equality and to bring social changes leading to increase in political participation of women. The challenge faced by women all over the world is normalization of women's social, economic and political subordination. Declarations on international platform establish women's political rights and rights to physical security as a human right. The provisions of convention on political participation have provided an important base for women's political participation.

9)   'Political participation of Women' By Sabina Begum, All Research Journal, Vol, (II) 480-486, (29.09.2015).

The Government of India is constantly making efforts to improve political status of women. However this article highlights various government policies for the development of women. Five years plans commits to empower women to exercise their legal rights. National Commission is set up to safeguard their rights and legal entitlements. Constitution of India has provided reservation of seats in politics, provided a fruitful beginning for women's participation in politics and decision-making bodies. Women are holding strong positions in politics, still in regional political area there are very few women who have become prominent. Excepting a few women hold prominent position in politics in India politics is still considered as male bastion. The government should follow principles of equal participation for women but efforts should be made to ensure equal representation.   The values of democracy are far from destination especially for women political record and its demographic composition suggest a need for active involvement of women in important decision making process. There is a clear indication that even though women from the majority voters, they still under-represented in leadership positions. Women's participation in electoral politics since independence has been limited to providing support to male political participants. With the emerging political dispensation there is a greater need for equal gender participation in acquisition and exercise of political powers. Notably India Constitution to some extend has provided opportunities for women in politics. In this endeavor it was envisaged that a better structure and large political arena would be created for women's involvement in electoral politics.

10) **'Challenges Facing Women's Political participation'by D.AhmedArifArahial Al Kaforneh International Journal of Humanities and Applied Sciences Vol. 2, No. 3, (2013).**

In this article the author raises the question that about the role of the government and political parties to encourage women as political participation of women is an important cornerstone on political structure. Hence enlarge the scope of efforts to the achievement of political aims and ambitions. Political rights should be enjoyed by every women in the country and the ultimate goals is evolution of expansion of voting rights and political rights of candidates. This article attempts to specify that in Jordan there is increased acceptance and formally recognized the significance of women's political participation. It is necessary to identify the issues that creates obstacles in women's politically as well women's quota in politics is introduced to increase their participation in a way to achieve the concept of political participation followed by concept of gender roles and stand on the fact that Jordanian women participate in all area of life in general and politics in particular in spite of intensive effort women focused service programmes related to internal and external politics a few women could access the position of leadership.

11) **'Women Empowerment: Issues and Challenges'by Anil Dutta Mishra, Indian Journal of Public Administration, Vol. LX, No. 3, (2014).**

This article reveals the present political conditions of women. Women empowerment is not based on technocratic achievement, it is by an large political commitment. Acquiring women empowerment is a long-term process it involves socio, economic and political norms expected to g o through the fundamental changes. Gender equality is visible in our society. The article recommends that the political parties should take initiatives to promote female candidacy. Political parties should be encouraged to verify the criteria used to select persons for political activates to determine that ample of experience possessed by women should be taken into consideration in selection of candidates. Political training should be developed to sensitize party the members.

This article is a centre point of progressive agencies, with respect to violation of human rights of women. In out of country despite of significant numerical strength, women occupy a marginalized position due to various obstacles related to socio, economic and political situation. Crime against women still persists and many a time it has server impact on women's position. A woman faces many challenges and this has

inhibited the appropriate participation of women in the political activities and institutional structures of democracy. Traditional and cultural factors are also responsible to severely limit political participation of women. Many policies on women's emancipation are implemented on various levels but discrimination against women and violation of human values still persists in the society.

12)   'Study on Issues and Challenges of Women Empowerment in India'. Dr. (Smt.) Rajeshwari M. Shettar, 10SR Journal of Business and Management, Vol-17, Issue-4, (2015).

This research study attempts to analyze the progress of women's position in India and reveals the issues and challenges of women empowerment. The only enabling factors for women to increase their lower status is through education, employment and change in social structure. Women are discriminated and marginalized in politics. Women's empowerment is possibleonly when women herself will determine to help herself to achieve empowerment. Awareness programmesare essential to be organized for creating awareness among women which will help in encouraging women to participate in political activities.

13)   'Status of Women in Politics'A. Thanikodi and M. Sugirtha, The Indian Journal of Political Science, Vol. 68, No-3, (2007).

Status of women in politics could be described as the level of liberty and equality practiced by women in any society. Development of humanity is based on the role played by women in decision making process in politics. Women around the world at every political structure find themselves marginalized. One element remains common to all women in the world that is unequal and unfavorable conditions to women's participation. Women faces various challenges to their participation in politics. Their percentage e in Parliament and Legislature is not significant as compared to men. Women should be made aware of the value of their political role.

Opportunities and challenges of women's political participation in India, A synthesis of Research Findings from selected Districts in India, International Centre for Research on Women, (2012).

14) 'Problems, Strategy & Women Empowerment in India' Narendra Nakar, International Journal of Development Research, Vol-4, No-10, 2014.

The core area of this study revolves around empowerment of women usually involves giving them opportunities in politics. Women is showing improvement in social, economical and political status implementation and further development of schemes and policies formulated by the government. Various plans are implemented and the government is conscious about women's progress and empowering women should be encouraged that the empowerment should be equally supported by the community as well position and status of women in society are related to many development changes and empowerment of women is a tool to eradicate various obstacles in the path of women's political participation.

15) 'Media Analysis of Women's Participation in Politics'. ShafqalMunir, Hassan Shehzabi and Aoun Sahi, Journal of Mass Communication   &Journalizm, 2014.

Justification of this research reveals that the media portrait's the already existing stereotypical character of women with the emerging political profile of women belonging to different political parties representing theme as an ideal to be following by other women in terms of projecting their talents and political knowledge and should not focus and waste time projecting their lifestyle. Women's political participation provides a well researched and thought provoking policy position that the frequency of media coverage of women's active participation in policies has increased. But the increased media coverage cannot be predicted into an acceptance of women's active participation in politics. It is a baseline study that sets a new trend in further media research.

16) 'Participation of Women in Indian Politics and the Role of Media'.   Shah Alam, International Journal of Advanced Research, Vol-4, No-1, 2015.

This article given an overview of the importance of media in determining the position of women in politics. Special provision are made by the constitution to eradicate inequality in the society, still women are struggling for equal status in society as well as in politics. The media plays a significant role in creating the values and morals of society and also highlights these values. Most of the prominent information is transmitted through media. Media is a source of information and mediator for political and social change. In order to strengthen democratic governance women's active participation in political activities is necessary therefore media is a very strong source. to analyze

women's political participation in appropriate context. Values of democracy can be preserved by analyzing the issues of women.

17) 'Factors Affecting Women's participation in Electoral Politics in Africa'.Daniel Kasomo, International Journal of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Vol-2, No-3, 2012.

The articles depicts a clear picture of statement of problems and situation analysis of women's issues related to their political participation. Kenya's Constitution has also guaranteed political participation of women in decision making bodies on equal terms with men, still there is lack of presence of women in decision making position in politics which curtails the equality implemented by the constitution. The women feel subjugated and sidelined by a government that promised them to give opportunities in political participation and decision making process and failed to appoint equal number of women in ministry women are always relegated to the area of political leadership. They suffer two kinds of discrimination by the society firstly they are women and secondly they are actively participating in politics.

18) 'Women's education and Political Participation'.Anne Marie Go, United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization, MRT-Pi-23, 2004.

This article insists on recommending political education for women. The formal education should include political knowledge and its direct results involves an acquisition of information and develops communication skills helps in dealing with public affairs and design courses for training in political analysis. In this way it will benefit and provide an early acknowledgement of politics. It will again benefit in exercising leadership qualities, develop communication skills. Developing sense of co-operation and negotiation enhances the concept of belongingness whichwould further help in acquiring bureaucratic and organizational skills useful for various political activities. Education and political participation of women in indirectly related with each other for the progress and active political participation of women.

19) 'Do government position held by women matter? Cross-National Examination of Female Ministers Impacts on Women's Political Participation', APSA, Vol-13, Issue – 1, Shan-Jan Sarahlia and Lee Ann banarzak, 2017.

The core concept of this article observes the assessment and efficacy of the electoral participation of women. The overview of women's rights generally and of

participation in electoral competition both chronologically and thematically traces its origin from historical perspectives. Political participation of women in elections as evidence of women's turnout as voters on their representation as female legislators serve as role models of position all allotted to women in elections. On the basis of women's electoral behaviors and attitudes their political awareness, commitment and involvement in electoral politics is observed. The efficacy in electoral competitions is visualized through an assessment of women's roles and efficiency in the electoral process and society's attitude to new political roles of women. This includes the extent of women's success as election representatives.

20) **'Path Breakers? Women's Electoral, Success and Future Political Participation', Sonia Bhalotra, Irma Clots, Figueras and Lakshmi Iyar, The Economic Journal, 001: 10.1111/ecoj.12492, 2017.**

Political participation of women in electoral participation is increasing in a satisfactory manner still the levels of inclusiveness are uneven, with significant distortion in participatory norms. Women are active campaigners and build foundation for their respective political parties and their participation forms a far wider category much larger in strength. They play an important role as electorates. Most political leaders are not very keen about political participation of women at electorate levels.

2.3 Review of books:

21) **'Creation of patriarchy', Gerda Lerner, 1986.**

In this monumental work the author has highlighted the traditional concept of patriarchy. Due to patriarchy practice women have a long history of suffering and exploitation, they also suffered various kinds of discrimination both physical and mental in patriarcial society and thereby rendering services. Women did not share an equal position with men. Their position was subordinate to men. Women have ability to challenge the subordination but it was seriously affected by the omission of women from positions of power in all its manifestation. Women also suffer from work stereotype and gender distribution of work. Their work is considered as invisible. Women have lower status in the society as compared to men. And a women is most of the time excluded from many privileges and opportunities which are available for male counterparts.

22) **'The subject of women', J.S. Mills,**

Views of J.S. Mills reflects that in every society unfortunately women have suffered inferior position to men. The status of many women was not better than inferiors and they were denied of various human rights. In the political system, participation of women is very low from the beginning and has created fundamental obstacles to human progress. Political participation refers to voluntary activities, by which both male and female share in the selection of rules and directly or in directly making of rules. Women should be given opportunity to utilize her ability in the same way men gets encouragements the work capability will increase which could be sued for the higher service of humanity.

23) **'Persistent Inequalities: Women & World Development', Irene Tinker, 1990.**

In this book the author has studies the status of women in many developing countries. Women are challenging the unequal distribution of power in the society. Their economic independence will bring equal status to women and also opportunities and freedom to develop themselves. The focus of women's progress is equipping women to be politically and economically independent, self-reliant and should have a positive self respect to enable them to face any difficult situation. Development of women in all spheres is critical for their advancement and the foundation of a gender equal society.

24) **'Women & Human Development: The capabilities Approach', Martha Nussbaum, 2000.**

This book mentions that constitutions of various nations should attempt to remove gender inequalities by curtailing discrimination based on gender and promote equality. The marginalization of women in politics should be imbibed in the governmental system and imbalanced gender power relations in the main political dispensations. The reason's for women being subjected are varied but the factors that excludes them from their rights is due to societal norms which finds women to be inferior to men. The author promotes capabilities approval by transplanting economic approach to contemporary social and political issues. Challenging the participation of women in politics is ramped gender inequalities. Women's involvement in political activities is tied to increased demand for equal political rights.

25) **'Women, Power and the Academy: From Rhetoric to Reality', Mary Louise Kearney, 2002.**

In her edited book it reveals that the traditional barriers has caused serious damage to the dignity of a women. Since beginning they have been denied their rightful place of honour and innumerable traditional and communal barriers is accountable for

less regards for welfare of women. Their capability to challenge the subordination was seriously affected by subjugation of women from level of power in all its manifestation. Due to cultural barriers women in various walks of life including rightful political representation national and state levels are denied.

26)   'Women and the Evolution of World Politics', Francis Fukuyama, 1998.

The author reveals that it is quite evident that women's political participation is an important agenda for the government. In order to improve participation of women in political activities many recommendations are made on various levels. At all the discourse women's political empowerment is at the center stage. The world has rectified and in many international conferences the value of women in politics. The expanded democratic also impact political participation of women. Democracies in the world have created relatively more space and opportunities for women's participation in politics as compared to other countries in the world where religious orthodox has been shaping politics and democracies. Women all over the world participate in voting, work for political parties but at lower level than men. Political activism is the strongest area and women should be encouraged to combat gender inequalities in politics.

27)   The problems of Dalits and OBC'S,Premlata Sharma, 2002.

This book is written by Premlata Sharma specifically studies problems which are directly connected to the backward classes of our country. Almost all the problems faced by the backward classes have been discussed at length by the author from different long less. It explains about various commission has formed for OBC's at national as well as State levels. Historical background of the problems is given which shows institutional inequality, poverty and oppression based on caste system in India. The criteria selected for the identification of OBS's is definitely broad based covering the three levels of life includes social, economic and education. These three criteria's are used to understand the cast or community as the backward class mainly the economic factor of any caste or individual family is taken into consideration. In our society tradition has very strong base as a result socio – cultural set-up lags behind other material changes. It is difficult to find our affirmative solutions as the traditional – system, religious beliefs, caste system still persisting in the society. These cultural concept increases societal disparities, exploitation, segregation and atrocities on the weaker sections of the society. The old institutional setting is followed and the backward classes are suffering and surviving as exploited class.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's views on Kalekar Commission as been elaborated which clearly states that reservation should be given particularly on economic considerations and not on caste bases. It is necessary to give reservation and particular privileges in the forum of providing sufficient opportunities of good education and this applies not merely to literary education, but to technical, scientific and medical training also.

The major problem author has emphasized is lack of distributive justice I society and as a result number of people from backward classes are unable to get the benefits and they are still suffering.

28)   'Development of Scheduled Caste', Anil Bhuimali, 2007.

This book is edited by Anil Bhuimali lecturer in Economics, University on North Bengal.The untouchable castes were listed in 1931 census. They were officially defined as deprived castes in 1932. The expression "Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes were first created by Simon Commission and incorporated in the Government in 1935. The Government published the list in 1936.

It is also believed that reservation benefits deteriorate quality, should reservation continue? How long? It is necessary to change modus operandi? Does it benefit the actual beneficiaries? Is there any bottleneck in its implementation?

Gujarat and Maharashtra has Other Backward Classes reservation since mid 70's. The extent of reservation has reached almost to saturation point. In these states there is no need of further extension of reservation policy to those who have enjoyed benefits for two or more generations. This should continue to those states which still are lagging behind in implementing the provision due to bureaucratic and administrative bottlenecks.

29)   Dr.Ambedkar Ani Bhartiya Rajyaghatana, Dr. Rao Saheb Kasbe,2001.

This book is written by Dr. Rao Saheb Kasbe he has taken into consideration the historical back ground of the constitution of India and this specially illustrates that it is important to understand the social and cultural concepts of our society for the formulation and implementation of our constitution. The dimensions of equality and liberty is explained and the drawbacks are highlighted. It has included that the meaning of equality in the constitution differs from the concept of contemporary equality. The author mentions the views ofDr.Baba Saheb Ambedkar explaining the caste structure of our society. The foundation of our caste structure is based on the social, political and economic structure. Thought our country is a democratic country still the gap between the rich and the poor is increasing drastically and the population below poverty line is

increasing day by day.All these problems should be solved for a prosperous democratic country.

30)   'AconisvyaShatakatil Maharashtra MadhaliSamajSudharnechaItihas', Prof. V.B.Patil,2008.

This book by Prof. V.B.Patil gives an over all about the history of social development of the state Maharashtra. The social and political development which took place in the first half of the nineteenth century. The implementation of various developmental policies and programmes formulated by the British government and their contribution in social development of our society. Education was given prime importance and various changes were also introduced. Other samajsudharak from Maharashtra also contributed for social development. A comparative analysis is structured to understand the sociological, political and economic development of Maharashtra. The poor section of the society still was not benefited as compared to other sections of the society which also includes Maratha Samaj. This community has huge population still the development of this community does not show satisfactory results.

31)   'Women and Development, Dr. Narendra prasad, 2007.

This is a book written by Dr. Narendra Prasad Professor of Economics P.G. Department of Economics Magadh University Bodh-Gaya (Bihar). The book depicts a clear picture of women's status and position in the society as well as political sphere. It gives a brief discription about women's status in Vedic and Post Vedic periods, Pauranic, Medieval, British etc. This shows the ups and downs of women status in our society. To improve the status of women in political, economic and social structure empowerment is envisaged as an aid to help women achieve equality with men, or atleast reduce the gender based discrimiantions. Gender equality-political, economic or social is enshrined in the fundamental rights under the constitution. In order to be successful, democracy and development need maximum involvement of women not only at the National and State level but also at the grass root level. Participation, initiative and leadership in political institutions can be of immense help to the women in bringing a feminine perspective to the process of planning, policy formulation and execution of development programme. However women representation in politics is still meagre and whoever inducted mostly turned out to be passive members. The co-option was done only in principle and not in the spirit of getting women meaningfully in the political and development activities of National, State and grass root levels.

Today no development is possible without accounting for women's views. The development process should be women face. The more we accept women as individual the more egalitarian the general climate. The more egalitarian the climate, the more likely would women be participating in all walks of life. But to bring women into the mainstream political process still they have to break from many patters. Participation and mobilization of women in political life is integral to the advancement of women. Their political participation means not only using the right to vote, but also power sharing, co-decision making and co-policy making at all levels of Governance of the State. Over all Dr. Prasad insisted on overall development of women in economic, social and political sphere. List of table are very helpful in showing exact year, number, percentage etc.

32) 'Status of women in modern India, S.B.Varma, 2007:

This book is edited S.B. Verma, Faculty Member of Commerce, S.N.S. College, Muzaffarpur, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzzafarpur. The basic concept is to bring awareness in the society about women's capacities and capabilities which could be achieved through women's empowerment. Various articles are written by eminent personalities in this book under particular topics like women and rural development, women and social development, women empowerment etc. To meet a long felt need and locate the enormous variety of women images, identify the ideological inspirations. The position of women in our society and political sphere is not satisfactory. Though our Constitution and many other Legislative acts have promoted gender equality their status continues to be low. The book emphasis on women's education. Unless the light of knowledge downs in the women force of our country, our country can never join the community of development nations.

In this way their education, economic empowerment will naturally lead to their political empowerment. The articles specifically insists on women's empowerment in order to strenghthen the rights and status of women. The government should undertake these responsibilities and all such different organizations which contribute substantially on this account should put more efforts and provide reservations to achieve these goals. The decisions regarding women's rights reservation of seats for them in the Assembly and Council of State would be a dynamic step towards their empowerment. It is believed that after the decision to this effect in the parliament the women would get more factual strength, facility and force in their mission towards their progress and advancement in the political structure.

33) Women's development in India : Problem and Prospect, Lalneihzovi, 2007.

This book is by Lalneihzovi, Lecturer, Department of Public Administration, Mizoram University, Aizawl (Mizoram). The book is compiled of essays, it presents a fascinating amalgam of edition and expertise in honour of Prof. R.N. Prasad. The Essays mainly highlights the problems and prospects faced by women in the development process, Governmental policies and programmes for their upliftment, their participation in politics and decision making etc. The constitutional guarantees for equality as also for positive discrimination in favour of women are there. But how many of the women, historically and culturally kept in the background are even aware of their rights. A massive and sustained media campaign needs to be launched to reach out to the remotest village. Women should be made aware that they have the right to be part of the political structure, decision making machinery. But awareness alone is not enough. Facilities and oppportunities have to be provided for them to avail their rights. And these facilities should not be given by way of charity, but as a matter of right. Many deprived and neglected sections of society, particularly women, do not have enough space in political sphere. Possible affirmative action at the grass root level democratic institutions constitutes exemplary action for women's empowerment which can be replicated at the State as well as National level. Movements launched by women themselves for greater access to politics, especially the decision making bodies are distinguishing features of the larger trend for strengthening democracy and regenerating our inclusive society and policy. The wider acceptability of these concepts by people generate hope for women's empowerment.

34)   'Women's empowerment politics and policies', Dr. M.R. Biju, 2006 :

This book is by Dr. M.R. Biju Faculty in Shree Narayana College, Kollam University of Kerala. The articles focus is mainly on the problems faced by women in political sphere and recommened solutions by Government and Non-Government Organization to strengthen the position of women. Women's equal participation in political life plays a pivotal role in the women's empowerment. Women's equal participation in decision making is not only a demand for simple justice or democracy but can also be seen as a necessary condition for women's interests to be taken into account.

A detailed set of recommendations are required to be issued by Governmental and Non-Governmental Communities. Urban as well as Rural areas to enhance women's political participation and decision making. The Government should take positive efforts

and commitment to gender balance in all sphere, reforms of electoral systems, monitoring and evaluation of progress in women's representation, revamping of party structures to remove barriers to women's political participation, incorporation of gender issues and initiative in the agenda of political parties, affirmative action, create of strenghten mechanisms to monitors women's access to senior levels of decision making among others.

2.4 Review of Ph. D. Thesis:

35)   'Political Participation of Working Women', Ph.D. Thesis by byGayatri Kar, Utkal University, Bhubneshwar, (2002)

The study is an attempt to find out political participation of working women. Women in Indian shares approximately 45 percent of the total pollution and they are considered as minorly group, but functionally an important group as women's work is gainful, productive and income generating. They are also involved in domestic work and it is important for social development. Women have proved themselves in economic and social amancipation but to what extent do they actively participate in political process and extent of political mobilization and participation of working women. The study brings the conclusion that working women have significant knowledge about politics and they gain political knowledge from their surrounding atmosphere. Hence economic emancipation is connected in acquiring political knowledge, skills and communication development, orientation which are the preconditions of political participation. Working women posess nature political mobilization easily and become aware of political participation. Political socialization certainly creats a great impact on political participation and it is a determining factor for encouraging a women in the political activism. It is a symbol of active political culture on which democratic values flourishes and becomes more strengthened.

36)   'Political Consciousness and Participation of Urban Women : A case study of Cuttack City'. Ph. D. Thesis by Smt. Rita Das, Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar, (2004).

This research study includes examination of various facts of political participation. Which includes psychological and physical components as the contention of political participation and the nature in participation are promoted by psychology of participation which could be the manifestation of society and family factors. Which is reflected through the psychological behavior of the participant in political process?Urban

women have a significant role in development of political process. Orientate and attitudes of women are considered as responsible for gradual social and political transformation. Political participation of women is a gradual process. The socio political circumstances and also the cultural aspects has certainly to a great extent influences the political attitude of women. The customs and traditions of both urban and rural areas affects participatory attitudes and political participation of women.

37) **'Women Empowerment : A study of position and participation of women in politics in the Hill Areas of Darjeeling District'. Ph.D. Thesis by Yang LhamuBhutia, North Bengal University, (2005).**

The core area of study defines poor participation of women in hilly regions. Their culture is matriarchy in nature and as consequences, there is less discrimination between male and female. Literary among women is comparatively higher and economically their position is satisfactory but political position of women is very less. In general women are educated and education tends to have a better economic status. However education alone may not be enough to enhance women empowerment it needs their involvement in decision making autonomy. Women constitute half of the Indians population, two-third of women labour but gets only one percent of worlds wealth. Similar situation is observed in case of political participation also. The study argues that in hilly region women's political involvement is very less not because they are incapable or disinterested, the reason is they are not given enough opportunities as they do not come under the preview of thirty three percent reservation quota system introduced by women's reservation bill by the Parliament of India through 73rd & 74th Amendment Act in 1992. Women in these areas are denied of political rights.

38) **'Political Awareness And Political Participation of Women (1989-99) Guntur District'. Ph.D. Thesis by Jansi Ravi, S.V.Y.P.G. Centre Cuddapah, Andra Pradesh, (2001).**

The research analyses that political awareness among women is high in the district. Majority of women were able to mention political parties, political leaders and other activities. It is observed that education is a vital force in modernizing women which in term results in a better political participation. Political awareness and political participation are related to education and are interconnected to each other. On the other hand economic factor are also connected to political participation. It is observed that those who are educated & economically strong they have more access to participate in

political activities. Low economic position results in low participation in political activities

39) ' Political Participation And Empowerment of Women in Kerala Since 1956'. Ph.D. Thesis by R. Jayakumar Nesamony Memorial Christian College Marthandam, A (2012).

In this thesis political position of women is clearly defined women's political participation is essential in law making bodies as a women can understand the problems faced by women. Large number of women in Kerala politics is participating in political process. Since beginning women participate in political activities in large numbers. They contest election represents the people in law making bodies and discussed the issues of people particularly women and insisted to formulate policies and regulations for their progress. Women from this state united participated in politics and therefore are able to remove many obstacles from their ways to achieve success. Comparatively women in Kerala have satisfactory position in politics as compared to other states. Political parties also realized the important role of women in getting seats in the State Legislature and greater response to elections.

2.5 Distinguish area of research study:

This research on the topic – "Political Participation of Maratha Women in Western Maharashtra from 1990-2014" was different than the above mentioned related literature review.

2.5.1 Perspectives of the Research:

The perspectives of this research study elaborate real and actual findings on issues affecting women's effective political participation in Western Maharashtra. Before the implementation of Reservation policy for women in politics their involvement in politics was marginal. Women's empowerment programs and policies implemented by government had increased women's political participation across Maharashtra. The research enhances deep-rooted political hindrances women face, affirmative action policies need to be revisited to complement women's political participation in contesting elections, winning, and participating in politics more effectively. The women candidates those who contested and won elections at Gram Panchayat level were higher as compared to other political levels followed by Zilla Parishad and Municipal Corporation and very less winners at Legislative Assembly level. Women are showing excellent performance at grass root level as they were given opportunity to participate actively in politics and very less winners at Assembly level as the women was deprived of opportunities . There is

increased number of women's political participation at Gram Panchayat level as compared to other higher levels in politics. Taking a broad perspective the contribution of women not only comprises interaction during elections but it also involves their contribution in formal and informal politics. They contribute and actively involved with public institutions, candidacy, campaigning etc.

2.5.2   Area of Research:

Government policy of reservation for women in politics is essential as was observed that although equality of gender is enshrined in the Indian constitution, it is not the social reality. Hence a radical piece of legislation in the shape of Women's reservation in politics is required to give a new direction to politics just like reservation for other castes over decades ago changed political and social equations in the state. The posts in politics allotted to women in their respective districts is systematically analyzed and this indicates that after winning elections majority of women did not achieve any posts as it was understood that most of the responsible post were allotted to male members. Very few women were given higher post in this highest number of women were from Satara urban followed by Pune and Kolhapur urban. Very less could achieve posts in Pune and Kolhapur rural areas.

It clearly indicates that women could not achieve position at grass root level but at the top level positions achieved by women were very less. Women were actively participating in electoral competition even after winning the elections they were deprived of various positions in politics. The absence of critical mass of women also reduced their negotiating power during the allotment of key positions in politics.

Despite limitations of electoral process women are active in politics and many of them do not have family political background. This notes the upsurge of women in politics and it had increased their confidence at large. Many of women do not have family members in politics. Women had proved to be self reliant and it was envisaged that politics based on equality could create powerful involvement of women in electoral politics.

2.5.3   Relevance of the Research:

It is indeed very important to study the political participation of Maratha women to understand their relevant position in politics. The study is also equally significant to strengthen the position of women in society by encouraging equal participation of men and women in political sphere. This is not only a demand of simple justice or democracy, but a necessary condition for women existence in politics. Participation of women into politics and decision-making structures can change the policies, vision and structure of institutions. They could redefine political priorities and place new patterns on the political agenda to address gender specific concerns and provide a new perspective on mainstream political issues. Women have long been overlooked in the process of political development. Change can only come; development can only takes place when women are given decision-making positions. It is also necessary to overcome the patriarchal orientations. Patriarchy should not be regarded as culture but must be fought back.

2.6. Conclusion:

Research projects are generally related with other research studies that has taken place earlier. It is observed that most of the research projects enhance to the plethora of evidence on a research problems. Therefore it becomes essential to accumulate the knowledge related to existing research work, conclusions and controversies should be systematically analyzed. Most of the research may or sometimes may not appear relevant to the situation. Thus, review of literature is considered as an important aspect of all the research both for planning the research project to be carried out systematically and to present its relevance and significance. Review of any kind related to review of pertinent literature is equally of as much importance in a research study, as the practical field research or experimentation, and the desirability of such field research or experiments is definitely enhanced as the researcher should be able to relate authentically various observations made in the research with existing literature and analyze it coherently and present the validated and interesting conclusions.

Review of literature provides insight into the speculative background of the research study and the logical concepts of the framework of the research study. In this research the theoretical framework is obtained through the literature search. Thos includes review related research i.e. related articles, books and thesis done by other scholars and this has definitely helped to assemble valuable data and ideas it has guided to accomplish the present research. It helps to understand prepares to better assimilate and understand the concepts of the study and gives an accurate vigilance of

quality of readings that should be carried out in support of research project. Reviewing the related literature provides help to capture deep knowledge of readings of both the research and conceptual literature. In this research study conceptual literature, is taken into consideration refers to articles, or books written by authorities giving their opinions, experiences, theories, or ideas about a given topic or subject.

Chapter – 3

Research Methodology

∗ Topic content∗

3.1 Introduction:

3.2 Formulation of research problem:

3.3 Importance and relevance of the Research Methodology:

3.4 Circumspect of the Research Methodology:

3.5 Rational Provisions of Research Methodology:

3.6 Aims and convictions of the study:

3.7 Requisite of the Research Methodology:

3.8 Objectives of the Study:

3.9 Formulation of Hypothesis:

3.10 Defining the area of study:

3.11 Methodology of the study:

3.12 Determining sampling design:

3.13 Administrating the tools of data collection:

3.14 Administrating data analysis:

3.15 Research Design:-

3.16 Distinguish area of research study:

3.17 Perspectives of the Research:

3.18 Area of Research:

3.19 Relevance of the Research:

3.20 Research Methodology:

3.21 Questionnaire Design and Sampling method.

3.22 Conclusion:

3.1 Introduction:

The Constitution of India is based on the principles of equality and guarantees equality before law and equal protection to all its citizens. It not only guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms, and also prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender, religion, race, caste, etc. however these rights are included in our constitution but there are several drawbacks in implementation. As a result the women in our society have been denied social, economic, civil and political rights in many spheres.It has being increasingly realized from all over the world the importance of women's political participation for feasible democratic polity. A democratic machinery cannot function successfully with just the involvement of male population which is approximately half of the total population as it is known that the female constitute nearly fifty percent of the total population in any country. Making of the Indian constitution brought women legal equality. Though the constitutional provisions allowed women to leave relative calm of domestic sphere to enter male dominated political sphere. Still the involvement of women in politics is very low. The low percent of women participation in politics is more or less similar all over the world, in India or in Maharashtra. Similar is the situation of women belongs to the Maratha community.

The question of reservation in politics for women is due to many reasons.The Maratha women is curtailed to participate in political activities and this issue is again and again reflected during the review of poor political situation of women in political aspects. It has been observed that the constitution of India has guaranteed all the citizens rights but on the contrary these rights have clearly build on illusion of equality and power which is frequently used as an argument to resist protective and accelerating measures to enable the women to achieve their just and equal position in the society.

Very few women have been able to create political space for themselves like Smt. Indira Gandhi, Mrs. MargarateAlwa etc. yet in our country present politics gives a grin picture. The situation is more or less same in the state Maharashtra, women have been unable to create political space for themselves. The status of women in any society, as it is generally accepted that it is the yardstick of the overall development, achievement and progress of the society. Various measures of life in which a womenis

privileged with equal status with men and participation of women in political realms of life is indicative of the development of civilization. For the empowerment of women and to strengthen the structure of democracy it is essential to reiterate the importance of increasing women political participation.

3.2 Formulation of research problem:

The Maratha community which has always enjoyed the hierarchical benefits of Maharashtra feudal structure are prosperous but the common people believes that even though political and economic powers lies with the community elites, but the question arises where is the participation of Maratha women? What is the percentage of Maratha women's political participation? The community is politically dominant then what is the reason for less participation of women in politics? what is the relevant position of Maratha women in rural and urban areas? Why women should be given reservation in politics? What are the constitutional provisions for women's reservation policy?

These types of questions and many more problems are reflected in the research and the possible suggestions are mentioned in the research.

3.3 Importance and relevance of the Research Methodology:

It is indeed very important to study the political participation of Maratha women to understand their relevant position in politics. The study is also equally significant to strengthen the position of women in society by encouraging equal participation of men and women in political sphere. This is not only a demand of simple justice or democracy, but a necessary condition for womens existence in politics. Participation of women into politics and decision-making structures can change the policies, vision and structure of institutions. They could redefine political priorities and place new patterns on the political agenda to address gender specific concerns and provide a new perspective on mainstream political issues. Women have long been overlooked in the process of political development. Change can only come; development can only takes place when women are given decision-making positions. It is also necessary to overcome the patriarchal orientations. Patriarchy should not be regarded as culture but must be fought back.

Education, development of scientific outlook, legal safeguards, and enlightenment of men and awareness of their potential by women are the effective forces in this direction. By strengthening women's leadership, build-up their self-confidence and morale and equipping them with information this manner the situation can be changed. It is not just numbers that count but success lies in the way women leaders, perceive various problems and effectively resolve these issues. Sensitization of leaders towards gender issues would go a long way. Simultaneously, massive legal awareness programme need to be launched for laws in themselves are inadequate until the women are aware of them and implement them to their advantage.

However, the most significant change needed is in the perception of women or a 'revolution of consciousness in the minds of women'. They should realize that they are legally at par with men and they should not be deprived of any of their rights. Acceptance of their equality and confidence in their ability would go a long way in altering the political scenario. (Khanna .M., 2009)

The level and degree of women's participation, position and development in politics however, differs from country to country and it even varies in different regions of the same country, especially in the country like India where regional variations regarding levels of development, urbanization, education are massive. It is significant to study the political participation of women's position, status and it is needed to be related to their particular regional environment which includes socio-cultural and economic environment. The present study has been conducted in the regional content of the State Maharashtra. This State has major role in influencing national politics to a great extent. However, it records not very satisfactory status of women in terms of education, employment health and politics.

3.4 Circumspect of the Research Methodology:

The research is rationale as it was important to study and understand political participation of women for their better position in political structure. Political involvement of women also plays a major role in the development of developing state like Maharashtra for overall development of a state it requires mass participation especially the women folk. The government is formulating various policies, awareness programmers etc. to make women aware of their political rights still the ratio is not increasing as compared to men involved in politics. The involvement of

male as well as female in political structure should be equal for over all progress of the state as well as the nation.

This study had involved innovative steps required for political participation and development of women. The research was significant as it provided suggestions by governmental as well as non-governmental organizations, various organizations for women, experts, governmental officials etc. Non-governmental organizations have emerged as an important figure in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of awareness programmes, and policies in many developing stages.

There has been considerable emphasis on political participation of women as the most important vehicle for empowerment of women in politics, despite of tremendous efforts very few womenhad achieved the powerful position in politics as compare to men. This study urged that the government to encourage women to achieve high level positions in political scenario.

The study also emphasized the government to take this topic of political participation of women in political areas very seriously and advised ways and means to increase the visibility and space for women in the democratic processes in their respective states. Political parties,play's an important role as in a democratic government political parties are the main instrument for answering the entry of individuals in the governmental bodies. The study focused to draw an agenda especially for political parties to create space for women in their party structures.

Maharashtra is considered as developing and showing developments in political status of women still the position of women in politics is not satisfactory. The socio-economic and educational status of Maratha women in urban Maharashtra is improving but in rural Maharashtra it is low our rural women by and large are poor and literacy rate also depicts low. Therefore, Maharashtra was amuch-needed area of study and research. Democracy as a form of government requires participation of more and more citizens, to whatever groups they may belong to become strong and viable.

The quality of political participation of Maratha women in Maharashtra is not only important for the state Maharashtra, but equally important for the whole nation. This research was rationale to make enlarged enquiry into the political rate and

activities of women in Maharashtra, to identify the political factors which present hurdles in the way of women's meaningful and quality political participation and to plan strategies for the betterment of women's political status.

Various issues were discussed in this research about women's political participation and development in Maharashtra, it was to be taken into consideration from the very outset that in Maharashtra women have played a very important role in various political movements, although their presence in political structures was not very visible.

It is indeed very important to study the basic need of reservation for women in politics to understand their relevant position in the society. The researchwas also equally significant as it specified that a special provision in the form of reservation does not only means to provide various developmental and progressive schemes reservation in employment, education, politics etc. along with this the government should put efforts to make the women of the society self-sufficient and stand on their own feet and bring them into the mainstream of the national life, to live with dignity and self respect.

The research study pointed out the major root cause of many problems faced by Maratha women in politics. They are denied from various rights and subjected them to several kinds of humiliations and indignities. The harassment of women comes from several reasons it could be historical social, economical and political. They are also suppressed by the upper levels of the society. They have been denied their right to equality and dignity. The reservation policies should contain affirmative measures to shield them from oppressive treatment, they should be given freedom to practice politics and provide protection from all kinds of oppression, social, economical, political and cultural should be provided for ensuring their development and advancement. (Das D., 2003)

The urgency of study was to find the facts regarding the percentage of women's participation and their status in politics. It was necessary to find why Marathawomen in Maharashtra have not become active as political actor in Maharashtra. In other states women have achieved the position as the Chief Minister and holds other important portfolios in Cabinet. But the situation in Maharashtra is bleak.

Though many times Congress and other parties made efforts to include women candidates, at no time did women legislators constitute very less percent of members of Legislative Assembly.The Maratha women's awareness in politics is lacking due to lack of education and awareness in politics. Maharashtra so far has not got a women Chief Minister, unlike Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, or Goa. From the ruling party women in legislative like ShalinitaiPatil, Prabha Rao, PratibhataiPatil made their significant contribution to the process of party building. However, only a few women could get ministerial posts from Maharashtra. So far only a small number of women parliamentarians like Sharda Pandit-Mukherjee, TarabaiSapre, Pramila Dandavate etc. were elected from Maharashtra.

In India, rather the ruling Congress party, opposition parties have encouraged more women leaders. Women who participated in politics as member of either Village Panchayats or of Legislative Assembly or of Parliament cannot be necessarily termed as political leaders. The term leader suggests the personality leading to something that may be a political movement or any social movement or even literacy movement for public interest. Again the term 'leader' suggests the personality leading his or her followers and directing them towards a definite goal. In Maharashtra, in Post-Independence period, a large number of women came forward to lead the Social Movements rather than enter politics. (Reddy P. R. 1998)

3.5   Rational Provisions of Research Methodology :

The situation of women is more or less similar in the present politics. Thus this study had been taken for investigation and analysis and to understand in depth the hindrance in the way of women in political participation. The government of India from time to time are making provision for reservation of appointments or posts in favor of women citizens which, in an opinion of the government, are not adequately represented in the services under the government and any local or other authority within the territory of the state or under the control of the government; Equality before law is a very significant provision and political equality which is demanded by the women is essential for women's progress. Equality before law guarantees social justice and dignity of a person and these two most important privileges which are to certain extent are denied to a vast section of the society for centuries together which also includes women in the society. This was clearly mentioned that the status of

women is conferred upon a person not on the basis of religion or community. According to the description of the constitution that the women are constituted not on the basis of the religion they belong to but on the basis of communities and region or part of society they are inhabitant.(Chudhari , 2006)

The Constitution of India has recognized the reality that the reservation is not conferred on the basis of the religion a women profess and when a women belongs to a particular reserved category if changes their religion will not be deprived of the facilities and privileges extended to the women as a part of a particular community. It is clear from the description that the status of the women class is not conferred on the basis of religion or community a women professes will not deprive their status. The women demands various measures intended to do justice to them as they feel that they are the oppressed section of the society specially in the political arena . They are politically suppressed and expect to minimize inhuman sufferings, indignities and exploitation. The focus was mainly on their right to equality, dignity and self respect and the protection from all kinds of oppressions, social, political economic and cultural must be provided to the Maratha community. It was indeed very important to study the question raised by women that why they want reservation? The study was also relevant to understand the political position of women in Maharashtra. Their demand of simple justice is based on their position in the society. Maratha leaders have sought twenty five percent reservations in schools, colleges and jobs in the first phase and later intend to demand political reservation and promotions in government services on caste basis. Though a section of the community, mainly the one which depends on agriculture for sustenance, has been economically backward for many years, and its condition is deteriorating, socially and in terms of political clout, the caste has been ascendant. Before the implementation of Panchayati Raj system, and even afterwards, Marathas have been the only rural in Villages. It might be true that power is in the hands of a few community elite, but it is also that all the power centers in the state are controlled by the Marathas. It is clear that the politics is controlled by the Marathas , still the political participation of women is not satisfactory. (DNA, 2011)

3.6 Aims and convictions of the study:

The main aim of the study rectifieson the positive modifications and awareness among women regarding their participation and development in politics. Basically, large population of women folk are not aware of the political system. The first and foremost aim was to make the women understand their political right and develop their inner strength.

In this regard help and guidance was assessed from the governmental and non-governmental organizations. Political parties etc. these are very effective services to make women aware of their political rights. The women in western Maharashtra presented a picture of persistently low participation in politics. In the case of Western Maharashtra that is Pune, Satara and Kolhapur it could be correlated with the psychological, socio-economic as well as political indicates of development. Women are illiterate; poor, the culture is basically ensuring the severe restrictive hold of feudal values on society. A society which has always seen women as secondary. So low literacy, health, nutrition, poverty, predominantly rural culture all these factors combine together to strengthen feudal traditions which relegate women to a secondary position and confine her to the world of private sphere family.

Complex phenomenon, a dependent variable that depends upon many factors such as the above mentioned psychological, socio-economic, political etc. which orient the individual towards or away from political participation and development. The psychological variable refers to the degree to which citizens are interested in and concerned about politics and public affairs. The women in the society have generally an apathetic attitude towards politics. They were less likely to take interest in politics, to discuss politics, to attend public meetings and to influence decisions. Unfortunately, politics has been associated with unhealthy competition, display of physical strength, greed struggle for the exercise of authority. In those perspective, women had been socialized to believe that politics is a 'male domain', dirty game. The women preferred not to associate themselves with this field.

Socio-economic variable including age, education, occupation, income, religion, race, family background residence, etc. greatly condition political participation. All these factors might condition participation differently in different political and cultural context and their effect on participation might not be stable. In general,

persons with higher education and higher socio-economic status have easier access to politics than the uneducated and the persons of lower status.

Further dominant ethnic and religious groups, people with political family background, settled residents and urban dweller tend to do better in political sphere. Along with these general prospects social environment of the women undoubtedly affected her political participation. The family in India is the most important social influence on the life of women, who are confined (mental, if not physically) to the home mainly her identity and course of life are normally considered to be determined by her father, brother or husband. The limited political training and socialization that takes place for her within their family and home. (Khann N , 2009)

The same above mentioned situation is similar to Maratha women also . Even if Marathas are considered as – a "forward caste" as described by the Mandal Commission. Reservation for women in politics should be increased has been bothering Maharashtra and they should put efforts in this direction. Not satisfied with their pre-eminence in all walks of life in the State, the women is pitching not just for inclusion in the other reservation category and they are aiming for fifty percent reservation in Legislative Assembly and the Parliament which they have already achieved in local bodies right up to the municipal corporation level and at least. But Maratha women are showing less participation in politics. (The Hindu , 2013)

In the political sphere, a wide gender gap is seen in contesting elections. This is circumscribed by many vital factors in the political environment. The nature of the state, its stage of development, mode of production, overall political situation, type of electoral system etc. are contextual factors that control the participation of common people in politics. The women are more susceptible to these factors. It is generally accepted that the implementation of a proportional representation system rather than a plurality majority system helps women in achieving success. The system is more responsive and attempts to correlate the number of seats won by a political party with the number of vote cast for the party. This system makes use of multi member constituencies unlike the Indian system for the composition of Lok Sabha and the State Assembly, where there are single member constituencies. If the list system is adopted the parties would feel obliged to include women in their lists in order to

balance their tickets across genders. Besides the electoral system the overall political atmosphere in Maharashtra discourages women from participating in politics.

The ruling elite had undermined the normal functioning of government and other public institutions. This discourages all citizens, but the women are especially affected by it. Women have relatively been decent to use money, muscle power and other forms of influence in the public sphere. Criminalization of polices and the rising tide of violence have either discouraged the women. This exposure of women to greater insecurity, corruption and criminalization had resulted in their aversion for the political scene. (Khanna N. , 2009) The conviction of the study was to make significant efforts to encourage women to enhance their personality and achieve higher position in political arena.

The concept of state had been understood as a dominant structure that is not monolithic, not dominated by any one class or caste group but by shifting groups, not gender neutral and not apart from or outside of society. It is an institution through which the multiplicity and plurality of the civil domain had been ordered in both perception and reality. The democratic, welfares and liberal values that the state displays provide spaces for negotiating rights and privileges. However through its policies, programmes, implementation and surveillance of the functioning of everyday, life was also demonstrated strong shades of patriarchal, bourgeois and capitalist domination and subordination. At the level of state policies and programmes, the process of incorporating women's concern is encouraging. However it is done in the narrow, superficial and fragmented manner. In response to the findings of the committee on the status of women in India. The government of India has adopted a National Plan of Action for women in 1976. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution stipulate that not less than one-third of the seats of the Panchayats, ZillaParishad, Municipal Corporations and Councils will be reserved for women. (Liangam L., 2002)

The utilization rate of reservation of government, semi-government institutions is much more less than the allocations made. The provision of reservation is not enough. For reservation to improve the life chances of the socially under-privileged other components of the policy will have to show higher operational efficiency. Higher operational efficiency depends on the rate of utilization. The higher the rate of

utilization the higher will be the rate of operational efficiency and vice-versa. The low rate of utilization is one of the causes of poor performance of entire policy package. For improving operational capacity effective performance of other aspects of the policy is equally vital. For this it is necessary to improve the level of literacy. Improvement in the level of literacy certainly will increase the capacity of receiving benefits of reservation. (Bhuilali A., 2007)

If closely observed that Maratha community has drastic variation in their economic, political and social structure some are rich and some are below poverty line. According to political aspects it is observed that often the formation of the State Maharashtra in 1960 it was clearly seen that the male in the Maratha community are more actively participant in political activities than female (Palashikar S., 2009)

The bill to reserve thirty three percent of seats for women in the parliament had met with a lot of opposition. Whether the reservation is a solution to empower women or not is being debated widely. The record of the state is adopting a pro-women stance is largely limited to historic, policy documents or enacting a piece of legislation. The legislations have in built loopholes, the policy documents remain in operative and un-operational . Efforts have been made still more innovative steps are required to be taken by to encourage women's active participation in politics. The interest of the state in women's status needs to be also seen in the context of the priorities set by international agencies, that place women's development indicators and population central at the same level.

3.7   Requisite of the Research Methodology:

During the past decade, the women's movement has been confounded by the state, which simultaneously initiated process of introducing innovative empowerment economic, policies that significantly worked towards encouraging the majority of women on political participation of women in Maharashtra, Village Panchayats in Maharashtra they had traditionally functioned the main centers of administration before the village communities lost their cohesion due to improved means of communications and the influence of western civilization. In rural Maharashtra women interest in politics should be developed and encourage them to participate at grass root level. The government should be keen to implement progressive means to encourage women participation in politics.

The study also aimed to increase the seats for women in government strucure. Government has made efforts and reserved seats for women but the percentage is not satisfactory. The State Government took into consideration the report of the Patil Committee (Submitted in 1986) only in the early nineties and took significant decisons for strengthening these weakened democratic institutions. Some of these decision involved the bestowing of the status of Deputy Minister on the President of a Parishad, reservation of thirty percent seats for women in all three tiers of Panchayats. This decision was taken period to the general election of (1992) and the constitution of a new committee for women and child welfare. (Joshi S. D , 2000)

Maharashtra amended its Village Panchayat and Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Act 1958 and 1961 respectively through Act. No. XXI which came into force on 2nd April, 1994 in order to make them confirm to the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Under the Amended Act, reserved seats are provided for the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes and women in the Gram Panchayat. The State Election Commission is entrusted with the task of prescribing the number of reserved seats for the scheduled casts and scheduled tribes, in proportion to their population, which shall be alloted by rotation to different wards in the Panchayat. Twenty seven percent of the total seats for direct election are to be reserved for the backward class citizens. Such seats shall also be alloted by rotation to different wards in the Panchayat. One thrid of the seats are reserved for women. One thrid of the total number of offices of the Sarpanch (including the offices reserved for women belonging to SC and ST and backward classes) are reserved for women by rotation. . (Joshi S. D , 2000)

The requisite of the study specified to understand the Indian constitutional provision on political, economic, social and cultural rights, protective discrimination for the benefit of the society and other deserving beneficiaries.Indian Constitution Political, economic, social, and cultural rights of human beings are contained in the covenant on political, economic, social and cultural rights. While in the latter, the State parties are under an obligation to respect and to ensure to all individuals the right stipulated therein, the former did not bind the States to do so. Article 2, Para (1) of the Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights lays down that each State

political party are obligatory to take steps, individually and through assistance and cooperation, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights mentioned there in. It means that the States political parties to the convent are not required to provide the rights to the individuals from the time of satisfaction. However, they shall take such steps so that these rights may be provided to them in future.

Rights stipulated in the Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights do not find place in part-III of the Constitution. Such rights are enshrined in Part-IV of the Constitution which lays down the 'Directive Policies of the State Policies. The list of directives and instructions to be followed by the present and future governments of the Country irrespective of their political complexion. They depict the ambitions and aspirations of the frames of the Constitution regarding the welfare State and in society based on social, political and economic justice. Itcontains the aims and objectives which are required to be achieved by the government. The Directive Principles and fundamental in Governance of the Country. Thus, Part-IV deals with the positive duties cast upon the States to achieve them. It is the duty of the Executives and the Legislatives of the Country to implement by laws with the object of achieving social justice and to Amelia-rate the conditions of the citizens. These principles cannot be ignored in case the government does so, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar says, "they will certainly have to answer them before the electorate at the election time". (Agrawal H. 2006)

Since the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) onwards the government has introduced women empowerment programmes with an emphasis on awareness raising and political participation. This leads to a peculiar situation of the state sponsoring women's struggle against itself. This is like wakeing the sleeping giant. The policy documents on women issued by some and initiated by some State government as well as government of the Center is seen as a new strategy to encourage the women political participation.

The Maharastra policy for women, the first of its kind, is progressive in some way but naive and full of contradiction in many ways. The Congress government at the Center toyed with the idea of a policy for women tilled National Policy for the Empowerment of women 1996, before the elections in February 1996. The convergencewas on preparing State level documents on the lines of Human

Development Report with special focus on gender indicators. In this respect the research study aimed and urged the government to concentrate on formulating innovative policies and programmes at the same time should consider women's participation in policy formualtion.

The core of the research study was political developement of women in strucutral politics. As discussed earlier, their participation is very low. It is necessary to findout the bottlenecks that prevent the political participation of women in a meaningful manner and hence obstruct their empowerment. (Lingam L. , 2002)

3.8 Objectives of the Study:

The research was studied in depth and provided theories, ideas, explanation. To understand various dimensions of research in detail the objectives which were taken into consideration are as follows:

  1. Review the political participation of Maratha women in urban and rural partsof Western Maharashtra.

  2. Study the political situation of Maratha women and scrutinize its various dimensions.

  3. To examine various reasons for demand of reservation for women.

4. To identify various obstacles in the path of women's political empowerment.

  5. Study the constitutional provisions given in Indian constitution for Women.

  6. To assess the percentage of women's active participation in the districtsofPune, Satara and Kolhapur.

3.9 Formulation of Hypothesis:

  1. Maratha community elites have remarkable achievement in political arena of Maharashtra.

  2. Due to lack of opportunities women are unable to participate in politics.

  3. Women's political participation is gradually increasing due to implementation of reservation policy.

  4. Reservation for women comes within the framework of Indian Constitution.

5. Political participation of women is essential for the progress of the state.

3.10 Defining the area of study:

The research was conducted in Western Maharashtra with reference to Pune, Kolhapur and Satara Districts. Representatives and participants from various political parties and organizations were the respondents for research. It became convenient to seek knowledge about total population by considering a few units which is termed as sample and extend accurate inference about sample to the entire population. The respondents are selected through purposive sampling as the Maratha Community is scattered in wide geographical areas of Maharashtra.

It was indeed very crucial to understand the grass root problems faced by the women in Maratha community in Maharashtra. It was equally essential to find out the drawback in formulating and implementing various policies and programmes for their overall development. To understand in depth the grievances of women which is increasing and therefore this research had been taken into consideration. The main purpose of research was to: explore, to describe and to explain. To pursue theresearch exploratory method of study wastaken into consideration which attempts to gain better understanding of different dimensions of the problems.

This research studied subject about which either no information or little information was available – Generally, this type of research is qualitative which becomes useful in formulating hypothesis or testing hypotheses and theories. (Ahuja R. , 2007)

A large population of women are basically unaware of their political rights, reservations, policies etc. They were marginalized in all spheres of life and especially in politics. Their participation in structural politics is not satisafactory. For decades women has been showing low level of political praticipation. The political parties do not put up a reasonable number of women candidates, so women in Maharashtra suffer from rigid social structures on the one hand, and apathy from political parties, and political leadership on the other hand. Women hardly get access to the decision making structures and processes.

3.11 Methodology of the study:

The study mainly concentrated on exploring women of Maratha community and their political participating. The study highlighted women's unrest and their demand for reservation in politics. The research was framed to study dissatisfaction of womenregarding various problems they face in their political career and administrations apathy to these problems. The women organize themselves under one umbrella to put forward their demands in the form of demonstration, meetings etc. The study also convergence on the type of people who became active to demand for reservation, the support they acquired from various political parties, non-governmental organizations and also from other agencies. The study further helped to understand how widespread and important extent of percentage of demand for political participation among the women was important for bringing up their political abilities to serve the nation.

Exploratory study was also appropriate for persistent phenomenon live deficiencies in formulating policies for the betterment of the women, lack of basic facilities provided by the government, poverty in urban as well as rural areas etc. Therefore the method of study was valuable in social sciences and essential as the study provided insight to the research that could provide definite answers.

The Descriptive study method was essential as this method describes elaborately the exact situation of Maratha women's social, economical as well as political. It also described the community events, community systems, structure etc. The study method mainly concentrated on the extent of demand for reservation for women, the nature of this demand, various causes responsible for political reservation, other sources supporting this community, effects and consequences etc. For the study the collection of data was careful and deliberate as it is based on various facts and it is more accurate and precise.

➢ Interview method:

This research was particularly based on quantitative research. A structured interview is specified in conducting study. In reality, it was a set of specific points and definite questions prepared by the interviewer. It allowed little freedom to make adjustments to any of its elements, such as content, wording, or order of the questions.

In this type of interviewing, the interviewer is expected to act in a neutral manner offering the same impression to all the respondents.

The purpose was to reduce the interviewer's bias to the minimum and achieve the highest degree of informative in procedure. This form of interview was employed in this research. In this interview, all dimensions are taken into consideration, i.e.-

1.Specifying the setting of the interview.

2.Regulating questions and the range of responses.

3.Controlling the interviewers and the interviewee's characteristics.

4. Limiting the facts of the problem, are regulated.

- Specifying the setting of the interview means fixing the place where the interview was conducted, determining the time for conducting the interview so that normal working of the respondent is not disturbed, and assuring confidentially to the respondent so that she gives information.
- Regulating questions and the range of responses means determining the questions and the order in which they are to be asked from all respondents. This requires either developing the interview scheduled or the interview guide. The responses are regulated by offering one choice from several alternatives. Sometimes, the alternative responses were provided to the respondent indicating the range of responses from which an answer was to be selected.
- Controlling interview and the interviewee, characteristics means developing such relationship between the two that the respondent goes on giving information willingly and the interviewer goes on encouraging the respondent to continue talking.
- Limiting the facts of the problem means determining in advance what the interviewers wants to find out from the respondents. This included not only narrowing the range of items but also time for conducting the interview. (Kothri C. R., 2004)

Sample Interviews was conducted of those who were directly or indirectly involved in influencing women's political participation in various aspects. These included participation from non-governmental organizations, activates from women's

organizations, governmental officials, experts , and women political participants themselves. The selection of enumerators was based on simple random technique. This also includes the Random Sampling and Quota Sampling methods for various categories of respondents. Interviews involved the use of a set of predetermined questions. As far as possible interview's was conducted personally as personal interviews had the advantages that the interviews could establish rapport with the persons beign interviewed. (Mc Burney 1988)

➢ Questionnaire:

Structured questionnaire was framed for the purpose of data collection. Structured questionnaire was selected and on the basis of following explanation the questionnaire was designed. Structured questionnaire were those questionnaire in which there were definite, concrete and pre-determined questions. The questionswere presented with exactly the same wording and in the same order to all respondents. Resort was taken to this sort of standardization to ensure that all respondents reply to the same set of questions. The form of the question were either closed (i.e. of the type "yes' or 'no') or open (i.e. inviting free response) but all the questions were stated in advance and not constructed during questioning. Structured questionnairehad fixed alternatives questions in which responses of the informants were limited to the stated alternatives. Thus, a highly structured questionnaire was framed for this research in which all questions and answers were specified and comments in the respondent's own words were held to the minimum. These characteristics was presented in a questionnaire and hence it was termed as structured questionnaire.

Apart from the given methods case study method was also been marginally used. The important aspects of the caste study lies in gathering information through several sources like observation, interviews, analysis data etc. as it definitely contributes to improve the reliability and validity facts of the information collected for the research. A set of questionnaries was desiged for respondents in politics in english as well as marathi languages. All this wasdone through experimentation and survey investigation, which constitutes the integral part of the research method. (Kothari C. R. , 2004)

3.12 Determining sampling design:

Maratha community people are scattered in wide geographical area, the study concentrated on the views given by other community people therefore it becomes very difficult to study a large number of people with the help of sampling method their number was reduced and similarly it helped in increase accuracy of data and also helped in achieving higher response rate. The enumerators were from different political parties and from Maratha as well as other communities also. It became convenient to seek knowledge about the total population by observing a few units which was termed as sample and extend the accurate inference about the sample to the entire population. The sample method basically considered for the research and mainly concentrated on the elements and the respondent was selected in a systematic and objective manner. The various elements were clearly defined and easily identifiable and at the same time they were independent of each other. The same samples from which elements were selected was used throughout the study. These elementswere the representative of the large population.

3.13 Administrating the tools of data collection:

The primary source of data for the research is discussed above and is original in character. Secondary data was also used for the study as this constitutes the most important factor affecting the research from various dimensions. Secondary data was obtained from published data like books, magazines, newspapers, journals reports and publications of various associations reports prepared by research scholars, , universities etc. All these data were very important to understand the historic background and the present situation of political participation of women.

For collecting the primary data, a questionnaire was framed. The collected primary data was analysed through computer using statistical package for social sciences software. Simple arithmetic calculations like percentages was used for the purpose of analysing data. To examine the statistical significance between the variables chi square test was applied. Substantial part of the research thesis was based on tabular analysis. In the analysis of data vertical, horizontal downward political position was studied. Women had benefited from the environment provided by freedom struggle and the decolonization experience, yet after independence the movement lost stream. Nothing epitomizes the political status of women in India

more than the fact at the threshold of the 21st century they had to demand thirty three percent reservation in parliament and state assemblies because they are getting nowhere in the normal course.

Data analysis was the most important part of research which clearly showed the positive and negative as well as advantages and disadvantages of the extent of political reservation made by women. By analyzing data collected through various resources which helped in ordering of data into constituent parts in order to obtain answers to different research questions. The interpretation of data is presented firstly with the help of relations within the study and then the data is interpreted and secondly the results of the study and the inferences drawn within the data are compared to theory and to other research results. These results were presented in a form of groups bars, histograms it presented the accuracy of the data collected through different sources. More generally, the size of the intervals used in a frequency distribution depended on the range of values that must be encompassed and the number of observations that were at hand. Other considerations that enterrelated to the type of data with which one is dealing and the purpose which the frequency distribution was to served. Because of the multiplicity of relevant factors involved in the choice of an appropriate class size, it was not feasible to state general rules of formation. However, it may be said that one should strive for the largest number of intervals (hence for intervals of the smallest possible size) consistent with the requirements and purposes of the frequency distribution. (D' Amato, 1999)

The respondents were from Western Maharashtra, Pune,Satara and Kolhapur and from different political parties. The respondents who had given interviews and filled the questionnaire were equally divided between Pune, Satara and Kolhapur districts of Western Maharashtra. Total one hundred and fifty respondents from each district. Further each district is divided into two part i.e. rural and urban areas. It means seventy five respondents from Pune Rural areas and remaining seventy five from Pune urban areas. In this way Satara and Kolhapur districts were also covered. Maps of area wise Pune, Satara and Kolhapur districts are as follows:

3.14 Administrating data analysis:

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) method was applied for analyzing the data collected. It was based on statistical method that was regulated to test comparison of three districts. ANOVA method was appropriate as it calculated the inferences about respondents made by analyzing variance and it is a perfect method of testing to find out various results were significant. This method had prominently helped to figure out the exact explanation to hypothesis made in the research study. Basically, the comparison amongst the three districts of Western Maharashtra was logically accomplished. Analysis of variance was presented in the research with the help of statistical data and their associated procedures and the variation is systematically presented that analyzed the comparison amongst the districts. ANOVA developed statistical and evolutionary concepts and was based on effective settings, that observed variance in a particular variable that was partitioned into components attributable to different sources of variation. In its simplest form, ANOVA provided statistical test and reflected opinions of respondents belonging to different political parties , and therefore generalized the F Test to more than two political parties. ANOVA was useful for comparing political participation of women in Pune, Satara

118

and Kolhapur districts particularly for statistical significance and was therefore applied to a wide range of political problems confronted by the women in political structure. The application of this method was necessary as the respondents were selected through random sampling of the same population.

The method of testing analyzed and assumed the independence, normality, similarity and differences of variances of the respondents. The randomization-based data analyzed the comparison of the variances of three different districts respectively and exercised the randomization procedure of the research work. However, data analyzing processes that changed variances rather than means had been successfully conducted using ANOVA method and the F-test used for testing comparison of variance at different stages of political participation of four hundred and fifty respondents was carried out by this technique.Graphing data was also considered as an important step in data analysis.The research examined graphical methods for displaying the results of the interviews.

It was essential to pay more attention towards political participation of women in Western Maharashtra for their developement. Political participation by women who constitute nearly fifty percent of the total population of Maharashtra was necessary for the healthy working of a democratic policy which is supposed to be a rule by the people for the people and of the people.Surely women constitute fifty percent of the population. Maharashtra is a state, with multi-layered regional, cultural, relgious, lingual and level of economic development variations. These factors to a great extent affect individual behaviour, same in the case with women. Their marginal political participation towards politics has to be understood in the contest of these variations. Lack of education and employment was a major deterrent in the development of a positive image of the self in women. Also the age-old feudal values which have placed women in a secondary position in the society, still hold women captive. They are hesitant about a full-time political career and the arguments given by them are age-old arguments.

The problem of politics in the world today is that there are far too many men in it. It was Harold Wilson who said that "a week is a long time in politics". Patently, Harold Wilsons dictum and his time scale of political values have not had application to women's struggle in politics. More than a century seems to have been short time

for women's access to politics in equality with men. This is quite unconscionable, politics, in essence is management of society which in turn, facilitates management of governance. Women are natural managers, they can manage society and governance as well as the family.

For society is but an aggregate of families. Because women manage the family well, they need not be confined to it rather, because of this they should be inducted into politics. So that society and governance are managed better without leaving politics to be the hunting ground for men and we would also do well as remember that political participation be of men or women, is a natural human activity, a basic human right. Aristotle's famous aphosism that "man is by nature a political animal" and is equally applicable to women. Political participation and developement of women cannot be achieved without certain underlying concerns being addressed. These are:

- Women themselves have to be made aware of their political rights and political obligations to society.

- Men should be sensitized to the unconscionable nature of gender inequality in politics.

- Political committment needs to be firmly established at National and State levels.

- Affirmative legal actions should flow from this political commitment.

- The legal regime of political equity has to be practised.

Political and electoral training is a matter of education of both men and women. Even from the formative stages, academic syllabi and curricular at various levels would need to be enriched with matter on demoratic systems of governance, political participation, gender equality etc. The performance of political achievers and statesmen and stateswomen have to be projected to inspire interest in policies. (Secretarial Loksabha, 1989)

3.15 Research Design:-

Research design was framed systematically for the research study topic- **"Political Participation of Maratha Women in Western Maharashtra from 1990 – 2014".** A set of methods and procedures used in collecting and analyzing measures

of the variables were specified in the research problem. The research designdefines the study type framework that created to find answers to research questions. According to C.R.Kothari research design is a systematic plan to study a scientific problem. The design of a study defines the study type (descriptive, correlation, semi-experimental, experimental, review, meta-analytic), research questions, hypothesis, independent and dependent variables, experimental design and, if applicable, data collection methods and a statistical analysis plan. According to Gaurav Garg, A research design encompasses the method and procedures employed to conduct scientific research. The design of a study defines the study type and sub-type, research question, hypotheses, independent and dependent variables, experimental design, and, if applicable, data collection methods.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Research_design)

3.16 Distinguish area of research study:

This research on the topic – "Political Participation of MrathaWomwe in Western Maharashtra from 1990-2014" was Different than the above mentioned related literature review.

3.17 Perspectives of the Research:

The perspectives of this research study elaborate real and actual findings on issues affecting women's effective political participation in Western Maharashtra. Before the implementation of Reservation policy for women in politics their involvement in politics was marginal. Women's empowerment programs and policies implemented by government had increased women's political participation across Maharashtra. The research enhances deep-rooted political hindrances women face, affirmative action policies need to be revisited to complement women's political participation in contesting elections, winning, and participating in politics more effectively. The women candidates those who contested and won elections at Gram Panchayat level were higher as compared to other political levels followed by ZillaParishad and Municipal Corporation and very less winners at Legislative Assembly level. Women are showing excellent performance at grass root level as they were given opportunity to participate actively in politics and very less winners at Assembly level as the women was deprived of opportunities. There is

increased number of women's political participation at Gram Panchayat level as compared to other higher levels in politics. Taking a broad perspective the contribution of women not only comprises interaction during elections but it also involves their contribution in formal and informal politics. They contribute and actively involved with public institutions, candidacy, campaigning etc.

3.18 Area of Research:

Government policy of reservation for women in politics is essential as was observed that although equality of gender is enshrined in the Indian constitution, it is not the social reality. Hence a radical piece of legislation in the shape of Women's reservation in politics is required to give a new direction to politics just like reservation for other castes over decades ago changed political and social equations in the state. The posts in politics allotted to women in their respective districts is systematically analyzed and this indicates that after winning elections majority of women did not achieve any posts as it was understood that most of the responsible post were allotted to male members. Very few women were given higher post in this highest number of women were from Satara urban followed by Pune and Kolhapur urban. Very less could achieve posts in Pune and Kolhapur rural areas.

It clearly indicates that women could not achieve position at grass root level but at the top level positions achieved by women were very less. Women were actively participating in electoral competition even after winning the elections they were deprived of various positions in politics. The absence of critical mass of women also reduced their negotiating power during the allotment of key positions in politics.

Despite limitations of electoral process women are active in politics and many of them do not have family political background. This notes the upsurge of women in politics and it had increased their confidence at large. Many of women do not have family members in politics . Women had proved to be self reliant and it was envisaged that politics based on equality could create powerful involvement of women in electoral politics.

3.19 Relevance of the Research:

It is indeed very important to study the political participation of Maratha women to understand their relevant position in politics. The study is also equally significant to

strengthen the position of women in society by encouraging equal participation of men and women in political sphere. This is not only a demand of simple justice or democracy, but a necessary condition for women existence in politics. Participation of women into politics and decision-making structures can change the policies, vision and structure of institutions. They could redefine political priorities and place new patterns on the political agenda to address gender specific concerns and provide a new perspective on mainstream political issues. Women have long been overlooked in the process of political development. Change can only come; development can only takes place when women are given decision-making positions. It is also necessary to overcome the patriarchal orientations. Patriarchy should not be regarded as culture but must be fought back.

3.20 Research Methodology:

The motive of the research study was to examine the political participation of women by describing prominent issues associated with the contemporary situation, such as increase in women's political participation , effects of reservation in politics, problems confronted by women in politics, participation in decision making process, and knowledge.Descriptive research is "aimed at casting light on current issues or problems through a process of data collection that enables them to describe the situation more completely than was possible without employing this method."An important characteristic of descriptive research relates to the fact that while descriptive research can employ a number of variables, only one variable is required to conduct a descriptive study. Three main purposes of descriptive studies can be explained as describing, explaining and validating research findings.

(https://research-methodology.net/descriptive-research/)

Descriptive research was used to estimate specific predications about women in politics. Descriptive research statistics utilize primary and secondarydata collection and types of analysis techniques that supports reports concerning the measures of central tendency, differences, and relations. The combination of these features summary, differences and interrelations statistics, along with its concentration on specific types of research questions, methods, and outcomes was used in the research.The main purposes of utilizing descriptive research was to find out the problems area, explain elaborately, and prove various findings. Description emerges

wide range of creative findings and it had helped to organize the findings in a systematic way to merge the findings with explanations, and then analyze findings and explanations. There are three main types of descriptive methods: Observational methods, Case-study methods and Survey methods. In this research Survey method is utilized.

Survey Method:

The essence of survey method can be explained as "questioning individuals on a topic or topics and then describing their responses". Survey method pursues two main purposes:Describing certain aspects or characteristics of population and/orTesting hypotheses about nature of relationships within a population.Alternatively, from the viewpoint of practicality, the most popular variations of surveys include questionnaire, interviews and documentation review. Surveys can be conducted faster and cheaper compared to other methods of primary data collection such as observation and experiments. Primary data gathered through surveys are relatively easy to analyze.

(https://research-methodology.net/research-methods/survey-method/)
Survey method research was applied the respondents approached to give answers to questions administered through interviews or questionnaires. An environment was created to answer the questions and simultaneously fill the questionnaire by the respondents and then each question was described according to the responses given by the respondents. All the questions were structured accurately that helped the respondents to understand properly which made the survey method both impeccable and reasonable. Questions were structured in typed form and the questionnaire was clear and easy to comprehend.While designing questions open-ended, closed-ended, partially open-ended, or rating-scale questions all these patterns were included. Few questions were Open-ended questions and this allowed the respondents to express their views on many issues related to political participation on various stages in politics. Closed-ended questions was framed and analyzed statistically,

Survey research was used for the purpose of collecting information about women those are enrolled in any political party as political member and actively participating

in various political activities of interest. There are two key features of survey research those were considered in this research study-

3.21 Questionnaire Design and Sampling method.

    i) Questionnaire Design:

Aproperly structured series of questions were framed to collect information from individual women actively participating for various political parties. All the respondents were enrolled as a member in their respective political party. All the questions in were structured in a systematic and in a proper manner. Care was taken to include sensitive questions, such as questions about harassment , gender sensitivity, family matters were put at the end of the questionnaire. This certainly helped to establish trust amongst the respondents before asking questions that might embarrass respondents. Routine questions were also included, such as age, educational qualification, gender, etc were included at the beginning of the questionnaire.Two types of survey questions i.eclosed-ended questions and open-ended questions were taken for research.

ii) Closed-Ended Questions:

Questionnaires used in survey research was very clear and well presented. The Close EndedQuestions were numbered and clearly grouped. Clear instructions and headings were given which made the questionnaire easier to follow. The respondents were given a series of predetermined structured questionnaire and they were asked these questions systematically serial wise. The respondents were asked to choose their answer accordingly. With the help of Closed-ended questions that was preferred in survey research which further made the workaccurate of counting the frequency of each response. Care was taken that from the list of responses every possible response was included and the meaning of the response were never overlapped.Closed questions werefaster to administer and able to easily coded and analyzed.

iii) Open-Ended Questions:

In the research few Open-Ended questions were also structured .Survey respondents from political parties were asked to answer each question in their own words in an elaborative manner. This helped in analyzing the exact areas of problems

confronted by women as a member in any political party. Open- Ended questions were specifically used where possible replies were unknown or too numerous to pre-code. Open-Ended questions were very crucial for the research study as all these well answered can provide useful insight into a topic. Open questions, however, can be time consuming to administer and difficult to analyze. Whether using open or closed questions, researchers should plan clearly how answers will be analyzed.

The Descriptive researches can bequantitativeorqualitativeor even both. Quantitative research is based on the measurement of quantity or amount. Here a process isexpressed or described in terms of one or more quantities. The result of this research isessentially a number or a set of numbers.

(https://arxiv.org/pdf/physics/0601009)
iv) Quantitative Research Methods:

Quantitative research using statistical methods were utilized withthe collection of databased on theory and hypothesis followed by the application of descriptive statistical methods. [26]The results were presented in the form of tables and graphs that was conclusive.Quantitative Research is used in the study to quantify the issues faced by women in politics by way of generating numerical data and data that was transformed into usable statistics. It is used to quantify problems, opinions, behaviors, and other defined variables and generalize results from a larger sample respondents from the women belongs to political parties from rural and urban areas of Pune, Satara and Kolhapur districts. It uses measurable data to formulate facts and uncover patterns in research study. Quantitative data collection methods used in the research study was much more structured mainly focused on questionnaire and interview forms.

v) Qualitative Research:

Qualitative Research was particularly used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations. It had helped to provide insights into the problem faced by women in politicsand also developed ideas and hypotheses for potential quantitative research. Qualitative Research was used to disclose trends in thought and opinions, and understand in depth the problem areas. Qualitative data collection methods vary using unstructured or semi-structured techniques. Few questions were added in questionnaire that needed elaborative answers to understand

the core areas of issues in politics. The motive was fulfilled as the respondents were encouraged to give their opinion on present politics.

vi) Sampling Methods:

Probability sampling includes: Simple Random Sampling, Systematic Sampling, Stratified Sampling, Probability Proportional to size sampling and Cluster on Multistage Sampling. In stratified sampling, the groups are called strata.

(*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sampling_(statistics)*)

vii) Stratified sampling:

Stratified sampling was utilized for the research study. With stratified sampling, the respondents were already divided into different political parties, this was the main characteristic in formation of groups that the respondents were members of a particular political party . Then, within each political party the respondent belongs to, a probability sample (often a simple random sample) was selected. Stratified sampling method was particularly used for respondents from urban areas of Pune, Satara and Kolhapur. The respondents were the members from different political parties like Congress, Bhartiya Janata Party, Nationalist Congress party, Shiv Sena, Maharashtra NavNirmanSena, Republican Party of India etc." Each respondent was sampled as an independent individual, out of which individual respondents were randomly selected., utilizing a stratified sampling method the research lead to an efficient statistical estimates

viii) ANOVA :

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) is a statistical tool to know the relationship and association procedures with a "variation" among and between various groups. ANOVA mainly used to analyze the differences among group means. ANOVA was developed by statistician and evolutionary biologist Ronald Fisher. In the ANOVA setting, the observed variance in a particular variable is partitioned into components attributable to different sources of variation. In its simplest form, ANOVA provides a statistical test of whether or not the means of several groups are equal, and therefore generalizes the t-test to more than two groups. ANOVA is useful for comparing (testing) three or more means (groups or variables) for statistical significance. It is

conceptually similar, to multiple two-sample t-test, but is more conservative (results in less type one error) and is therefore suited to a wide range of practical problems.

Difference between One Way and Two Way ANOVA

When it comes to research, in the field of business, economics, psychology, sociology, biology, etc. the Analysis of Variance, shortly known as ANOVA is an extremely important tool for analysis of data. It is a technique employed by the researcher to make a comparison between more than two populations and help in performing simultaneous tests. There is two-fold purpose of ANOVA. In **one way ANOVA,** the researcher takes only one factor.

As against, in the case of **two-way ANOVA**, the researcher investigates two factors concurrently. For a layman these two concepts of statistics are synonymous. However, there is a difference between one-way and two-way ANOVA

- **Comparison Chart:**

  Basis for Comparison

Meaning	One way ANOVA is a hypothesis test, used to test the equality of three of more population means simultaneously using variance.	Two way ANOVA is a statistical technique wherein, the interaction between factors, influencing variable can be studied.
Compares	Three or more levels of one factor.	Effect of multiple level of two factors.
Numberof observation	Need not to be same in each group.	Need to be equal in each group.
Designof experiment.	Need to satisfy only two principles.	All three principles needs to be satisfied.

- **Definition of One-Way ANOVA**

One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is a hypothesis test in which only one categorical variable or single factor is considered. It is a technique which enables

us to make a comparison of means of three or more samples with the help of F-distribution. It is used to find out the difference among its different categories having several possible values.

The null hypothesis (H_0) is the equality in all population means, while alternative hypothesis (H_1) will be the difference in at least one mean.

One way ANOVA is based on the following assumptions:

- Normal distribution of the population from which the samples are drawn.

- Measurement of the dependent variable is at interval or ratio level.

- Two or more than two categorical independent groups in an independent variable.

- Independence of samples

- Homogeneity of the variance of the population.

- Definition of Two-Way ANOVA

Two-way ANOVA as its name signifies, is a hypothesis test wherein the classification of data is based on two factors. For instance, the two bases of classification for the sales made by the firm is first on the basis of sales by the different salesman and second by sales in the various regions. It is a statistical technique used by the researcher to compare several levels (condition) of the two independent variables involving multiple observations at each level.

Two-way ANOVA examines the effect of the two factors on the continuous dependent variable. It also studies the inter-relationship between independent variables influencing the values of the dependent variable, if any.

Assumptions of two-way ANOVA:

- Normal distribution of the population from which the samples are drawn.

- Measurement of dependent variable at continuous level.

- Two or more than two categorical independent groups in two factors.

- Categorical independent groups should have the same size.

- Independence of observations

- Homogeneity of the variance of the population.

Key Differences Between One-Way and Two-Way ANOVA

The differences between one- way and two-way ANOVA can be drawn clearly on the following grounds:

1. A hypothesis test that enables us to test the equality of three or more means simultaneously using variance is called One way ANOVA. A statistical technique in which the interrelationship between factors, influencing variable can be studied for effective decision making, is called Two-way ANOVA.

2. There is only one factor or independent variable in one way ANOVA whereas in the case of two-way ANOVA there are two independent variables.

3. One-way ANOVA compares three or more levels (conditions) of one factor. On the other hand, two-way ANOVA compares the effect of multiple levels of two factors.

4. In one-way ANOVA, the number of observations need not be same in each group whereas it should be same in the case of two-way ANOVA.

5. One-way ANOVA need to satisfy only two principles of design of experiments, i.e. replication and randomization. As opposed to Two-way ANOVA, which meets all three principles of design of experiments which are replication, randomization, and local control.

Two-way ANOVA is often understood as an extended version of One way ANOVA. There are a number of advantages, due to which two-way ANOVA is preferred over One-way ANOVA, like with two-way ANOVA one can test the effects of two factors simultaneously.

(*https://www.pitt.edu/~super7/43011-44001/43911.ppt*)

3.22 Conclusion:

Equality is the most important concept in the political moblization of women in the political scenario of the state Maharashtra. At the time of the making of the constitution women are give legal equality which encouraged women to leave the domestic sphere and enter the men-dominated political area. Still the involvement of women in politics is considerably very low. It should be improved as the women can be very effective change force and important contributors to the national development and progress.

Basically participation in politics itself is a complex phenomenon and it is possible to achieve this only by analyzing various issues and factors. Political participation of women itself is essential as it is a necessary condition for human existence. This can be achieved by increasing the number of women in politics but along with the increased number it is equally important by ensuring that women leaders preceive the problems and effectively resovle the issues face in political structure.

The participation of women in the political process in an important marker of the maturity and efficiency of democracy. It can be defined not only in terms of the equality and freedom with which the women share political power with men and also in terms of the reservation provided for women in political sphere. Reservation for women in politics is mainly due to discrimination faced by them not only in terms of seat allotments in electoral fray, but also in the party rank file and chain of command. This could be attributed to a large extent to the party competition structure. Women should be encouraged in politics which could raise political voice and representation of women in politics.

Chapter No – 4

Analysis and Interpretation

∗ **Topic content** ∗

4.1. Introduction:

4.2. Analysis and Interpretation of Data

4.3. Hypothesis Testing

4.4 Conclusion

4.1. Introduction:

The democratic values in the political structure is based on adult franchise, electoral system, individual freedom, and competitive parties. The study of elections in Western Maharashtra, is of particular importance, because the elections are not considered here, merely as a ritualistic or symbolic exercise, but as an effective means for the recruitment of political elite and for political socialization and democratization of the population. Maharashtra is amongst the states where regular competitive state legislative assembly election and local bodies elections have taken place in regular intervals. The constitutional provisions, makes it clear that the legislature and the local authority of the state Maharashtra , has been placed in the hands of the representatives of the people, chosen at regular intervals, by means of free and fair elections.

In a democracy political participation constitute a major political activity for the people. Political participation is halls mark of democracy and tends towards modernization of the society , success and affectivity of a democracy largely depends upon the extent to which equal, effective and actual participation is provided by the political system to the entire population. As women comprise about half of the population, this important part of society cannot be ignored but requires a special attention. A predominantly liberal conception of democracy encourages a fair procedure for political participation and provides every citizen an equal opportunity by the constitutional provisions to participate in various activities of politics as per their capability. Since the formation of the state Maharashtra and the promulgation of the Constitution, women were brought at per with men and given equal rights to participate in the political process. Although women are enfranchised members of the political process, but practically they have been given secondary treatment in all terms and it also includes political participation and political power. At local levels due to the political reservation policy for women they are coming into main stream of politics but at higher levels they are nowhere equal to men. Legally, women are equal to men in matter of political rights, but in practice their participation in active politics does not appear to be very encouraging.

4.2 Analysis and Interpretation of Data on Questionnaire:

Table No- 4.2.1 Percentage of educated women in politics							
		Districts					
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	SataraUraban	Total
Graduate	Count	36	35	31	33	28	32	195
	Table N %	8.0%	7.8%	6.9%	7.3%	6.2%	7.1%	43.3%
Higher Secondary	Count	17	13	20	6	25	23	104
	Table N %	3.8%	2.9%	4.4%	1.3%	5.6%	5.1%	23.1%
Illiterate	Count	5	11	0	6	2	0	24
	Table N %	1.1%	2.4%	0.0%	1.3%	.4%	0.0%	5.3%
Post Graduate	Count	4	6	1	13	5	6	35
	Table N %	.9%	1.3%	.2%	2.9%	1.1%	1.3%	7.8%
Primary	Count	2	0	6	5	1	0	14
	Table N %	.4%	0.0%	1.3%	1.1%	.2%	0.0%	3.1%
Secondary	Count	11	10	17	12	14	14	78
	Table N %	2.4%	2.2%	3.8%	2.7%	3.1%	3.1%	17.3%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table 4.2.1 deals with the 'educational status' of the respondents in three districts of Western Maharashtra , Pune Kolhapur and Satara. The table shows that the percentage of graduates is higher i.e. 43.03% in total out of which Kolhapur rural shows highest i.e.8% The percentage of post graduates respondents is 07.08%, in total out of this Pune urban shows the highest i.e. 02.09%. In the above table percentage of primary education levels of the respondent is 03.01% out of this again Pune urban is highest i.e. 01.03% and Kolhapur urban is the lowest.

Graph No - 4.1

Percentage of educated women in politics
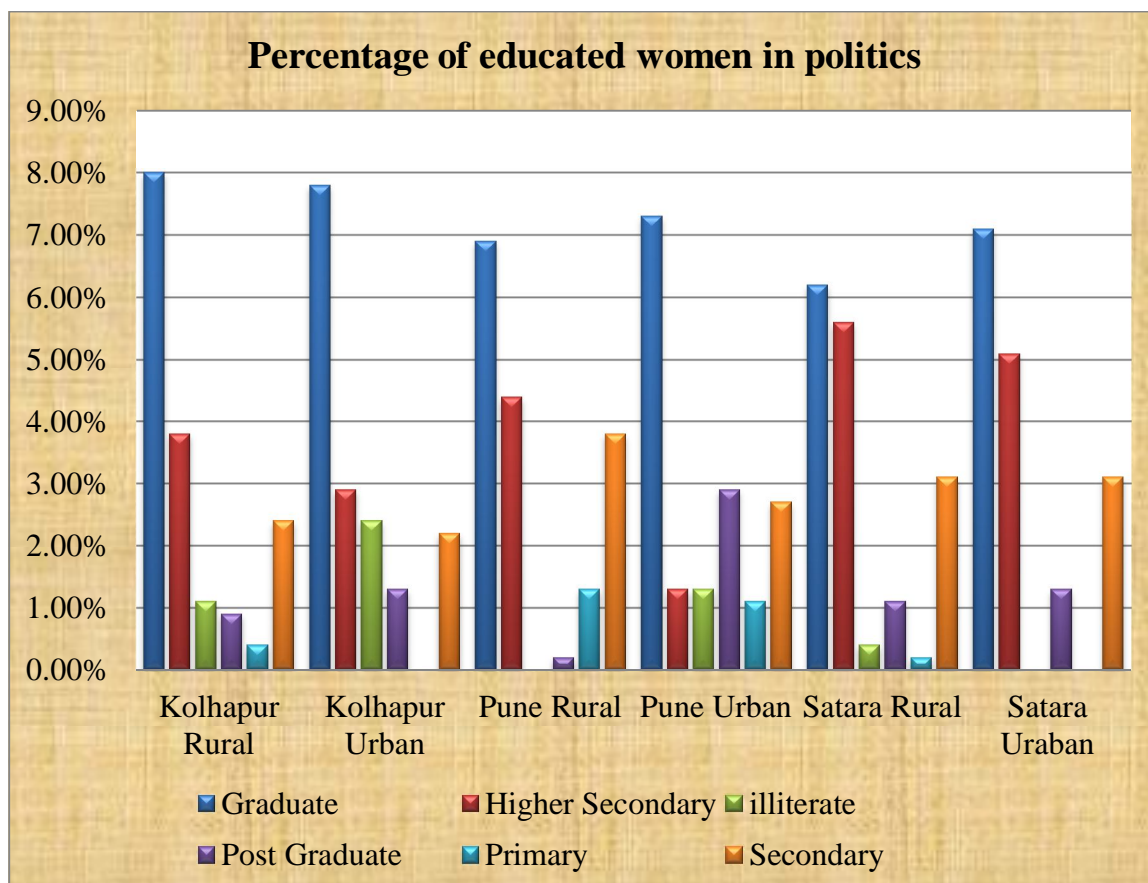
Table No- 4.2.2 Gender wise Classification

		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Female	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The table no. 4.2.2 depicts that the number of respondents selected from three districts of Western Maharashtra, Kolhapur, Pune and Satara and 150 respondents from each district in this manner 450 respondents for three districts. The total number of respondents from each district is divided into two equal parts 75 respondents are from rural areas and remaining 75 are from urban areas for all the three districts.

Table No- 4.2.3 Name of the political party of the respondent							
		Districts					
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Uraban	Total
BJP	Count	29	27	34	52	26	14	182
	Table N %	6.4%	6.0%	7.6%	11.6%	5.8%	3.1%	40.4%
Congress	Count	11	20	8	2	13	14	68
	Table N %	2.4%	4.4%	1.8%	.4%	2.9%	3.1%	15.1%
MNS	Count	3	1	4	2	0	0	10
	Table N %	.7%	.2%	.9%	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
NCP	Count	30	23	25	13	29	42	162
	Table N %	6.7%	5.1%	5.6%	2.9%	6.4%	9.3%	36.0%
R.P.I.	Count	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%
Shiv Sena	Count	2	4	4	6	1	5	22
	Table N %	.4%	.9%	.9%	1.3%	.2%	1.1%	4.9%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table 4.2.3 depicts the political party membership enrolled by the given respondents. The highest membership is for Bhartiya Janata Party i.e.182 and Satara is the lowest. The second largest count for membership that the respondents have enrolled id Nationalist Congress Party is total 162 out of this Satara urban is highest with 42 and lowest in Pune urban i.e. 13 respondents. The lowest membership of Maratha women found in case of Republican Party of India i.e.06 in total and they belongs to Satara rural area.

Table No- 4.2.4 Duration of respondent in politics								
		districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Uraban	Total
BJP	Count	24	27	4	21	20	27	123
	Table N %	5.3%	6.0%	.9%	4.7%	4.4%	6.0%	27.3%
Congress	Count	26	29	27	27	41	36	186
	Table N %	5.8%	6.4%	6.0%	6.0%	9.1%	8.0%	41.3%
MNS	Count	17	14	22	10	13	9	85
	Table N %	3.8%	3.1%	4.9%	2.2%	2.9%	2.0%	18.9%
NCP	Count	8	5	8	16	1	3	41
	Table N %	1.8%	1.1%	1.8%	3.6%	.2%	.7%	9.1%
R.P.I.	Count	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.7%
Shiv Sena	Count	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.9%
BJP	Count	0	0	5	1	0	0	6
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Congress	Count	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
Independent	Count	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The above table no. 4.2.4   shows that the respondents have spend their valuable years working with Indian National Congress with 41.03%, followed by 27.03% respondents are working for Bhartiya Janata Party, 18.09% are with Maharashtra Nav Nirman Sena, 09.01% with Nationalist Congress Party, 01.03% are the members of Akhil Bhartiya Sena , .09% are from Shiv Sena, .07% are from Republican party of India, .02% are enrolled with Maharashtra Vikas Party and .02% are into independent category.

Graph No - 4.2
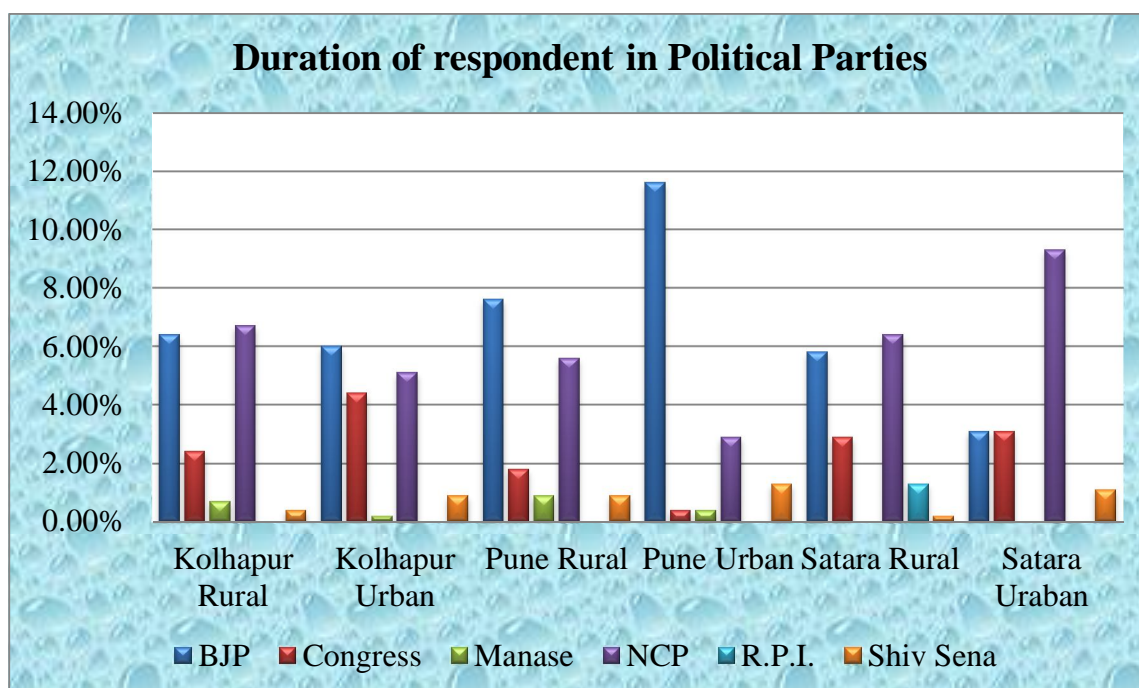
Duration of respondent in Political Parties

Table No- 4.2.5 Profile of women before actively participating in politics								
Code		Districts						
1=service 2=business 3=studying 4=At home		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Uraban	Total
1,3	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.2%
1.	Count	9	14	6	35	15	20	99
	Table N %	2.0%	3.1%	1.3%	7.8%	3.3%	4.4%	22.0%
2,3	Count	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Table N %	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%
2.	Count	13	18	22	8	19	19	99
	Table N %	2.9%	4.0%	4.9%	1.8%	4.2%	4.2%	22.0%
3,4	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
3.	Count	15	14	10	9	7	7	62
	Table N %	3.3%	3.1%	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%	13.8%
4.	Count	36	29	37	22	34	28	186
	Table N %	8.0%	6.4%	8.2%	4.9%	7.6%	6.2%	41.3%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.5 deals with the occupational status of the respondents before participating in political activities. The highest number of women i.e. 186 out of total were at home working as house wife before joining politics and out of this Pune urban is shoeing highest count with 37 respondents and Pune rural is lowest with 22 respondents. Thereafter maximum respondents those who were in service sectors is 99 out of this Pune urban is highest with 35 respondents and Pune rural is lowest with 06 respondents. As per the table minimum respondents were studing or at home i.e. .02% are from Pune urban.

Graph No - 4.3
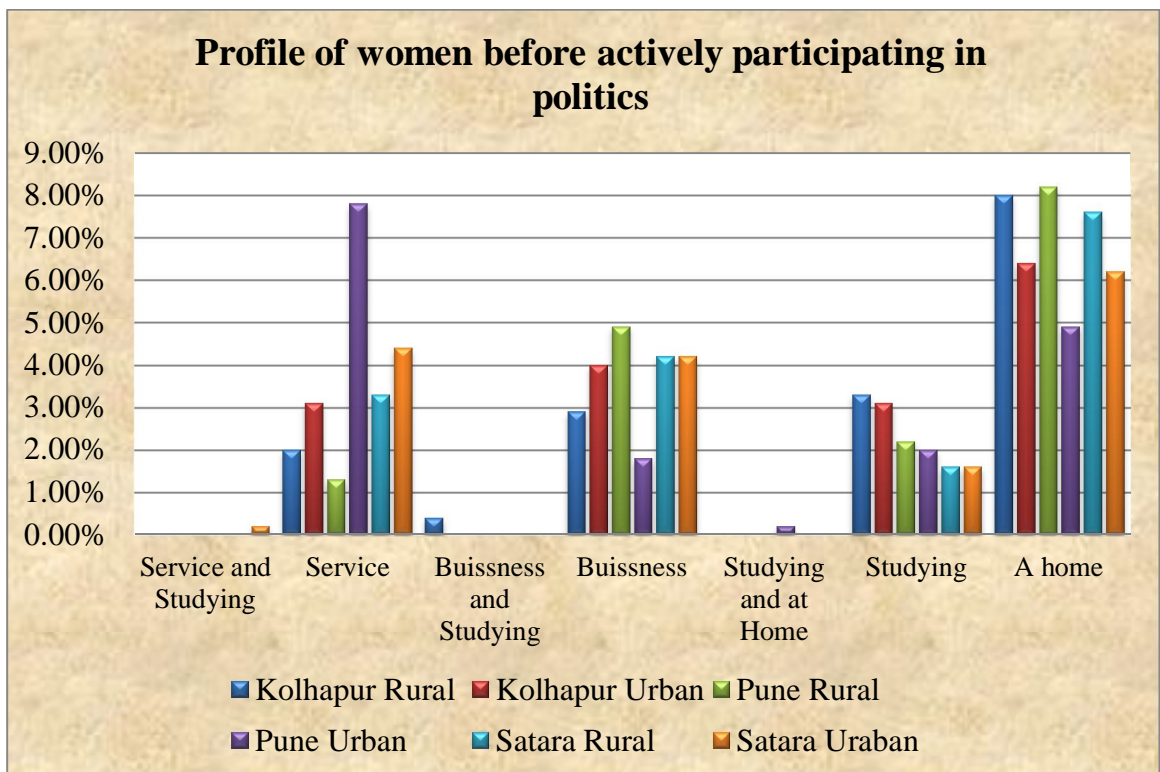
Table No- 4.2.6 Reason behind to participate in political activities								
Code		districts						
1=for devlopment of the county 2=for devolopment of the state 3=for development of the society 4=personal development		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
1,2	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.2%
1.	Count	15	28	19	45	24	21	152
	Table N %	3.3%	6.2%	4.2%	10.0%	5.3%	4.7%	33.8%
2.	Count	11	5	24	1	15	13	69
	Table N %	2.4%	1.1%	5.3%	.2%	3.3%	2.9%	15.3%
3.	Count	45	40	23	28	33	35	204
	Table N %	10.0%	8.9%	5.1%	6.2%	7.3%	7.8%	45.3%
4.	Count	4	2	9	1	3	5	24
	Table N %	.9%	.4%	2.0%	.2%	.7%	1.1%	5.3%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.6 indicates that 45.03% respondents are serving politics for the development of the society, followed by 33.08% for the development of the nation, 15.03% for the development of the state and only 05.03% are into politics for their own development.

Graph No - 4.4
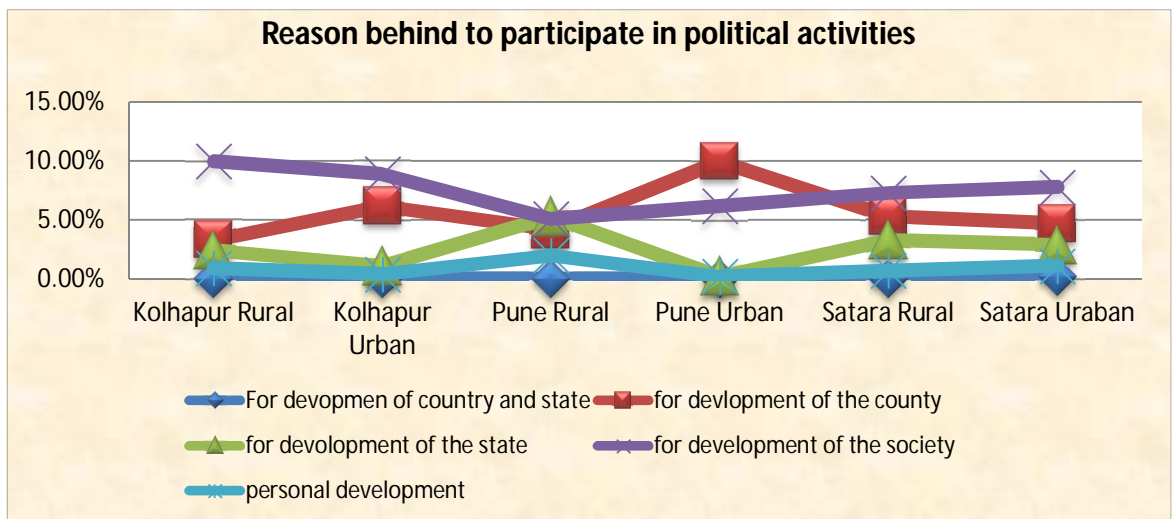
Table No- 4.2.7 Elections contested by the women candidate								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	SataraUraban	Total
Yes	Count	23	30	20	25	35	42	174
	Table N %	5.1%	6.7%	4.4%	5.6%	7.8%	9.1%	38.7%
No	Count	52	45	55	50	40	33	276
	Table N %	11.6%	10.0%	12.2%	11.1%	8.9%	7.6%	61.3%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The Table 4.2.7 clearly shows that 61.03% women had got ticket from party leaders to contest elections. The figures shows that all women are working hard and rendering tremendous efforts and are active into politics. 38.07% women had contested elections this indicates women enthusiasm and interest in political participation. Compared to Pune, Satara and Kolhapur districts shows less number of women contestants in the urban and rural areas of all the districts women were selected as contesting candidates and there is less variation in their political participation.

Graph No - 4.5

Elections contested by the women candidates
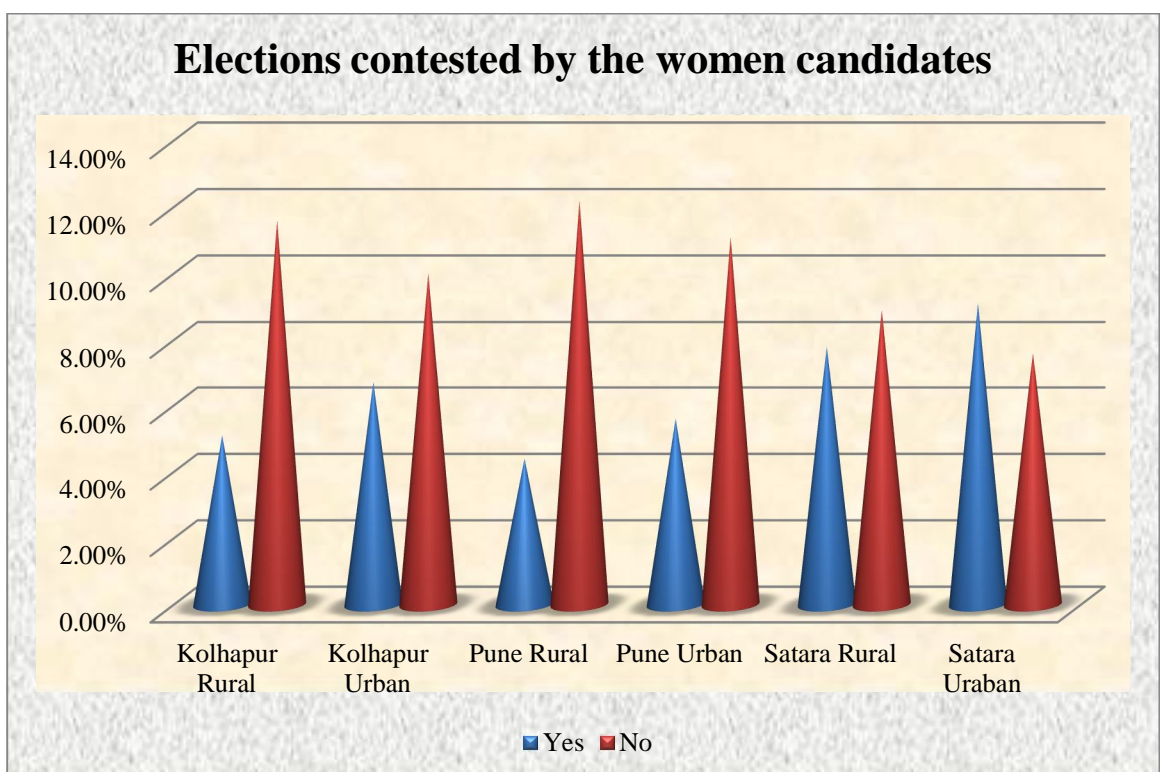
Table No- 4.2.8 Number of elections won by the women candidate								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
No	Count	52	45	55	50	40	33	275
	Table N %	11.6%	10.0%	12.2%	11.1%	8.9%	7.3%	61.1%
One	Count	15	18	9	12	25	26	105
	Table N %	3.3%	4.0%	2.0%	2.7%	5.6%	5.8%	23.3%
Two	Count	7	12	8	8	6	13	54
	Table N %	1.6%	2.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%	2.9%	12.0%
Three	Count	1	0	3	2	2	2	10
	Table N %	.2%	0.0%	.7%	.4%	.4%	.4%	2.2%
More than three	Count	0	0	0	3	2	1	6
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.7%	.4%	.2%	1.3%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The table 4.2.8 indicates that maximum number of elections are won by women candidates in Pune urban areas followed by Kolhapur and Satara. Percentage of single elections are won by women is higher. Pune rural has highest percentage e.i. 12.2% and Satara rural is lowest with 08.09%. Two to three elections won by women is showing less count. Though women in Pune district had maintained consistency in politics but maximum number of winners are in Kolhapure district. Women are consistently showing progress in politics.

Graph No - 4.6

143
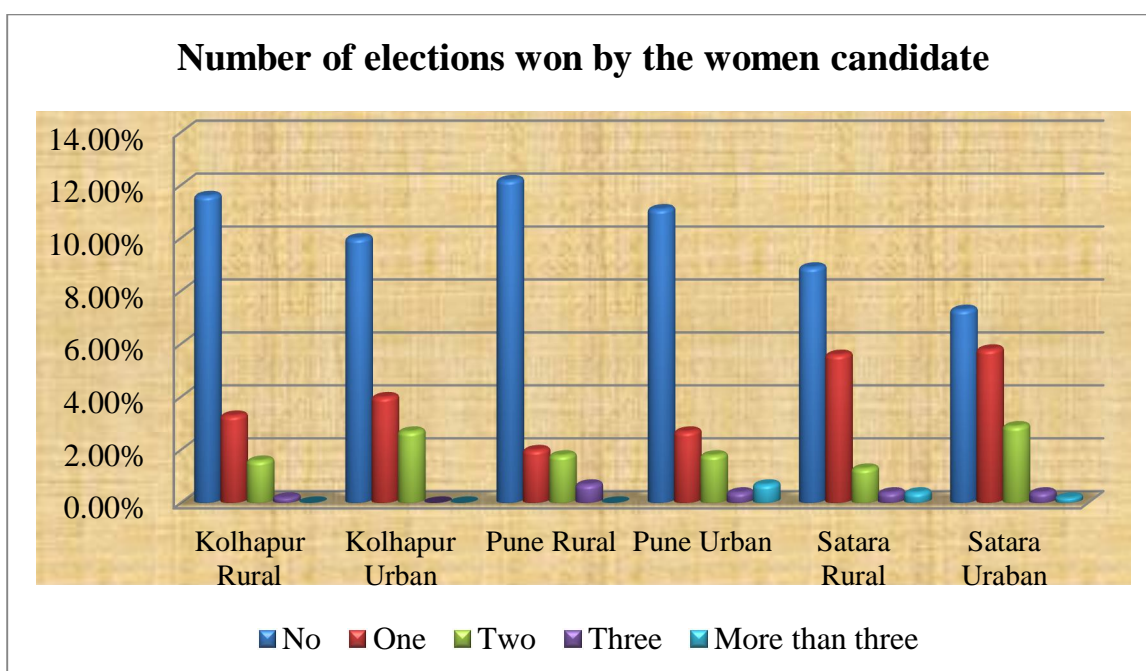
Table No- 4.2.9 Levels of elections won by women respondents								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Uraban	Total
No	Count	52	45	55	50	40	33	275
	Table N %	11.6%	10.0%	12.2%	11.1%	8.9%	7.3%	61.1%
Panchayat Elections	Count	15	17	11	10	20	18	91
	Table N %	3.3%	3.8%	2.4%	2.2%	4.4%	4.0%	20.2%
Z.P.	Count	5	7	5	4	6	10	37
	Table N %	1.1%	1.6%	1.1%	.9%	1.3%	2.2%	8.2%
Muncipal Corporation	Count	2	6	4	10	4	5	31
	Table N %	.4%	1.3%	.9%	2.2%	.9%	1.1%	6.9%
Assembly	Count	1	0	0	1	5	9	16
	Table N %	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	1.1%	2.0%	3.6%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The table 4.2.9 depicts that the women candidates those who contested and won the elections is 20.02% at Gram Panchyat level followed by 08.02% at Zilla Parishad, 06.09% at Municipal Corporation and 03.06% at Legislative Assembly level. Women are showing excellent performance at grass root level as they are given opportunity to participate actively in politics and very less winners at Assembly level as the women is deprived of opportunities . There is increased number of womens political participation at Gram Panchayat level as compared to other higher levels in politics.

Graph No - 4.7

Graph No - 4.7 Levels of elections won by women respondents
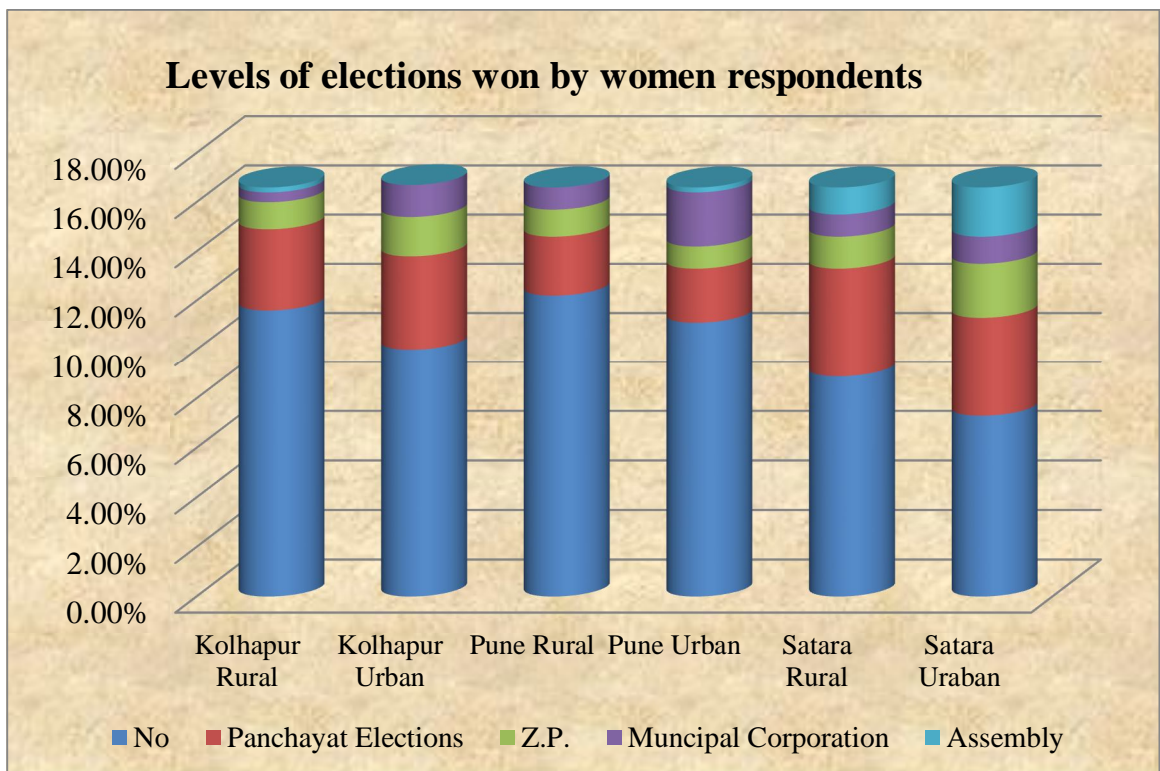
Table No- 4.2.10 After winning elections posts allotted to women respondents								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Not Response	Count	52	45	55	50	40	33	275
	Table N %	11.6%	10.0%	12.2%	11.1%	8.9%	7.3%	61.1%
Yes	Count	11	15	11	16	17	19	89
	Table N %	2.4%	3.3%	2.4%	3.6%	3.8%	4.2%	19.8%
No	Count	12	15	9	9	18	23	86
	Table N %	2.7%	3.3%	2.0%	2.0%	4.0%	5.1%	19.1%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

In this table no. 4.2.10 the posts allotted to women in their respective districts is systematically analyzed and this indicates that after winning elections 61.01% women did not achieve any posts as it is understood that most of the responsible post are allotted to male members. Over all only 19.08% women were given higher post in this highest number of women are in Satara urban followed by Pune and Kolhapur urban. Very less that is 02.04% could achieve posts in the Pune and Kolhapur rural areas.

Graph No - 4.8
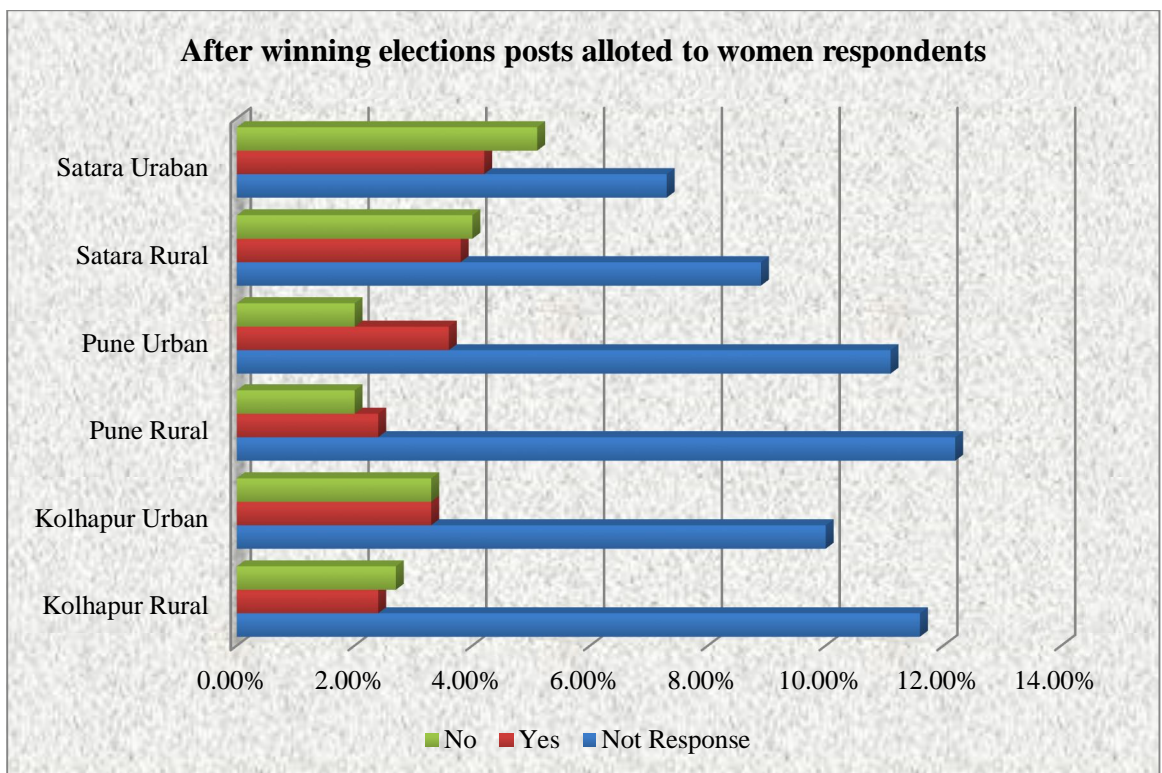
Table No- =4.2. 11 Name of the Position achieved by the winner candidate								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
No	Count	52	45	55	50	40	33	275
	Table N %	11.6%	10.0%	12.2%	11.1%	8.9%	7.3%	61.1%
Member of ZP	Count	5	7	5	3	6	10	36
	Table N %	1.1%	1.6%	1.1%	.7%	1.3%	2.2%	8.0%
Deputy Sarpanch	Count	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	.2%	.2%	.7%
educational officer	Count	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.2%	.4%
member of Grampanchayat	Count	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Member AndhashradhaNirmulanSamiti	Count	1	0	0	1	5	9	16
	Table N %	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	1.1%	2.0%	3.6%
Member of SwachataAbiyan	Count	12	16	9	5	14	11	67
	Table N %	2.7%	3.6%	2.0%	1.1%	3.1%	2.4%	14.9%
Member of Municipal corporation	Count	2	5	4	9	3	4	27
	Table N %	.4%	1.1%	.9%	2.0%	.7%	.9%	6.0%
sabhapati	Count	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
SabhapatiMahila&Balkalyan Samiti	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
Sarpanch member of Grampanchayat	Count	3	1	1	0	5	6	16
	Table N %	.7%	.2%	.2%	0.0%	1.1%	1.3%	3.6%
Wise Chairman of ZP	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The table no. 4.2.11 clearly shows that 61.01% women could not achieve any position. At the top level positions achieved by women are very less. 14.09% acquires position in Swacchata abhiyan. Only 02% holds Sabhapati position. Women are actively participating in electoral competition even after winning the elections they are deprived of various positions in politics. The absence of critical mass of women also reduces their negotiating power during the allotment of key positions in politics.

Graph No - 4.9
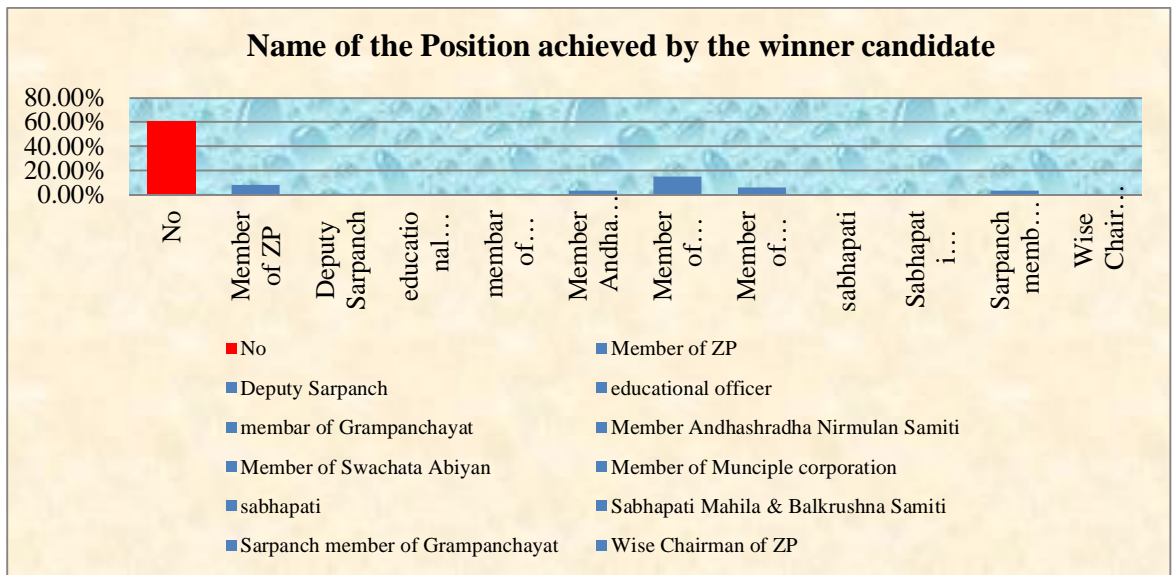
Name of the Position achieved by the winner candidate

Legend:
- No
- Member of ZP
- Deputy Sarpanch
- educational officer
- membar of Grampanchayat
- Member Andhashradha Nirmulan Samiti
- Member of Swachata Abiyan
- Member of Munciple corporation
- sabhapati
- Sabhapati Mahila & Balkrushna Samiti
- Sarpanch member of Grampanchayat
- Wise Chairman of ZP

		Districts						
Table No- 4.2.12 Family members of respondent in Politics								
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Uaban	Total
Yes	Count	37	37	14	25	38	43	194
	Table N %	8.2%	8.2%	3.1%	5.6%	8.4%	9.6%	43.1%
No	Count	38	38	61	50	37	32	256
	Table N %	8.4%	8.4%	13.6%	11.1%	8.2%	7.1%	56.9%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Despite limitations of electoral process the table no. 4.4.10 depicts that 56.09.% women are active in politics and they do not have family political background. This notes the upsurge of women in politics and it has increased their confidence at large. 43.01% do have family members in politics . Women had proved to be self reliant and it is envisaged that politics based on equality could create powerful involvement of women in electoral politics.

Graph No - 4.10 Family members of respondent in Politics
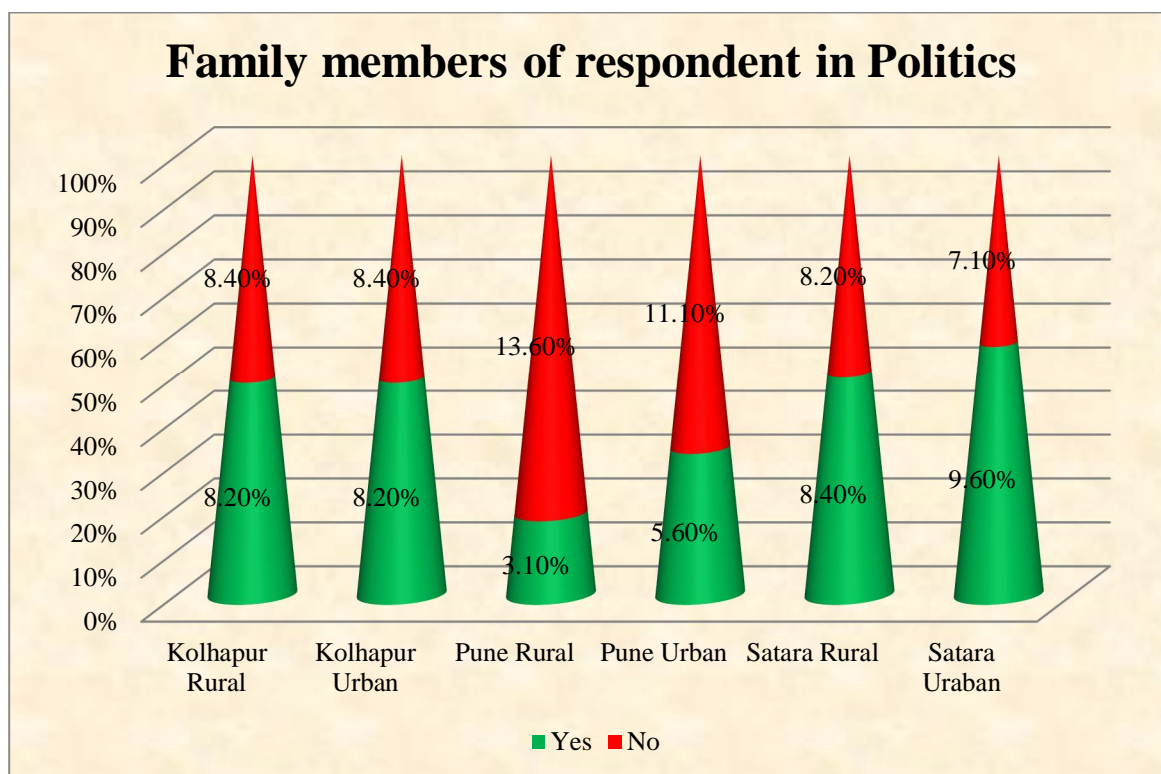
Family members of respondent in Politics

Table No- 4.2. 13 Respondents relationship with family members								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Uaban	Total
No	Count	38	38	61	50	37	32	256
	Table N %	8.4%	8.4%	13.6%	11.1%	8.2%	7.1%	56.9%
Father	Count	12	8	3	10	12	12	57
	Table N %	2.7%	1.8%	.7%	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%	12.7%
Mother	Count	0	1	4	4	1	3	13
	Table N %	0.0%	.2%	.9%	.9%	.2%	.7%	2.9%
Father in law	Count	18	26	3	4	21	18	90
	Table N %	4.0%	5.8%	.7%	.9%	4.7%	4.0%	20.0%
Brother	Count	4	1	2	5	3	6	21
	Table N %	.9%	.2%	.4%	1.1%	.7%	1.3%	4.7%
Sister	Count	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
	Table N %	.2%	.2%	.2%	.2%	.2%	.2%	1.3%
Cousin	Count	2	0	0	0	0	3	5
	Table N %	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.7%	1.1%
Other	Count	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Positive attitude of women is reflected through this table 4.2.13 as 56.09% women sates that they are actively participating in politics without holding any family political background. The family also plays an important role and a key determinant of success and participation of a women in political process. On an average their father or father-in-law are into politics this support also becomes a necessity given the women immense responsibilities.

Graph No - 4.11

Respondant's relationship with family members

| | Kolhapur Rural | Kolhapur Urban | Pune Rural | Pune Urban | Satara Rural | Satara Uraban |
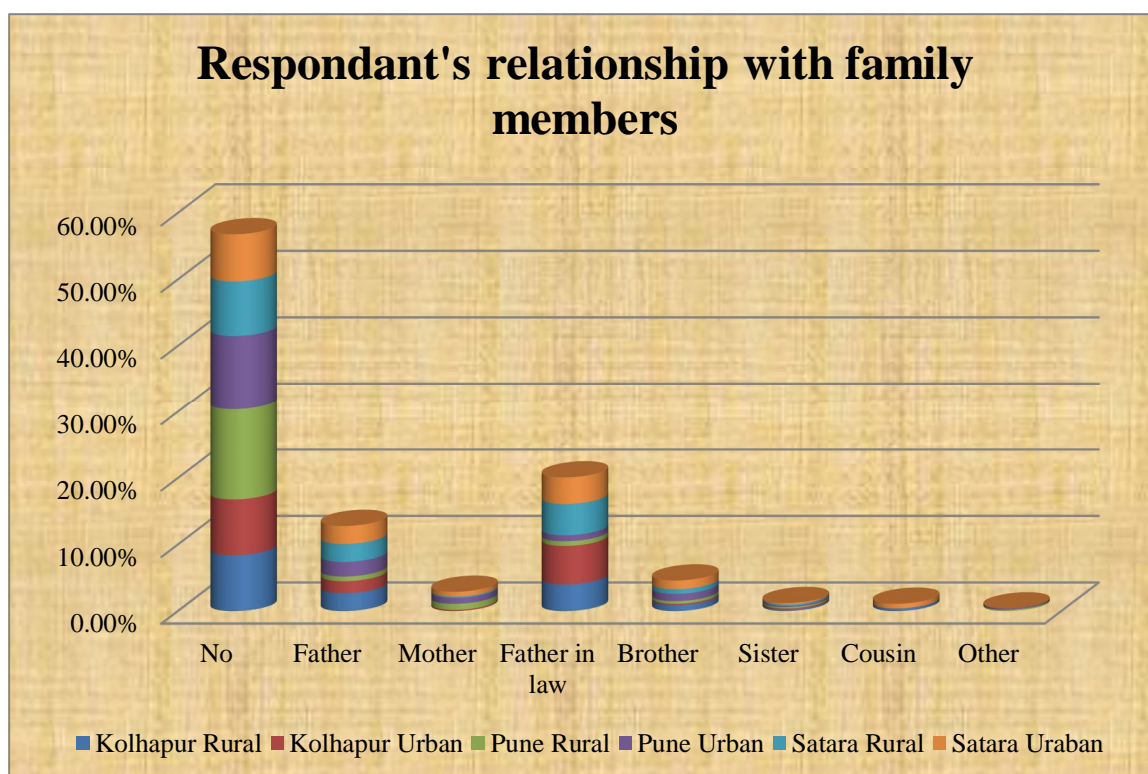
Table No- 4. 2. 14 Family members supports in political decisions							
		Districts					
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Sometime really	Count	5	0	11	5	0	0	21
	Table N %	1.1%	0.0%	2.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%
Yes	Count	61	65	42	60	58	60	346
	Table N %	13.6%	14.4%	9.3%	13.3%	12.9%	13.3%	76.9%
No	Count	9	10	23	10	17	15	83
	Table N %	2.0%	2.2%	4.7%	2.0%	3.8%	3.3%	18.0%

Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The society considers family as a determinant of active political participation and success and the table no. 4.2.14 shows positive signs of family supports the women. 76.95 of women gets family support in political decisions. Family indeed plays a true supportive role. Only 18.00% women said that they take their own decisions in political context .

Graph No - 4.12
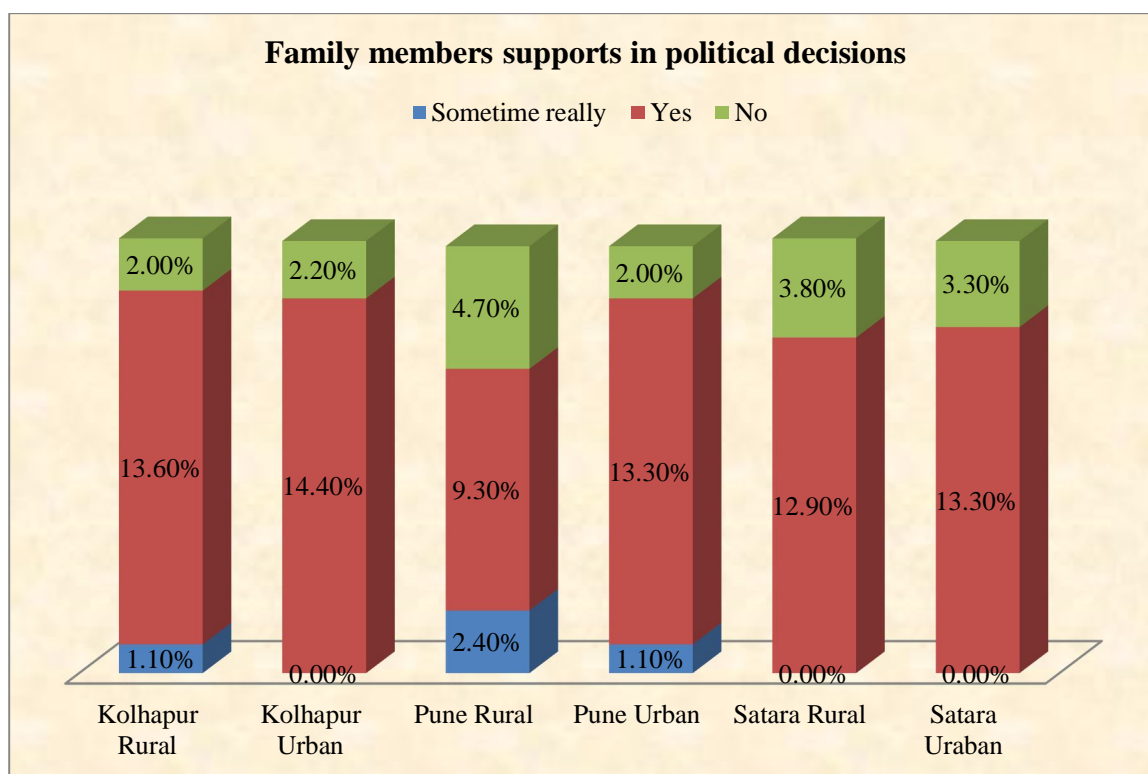
Table No- 4.2. 15 % of contribution of women in politics compared to men								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Enable to tell	Count	7	0	19	2	1	0	29
	Table N %	1.6%	0.0%	4.2%	.4%	.2%	0.0%	6.4%
1-25	Count	22	34	5	8	35	29	133
	Table N %	4.9%	7.6%	1.1%	1.8%	7.8%	6.4%	29.6%
26-50	Count	30	22	24	46	27	27	176
	Table N %	6.7%	4.9%	5.3%	10.2%	6.0%	6.0%	39.1%

51-75	Count	12	16	23	13	11	14	89
	Table N %	2.7%	3.6%	5.1%	2.9%	2.4%	3.1%	19.8%
More than 75	Count	4	3	4	6	1	5	23
	Table N %	.9%	.7%	.9%	1.3%	.2%	1.1%	5.1%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Comparatively the table no. 4.2.15 shows that 39.01% of women said that contribution of women in politics as compared with men is in between 25 to 50 percent . Taking a broad perspective the contribution of women not only comprises interaction during elections but it also involves their contribution in formal and informal politics. They contribute and actively involved with public institutions, candidacy, campaigning etc. Very few women are with the opinion that they are contributing less in politics with 05.01%.

Graph No - 4.13
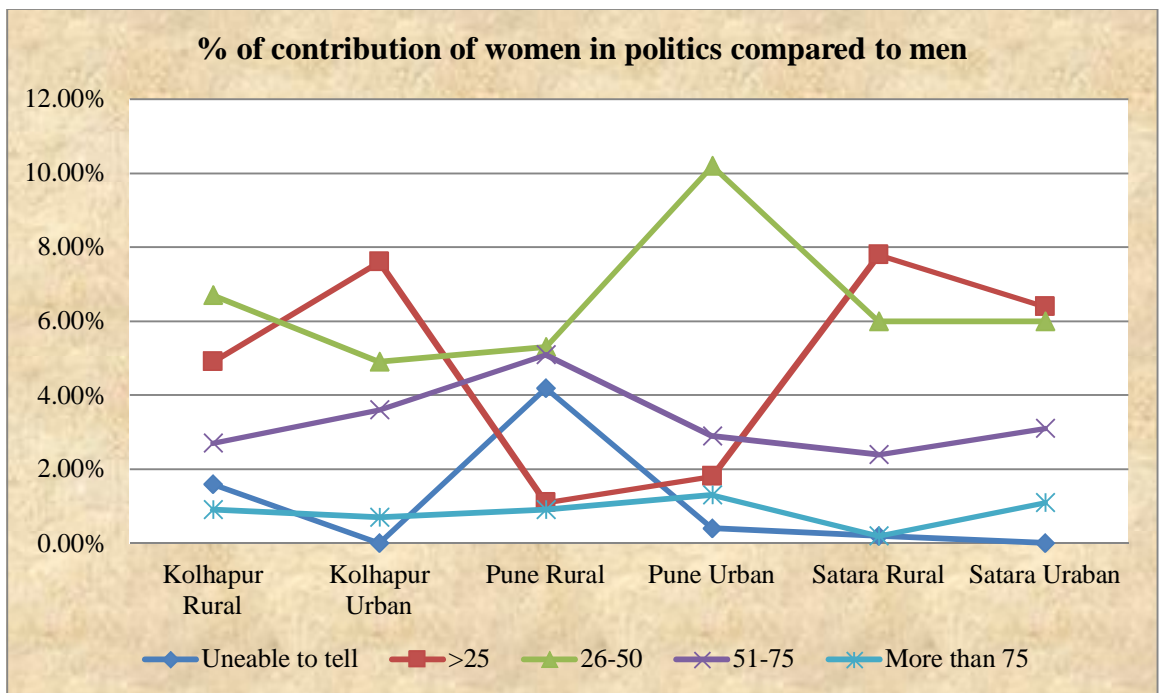
Table No- 4.2.16 Number of women are increasing in politics in recent years								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Uaban	Total
Yes	Count	65	70	67	71	70	63	406
	Table N %	13.6%	11.8%	12.0%	15.3%	14.9%	13.8%	81.3%
No	Count	10	5	8	4	5	12	44
	Table N %	2.0%	4.0%	2.9%	1.1%	1.8%	2.9%	14.7%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Indeed the table 4.2.16 depicts that there is considerable increase in number of women in politics in recent years.81.03% do agree that there is significant rise in the number of women in politics. Women are successful specially at grass root levels dispelled to some extend the perception that politics is only a male domain.

Graph No - 4.14
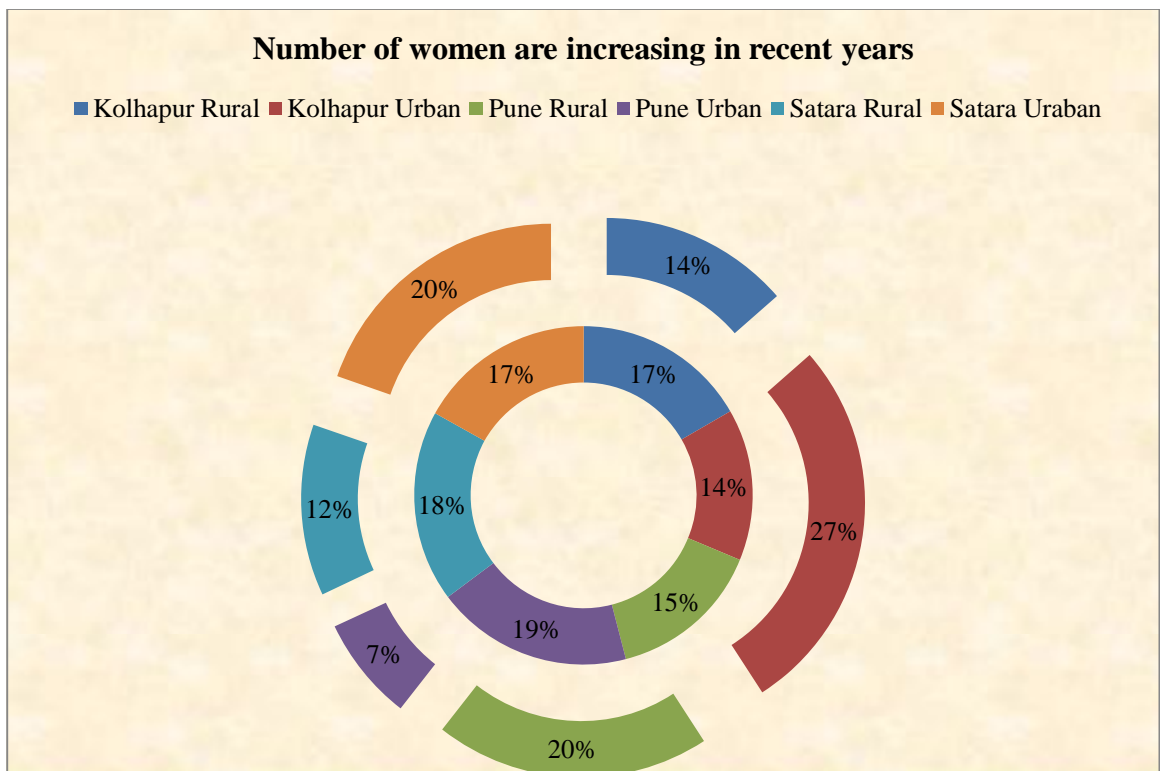
Table No- 4.2. 17 Reason for increasing number of women in politics							
		Districts					
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
No	Count	10	5	8	4	5	12	44
	Table N %	2.2%	1.1%	1.8%	.9%	1.1%	2.7%	9.8%
Education 1.	Count	17	21	25	15	30	23	131
	Table N %	3.8%	4.7%	5.6%	3.3%	6.7%	5.1%	29.1%
Globalization 2.	Count	22	10	16	4	10	5	67
	Table N %	4.9%	2.2%	3.6%	.9%	2.2%	1.1%	14.9%
3,4	Count	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
Government policy 3.	Count	15	29	15	6	17	18	100
	Table N %	3.3%	6.4%	3.3%	1.3%	3.8%	4.0%	22.2%
Reservation for women in politics 4.	Count	11	10	10	46	13	17	107
	Table N %	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	10.2%	2.9%	3.8%	23.8%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The assessment of crucial factors to determine increasing number of women's active participation indicated in the table no. 4.2.17 that education is the most important factor to make the women aware of their political rights. 29.01% women agree upon this factor. Secondly 23.08% women agree that due to reservation for women into politics is another important factor and thirdly government policies for the development of women and its fare implementation are the reasons for the increasing number of women's active political participation.

Table No- 4.2.18 Is women's political participation satisfactory							
		Districts					
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	49	52	49	62	58	50	320
	Table N %	10.9%	11.6%	10.9%	13.8%	12.9%	11.1%	71.1%
No	Count	26	23	26	13	17	25	130
	Table N %	5.8%	5.1%	5.8%	2.9%	3.8%	5.6%	28.9%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Political participation is necessary to treat them equal and it should be given to help people understand that they are equal. In this table no. 4.4.16 shows 71.01%

agree that women political participation is satisfactory. Political justice generally refers to the idea of creating a society or institution that is based on the principles of equality and solidarity, that understands and values human rights, and that recognizes the dignity of women in society. 28.09% said that women are underrepresented in politics. Thus despite being increasingly part of the workforce, women are still seen as extensions of the household, in charge of childcare, nurturing and caring. The argument that women are 'apolitical' and not suited to the actively participate in politics, stands refuted by women's leadership in the Panchayati Raj Institutions in India where women's reservation has been practised for over two decades. Here women have proved themselves to be successful.

Graph No - 4.15
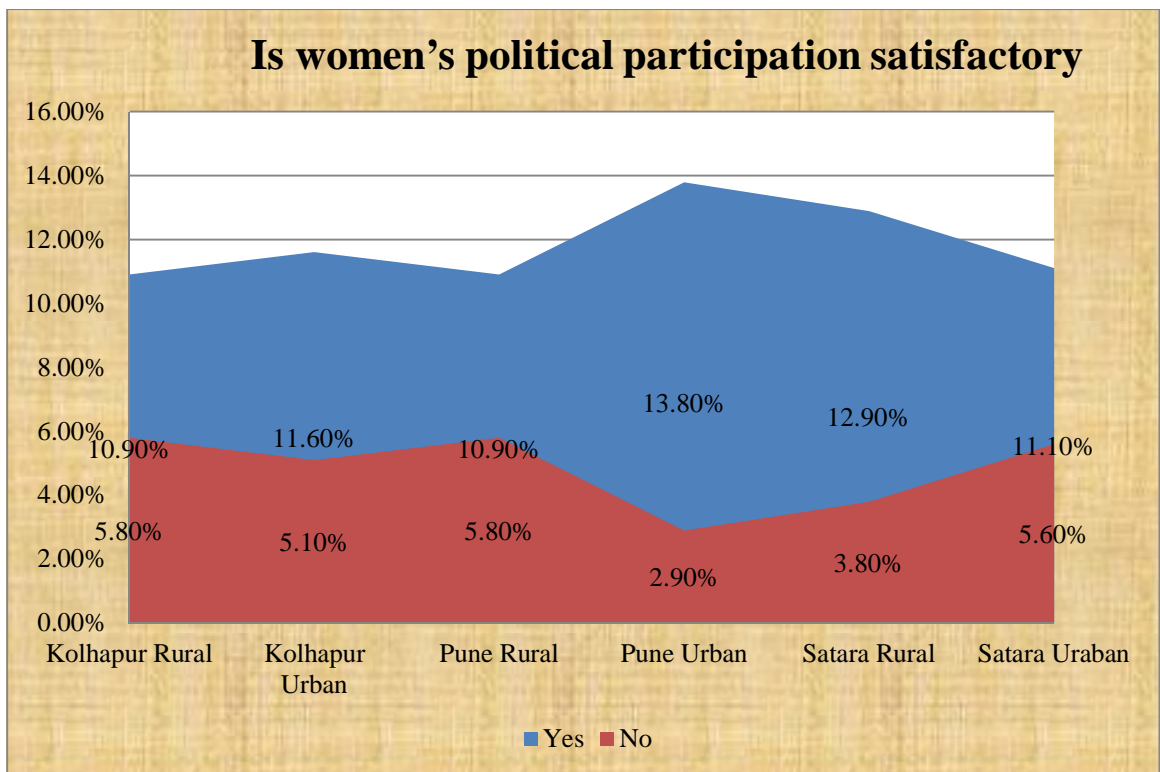
Table No- 4.2.19 Only men should participate in politics?								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	17	25	20	6	26	11	105
	Table N %	3.8%	5.6%	4.4%	1.3%	5.8%	2.4%	23.3%
No	Count	58	50	55	69	49	64	345
	Table N %	12.9%	11.1%	12.2%	15.3%	10.9%	14.2%	76.7%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.19 shows that more that 75% and exactly 76.07% women are of strong opinion that politics is not only the domain of men. Women have equal rights and caliber to participate in political process. It has been established that the political rights given to women will help not just women but the family and the community, as women, they are engaged in family and community negotiations, in a more collective manner. Women who have got their rights after long struggles will empathies with other struggles. Women in politics will be mentors to those outside and will lend courage and inspiration to others in society. Women active political participation would challenge entrenched patriarchal social structures. Still 23.03% of women are of opinion that men should be active in politics.

Graph No - 4.16
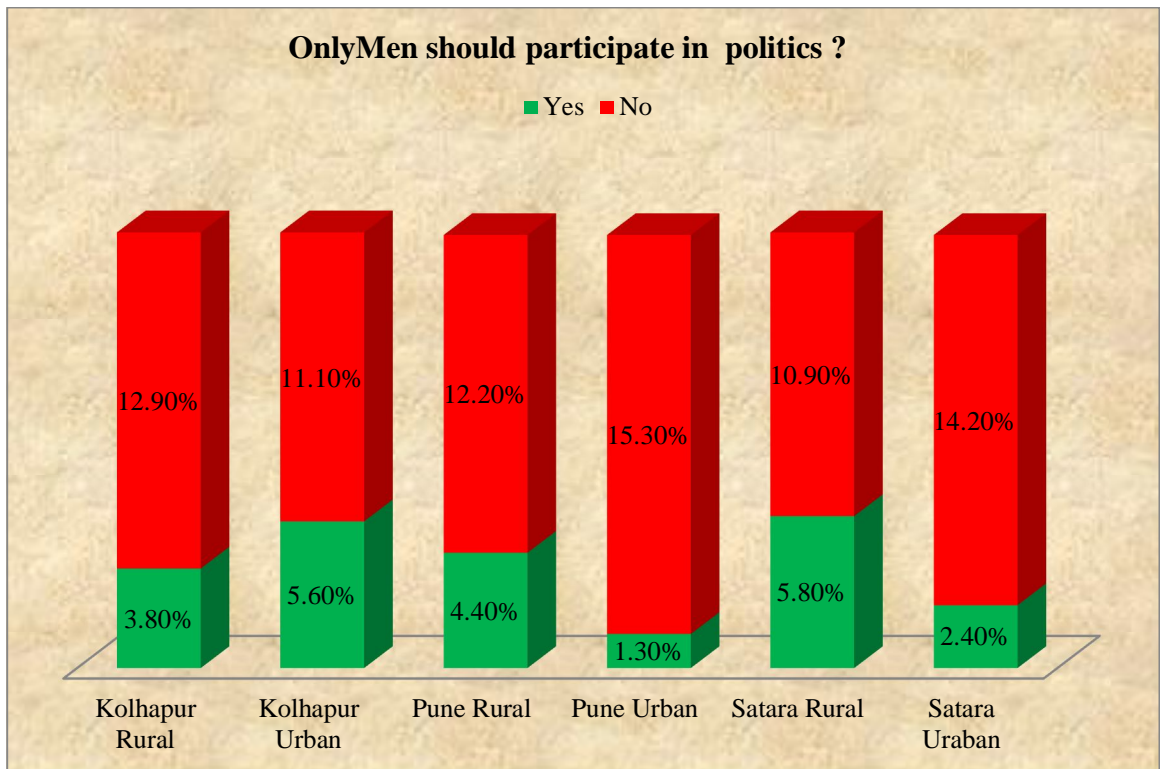
Table No- 4.2.20 Do other members from politics interfere in your political decisions ?								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
	Count	27	18	59	43	30	38	215
	Table N %	6.0%	4.0%	13.1%	9.6%	6.7%	8.4%	47.8%
Yes	Count	48	57	16	32	45	37	235
	Table N %	10.7%	12.7%	3.6%	7.1%	10.0%	8.2%	52.2%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

According to this table no. 4.2.20 it is observed that 52.02% interference of members is there in political decisions. Since women in most local bodies do not have a critical mass in decision-making bodies including in their political party base, if any, then espousing a platform of gender issues and along with it equal rights for women and men could be threatening to the male majority and hence could discourage the women members from taking or participating on decision making process. Women members in such bodies may de-emphasize women's concerns just to gain a stronger foothold on the political arena. 47.08% women do take active participation in decision making process without any kind of interference from other political members.

Graph No - 4.17

Do other members from politics interfere in your political decisions ?
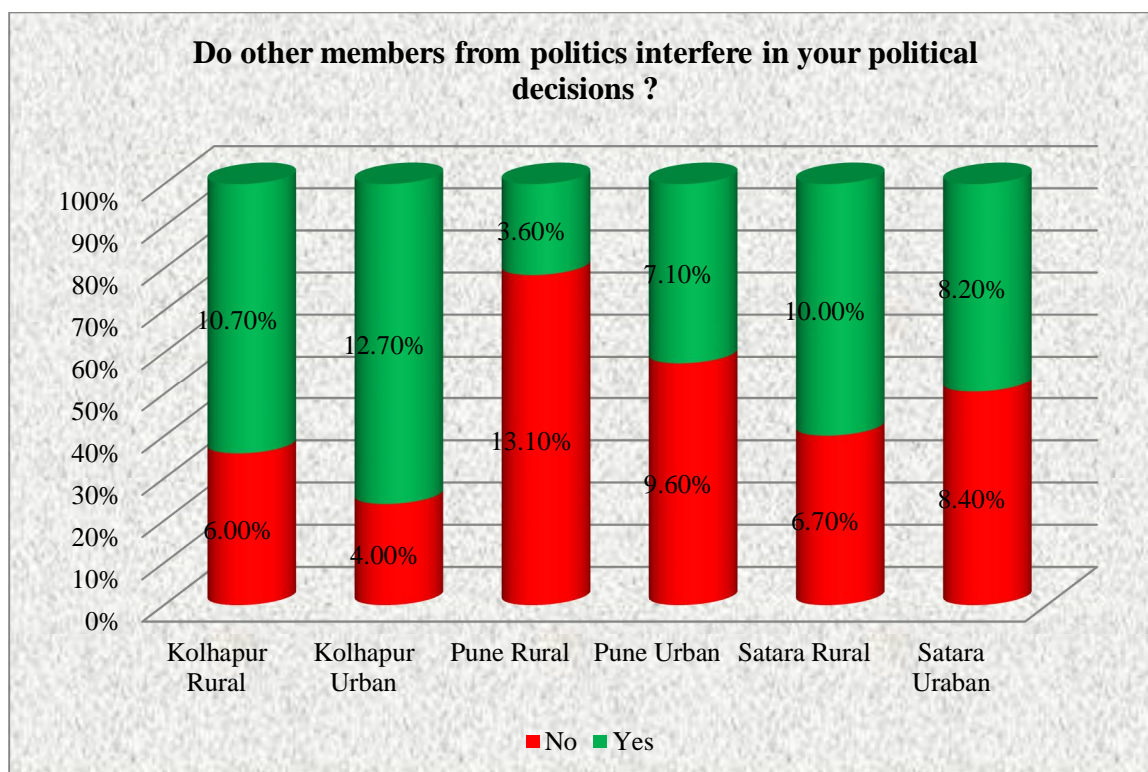
Table No- 4.2. 21 Interference in political decisions								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
No	Count	27	18	59	43	30	38	215
	Table N %	6.0%	4.0%	13.1%	9.6%	6.7%	8.4%	47.8%
1 25%	Count	21	26	4	17	24	24	116
	Table N %	4.7%	5.8%	.9%	3.8%	5.3%	5.3%	25.8%
2 50%	Count	20	16	10	12	15	11	84
	Table N %	4.4%	3.6%	2.2%	2.7%	3.3%	2.4%	18.7%
3 75%	Count	1	13	1	1	5	2	23
	Table N %	.2%	2.9%	.2%	.2%	1.1%	.4%	5.1%
4 100%	Count	6	2	1	2	1	0	12
	Table N %	1.3%	.4%	.2%	.4%	.2%	0.0%	2.7%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The table 4.2.21 indicates that 25.08% said that 25% political members do interfere in their decision making process. Only 02.07% women said that 100% members do interfere indecision making process. Women should be given enough space to take her own decisions without interference.

Table No- 4.2.22 Requirement of reservation for women in politics								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	63	70	40	71	69	66	379
	Table N %	14.0%	15.6%	8.9%	15.8%	15.3%	14.7%	84.2%
No	Count	12	5	35	4	6	9	71
	Table N %	2.7%	1.1%	7.8%	.9%	1.3%	2.0%	15.8%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Political reservation for women is essential as stated in the table no. 4.2.22 with the 84.02% women are positive on the reservation policy. Government policy of reservation for women in politics is essential as it is observed that although equality of the gender is enshrined in the Indian constitution, it is not the social reality. Hence a radical piece of legislation in the shape of the Women's reservation in politics is required to give a new direction to politics just like reservation for other castes over

decades ago changed political and social equations in the state. Remaining 15.08% still says reservation is not required as they are self sufficient to prove themselves in politics without reservation policy.

Graph No - 4.18
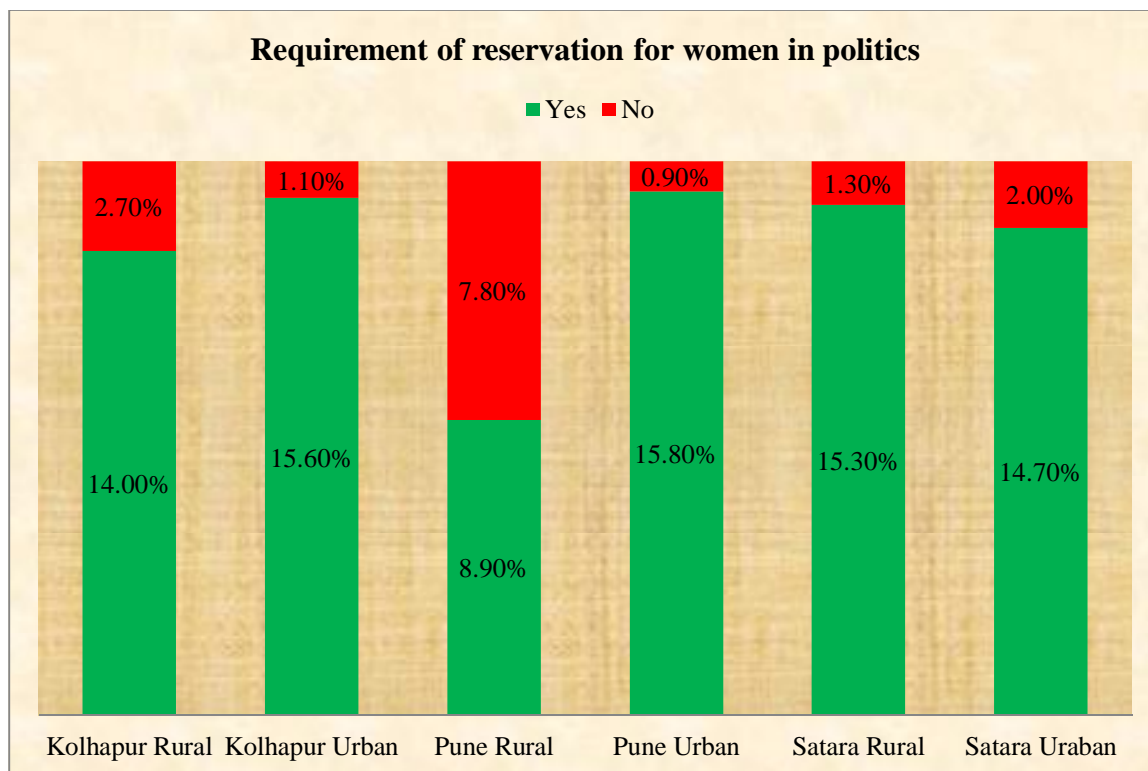
Requirement of reservation for women in politics
■ Yes ■ No

	Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Uraban
No	2.70%	1.10%	7.80%	0.90%	1.30%	2.00%
Yes	14.00%	15.60%	8.90%	15.80%	15.30%	14.70%

Table No- 4.2.23 Politics is good for Women in rural or urban areas?							
		Districts					
		Kolhapu r Rural	Kolhapu r Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	30	53	45	62	38	51	279
	Table N %	6.7%	11.8%	10.0%	13.8%	8.4%	11.3%	62.0%
No	Count	45	22	30	13	37	24	171
	Table N %	10.0%	4.9%	6.7%	2.9%	8.2%	5.3%	38.0%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The table no. 4.2.23 indicates that 62% women are of opinion that urban politics is better that rural politics.. More facilities are available in urban areas than rural areas. And 38% women are comfortable with rural politics. At Gram Panchyat levels , reveals that a sizeable proportion of women representatives perceive an

158

enhancement in their self-esteem, confidence and decision-making ability by virtue of their empowerment.

Graph No - 4.19
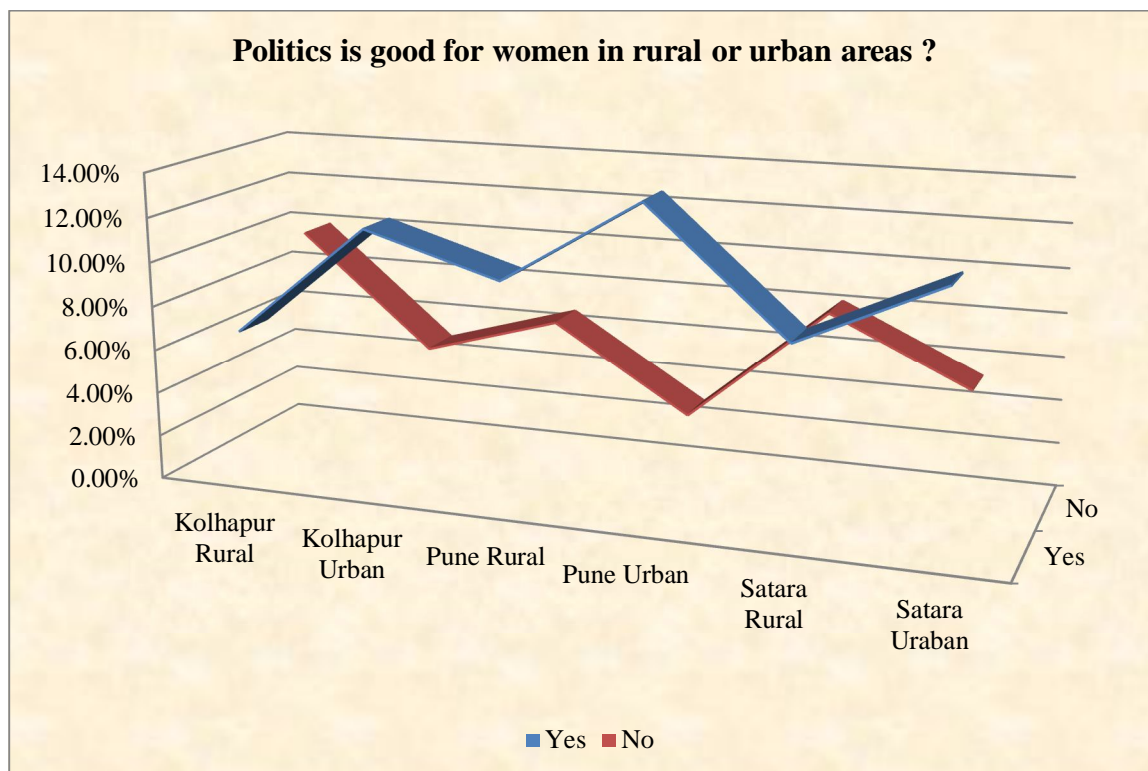
Politics is good for women in rural or urban areas ?

Table No- 4.2.24 Women are getting less opportunities in politics								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	60	53	42	37	67	60	319
	Table N %	13.3%	11.8%	9.3%	8.2%	14.9%	13.3%	70.9%
No	Count	15	22	33	38	8	15	131
	Table N %	3.3%	4.9%	7.3%	8.4%	1.8%	3.3%	29.1%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.24 reveals that it is definitely true that women are given less opportunities in politics reveled by 70.09% of women. All the three districts Pune, Stara ans Kolhapur has approximately the same opinion. Gender inequality leading to deprivation of power among women continues to be a political reality in Western Mharashtra. Women are perpetually excluded from giving opportunities in politics at

159

every step of the ladder, starting from the household to the top layer of policy making. Enthusiastic participation in elections does not ostensibly translate into proportionate political rights for women. In contrast to the encouraging figures pertaining to women voters, the involvement of on women in politics , on the other hand, present a grim picture. 29.01% women are of opinion that they do get opportunities in politics.

Graph No - 4.20
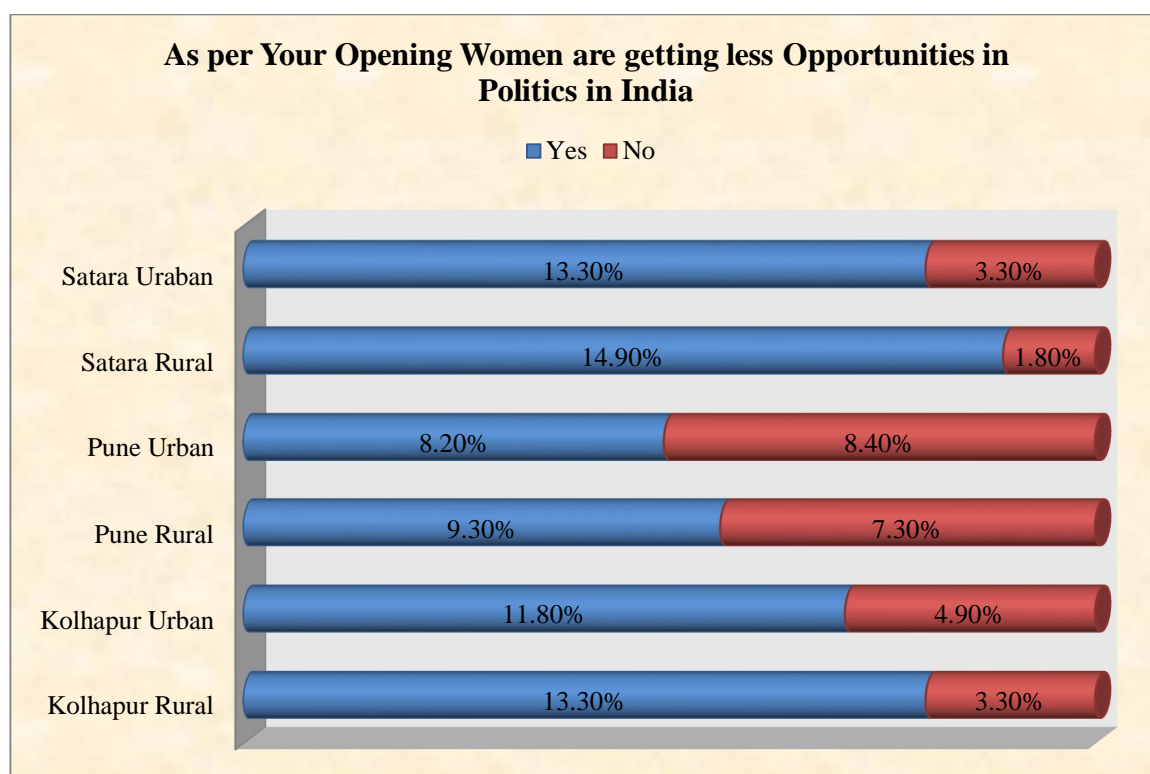
Table No- 4.2.25 Selection of members on the basis of caste

		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Uaban	Total
Yes	Count	52	52	32	56	57	37	286
	Table N %	11.6%	11.6%	7.1%	12.4%	12.7%	8.2%	63.6%
No	Count	23	23	43	19	18	38	164
	Table N %	5.1%	5.1%	9.6%	4.2%	4.0%	8.4%	36.4%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

In the table no. 4.2.25 maximum number of political members that is 63.06% women are of the opinion that the selection of party members on the basis of caste.

160

Different caste groups have their loyalties behind different political parties and their ideologies. Right from the childhood, an Indian citizen inherits a caste and grows up as a member of a particular caste group. The process of following political orientations, attitude and beliefs, the individual naturally comes under the influence of caste groups and casteism. Caste values and caste interests influence political participation and consequently political thinking process, awareness and participation. They are of opinion that individual depends on caste solidarity for occupying and performing a leadership role. This creates adverse effects in political activism. On the contrary 36.04% agrees that caste plays an important role in politics.

Graph No - 4.21

Selection of members on the basis of caste
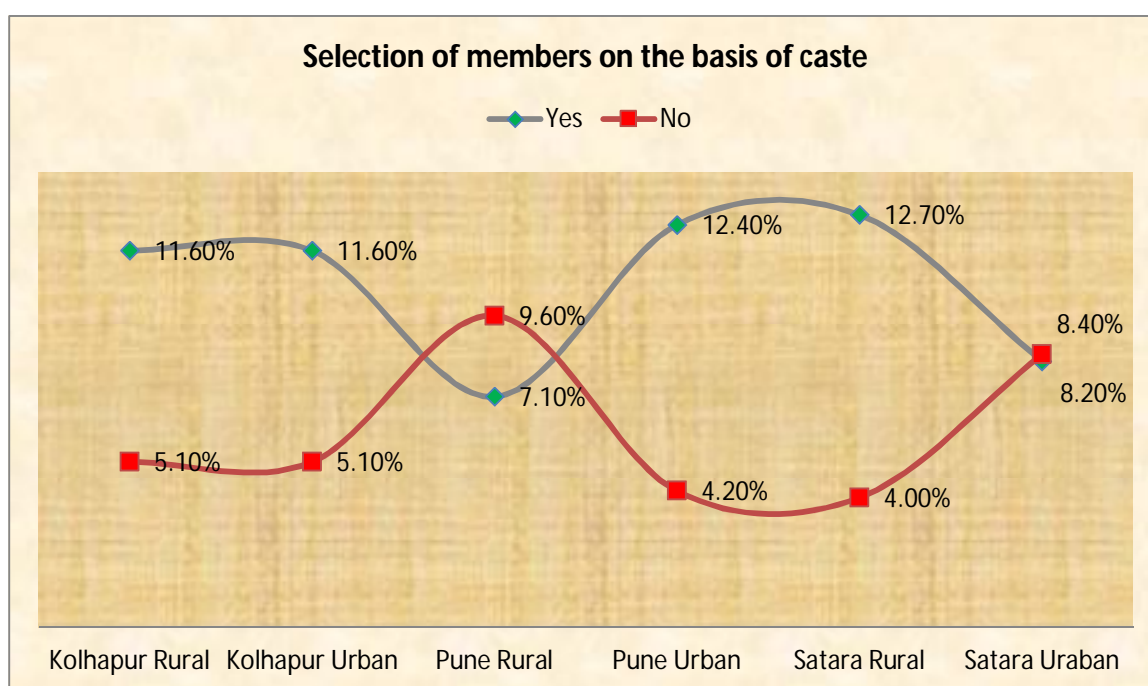
Table No- 4.2.26 Political participation of women will develop rural and urban areas								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	67	70	65	75	69	73	419
	Table N %	14.9%	15.6%	14.4%	16.7%	15.3%	16.2%	93.1%
No	Count	8	5	10	0	6	2	31
	Table N %	1.8%	1.1%	2.2%	0.0%	1.3%	.4%	6.9%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

In this table 4.2.26 maximum number of women in politics are confident to reveal that they are capable to bring developments in urban as well as rural parts areas. The percentage reaches up to 93.01% and this certainly visualizes the inner strength of a women. Only few percent that is 06.09% finds it a difficult task for developmental process.

Graph No - 4.22
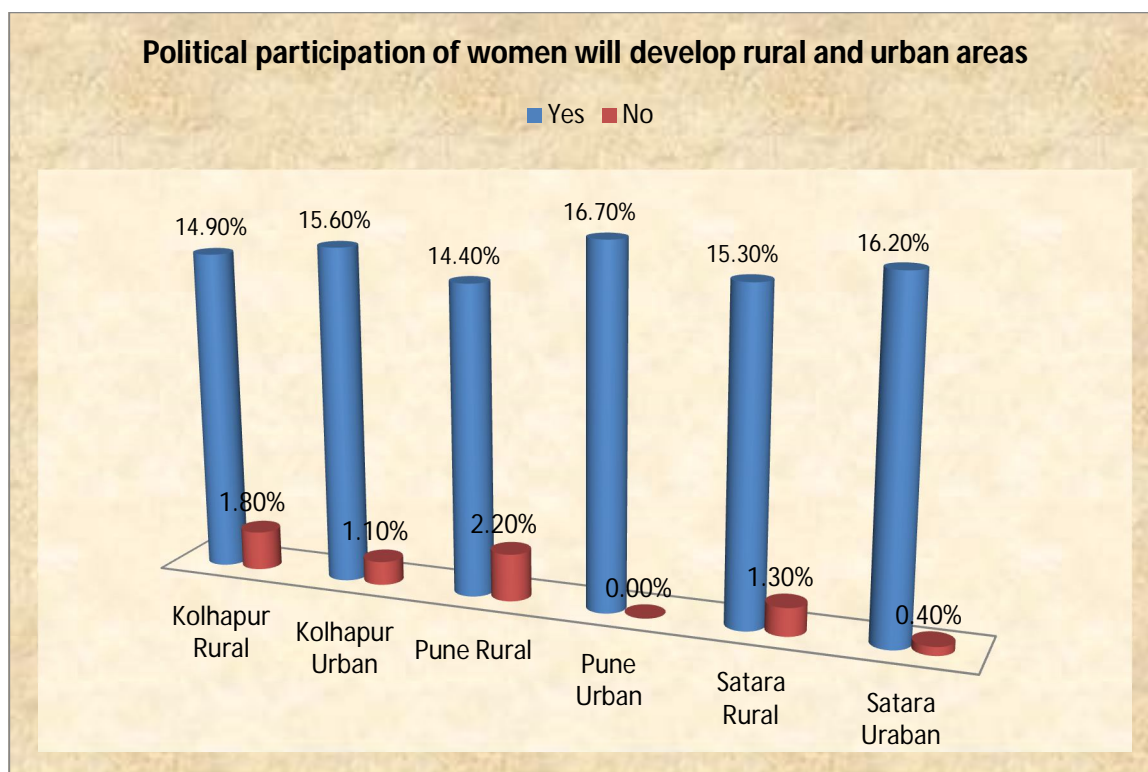
Table No- 4.2. 27 Kinds of development expected								
		Districts						
Code 1=Education 2=Employment 3=Leasdership 4=Empowerment		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
_	Count	8	5	10	0	6	2	31
	Table N %	1.8%	1.1%	2.2%	0.0%	1.3%	.4%	6.9%
1,2	Count	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	.7%

		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
1,2,3	Count	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.7%	0.0%	0.0%	.7%
1,2,3,4	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.2%
1,2,4	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
1,4	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
1.	Count	17	25	13	12	23	19	109
	Table N %	3.8%	5.6%	2.9%	2.7%	5.1%	4.2%	24.2%
2.	Count	10	13	27	15	30	25	120
	Table N %	2.2%	2.9%	6.0%	3.3%	6.7%	5.6%	26.7%
3.	Count	24	19	9	5	9	13	79
	Table N %	5.3%	4.2%	2.0%	1.1%	2.0%	2.9%	17.6%
4.	Count	16	13	15	36	7	15	102
	Table N %	3.6%	2.9%	3.3%	8.0%	1.6%	3.3%	22.7%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The table 4.2.27 indicates that more priority for development is given to education and employment that is 24.02% and 26.07% respectively. Women has understood that education helps to build positive approach and have points of view on things in life and eventually builds a strong foundation to raise higher. A very important tool for everyone to achieve succeed in life and get the desired goals. It gives courage to face challenges of life. Knowledge gained throughout the education period enables each and every individual confident about their views. And ultimately it is the door towards employment, leadership and empowerment.

Table No- 4.2.28 Is reservation for women in politics necessary?								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Some % should be given	Count	42	61	42	66	52	45	308
	Table N %	9.3%	13.6%	9.3%	14.7%	11.6%	10.0%	68.4%
it is not required	Count	31	13	26	7	22	26	125
	Table N %	6.9%	2.9%	5.8%	1.6%	4.9%	5.8%	27.8%
cant say	Count	0	0	7	2	1	2	12
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	.4%	.2%	.4%	2.7%
Not respond	Count	2	1	0	0	0	2	5
	Table N %	.4%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%	1.1%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The table 4.2.28 indicates that 68.04% women said that reservation for women in politics is necessary. The percentage is very high as compared to women those are of opinion that reservation in politics is not required. In all the three districts Pune, Satara and Kolhapur takes the stand for reservation. Maharashtra needs more women participation in its powerful politics at all levels, state legislatures and local bodies. Women bring better understanding of the various issues affecting the society. They are able to work cutting across party lines and demonstrate political leadership even in the most politically combative environments by championing issues of gender equality.

Graph No - 4.23
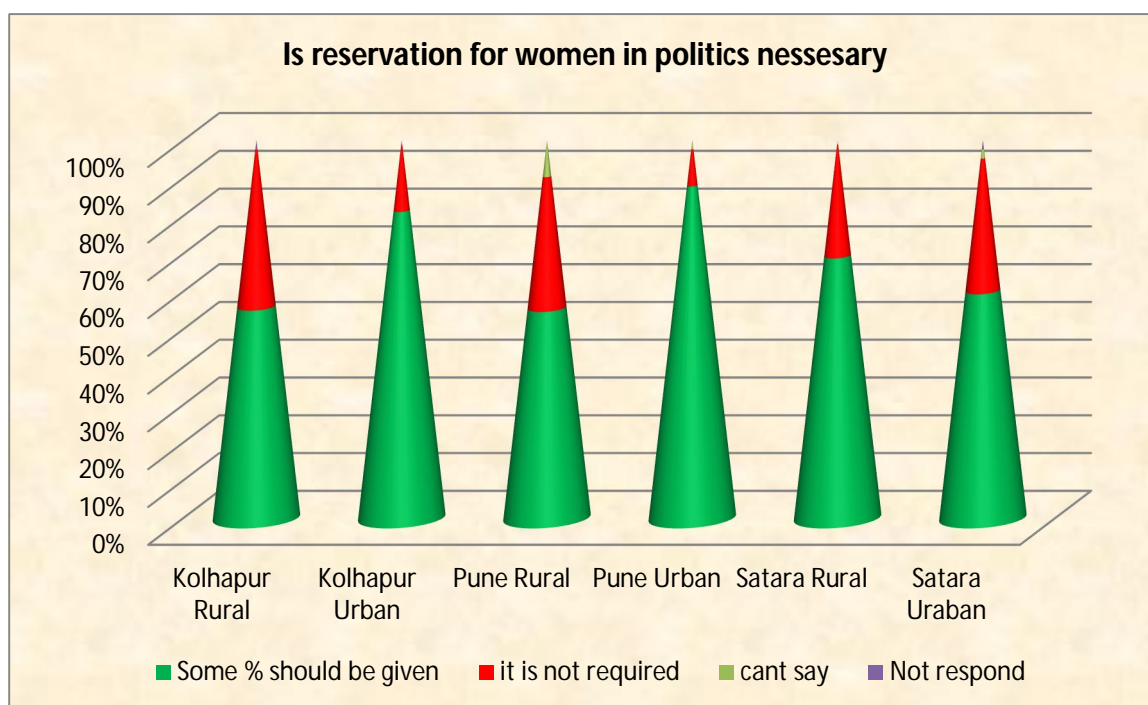
Is reservation for women in politics nessesary

Legend: ■ Some % should be given ■ it is not required ■ cant say ■ Not respond

Table No- 4.2.29 Women can get opportunities in politics if they will get reservation							
		Districts					
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	70	69	43	63	69	60	374
	Table N %	15.6%	15.3%	9.6%	14.0%	15.3%	13.3%	83.1%
No	Count	5	6	32	12	6	15	76
	Table N %	1.1%	1.3%	7.1%	2.7%	1.3%	3.3%	16.9%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

In this table no. 4.2.29 also maximum percentage of women i.e. 83.01% are of similar opinion that with out political reservation for women it is not possible to get an opportunity to actively participate in political process. The demands for political

reservation and privileges to women are matters of right and not of charity or philanthropy and it will give opportunities. Reservation policy or protective discrimination for women a logical and a useful strategy for ensuring justice and equal opportunity to women. All the three districts are in favor of political reservation for women.

Graph No - 4.24
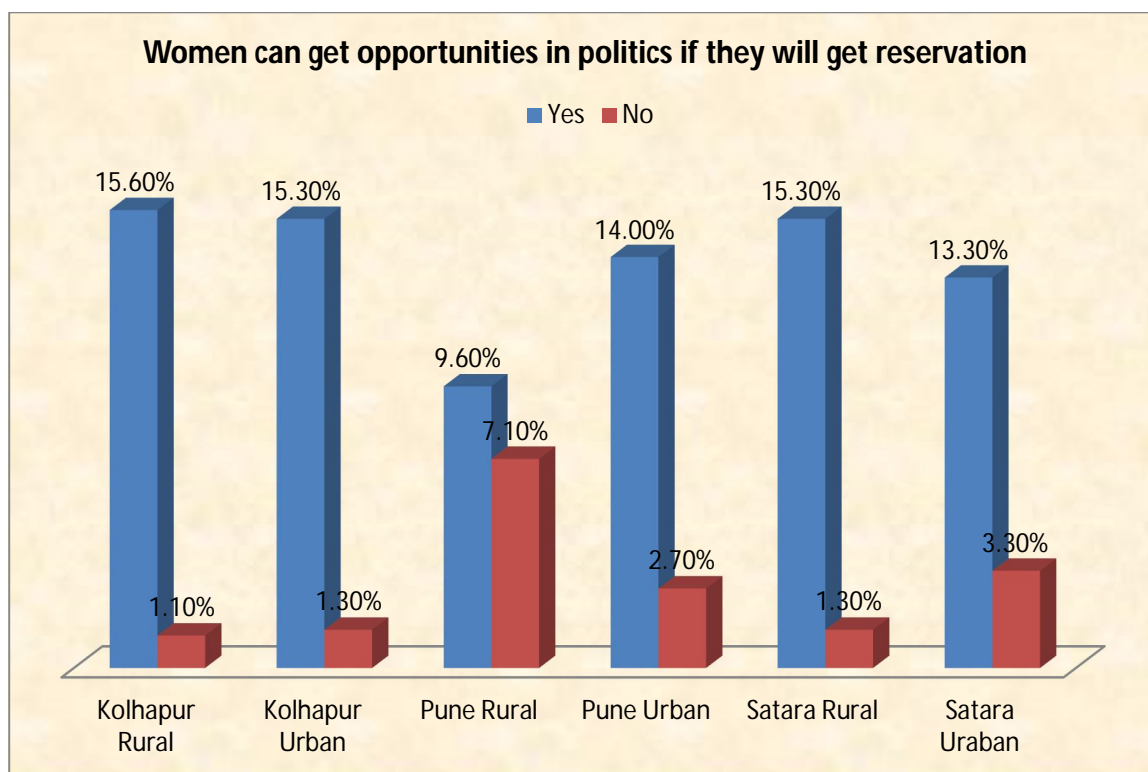
Women can get opportunities in politics if they will get reservation

		Districts						
Table No- 4.2.30 Reservation to be given on the basis of gender or caste ?								
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Gender	Count	20	23	18	22	34	25	142
	Table N %	4.4%	5.1%	4.0%	4.9%	7.6%	5.6%	31.6%
	Count	54	52	55	53	41	50	305
	Table N %	12.0%	11.6%	12.2%	11.8%	9.1%	11.1%	67.8%
Caste	Count	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%
	Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The table 4.2.30 states that 67.08% women said that reservation should be given of the basis of gender and do not favor caste bases reservation. The caste factor is a prominent factor of electoral politics in Maharashtra. All political parties give great importance to the caste factor in selecting their candidates, in allocating constituencies to their candidates and in canvassing support for their nominees in the election. To avoid such circumstances women reveals that reservation should be based on gender. As Caste acts both as a divisive and cohesive force in politics. It encourages basis for the emergence of several interest groups in the political system each of which competes with every other group in the struggle for power. At times it leads to unhealthy struggle for power and acts as a divisive force. To avoid such circumstances women reveals that reservation should be based on gender.

Table No- 4.2.31 due to reservation given to women they can progress in political career

		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
can progress	Count	50	41	37	68	50	40	286
	Table N %	11.1%	9.1%	8.2%	15.1%	11.1%	8.9%	63.6%
progress up to certain extent	Count	13	22	31	5	17	26	114
	Table N %	2.9%	4.9%	6.9%	1.1%	3.8%	5.8%	25.3%
cannot progress	Count	7	10	7	1	5	6	36
	Table N %	1.6%	2.2%	1.6%	.2%	1.1%	1.3%	8.0%
cant say	Count	5	2	0	1	3	3	14
	Table N %	1.1%	.4%	0.0%	.2%	.7%	.7%	3.1%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The table no. 4.2.31 indicates that 63.06% women are of opinion in all the three districts that they can progress in politics if they are given political reservation. Women's political participation has been recognized as an important measure of the status of women. Hence, in recent years, women's participation in politics has received significant attention across the world.

Graph No - 4.25
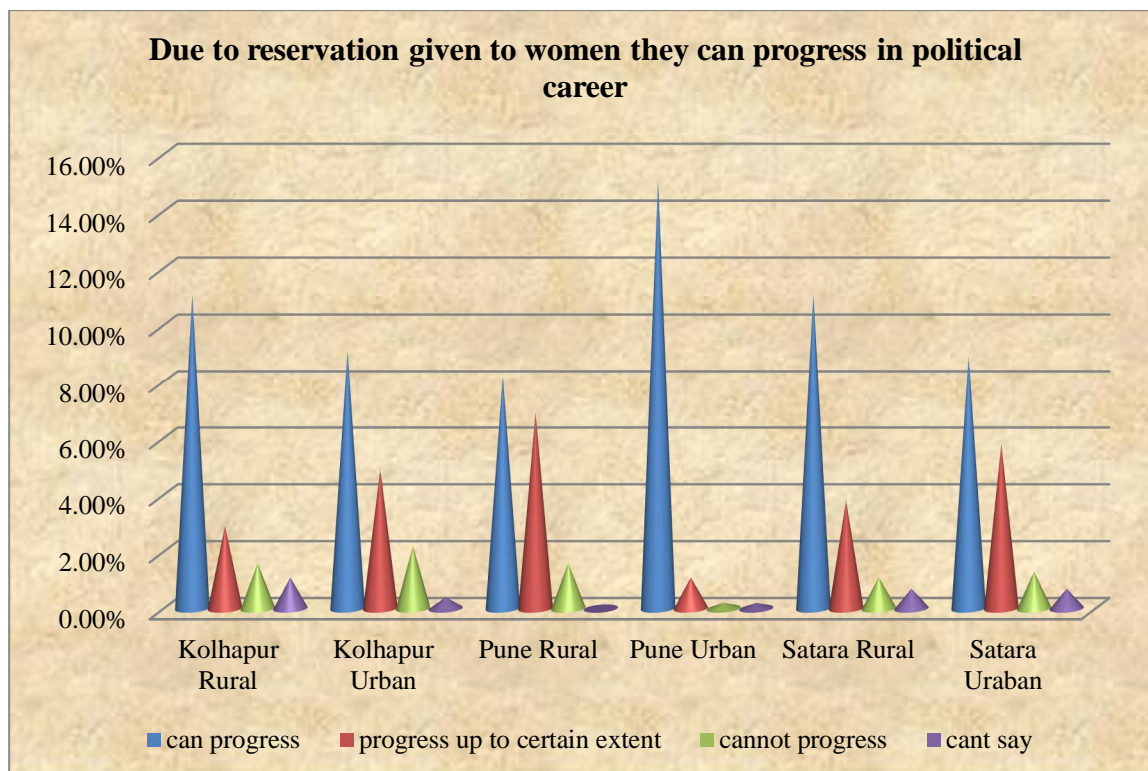
Due to reservation given to women they can progress in political career

Table No- 4.2. 32 Women can work successfully for the development of our nation								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Agree	Count	47	53	40	65	44	45	294
	Table N %	10.4%	11.8%	8.9%	14.4%	9.8%	10.0%	65.3%
Do not agree	Count	7	6	29	1	4	4	51
	Table N %	1.6%	1.3%	6.4%	.2%	.9%	.9%	11.3%
To some extent	Count	17	14	6	8	23	24	92
	Table N %	3.8%	3.1%	1.3%	1.8%	5.1%	5.3%	20.4%
Can't say	Count	4	2	0	1	4	2	13
	Table N %	.9%	.4%	0.0%	.2%	.9%	.4%	2.9%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.32 shows variation in the opinion of women still majority of women that is 65.03% agrees that they can work successfully for the development of

the nation. 20.04% agrees that to certain a women can achieve success in national development. Only 11.03% do not agree on this clause. Pune rural shows increased number of percentage that is 06.04% lack confidence for national development.

Graph No - 4.26
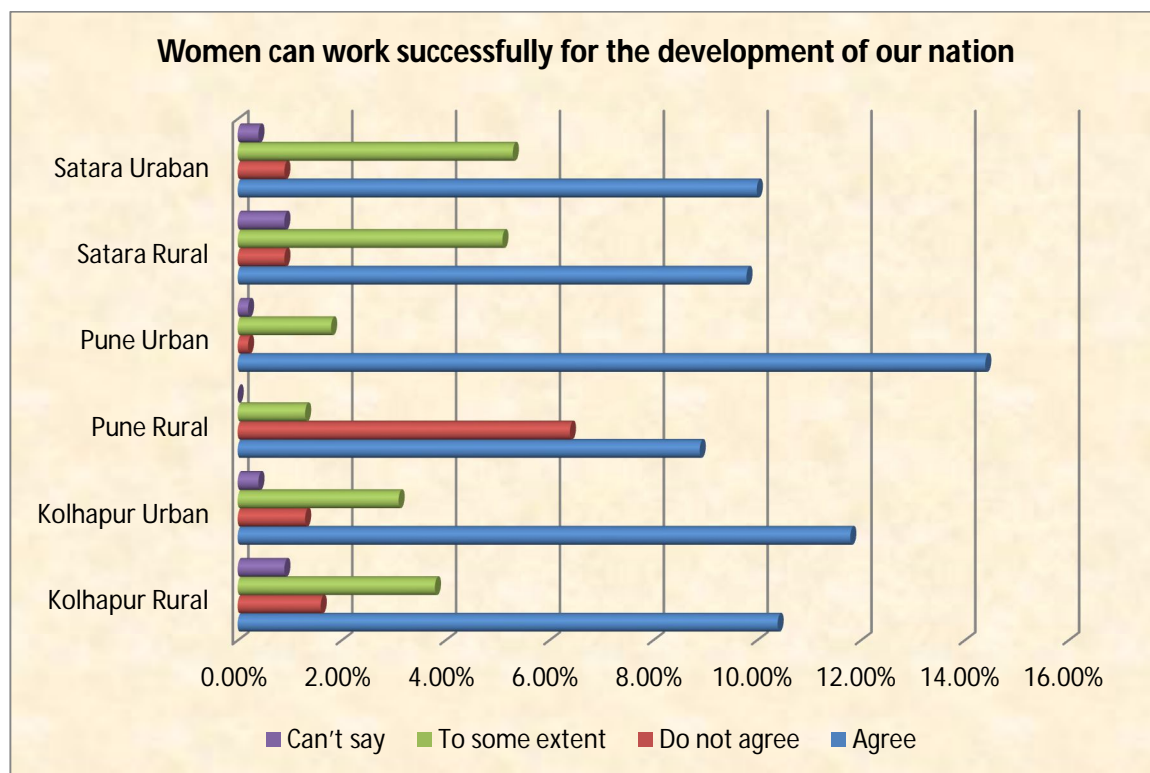
Women can work successfully for the development of our nation

Table No- 4.2. 33 If reservation is given to women in politics, it may affect the merit								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
It will affect merit	Count	31	43	20	25	34	22	175
	Table N %	6.9%	9.6%	4.4%	5.6%	7.6%	4.9%	38.9%
It will not affect merit	Count	13	13	46	32	11	10	125
	Table N %	2.9%	2.9%	10.2%	7.1%	2.4%	2.2%	27.8%
It will affect merit to some extent	Count	27	15	8	12	26	32	120
	Table N %	6.0%	3.3%	1.8%	2.7%	5.8%	7.1%	26.7%
Can't say	Count	4	4	1	6	4	11	30
	Table N %	.9%	.9%	.2%	1.3%	.9%	2.4%	6.7%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The table no. 4.2.33 shows 38.09% women said that reservation will effect merit in politics. 27.08% said that reservation will not effect the merit . 26.07% said it will effect to certain extent and remaining is of no opinion.

Graph No - 4.27
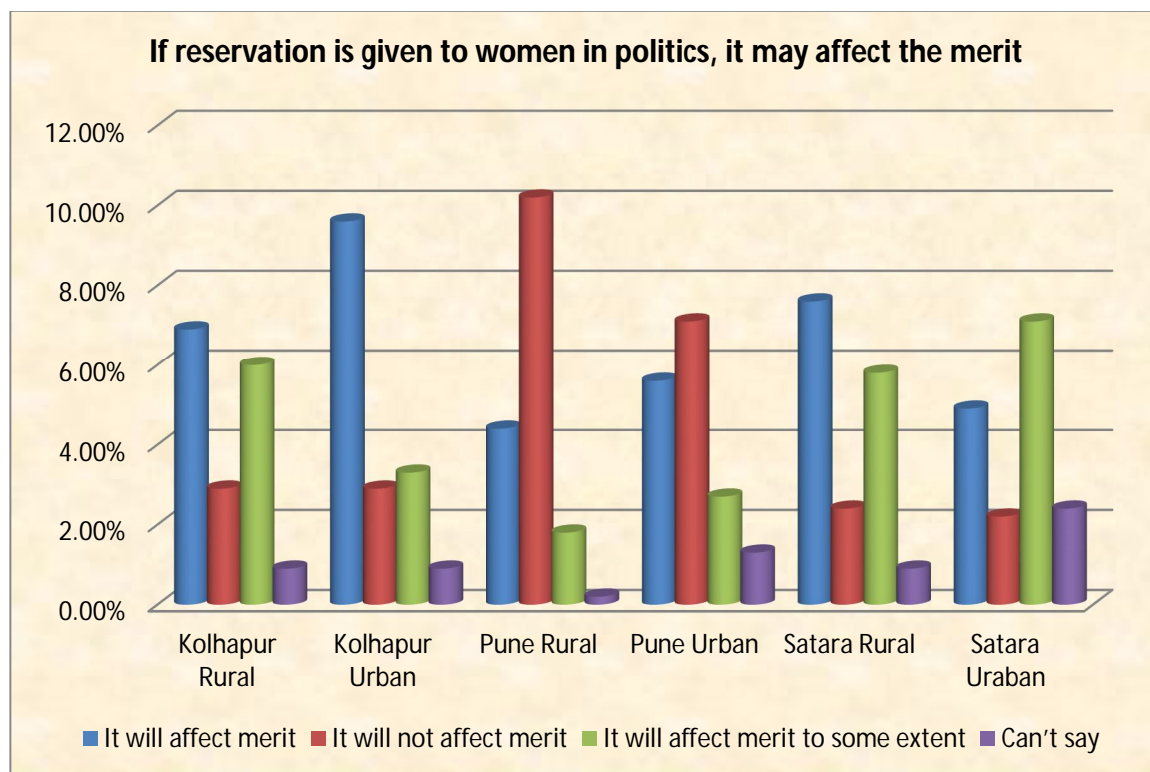
Table No- 4.2.34 The existing reservation policy for women in politics needs revision

		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Total Revision	Count	11	17	15	13	24	5	85
	Table N %	2.4%	3.8%	3.3%	2.9%	5.3%	1.1%	18.9%
Some level	Count	49	48	37	23	38	43	238
	Table N %	10.9%	10.7%	8.2%	5.1%	8.4%	9.6%	52.9%
No Needed	Count	15	8	21	36	11	20	111
	Table N %	3.3%	1.8%	4.7%	8.0%	2.4%	4.4%	24.7%
Don't Know	Count	0	2	2	3	2	7	16
	Table N %	0.0%	.4%	.4%	.7%	.4%	1.6%	3.6%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The table no. 4.2.34 shows that 52.09% women wants changes in the existing reservation policy for women. 10.09% women from Kolhapur rural and 10.07% in urban areas have high demand for changes in the reservation policy followed by Pune rural with 08.02% and Satara rural with 08.04% respectively. Various factors are highlighted by the women that are responsible to create hindrance in access to political participation in these districts. However, the government of Maharashtra has declared its commitment to gender equality and empowerment of women by stipulating the rights of women in its constitution, issuing the women's reservation policy and other plan for gender equality to put gender mainstreaming into action in the state . Despite all these, women are still at the subordinate position and women in the state occupy low status in the society. Their involvement in policy formulation and decision making processes has been minimal. But, if half of the State's population remains vulnerable to economic, political, legal and social marginalization, the desire of advancing democracy and prosperity will remain in serious jeopardy.

Graph No - 4.28
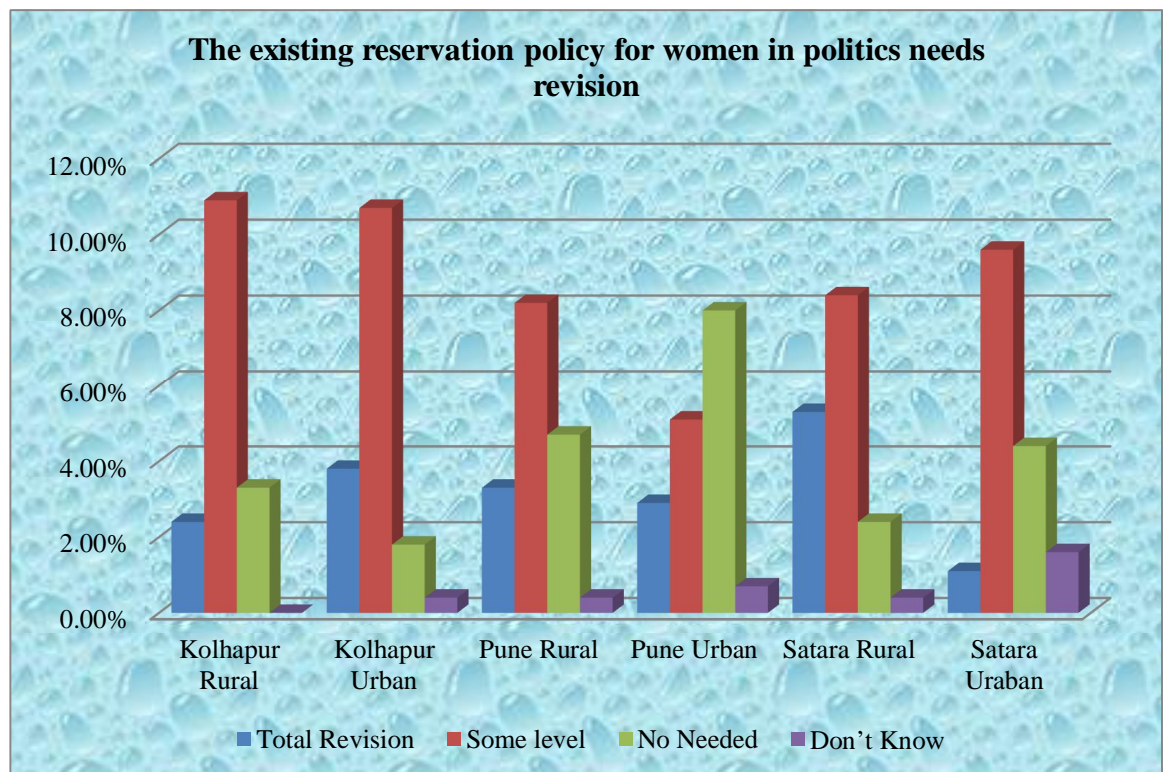
Table No- 4.2.35 Need to give reservation for women in politics								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Lack of political opportunity	Count	45	38	20	15	50	32	200
	Table N %	10.0%	8.4%	4.4%	3.3%	11.1%	7.1%	44.4%
Women are suppressed	Count	9	16	14	41	12	20	112
	Table N %	2.0%	3.6%	3.1%	9.1%	2.7%	4.4%	24.9%
Male domonating society	Count	19	17	34	16	12	20	118
	Table N %	4.2%	3.8%	7.6%	3.6%	2.7%	4.4%	26.2%
No opinion	Count	2	4	7	3	1	3	20
	Table N %	.4%	.9%	1.6%	.7%	.2%	.7%	4.4%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

In table no. 4.2.35 women in all the three districts with 44.04% states that they get very less opportunities in political arena. Pune urban women are giving satisfactory results with 03.03%. Still other factors are also taken into consideration. 24.09% women says they face suppression from various dimensions and 26.02% are against patriarchal nature of our society. These three prominent factors are responsible for demand for reservation. It is often observed that women experiences are different from men and need to be represented in discussions that result in policy-making and implementation. These different experiences mean that women are involved in politics in a differently manner from men. The priority argument, the interests of men and women are different and even conflicting and therefore women are needed in representative institutions to articulate the interests of women. The symbolic argument reveals that every women politician plays a role model for all other women, regardless of political views or party membership and will attract other women to actively participate in political arena. It is viewed that women are able to achieve solidarity of purpose to represent women interests when they achieve higher levels of representation and democratic values asserts that equal representation of women and men enhances the democratization of governance in both transitional and consolidated democracies. It deals about the importance of women inclusion in politics are great. As a result women need to be included equally with men in every sphere of their life. Hence reservation for women in politics is needed to preserve democratic values.

Graph No - 4.29

Need to give reservation for women in politics

Legend: Lack of political opportunity · Women are suppressed · Male domonating society · No opinion

Category	Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Uraban
No opinion	0.40%	0.90%	1.60%	0.70%	0.20%	0.70%
Male domonating society	4.20%	3.80%	7.60%	3.60%	2.70%	4.40%
Women are suppressed	2.00%	3.60%	3.10%	9.10%	2.70%	4.40%
Lack of political opportunity	10.00%	8.40%	4.40%	3.30%	11.10%	7.10%

Table No- 4.2.36 Benefits of reservation reach up to needy							
		dist					
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
They get full benefits	Count	29	27	23	42	30	18	169
	Table N %	6.4%	6.0%	5.1%	9.3%	6.7%	4.0%	37.6%
Most of them get benefits	Count	14	28	40	10	16	25	133
	Table N %	3.1%	6.2%	8.9%	2.2%	3.6%	5.6%	29.6%
All do not get benifits	Count	29	17	10	16	28	30	130
	Table N %	6.4%	3.8%	2.2%	3.6%	6.2%	6.7%	28.9%
No opinion	Count	3	3	2	7	1	2	18
	Table N %	.7%	.7%	.4%	1.6%	.2%	.4%	4.0%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Satisfactory results are depicted in the table 4.2.36 that, 37.06% said that women do get all the benefits of reservation policy. Here again Pune urban shows

higher advantage of reservation policy with 09.03%. followed by Stara rural with 06.07% and Kolhapur rural with 06.04% respectively. There is certainly dissatisfaction regarding the reservation policy .More over without greater representation of women in legislative assemblies and local bodies, it is difficult to achieve participatory, accountable, and transparent governance which can ensure political, cultural, social and economic priority goals of a developing state. Besides every human being has the right to participate in decisions that define her or his life.

Since women know their situation best, they should participate equally with men to have their perspective effectively incorporated at all levels of political structure. Equality in political platform performs a leverage function without which it is highly unlikely that a real integration of the equality dimension in government reservation policy is feasible. In this respect, women's equal participation in political life plays a pivotal role in the general process of the advancement of women. Women's equal participation in politics is not only a demand for simple justice or democracy but can also be seen as a necessary condition for women's interests to be taken into account. Without the active political participation of women and the incorporation of women's perspective at all levels of political structure, the goals of equality, development and peace cannot be achieve.

Graph No - 4.30

Benefits of reservation reach up to needy

173
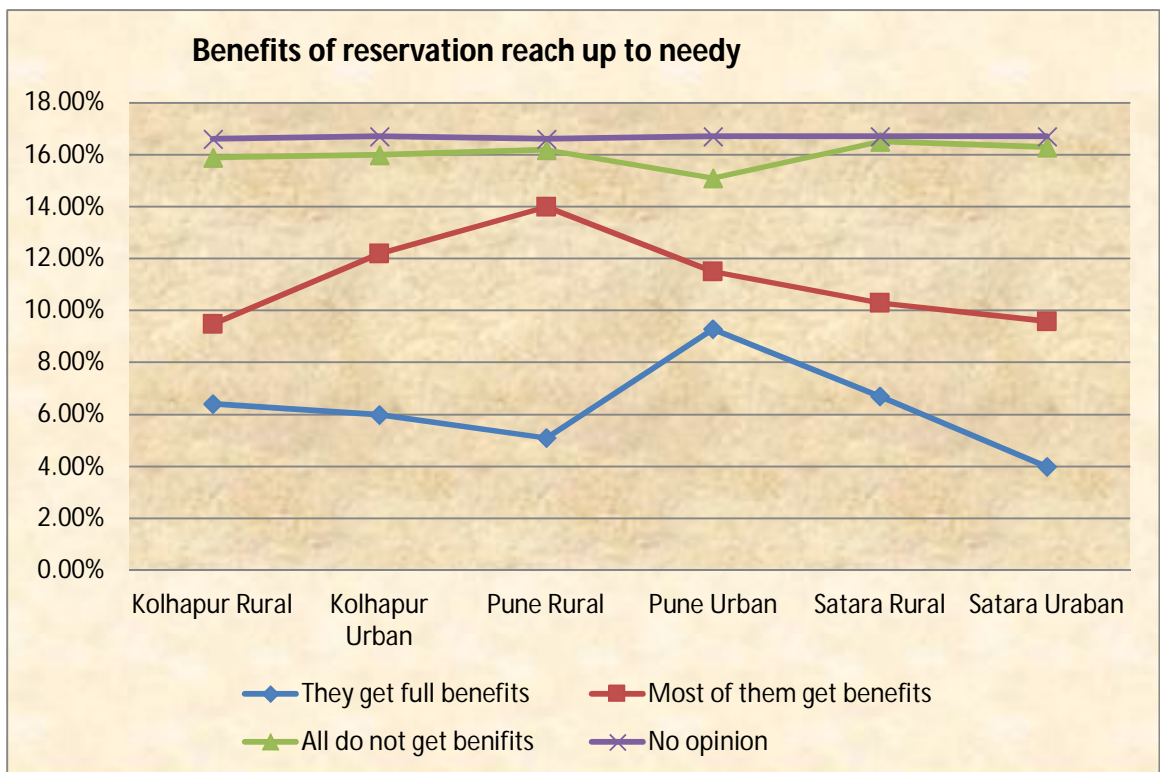
Table No- 4.2.37 Support to 50 percent reservation in assembly and parliament								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Fully support	Count	40	49	41	61	52	50	293
	Table N %	8.9%	10.9%	9.1%	13.6%	11.6%	11.1%	65.1%
Partially support	Count	26	22	22	9	15	20	114
	Table N %	5.8%	4.9%	4.9%	2.0%	3.3%	4.4%	25.3%
Do not support	Count	6	3	11	2	7	3	32
	Table N %	1.3%	.7%	2.4%	.4%	1.6%	.7%	7.1%
No opinion	Count	3	1	1	3	1	2	11
	Table N %	.7%	.2%	.2%	.7%	.2%	.4%	2.4%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Maximum women supports to give 50% reservation at Legislative Assemblies and Parliament levels. The counta raises for total support by 65.01% and partial support by 25.03%. The table no. 4.5.10 shows that 13.06% women from Pune urban strongly supports the reservation policy followed by Satara rural by 11.06% and Kolhapur urban by 10.09%. 50% reservation in Legislative Assemblies and Parliament levels is essential to assure women's political participation to bring legitimacy to government and establish democracy in its real and practical manner, as validity and trustworthiness of democracy can be in question if females, who are half of the population, stay marginalized or segregated from the political and public institutions in the society. Therefore, increasing women's representation and participation in the political and public decision making positions becomes essential.

Graph No - 4.31
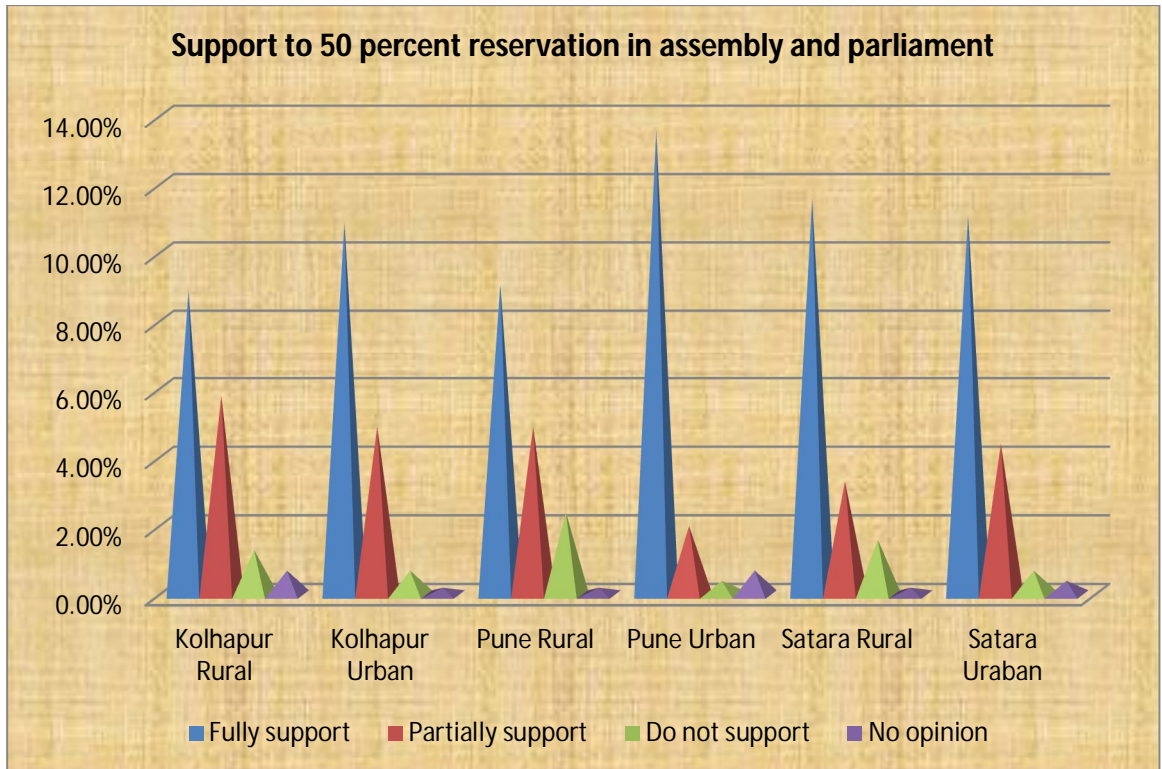
Support to 50 percent reservation in assembly and parliament

Table No- 4.2.38 Women are considered in decision making process in politics								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Uaban	Total
Considered	Count	20	29	33	53	36	31	202
	Table N %	4.4%	6.4%	7.3%	11.8%	8.0%	6.9%	44.9%
Not considered	Count	17	23	28	3	16	10	97
	Table N %	3.8%	5.1%	6.2%	.7%	3.6%	2.2%	21.6%
Considered to certain extent	Count	33	20	12	15	19	31	130
	Table N %	7.3%	4.4%	2.7%	3.3%	4.2%	6.9%	28.9%
No opinion	Count	5	3	2	4	4	3	21
	Table N %	1.1%	.7%	.4%	.9%	.9%	.7%	4.7%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

From table 4.2.38 it indicates that 44.09% women are participating in decision making process and 21.06% do not get an opportunity to participate in decision making process. In Pune urban area 11.08% women acknowledged to actively

participate in decision making process followed by Satara rural by 08.00% and Pune rural by 07.03% the least participation in decision making process is reflecting in Kolhapur rural area.

Participation in decision making process in politics is a development approach, which recognizes the need to involve disadvantage segments of population in the design and implementation of policies concerning their wellbeing. To strengthen women's participation in all spheres of decision making process has become a major issue in the development discourses and hence, political development cannot be fully achieved without the active involvements of women in the decision making levels in political structure. On the other hand political participation refers the active involvement and engagement by individuals both women and men with political process that affect the functioning of democracy.

Graph No - 4.32

Women are considered in decision making process in politics
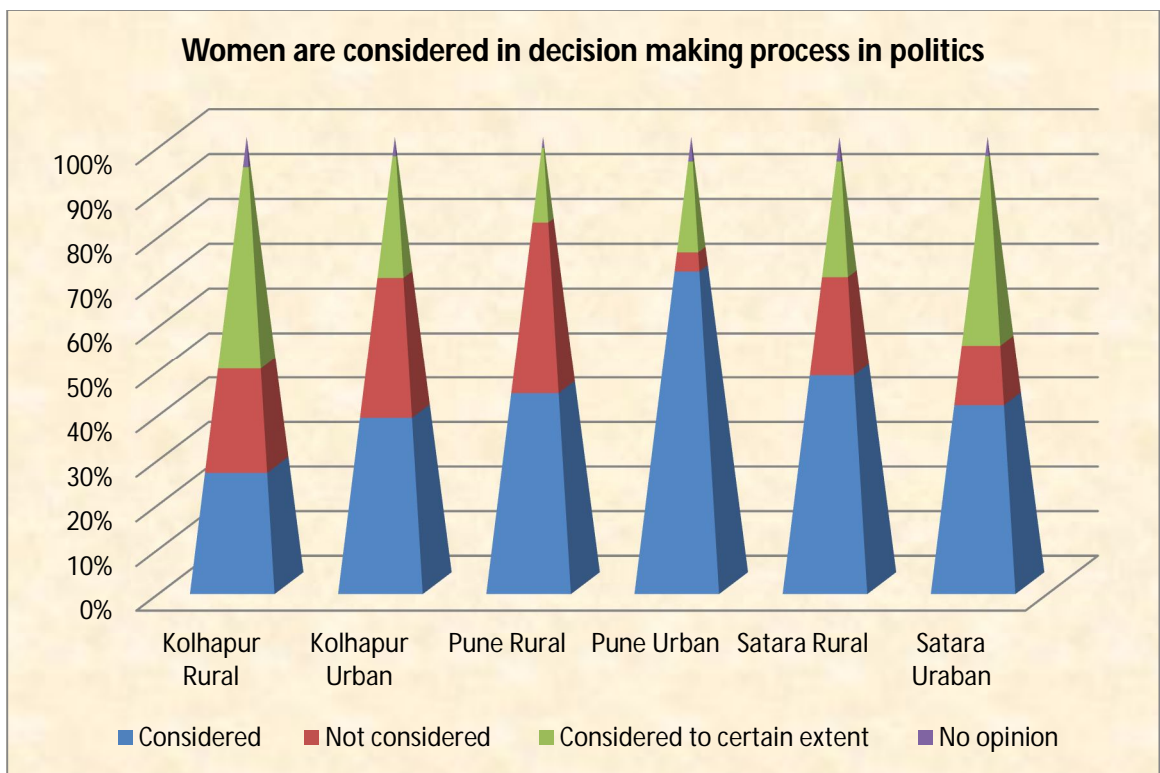
Table No- 4.2.39 An opportunity to serve at State or National levels								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	2	5	1	2	7	2	19
	Table N %	.4%	1.1%	.2%	.4%	1.6%	.4%	4.2%
No	Count	73	70	74	73	68	73	431
	Table N %	16.2%	15.6%	16.4%	16.2%	15.1%	16.2%	95.8%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

A very grim position of women is reflected through table 4.2.39 that maximum number of women do not get chance in State or National level politics as the number of women is very low in state legislative assemblies and parliament. Number of women who got an opportunity to work at state or national levelsare from Satara rural i.e. 01.06%. Next is 01.01% from Kolhapur urban. The proportion of Kolhapur rural, Pune urban and Satara urban is only0.04% and Pune rural shows even lower percentage i.e. 0.02%. Out of total respondent only 04.02% women have got opportunity to serve at state or national level as against the women respondent who did not get anopportunity to work on state or national levels i.e. 95.08%

It is often noticed that the suitable representation of women in Legislature remain a distant dreams, excluding their representation in the local self-government institutions, since independence, the position of women in politics has always been marginal in India. Women"s participation in the Lok Sabha has not come up to even 10 percent, although we had 15 General Election since 1952. At the level of various state legislative also, the picture is gloomy. Table 1.1 shows all this.

Graph No - 4.33

An opportunity to serve at State or National levels

177
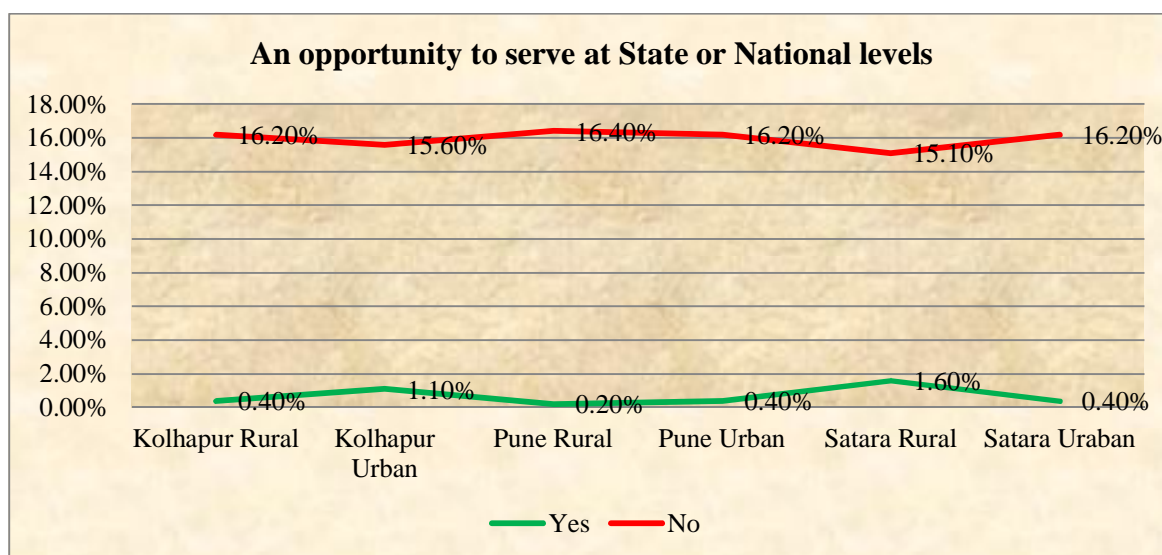
Table No- 4.2.40 Position at state and national levels								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
No	Count	73	70	74	73	68	73	431
	Table N %	16.2%	15.6%	16.4%	16.2%	15.1%	16.2%	95.8%
Education Officer	Count	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Table N %	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.2%
member	Count	2	3	0	2	4	0	11
	Table N %	.4%	.7%	.0%	.4%	.9%	.0%	2.4%
nagarsevak	Count	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	Table N %	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.4%
Sarpanch	Count	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
	Table N %	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.2%	.9%
Social service	Count	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table No. 4.2.40 depicts that, out of total 04.02% respondents who got an opportunity to serve at satet or national levels, highest number of women i.e. 02.04% worked as a member. It has been found that only 11 respondents have served at state or national levels and remaining 07 respondents served either at panchayat, corporators or social services. Womens political participation is not only by taking part in election as electors their participation as contestants and representation in state and national levels is very less. Political participation does not mean merely exercising of political rights like franchise. It is also involvement of women in a wide range of political activities such as membership in political parties among the electors and most important is to hold positions in state and national level politics.

Graph No - 4.34
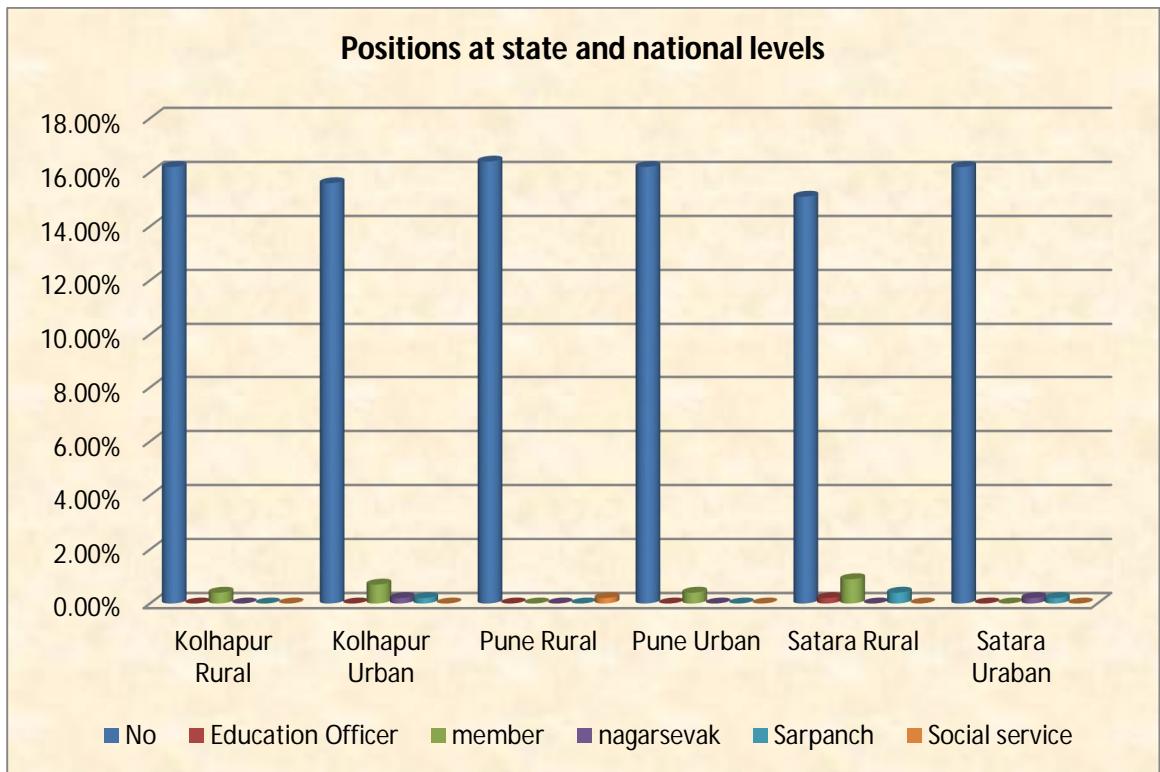
Positions at state and national levels

Legend: ■ No ■ Education Officer ■ member ■ nagarsevak ■ Sarpanch ■ Social service

Table No- 4.2.41 Maratha community is progressive in politics but women are less active do you agree								
		Districts						
		Kolhapu r Rural	Kolhapu r Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	59	64	57	66	62	52	360
	Table N %	13.1%	14.2%	12.7%	14.7%	13.8%	11.6%	80.0%
No	Count	16	11	18	9	13	23	90
	Table N %	3.6%	2.4%	4.0%	2.0%	2.9%	5.1%	20.0%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

From table no. 4.2.41 it is clear that maximum number of respondents from Pune urbal states that, the Maratha community is progressive in politics but women are less active. Only 14.07% Maratha women are actively participating in politics out of total 80%. In Kolhapur urbal 14.02% and Satara rural13.08% respondent laid down the same opinion. The lowest number of respondents i.e. 52 out of 360 from Satara

urban said the same. Out of total 450 respondents 90 respondeny (20%) are of the reserve opinion that even if the Maratha community is progressive in politics but women are less active.

The Maratha women has negligible impact on the political process that though they constituted a numerically majority, they were slowly acquiring the features of a minority group because of inequalities of status and political power. Political parties should set a quota for women candidates. The candidates fielded by various political parties are still dominantly male. Indian constitution and political parties though support equality of men and women but do not come forward to nominate adequate number of women candidates to actively participate in political process.

Graph No - 4.35

Maratha community is progressive in politics but women are less active do you agree
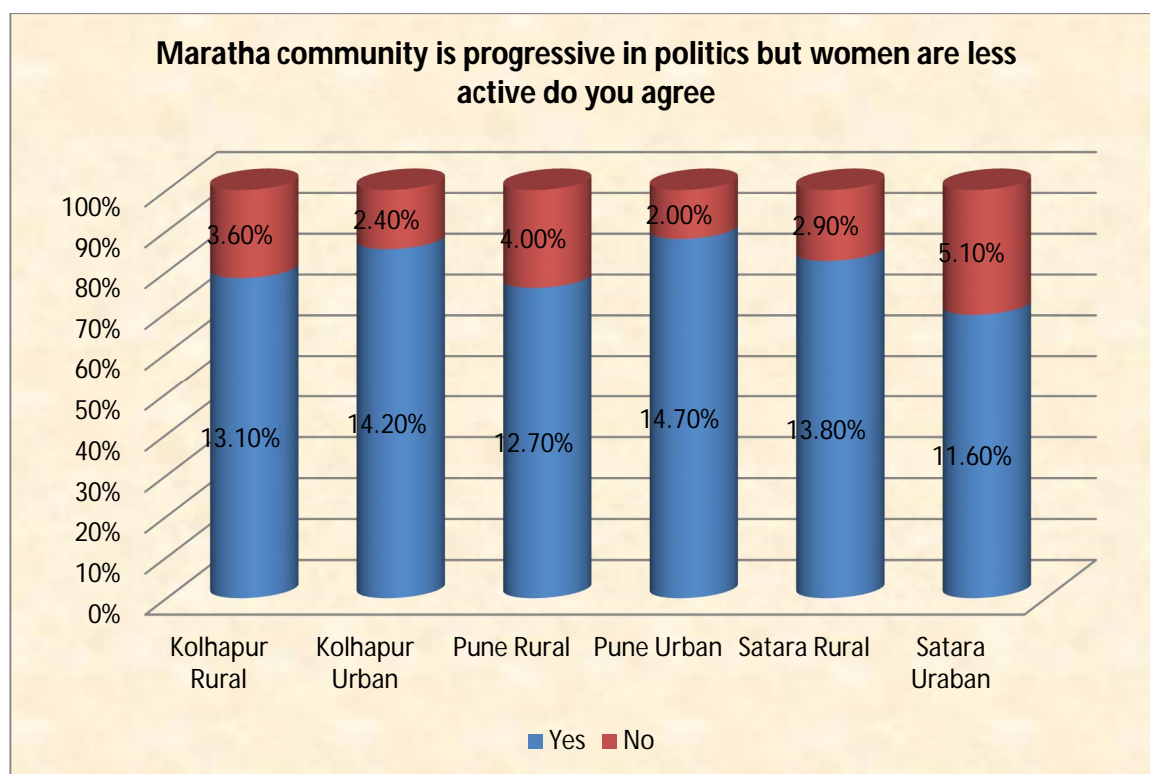
Table No- 4.2.42 Implementation of reservation policy for women in politics								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Implemented properly	Count	18	30	22	47	31	26	174
	Table N %	4.0%	6.7%	4.9%	10.4%	6.9%	5.8%	38.7%
Implemented to certain extent	Count	25	25	35	15	33	42	175
	Table N %	5.6%	5.6%	7.8%	3.3%	7.3%	9.3%	38.9%
Not Implemented properly	Count	28	16	14	8	9	5	80
	Table N %	6.2%	3.6%	3.1%	1.8%	2.0%	1.1%	17.8%
Can't say	Count	4	4	4	5	2	2	21
	Table N %	.9%	.9%	.9%	1.1%	.4%	.4%	4.7%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table 4.2.42 deals with the implementation of reservation policy for women. The highest number of respondent with 38.09% observes that implementation is done up to certain extent. 38.07% are of opinion that the implementation of reservation policy is done properly for women. Out of total , 17.08% respondents said that the reservation policy for women is not implemented properly. 04.07% respondents could not say anything about the actual implementation of reservation policy. Accurate implementation of reservation policy for women in politics plays a pivotal role in the general process for the advancement of women. Women's equal political participation is not only a demand for simple justice or democracy but can also be seen as a necessary condition for women in politics.

Graph No - 4.36

Implementation of reservation policy for women in politics
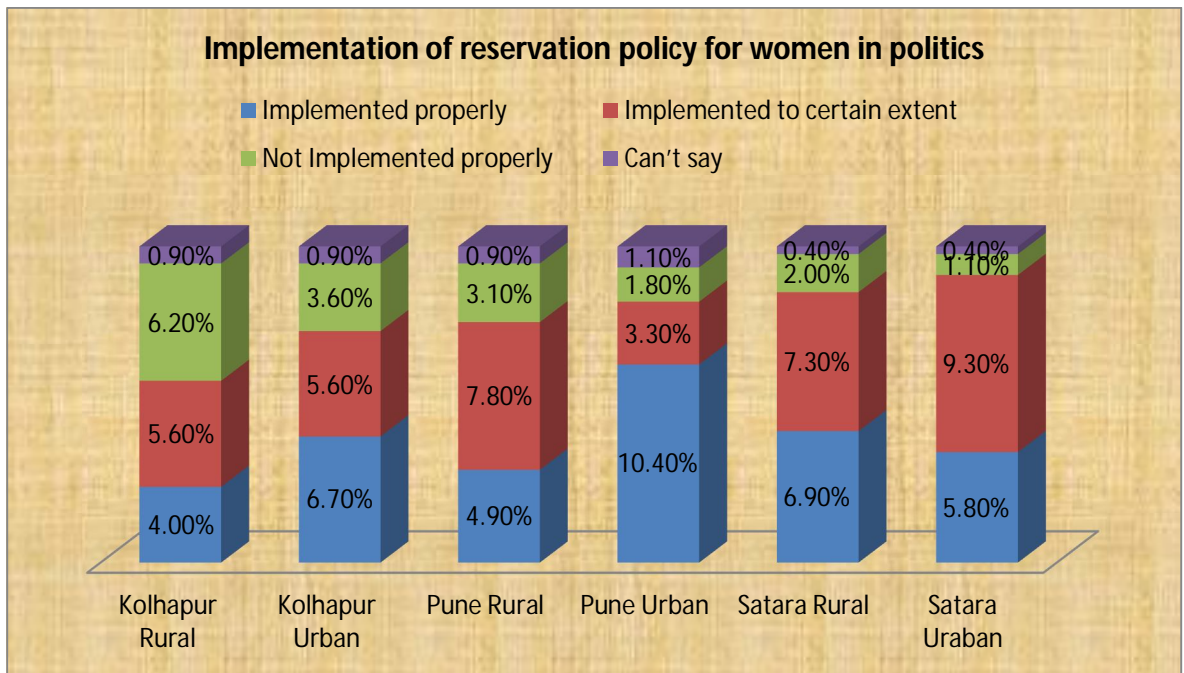
Table No- 4.2.43 Do women get justice in politics								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Do get justice	Count	22	27	30	50	27	27	183
	Table N %	4.9%	6.0%	6.7%	11.1%	6.0%	6.0%	40.7%
Do get justice to certain extent	Count	16	16	27	3	10	11	83
	Table N %	3.6%	3.6%	6.0%	.7%	2.2%	2.4%	18.4%
Do not get justice	Count	34	31	18	17	34	32	166
	Table N %	7.6%	6.9%	4.0%	3.8%	7.6%	7.1%	36.9%
Can't say	Count	3	1	0	5	4	5	18
	Table N %	.7%	.2%	0.0%	1.1%	.9%	1.1%	4.0%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.43 deals with the situation of justice for women in politics. Even if the highest number of respondents i.e. 40.07% are of the opinion that women get justice in politics , a remarkable percentage i.e.36.09% respondent are of the opinion that women do not get justice in politics. Out of total, 18.04% respondents are of the

opinion that women get justice in politics up to certain extent Out of total 450 respondents 18 (04%) women could not say about the situation of justice for women in politics. It is unfortunate that even after six decades of independence, the status and position of women in political participation and their representation in politics is a myth and distant dream. The reservation of seats and due representation for women at higher levels is need of the present not only to improve the self-respect of women but also to ensure the political empowerment of women.

Graph No - 4.37
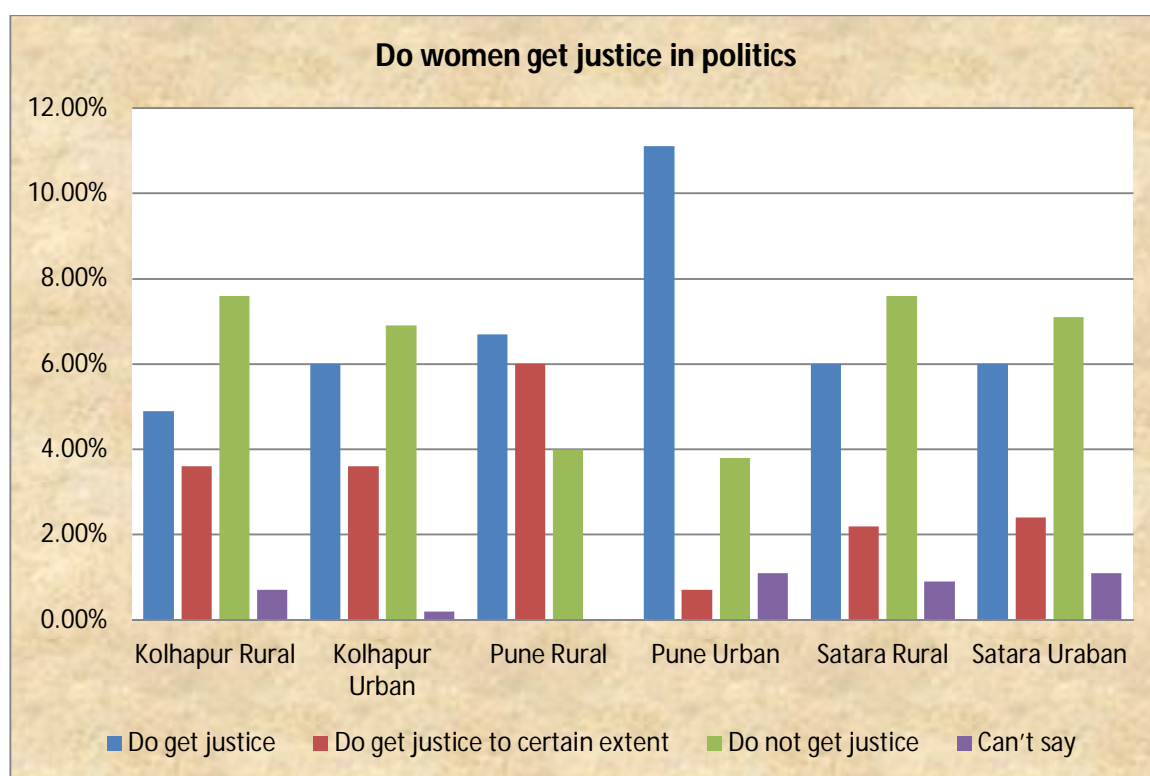
Table No- 4.2.44 Women faces difficulties in politics							
		Districts					
		Kolhapu r Rural	Kolhapu r Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	31	26	12	28	16	34	147
	Table N %	6.9%	5.8%	2.7%	6.2%	3.6%	7.6%	32.7%
No	Count	44	49	63	47	59	41	303
	Table N %	9.8%	10.9%	14.0%	10.4%	13.1%	9.1%	67.3%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

The table no. 4.2.44 indicates that out of total count 32.07% respondents faces problems and 67.03% are capable to solve problems independently. Pune rural women are much capable to solve problems with 14% followed by Satara rural by 13.01%, Kolhapur urban by 10.09%, Pune urban by 10.04%, Kolhapur rural by 09.08% and the least is Satara urban by 09.01% respectively. Women are confident to solve various problems, there is variation in percentage still their confidence level seems very high

Graph No - 4.38
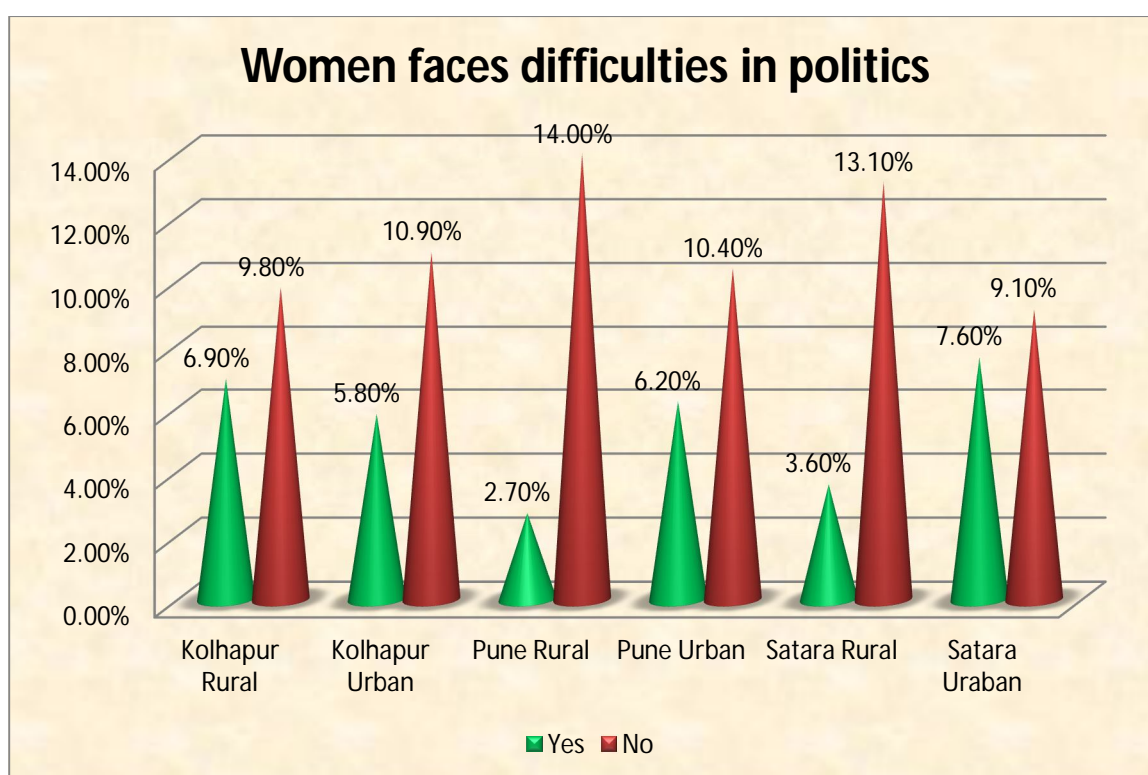
Table No- 4.2. 45 Classification on the Problem face to women

Describe		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
NO	Count	44	49	63	47	59	41	303
	Table N %	9.8%	10.9%	14.0%	10.4%	13.1%	9.1%	67.3%
Corruption	Count	3	1	0	0	0	4	8
	Table N %	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.8%
deficiency of education	Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Discrimation Problem	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Experience is less	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Facing Problem	Count	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

	Table N %	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
In the society	Count	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Injustice tolerance	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
interference in decision process	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Lack of education	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
lack of experience	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
lack of support	Count	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Men Dominant Society	Count	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
Men Women Coparision	Count	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	1.1%
no knowledge of politics	Count	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%
Non Equality	Count	0	3	7	10	1	0	21
	Table N %	0.0%	0.7%	1.6%	2.2%	0.2%	0.0%	4.7%
not getting chance	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Political issue	Count	0	2	0	5	0	0	7
	Table N %	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Problem on level of official work	Count	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Public Response	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
seniors pressure	Count	2	0	2	0	0	2	6
	Table N %	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.3%
Seniors Pressure	Count	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Gender discrimination	Count	9	5	2	4	2	13	35
	Table N %	2.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	2.9%	7.8%
support	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Taunting on Women	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
timing internal meetings late night meetings only women meeting	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Social Problem	Count	16	13	1	1	6	1	38
	Table N %	3.6%	2.9%	0.2%	0.2%	1.3%	0.2%	8.4%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table 4.2.45 reveals various problems are faced by women in politics. Maximum respondents i.e. 07.08% are facing gender discrimination. In politics in is implicit acceptance by the party rank, especially by males. The irony respondent face is that political parties create a positive approach over increasing the participation of women to 50 per cent by making reservations for them. But when it comes to giving election tickets to women leaders, they are rarely the first choice.

The problem that women in Indian politics face is that even if reservations are made for women politicians, they are not included in party policies. That fact defeats the entire exercise of creating reservations for women.

Table No- 4.2.46 Efforts by government to give benefits of reservation to women								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Strengthen administrative system	Count	30	31	29	51	29	32	202
	Table N %	6.7%	6.9%	6.4%	11.3%	6.4%	7.1%	44.9%
Strengthen panchayat system	Count	37	21	36	4	27	17	142
	Table N %	8.2%	4.7%	8.0%	.9%	6.0%	3.8%	31.6%
Start a new system	Count	5	19	9	18	11	16	78
	Table N %	1.1%	4.2%	2.0%	4.0%	2.4%	3.6%	17.3%
Can't say	Count	3	4	1	2	8	10	28
	Table N %	.7%	.9%	.2%	.4%	1.8%	2.2%	6.2%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.46 dipicts that 44.09 respondents are of belief that strengthening administrative system is the most important element to increase active participation of women in politics. Further 31.06% respondents wants government to put efforts to strengthen the grassroot level administration. 17.03 are of opinion to change the entire governmental administrative system. Remaining 06.02% could not express their views.

The government's effort to encourage participation of women is indeed commendable .yet the fact is change cannot be brought about overnight. This segment of society which has been subjected to exploitation for ages cannot break free of all the barriers of illiteracy, poverty and traditional at once. It was born out of the realization that despite many developmental initiatives taken by government in political structure, gender inequalities persisted in all spheres of development. Women remained exploited and oppressed. Women, regardless of caste and community, geography and state-wise development initiatives, remained the most powerless and marginalized group.

Table No- 4.2. 47 Do you attend political meetings								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Regularly	Count	17	24	15	20	23	19	118
	Table N %	3.8%	5.3%	3.3%	4.4%	5.1%	4.2%	26.2%
Frequently	Count	58	51	60	55	52	56	332
	Table N %	12.9%	11.3%	13.3%	12.2%	11.6%	12.4%	73.8%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.47 shows that 26.02% respondents attend meetings regularly and 73.08% respondents confessed that they do attend meetings but some times they do skip meetings due to unavoidable reasons.

Graph No - 4.39

187
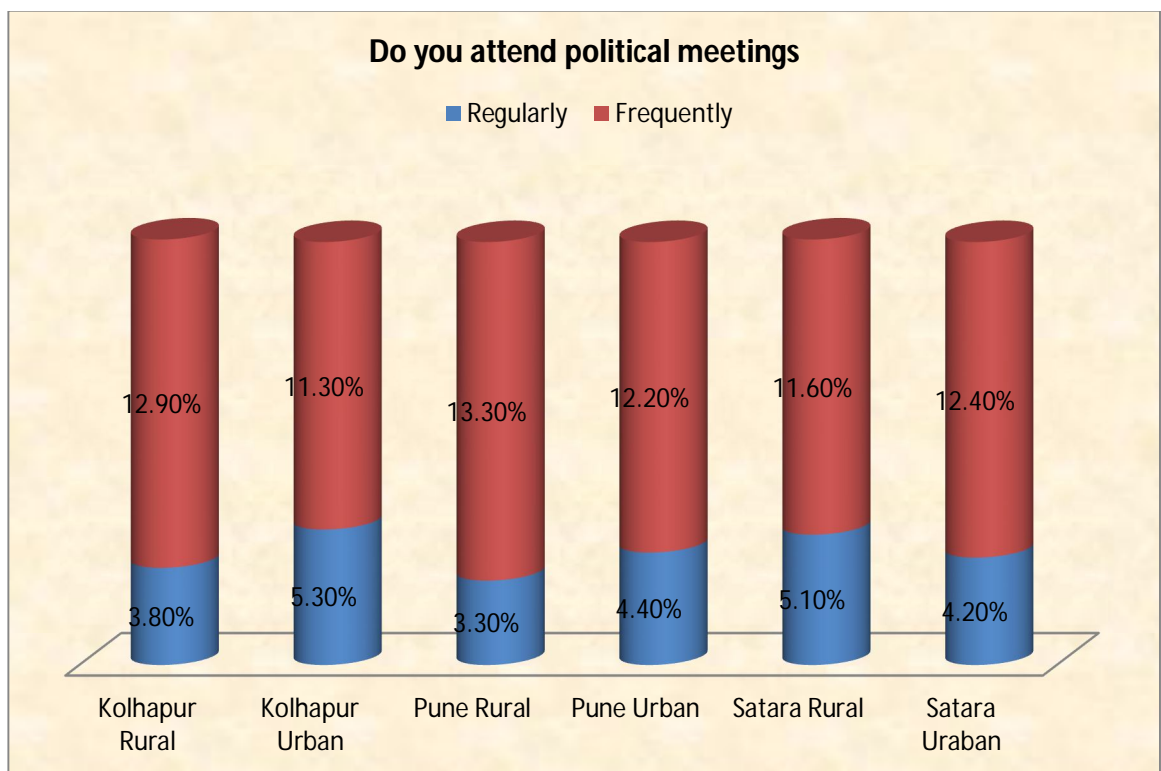
Table No- 4.2.48 interaction with the people from ward/constituency								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	68	69	63	71	72	68	411
	Table N %	13.6%	13.8%	12.9%	14.7%	15.1%	14.0%	84.0%
No	Count	7	6	12	4	3	7	39
	Table N %	1.6%	2.4%	3.8%	2.0%	1.6%	2.7%	14.0%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.48 shows the respondents gives tremendous accountability towards their respective wards 84.04% do interact with the people listen to their problems and put efforts to solve them. Still 14% do not directly interact with their ward people.

Graph No - 4.40

Interact with the people from ward/constituency
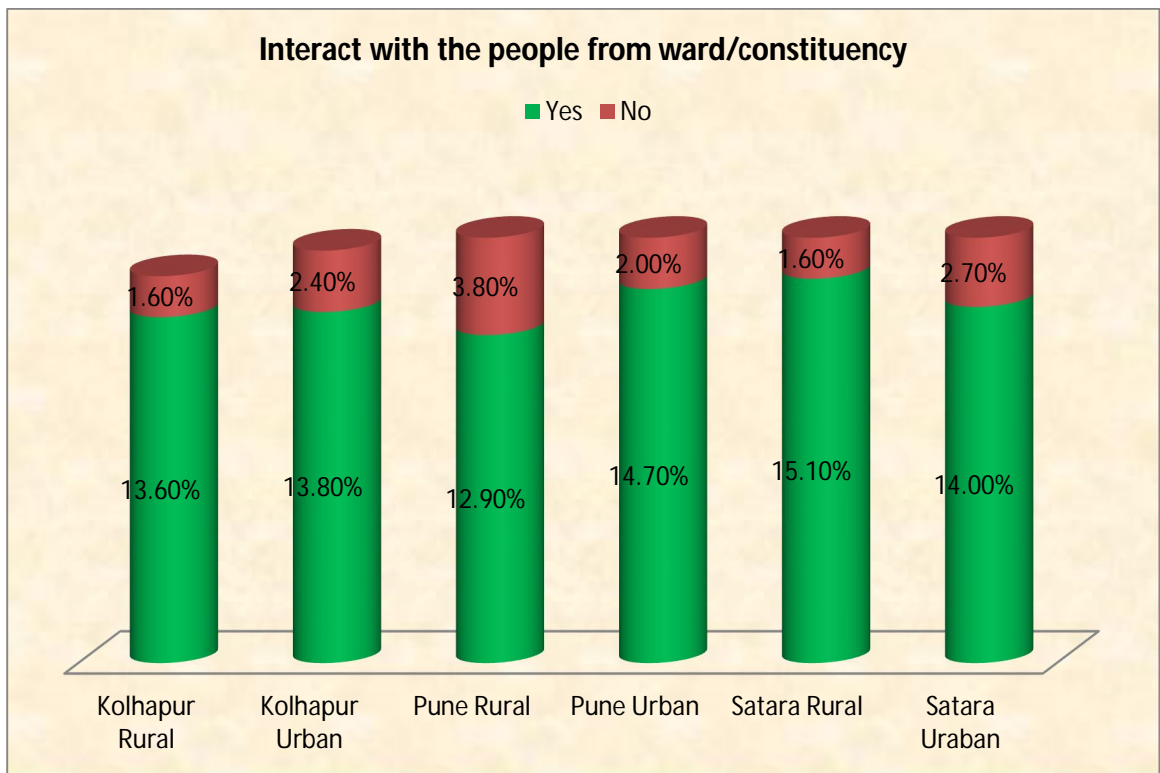
Table No- 4.2. 49 solve the citizens problems								
		Districts						
Code **1=Always solve problems 2=Solve problems to certain extent** **3=Inform higher levels 4=Do not solve problems**		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
No	Count	7	6	12	4	3	7	39
	Table N %	1.6%	1.3%	2.7%	.9%	.7%	1.6%	8.7%
1.	Count	13	16	24	13	26	15	107
	Table N %	2.9%	3.6%	5.3%	2.9%	5.8%	3.3%	23.8%
2,3	Count	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.9%	0.0%	0.0%	.9%
2.	Count	28	30	13	18	25	34	148
	Table N %	6.2%	6.7%	2.9%	4.0%	5.6%	7.6%	32.9%
3,4	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
3.	Count	26	20	25	31	21	18	141
	Table N %	5.8%	4.4%	5.6%	6.9%	4.7%	4.0%	31.3%
4.	Count	1	3	1	4	0	1	10
	Table N %	.2%	.7%	.2%	.9%	0.0%	.2%	2.2%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.49 indicates that 23.08% women are capable and confident to solve various problems confronted by the citizens. 32.09% definitely put efforts to solve citizens problems to certain extent. 31.03% respondents takes help from the senior members in politics to solve the problems. Only 02.02% confessed that they are unable to solve citizens problems by their own.

Table No- 4.2.50 Participation in decision making process								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	54	34	35	28	37	42	230
	Table N %	12.0%	7.6%	7.8%	6.2%	8.2%	9.3%	51.1%
No	Count	21	41	40	47	38	33	220
	Table N %	4.7%	9.1%	8.9%	10.4%	8.4%	7.3%	48.9%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.50 indicate approximately 50% respondents do participate in decision making process and another 50% do not get a chance to participate in decision making process. The exact count Is 51.01& and 48.09% respectively. Kolhapur rural has maximum number of respondents with 12% who actively participate in decision making process. Pune urban women faces more discrimination so the percentage is very low i.e. only 06.02% .

Graph No - 4.41

190
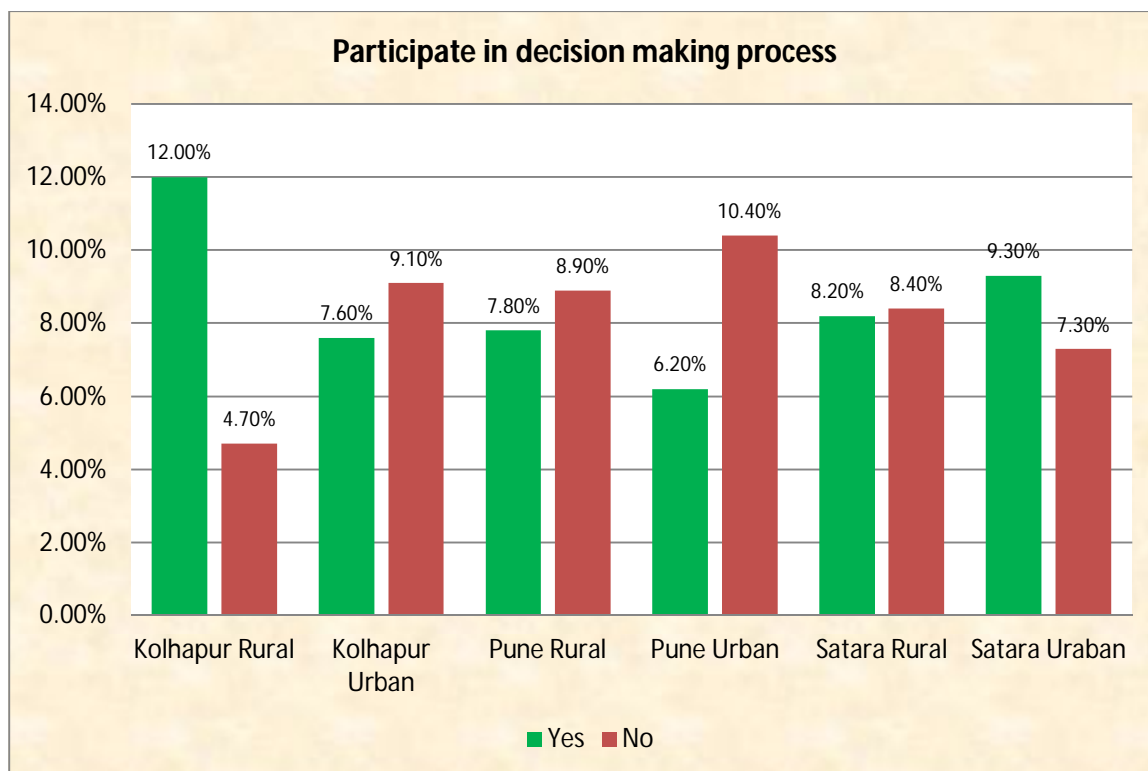
Table No- 4.2.51 Not participate in decision making process								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	54	34	35	28	37	42	230
	Table N %	12.0%	7.6%	7.8%	6.2%	8.2%	9.3%	51.1%
Less experience	Count	7	29	14	40	18	19	127
	Table N %	1.6%	6.4%	3.1%	8.9%	4.0%	4.2%	28.2%
Not interested	Count	5	7	18	4	11	4	49
	Table N %	1.1%	1.6%	4.0%	0.9%	2.4%	0.9%	10.9%
Other members do not allow	Count	8	4	6	1	9	6	34
	Table N %	1.8%	0.9%	1.3%	0.2%	2.0%	1.3%	7.6%
No reason	Count	1	1	2	2	0	4	10
	Table N %	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	2.2%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

From the above table no. 4.2.51 it is clear that 51.01% do not participate in decision making process. 28.02 respondents had confessed that they lack in experience, 10.09% are not interested in participating in decision making process, 07.06% said that other members of the political party do not allow them to participate and 02.02% have no particular reason for the same. The process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women as well as of men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres, so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality

Graph No - 4.42
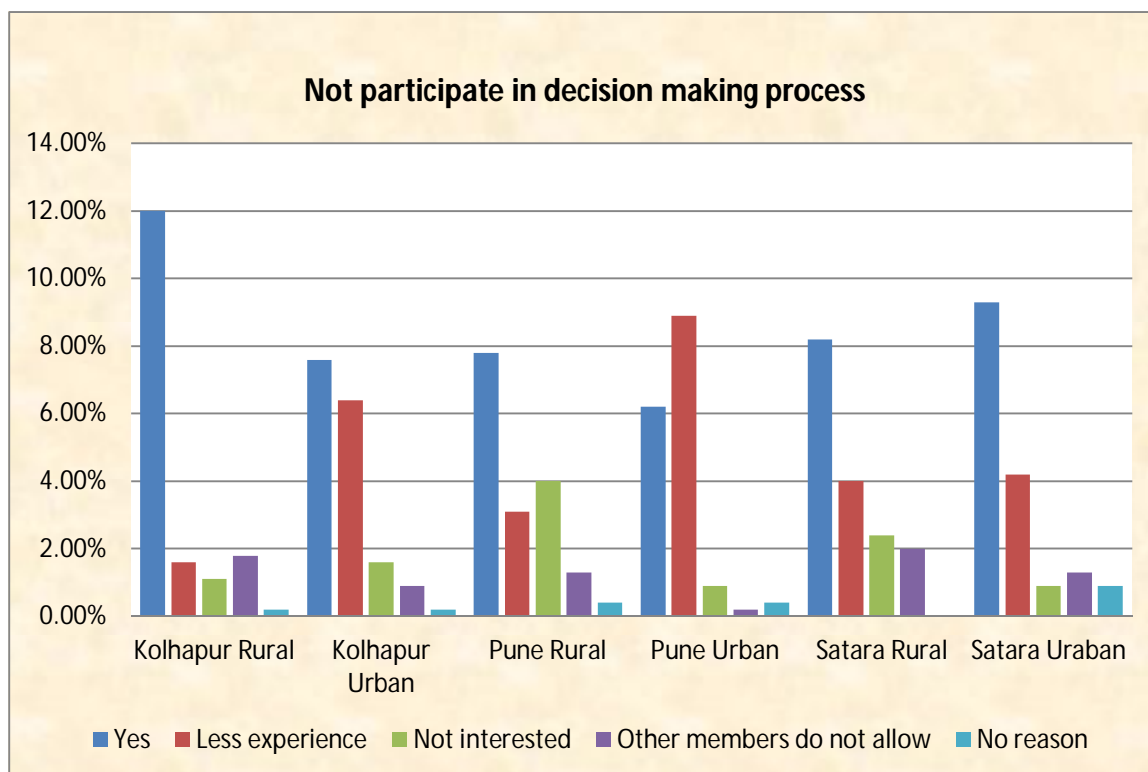
Not participate in decision making process

Legend: ■ Yes ■ Less experience ■ Not interested ■ Other members do not allow ■ No reason

Table No- 4.2.52 Meeting with ward/constituency people								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Every time	Count	21	13	18	21	22	24	119
	Table N %	4.7%	2.9%	4.0%	4.7%	4.9%	5.3%	26.4%
As per requirement	Count	13	22	30	16	10	13	104
	Table N %	2.9%	4.9%	6.7%	3.6%	2.2%	2.9%	23.1%
Most of the time	Count	41	40	26	36	43	38	224
	Table N %	9.1%	8.9%	5.8%	8.0%	9.6%	8.4%	49.8%
Do not meet often	Count	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	.7%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.52 make an evident that most of the time 49.08% respondents organizes meetings with ward people. 26.04% said that meetings are attended by them every time, 23.01% as per requirement and only .02% do not fine necessary to attend

meetings with ward people. Satara rural evident highest percentage of women attend meetings with the ward people and the lowest count is 05.08% of attending meeting most of the time. Political activities are concerned with helping individuals, families, groups and communities to enhance their individual and collective well-being. It aims to help people develop their skills and their ability to use their own resources and those of the community to resolve problems. Respondents are concerned with individual and personal problems of the people but also with broader social issues such as poverty, unemployment and domestic violence.

Table No- 4.2.53 Support from ward/constituency members								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Always support	Count	50	52	45	59	31	33	270
	Table N %	11.1%	11.6%	10.0%	13.1%	6.9%	7.3%	60.0%
Support to certain extent	Count	20	21	23	13	41	38	156
	Table N %	4.4%	4.7%	5.1%	2.9%	9.1%	8.4%	34.7%
Do not support	Count	2	2	2	2	3	2	13
	Table N %	.4%	.4%	.4%	.4%	.7%	.4%	2.9%
Support is not needed	Count	3	0	5	1	0	2	11
	Table N %	.7%	0.0%	1.1%	.2%	0.0%	.4%	2.4%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Maximum number of members from ward / constituency gives total support to the respondents and it is evident from table no. 5.6.7 i.e. 60% and do support to certain extent is 34.07%. Only 02.09% are not getting any support from other members. Further 02.04% respondents are reluctant to take any kind of assistance from other members on their ward/constituency.

Graph No - 4.43
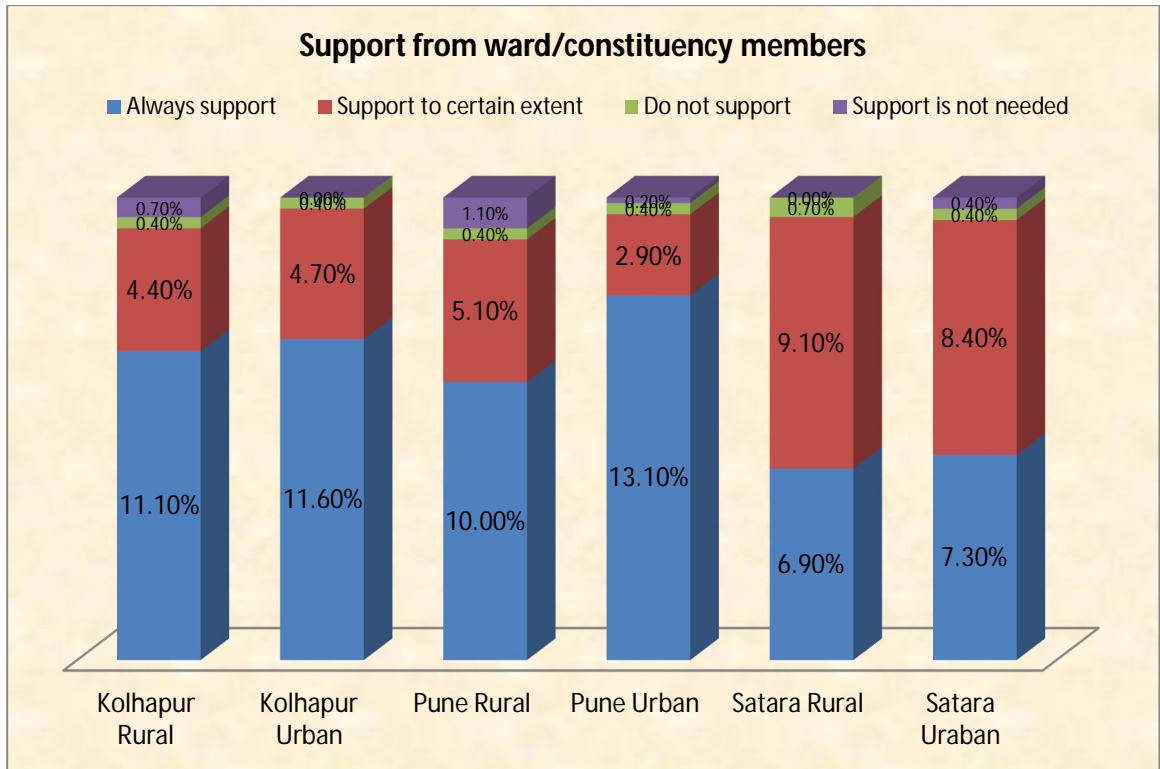
Support from ward/constituency members

■ Always support   ■ Support to certain extent   ■ Do not support   ■ Support is not needed

	Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Uraban
Support is not needed	0.70%	0.90%	1.10%	0.20%	0.90%	0.40%
Do not support	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%	0.70%	0.40%
Support to certain extent	4.40%	4.70%	5.10%	2.90%	9.10%	8.40%
Always support	11.10%	11.60%	10.00%	13.10%	6.90%	7.30%

Table No- 4.2. 54 Gender discrimination							
		Districts					
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	50	60	68	66	59	56	359
	Table N %	11.1%	13.3%	15.1%	14.7%	13.1%	12.4%	79.8%
No	Count	25	15	7	9	16	19	91
	Table N %	5.6%	3.3%	1.6%	2.0%	3.6%	4.2%	20.2%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 5.2.54 clearly indicates that from total count of 450 respondents from Pune, Satara and Kolhapur districts 359 respondents i.e. 80% confront gender based discrimination in political process. Only 91 respondents i.e. 20.02% are confidently said that they do not face any kind of discrimination from male counterparts.

Most cultural and traditional norms in the society discourage having women in leadership roles. Even once elected, women tend to hold lesser valued profiles or similar positions. These are described as soft profile and include health, education, and welfare. Rarely do women hold executive decision-making authority in more powerful democracy or those that are associated with traditional notions of masculinity which are so considered as finance and home . Virtually it is observed that , the more powerful democracy, the less likely it is that women's interests will be represented.

Table No- 4.2.55 Developmental programmes of the government								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	59	54	57	63	57	45	335
	Table N %	13.1%	12.0%	12.7%	14.0%	12.7%	10.0%	74.4%
No	Count	16	21	18	12	18	30	115
	Table N %	3.6%	4.7%	4.0%	2.7%	4.0%	6.7%	25.6%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.55 reveals that 74.04% respondents are aware of various developmental programmes for the betterment of the society. Only 25.06% are not much concern about it. Pune urban respondents with highest count of 14% are well aware of various development policies followed by Kolhapur rural with 13.01%, Pune rural and Satara rural with 12.07% , Kolhapur urban with 12% and Satara with 10% respondents arew aware of government development programmes. The respondents have knowledge and awareness of development received emphasis for education, health and family issues and attaining economic self reliance of various nature aimed at ultimate social welfare. They are apprehensive of advanced strategies planned for women development based on equality development and peace that aims at poverty alleviation of the women and mainstream them into the macro economy in this age of globalization.

Graph No - 4.44

Developmental programmes of the government

Legend: ■ No   ■ Yes

District	No	Yes
Satara Uraban	6.70%	10.00%
Satara Rural	4.00%	12.70%
Pune Urban	2.70%	14.00%
Pune Rural	4.00%	12.70%
Kolhapur Urban	4.70%	12.00%
Kolhapur Rural	3.60%	13.10%
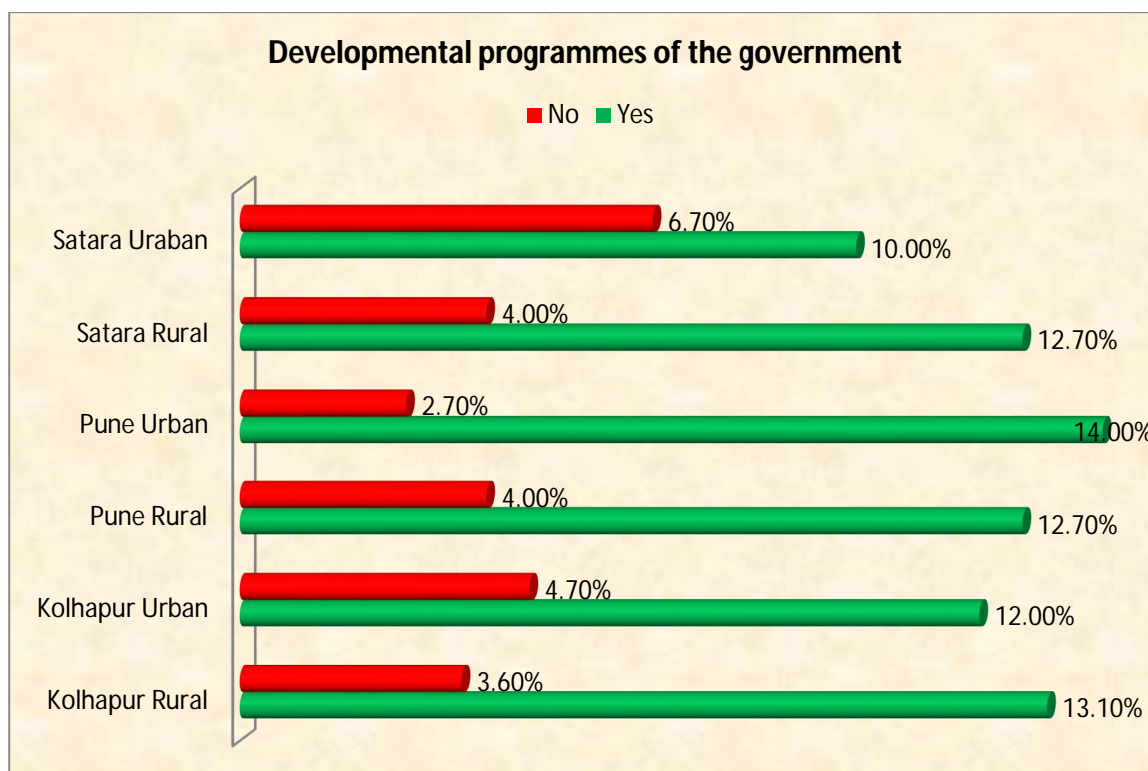
Table No- 4.2.56 Help people to make use of these developmental programmes

Districts

1=Very good 2=Good 3=Satisfactory 4=Not satisfactory		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
No	Count	16	21	18	12	18	30	115
	Table N %	3.6%	4.7%	4.0%	2.7%	4.0%	6.7%	25.6%
1,3	Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
1.	Count	11	12	12	9	6	3	53
	Table N %	2.4%	2.7%	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%	.7%	11.8%
2.	Count	3	8	15	7	14	14	61
	Table N %	.7%	1.8%	3.3%	1.6%	3.1%	3.1%	13.6%
3.	Count	35	29	24	17	28	22	155

	Table N %	7.8%	6.4%	5.3%	3.8%	6.2%	4.9%	34.4%
4.	Count	9	5	6	30	9	6	65
	Table N %	2.0%	1.1%	1.3%	6.7%	2.0%	1.3%	14.4%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.56 indicates that 34.04% respondents are satisfied for their work for the common people. 11.08% are giving very good performance in making citizens aware and simultaneously implementing government programmes for the development of the people. 14.04% respondents confessed that they are not satisfied with the level of their work for the people.

Respondents service for the society practice consists of the professional application of work values, principles, and techniques to achieve various goals of helping people obtain tangible services, counseling and interaction with individuals, families, and groups, helping communities or groups provide or improve social and health services and participating in party processes. The practice of political activities requires knowledge of human development and behavior of social. economic, political and cultural institutions and of the interaction of all these factors.

Respondents work with individuals and party members to help improve outcomes in their lives. This may be helping to protect vulnerable people from harm or abuse or supporting people to live independently. Respondents assists people, act as advocates and direct people to the services they may require. Political activities deals with in multi-disciplinary teams.

Table No- 4.2.57 Perform individually in political activities								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
No	Count	29	41	43	54	42	40	249
	Table N %	6.4%	9.1%	9.6%	12.0%	9.3%	8.9%	55.3%
Yes	Count	31	42	45	51	42	42	253
	Table N %	10.2%	7.6%	7.1%	4.7%	7.3%	7.8%	44.7%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.57 indicates that 55.03% needs help to actively participate in various political activities. Respondents from Pune urban areas i.e. 12% needs more support from other sources to perform their duties accurately, followed by Pune rural - 09.06%, Satara rural – 09.03%, Kolhapure urban – 09.01%, Satara urban – 08.09% and Kolhapure rural – 06.04% respectively. On the other hand 44.07% respondents are confidently performing well in politics and any kind of support is not essential for them. Respondents from Kolhapur rural areas with 10.02% perform and take their own decisions in various political activities, followed by Stara urban – 07.08%, Kolhapure urban – 07.06%, Satara rural – 07.03%, Pune rural – 07.01% and Pune urban least by 04.07%.

Graph No - 4.45

Perform individualy in political activities

- No
- Yes

Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Uraban
10.20%	7.60%	7.10%	4.70%	7.30%	7.80%
6.40%	9.10%	9.60%	12.00%	9.30%	8.90%
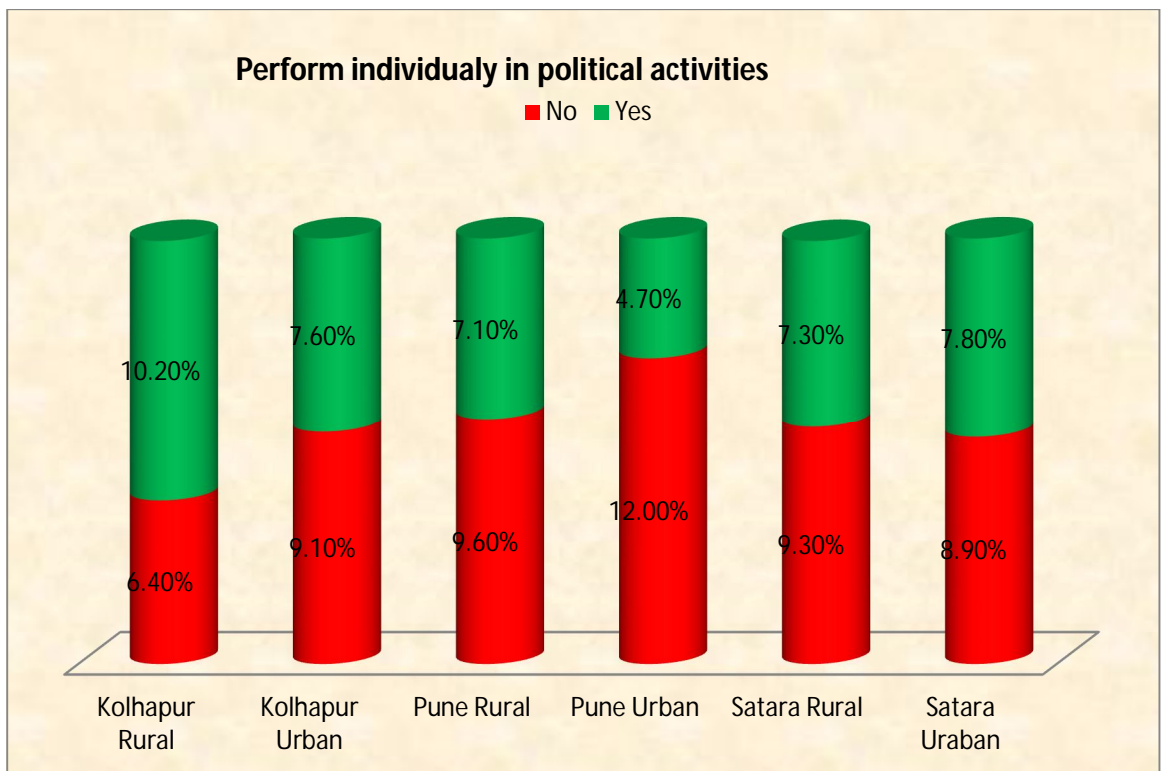
Table No- 4.2.58 Help from others								
		Districts						
Code **1=Husband** **2=Family** **3=Party members** **4=Any other specify**		Kolhapu r Rural	Kolhapu r Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	31	42	45	51	42	42	253
	Table N %	6.9%	9.3%	10.0%	11.3%	9.3%	9.3%	56.2%
1,3	Count	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
	Table N %	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%
1.	Count	6	7	4	8	6	3	34
	Table N %	1.3%	1.6%	.9%	1.8%	1.3%	.7%	7.6%
2.	Count	7	2	24	5	13	15	66
	Table N %	1.6%	.4%	5.3%	1.1%	2.9%	3.3%	14.7%
3.	Count	29	21	1	7	14	13	85
	Table N %	6.4%	4.7%	.2%	1.6%	3.1%	2.9%	18.9%
4.	Count	2	2	1	3	0	2	10
	Table N %	.4%	.4%	.2%	.7%	0.0%	.4%	2.2%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.58 admitted that 56.02% respondents do need assistance from other people. 18.09% respondents prefer to take advise from their political party members. 14.07 seeks help from family members. 07.06 respondents receive help from their spouse and 02.02% take help from other sources like organizations etc.

Table No- 4.2.59 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	35	44	20	24	42	37	202
	Table N %	7.8%	9.8%	4.4%	5.3%	9.3%	8.2%	44.9%
No	Count	40	31	55	51	33	38	248
	Table N %	8.9%	6.9%	12.2%	11.3%	7.3%	8.4%	55.1%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.59 indicates that 44.09% respondents are aware of 73rd Amendment Act. The basic principal of the amendment is that elected local

governments will be allowed to function in respect of their allotted aims and goals. This means that all types of local governments are to be elected either by the people or in the special case of the intermediate panchayats by the chairman of the village (gram) panchayats. It is mandatory to have adequate representation for reserved category people. At least a third of the total elected membership of local governments is allotted to women. It is based on the decision of the state legislations may reserve the post of chair-persons for women as well as reserve seats for the backward classes.73rdamendment reserved a third of all seats in local elected bodies for women. In other words the government promotes the policy that favors political activity by women. Since the law favors women's activity in local bodies and does not discriminate against them the provisions in the 73rdamendment offer woman's participation in political life.

Graph No - 4.46

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

Yes values: Kolhapur Rural 7.80%, Kolhapur Urban 9.80%, Pune Rural 4.40%, Pune Urban 5.30%, Satara Rural 9.30%, Satara Uraban 8.20%

No values: Kolhapur Rural 8.90%, Kolhapur Urban 6.90%, Pune Rural 12.20%, Pune Urban 11.30%, Satara Rural 7.30%, Satara Uraban 8.40%
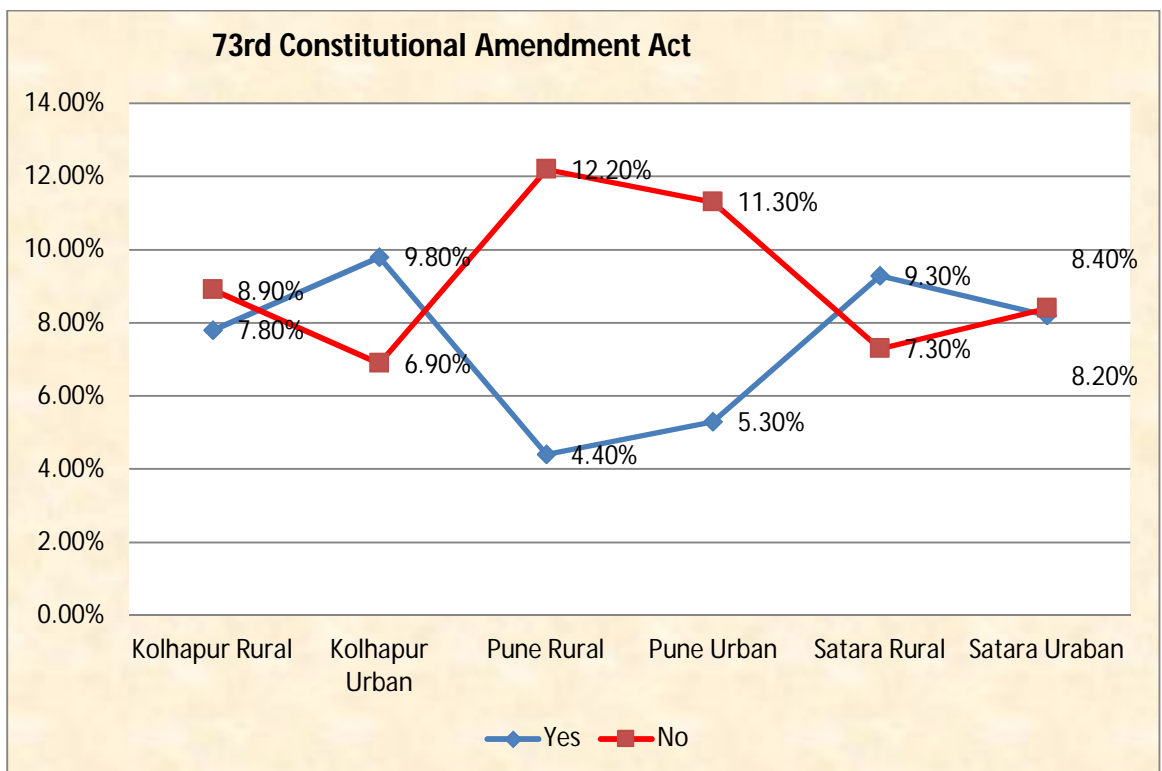
Table No- 4.2.60 Interest in women's welfare								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	69	71	73	70	72	72	427
	Table N %	15.3%	15.8%	16.2%	15.6%	16.0%	16.0%	94.9%
No	Count	6	4	2	5	3	3	23
	Table N %	1.3%	.9%	.4%	1.1%	.7%	.7%	5.1%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no 4.2.60 evident maximum number of respondent i.e. 427 from total count of 450 are interested in women's welfare of the development of the society percentage is 94.09%. Only 05.01% shoes less awareness about their role in women welfare. It is essential as it promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of women in the society. Principles of social justice, human rights, collective responsibility and respect for diversities are central to women welfare strategies.

Graph No - 4.47
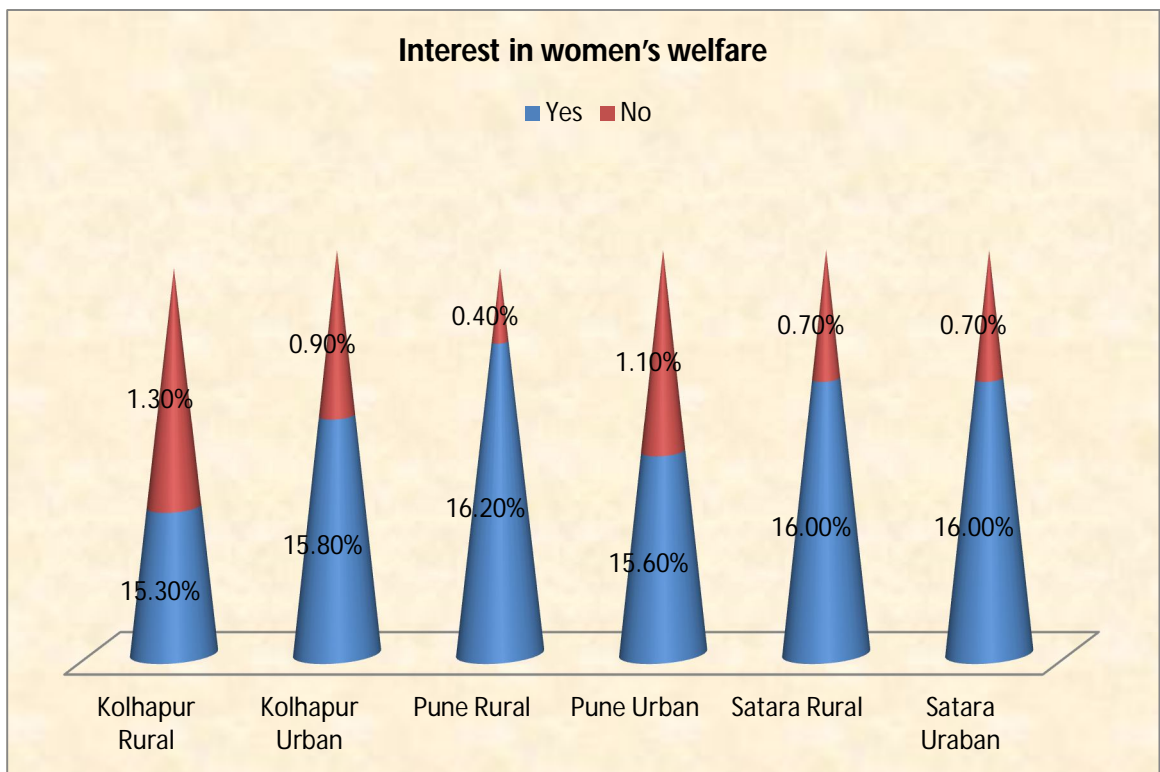
Table No- 4.2. 61 Interest in contesting elections again								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	55	61	67	67	59	64	373
	Table N %	12.2%	13.6%	14.9%	14.9%	13.1%	14.2%	82.9%
No	Count	20	14	8	8	16	11	77
	Table N %	4.4%	3.1%	1.8%	1.8%	3.6%	2.4%	17.1%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.61 clearly indicates that 82.09% women are confident about contesting elections on various levels provided they get an opportunity. 17.01% said that they like to render their services for the party and people but do not wish to contest elections. It is generally observed that most of the political parties support proposals for introducing reserved seats for women in local bodies and state legislatures. The findings reject the proposition that parties only nominate women in unwinnable seats, but finds support for the proposition that parties are risk averse when it comes to nominating women, and this is the prominent reason that restrict the number of women nominated for election.

Table No- 4.2. 62 Justice to your duties as a member of political party								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	68	71	75	66	59	56	395
	Table N %	15.1%	15.8%	16.7%	14.7%	13.1%	12.4%	87.8%
No	Count	7	4	0	9	16	19	55
	Table N %	1.6%	.9%	0.0%	2.0%	3.6%	4.2%	12.2%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Out of 450 respondents 395 (87.08%) committed that they give justice to their political duties. On the other hand 12.02% confessed that they lack somewhere in performing their duties and therefore unable to give justice to their duties.

Graph No - 4.48

Justice to your duties as a member of political party
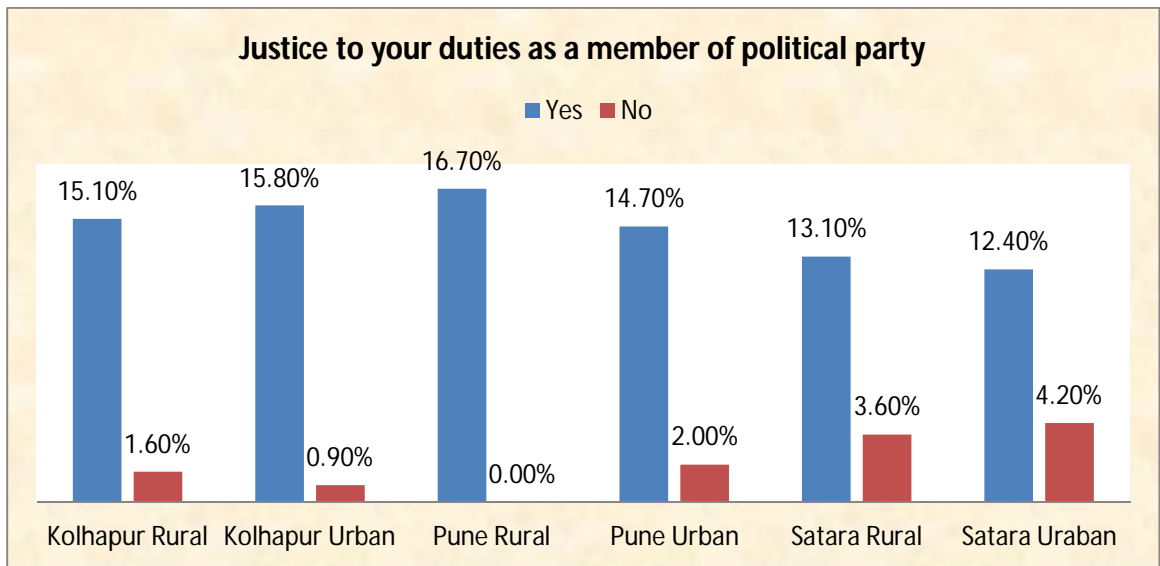
Table No- 4.2.63 What are the obstacles please mention?

		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
Yes	Count	68	71	75	66	59	56	395
	Table N %	15.1%	15.8%	16.7%	14.7%	13.1%	12.4%	87.8%
Economic Problems	Count	4	1	0	5	14	7	31
	Table N %	.9%	.2%	0.0%	1.1%	3.1%	1.6%	6.9%
Social Problems	Count	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	.2%
Financial Problem	Count	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
	Table N %	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.7%	.9%
Government Help is less	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
Lackof government help	Count	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.2%
not getting chance	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.2%
not getting fund	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.2%
not getting to put vote	Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
not giving honestly working	Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
not supporting	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.2%
Party & Gender	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.2%
Seniors Pressure	Count	1	2	0	2	0	2	7
	Table N %	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
Underestimating	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.2%
Vidhansabha Election	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.63 reveals that the respondents faces various obstacles from many angles. To remove these obstacles it is necessary to build a possible entry for women in politics, and this is necessary because it cannot be denied that a small proportion of women in political bodies cannot make their voice strong enough to be heard. Number of women in the local bodies are rising but at assembly level it is not satisfactory. The adequate representation of women in terms of numbers and quality is absolutely essential for their meaningful partnership in the progress of the state. Respondents do not get assistance from government, party members and do not allow women to be a part of decision-making at the highest level. It is considered as denying half of humanity the right to be represented and give a voice. The every legitimacy of every decision taken without the consensus of women is questionable because it has been by men should not be the priority. Respondents said they are accepted as voters but not as policy formulators. Gender discrimination rules the scene at all the levels of political structure. Further due to Political pressure and underestimating women candidate, is a major obstacle to participate at higher levels of politics is been extremely discouraging.

Table No- 4.2.64 Do you have any future plans								
		Districts						
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
No	Count	12	15	19	56	18	33	153
	Table N %	2.7%	3.3%	4.2%	12.4%	4.0%	7.3%	34.0%
Yes	Count	63	60	56	19	57	42	297
	Table N %	14.0%	13.3%	12.4%	4.2%	12.7%	9.3%	66.0%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.64 shows that 66% respondents have future plans and the remaining 34% wish to accomplish the present target.

Graph No - 4.49

Do you have any future plans

Table No- 4.64.1 If Yes, please mention							
		Districts					
		Kolhapur Rural	Kolhapur Urban	Pune Rural	Pune Urban	Satara Rural	Satara Urban	Total
_	Count	63	60	56	19	57	42	297
	Table N %	14.0%	13.3%	12.4%	4.2%	12.7%	9.3%	66.0%
be stable in political process	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Women Education	Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Candidature	Count	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
	Table N %	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%
chairmanship	Count	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Community Progress	Count	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
decrease the corruption	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
development	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Development	Count	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	1.3%
development of society	Count	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
	Table N %	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%
Development of society	Count	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

	Table N %	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%

education revolution	Count	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Election	Count	0	1	0	2	2	1	6
	Table N %	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	1.3%
Employment Opportunity	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Empowerment for women	Count	6	3	5	39	1	4	58
	Table N %	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	8.7%	0.2%	0.9%	12.9%
Encourage to citizen	Count	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Ending Castaciasm	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Financialy Socially Progress	Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Giving right to society	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Grampanchayat	Count	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
If getting chance for Vidhan&lokshabha election	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
justice for women	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Mahanagarpalika	Count	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Making women Self reliant	Count	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Table N %	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
NagarsevakMahanagarpalika	Count	0	0	0	7	1	0	8
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	1.8%
opportunity in election	Count	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
participationm in polition	Count	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Progress	Count	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
providing employment &Education	Count	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Public service	Count	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
reservation for panchayatsamiti election	Count	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Reservation For post of Sarpanch	Count	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

Reservation For ZP's Election	Count	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Vidhansabha	Count	0	4	0	1	2	0	7
	Table N %	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	1.6%
Village Progress	Count	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Women and Child Walefare	Count	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Development of women and social Improvement	Count	0	1	3	5	4	10	23
	Table N %	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	2.2%	5.1%
Total	Count	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
	Table N %	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%

Table no. 4.2.64.1 reveals numerous problems faced by respondents in politics. Maximum number of women should be included in politics as it is excepted that they bring a unique experience to the political arena. Their life experiences also varies to certain from men and their perspectives on future plans can be different. This serves to enhance and assure the quality and confidence of the women and broaden and balance policy perspectives on a wide range of issues of importance. It does not mean that women have a better perspective than men but definitely a different perspective.

4.3 Testing of Hypothesis :

> **Women's political participation is gradually increasing due to implementation of reservation policy.**

H0: In the three districts of Western Maharashtra , Pune , Kolhapur and Satara Political Participation of Women is not increasing due to implementation of political reservation policy.

H1: In the three districts of Western Maharashtra , Pune , Kolhapur and Satara Political Participation of Women is increasing due to implementation of political reservation policy.

F-Test Two-Sample for Variances		
	dist	*RECENT YEARS WOMEN NUMBERS ARE INCREASING*

Mean	3.5	1.152778
Variance	2.923163	0.129737
Observations	450	432
df	449	431
F	22.53144	
P(F<=f) one-tail	2.6E-173	
F Critical Two-tail	0.584057	

The F test is convenient for testing the hypothesis of, in the three districts of Western Maharashtra , Pune , Kolhapur and Satara political participation of women is increasing due to implementation of political reservation policy. For the degree of freedom of 499 the F value are found 22.53144 and F Critical value are 0.584057. It has observed that the data are varied it means respondents are not in favor of same type of answers. It means development is going on and women's political participation is increasing.

Hence, H1 are proved

It is proved from the research study that women's political participation is certainly increasing due to implementation of Reservation Policy for Women in Politics. The presence of women in political structure serves as an encouragement for other women to enter diverse professions and leads to breaking stereotypes of women's roles in society and public space. People had gained confidence in women as good public administrators and local government representatives after observing women making a positive difference in common citizens life. The society has definitely acknowledged the sincerity and commitment of women to their duties and their resistance to criminalization of politics. The measurement of women political participation is essential to identify the need of policy inter-venting to improve the same. The process of increasing women participation at all the government levels is an evolving area and efforts are being done to improve the present infrastructure.

Women's political participation and especially in decision-making is essential for women's interests to be incorporated into governance. It has been widely recognized that governance structures that is unable provide for adequate political participation of women, often suffer from state interventions which are neither inclusive nor democratic. Including women, especially in all levels of government structure is an essential step towards creating gender equal opportunities and gender sensitive policies. Since women have different requirements and perspectives on social and political issues, it becomes essential to involve women in governments to incorporate all of the societal issues in policy formation and decision-making processes. Women are actively involved in household duties and community work and hence well aware of core issues confronted by the people. This experience provides them an insight and perspective which can be instrumental in sustainable overall progress of the society.

Political participation of women as stated and proved earlier is definitely increasing but parallel it should cover the major dimensions e.i. Women's participation as a voter, their participation as an elected representative and their participation in the actual policy formation and decision making process. The first dimension that is women's participation as voters is satisfactory, the second dimension as elected representative is successful because of the implementation of political reservation for women but the third dimension here the concerns have been raised over the genuine participation of women as an elected representative. It has been observed that the men have been ruling with their women as a proxy and presently there are not many advanced techniques to identify genuine participation of women in decision making process in political process at legislative assembly and local governing levels..

> **Due to lack of opportunities in politics women are unable to participate in Political activities.**

H0: Due to lack of opportunities in politics women are unable to participate in political activities so it is making negative affect towards women's opportunities in politics.

H1: Due to lack of opportunities in politics women are unable to participate in politics it affect the women's opportunities in politics.

F-Test Two-Sample for Variances

	As per your Opinion women are getting opportunities in politics	*As per Your Opening Women are getting less Opportunities in Politics in Maharashtra*
Mean	1.364444	1.291111
Variance	0.232141	0.206825
Observations	450	450
df	449	449
F	1.122401	
P(F<=f) one-tail	0.110786	
F Critical Two-tail	0.584057	

F test are suitable for to test the hypothesis of due to lack of opportunities in politics women are unable to participate in political activities and so it cannot make negative affect to women's opportunities. It has found that table values 0.584057 are greater than the calculated value of 1.1224. It has been concluded there is no variation in data due to lack of opportunities in politics women are unable to participate in political activities . Hence, H1 are proved.

Though it is proved that opportunities are given to women in politics with 50% reservation at local bodies and 33/5 at assemble level still it is observed that , the political arena remains largely dominated by men, and is even an exclusively male bastion in Western Maharashtra. According to democratic values the voice of all is being heard equally. But, throughout the history of Maharashtra women which constitute fifty percent of population are underrepresented in political processes at all governance levels and even they are dominated and marginalized politically by their fellow counter parts. This situation it created due to lack of political opportunities available for women. Therefore, the participation of women in the political discourse is a recent phenomenon. The participation of women in political

process is recognized as a political right after the implementation of the Constitution of India and it stipulate equal enjoyment of political rights without discrimination on the basis of gender or any other ground. The women in Wertern Maharashtra has also deprived of social, economic and political rights and hold low status in the society for much history of the State. They have been denied equal access to education, training and gainful employment opportunities and their involvement in political activities, policy formulation and decision making processes have been minimal. The State government has made significant strides over the recent years in setting the corner stone's of a women's machinery in government. The present government has given priority to the accelerate equality between men and women.

The core idea in this strand of research is that there are certain interests and concerns that arise from women's experiences and that these will be inadequately addressed in a politics that is dominated by men. In research on substantive representation of women due to lack of opportunities as the major aspect of politicization is introduced. The research study reveals that societies will not achieve equality between women and men by only disregarding gender-related differences.

> **Political participation of women is essential for the progress of the state.**

H0: Political participation of women is not essential for the progress of the state.

H1 : Political participation of women is essential for the progress of the state.

F-Test Two-Sample for Variances		
	Women can get Opportunities in politics for the progress of the state	*RECENT YEARS WOMEN NUMBERS ARE INCREASING IN POLITICS THAT IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE PROGRESS OF THE STATE.*
Mean	1.168889	1.029412
Variance	0.140678	0.029412
Observation	450	432

s		
df	449	431
F	1.084332	
P(F<=f) one-tail	0.198358	
F Critical Two-tail	0.584057	

Above F Test are indicating that that for the degree of freedom of 449 table value are 0.584057 which are less than the calculated value. It has been concluding data are varied and do dynamic variation are found in the data. So we can say that Political participation of women is essential for the progress of the state. So here, H1 are proved.

It is indeed proved that political participation of women is essential for the progress of the state as well as the nation as political participation is a development approach, which recognizes the need to involve disadvantage segments of population in the formulation and implementation of policies concerning individual wellbeing. The building up of women's participation in all spheres of political levels has become a major issue in the development discourses and hence, political enhancement cannot be fully achieved without the active involvements of women in the decision making process at all the levels in politics. On the other hand political participation refers the active involvement and engagement by individuals both women and men with political process that reflects progress of a state. Therefore, political participation is understood as a prerequisite for political development of a state hence, by improving women's political participation, given that they constitute over a half of the state's population definitely assist to advance the process of political development and improve the quality of women's lives. In fact, without the active participation of women, and the incorporation of women's perspective at all levels of political governance, the goals of equality, development and peace cannot be achieved.

- **Maratha community elites have remarkable achievement in political arena of Maharashtra.**

The most important measures of Maratha dominance is their population numbers, landholdings and political power. The second assumption of our identification strategy is then that relative land holdings of caste groups are pre-determined at the village level, and again not accepted by contemporary governance or economic outcomes. In our sample, Marathas own the most land in of the villages. From the historical perspectives Marathas have been the dominant land owners and politicians in Maharashtra. Their dominance of landowning and extends at least from the fourteenth century to the present day. Prior to independence, under either foreign rule or during their own Maratha empire, Marathas were the dominant land owners and powerful in politics. Marathta community is considered as traditionally dominant caste in Pune , Kolhapur and Satara Districts and remain economically and politically dominant today.The Marathas are also over-represented in formal governing structures.

The politics of Maharashtra since its inception in 1960 and also of predecessor states such as Mumbai has been dominated by the Indian National party. Maharashtra became a bastion of the Congress party producing stalwarts such as Yashwant Rao Chavan first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Vasant dada Patil, Vasantrao Naik and Shankarrao Chavan and Sharad Pawar has been a towering personality in the state and National politics for nearly forty years. It is clearly seen that Maratha women are marginalized in political process since the inception of the state Maharashtra.

- **Reservation for women comes within the framework of Indian Constitution.**

Reservation for women that is positive discrimination is existing in the constitution of India but the implementation part experienced centralization of planning which resulted in higher inequality in higher level politics, policy formation and political decision making at the various levels. While Government is deeply concerned of issues of gender equality, women are not always a part of such decision making. Although, Maharashtra has seen women participating in politics, yet the occurrence of such events has not been commensurate to their population. In order to enable better women participation in active politics, authorities had been trying to put

213

in reservation for women but have not been successful in true terms due to non-support from other members of the party by not giving opportunities to women in politics.

4.5.1 Fulfillment of the Objectives of the study:

The objectives of the study have been fulfilled are as follows:

1. The first objective is to take Review the political participation of Maratha women in urban and rural parts of Western Maharashtra is reflected in chapter no. 1 in this the historical background of Maratha community and the current status of women in politics is discussed. Women empowerment is very essential for the development of the state Maharashtra. Without assistance and cooperation of women in politics progress of the is difficult. Government have reserved seats especially for women to contest elections and make their presences in various activities in politics.

2. The second objective is study the political situation of Maratha women and scrutinize its various dimensions is fulfilled in chapter no. 1 and 4, it is observed that Political sphere is considered as an important area and women belongs to Maratha community have been inadequately represented. Problems confronted by women are scrutinizes thoroughly in chapter no.4 from various dimensions.

3. The third objective is brought to completion by examining various reasons for demand of reservation for women in politics. Reservation for women in politics entitled to preferential treatment on the basis of lack of opportunities given to the women. They are deprived of their political rights, specially at higher levels and in decision making process.

4. The forth objective is carried out effectively in chapter no. 5 by identifying various obstacles in the path of women's political empowerment.

5. The fifth objective is reflected in chapter no. 2 in this chapter all the constitutional provisions given in Indian constitution for women is studied.

6. The sixth objective is reflected in chapter no. 4, by assessing the percentage of women's active participation in the districts of Pune, Satara and Kolhapur.

ANOVA Summary:

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication				
SUMMARY	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*
Pune Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Pune Urban	11	24	2.181818	0.363636
Pune Urban	11	24	2.181818	0.363636
Pune Urban	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Pune Urban	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Pune Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Pune Urban	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Pune Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Pune Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Pune Urban	11	24	2.181818	0.363636
Pune Urban	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Pune Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182

Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Pune Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Pune Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Pune Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Pune Urban	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	13	1.181818	0.363636
Pune Urban	11	13	1.181818	0.363636
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.818182
Pune Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Pune Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Pune Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Pune Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Pune Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182

Pune Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.418182
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Pune Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Pune Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Pune Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Pune Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Pune Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.218182
Pune Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Pune Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.418182
Pune Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Pune Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Pune Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Pune Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.218182
Pune Rural	11	20	1.818182	0.363636
Pune Rural	11	12	1.090909	0.090909

Pune Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Pune Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Pune Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.218182
Pune Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Pune Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Pune Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Pune Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.418182
Pune Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Pune Rural	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Pune Rural	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Pune Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Pune Urban	11	11	1	0
Pune Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Pune Urban	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Pune Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Pune Urban	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Pune Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Pune Urban	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Kolhapur Urban	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Kolhapur Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545

Kolhapur Urban	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Satara Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Satara Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Satara Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.363636
Satara Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Satara Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Satara Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.218182
Satara Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.218182
Satara Rural	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Satara Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Satara Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Satara Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Satara Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Satara Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Satara Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Satara Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Satara Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Satara Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Satara Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Satara Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Satara Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Satara Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Satara Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Satara Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Satara Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Satara Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Satara Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Satara Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Satara Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182

Satara Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.818182
Satara Rural	11	20	1.818182	0.163636
Satara Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Satara Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Satara Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Satara Rural	11	20	1.818182	0.363636
Satara Rural	11	20	1.818182	0.363636
Satara Rural	11	20	1.818182	0.163636
Satara Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Satara Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Satara Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Satara Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Satara Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Satara Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Satara Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.854545
Satara Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Satara Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Satara Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Satara Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Satara Rural	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Satara Rural	11	20	1.818182	0.363636
Satara Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Satara Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.418182
Satara Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Satara Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Satara Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Satara Rural	11	20	1.818182	0.763636
Satara Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Satara Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Satara Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Satara Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Satara Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Satara Rural	11	22	2	0.6
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.418182
Pune Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.418182
Pune Urban	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Pune Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.854545

Pune Urban	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Pune Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Kolhapur Urban	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
SataraUraban	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
SataraUraban	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
SataraUraban	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
SataraUraban	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
SataraUraban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
SataraUraban	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
SataraUraban	11	19	1.727273	0.218182
SataraUraban	11	19	1.727273	0.218182
SataraUraban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
SataraUraban	11	14	1.272727	0.418182
SataraUraban	11	14	1.272727	0.418182
SataraUraban	11	18	1.636364	0.854545
SataraUraban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
SataraUraban	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
SataraUraban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
SataraUraban	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
SataraUraban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
SataraUraban	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
SataraUraban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
SataraUraban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
SataraUraban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
SataraUraban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
SataraUraban	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
SataraUraban	11	20	1.818182	0.363636
SataraUraban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
SataraUraban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
SataraUraban	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
SataraUraban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
SataraUraban	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
SataraUraban	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
SataraUraban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
SataraUraban	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
SataraUraban	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
SataraUraban	11	21	1.909091	0.690909
SataraUraban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
SataraUraban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
SataraUraban	11	19	1.727273	0.418182

SataraUraban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
SataraUraban	11	20	1.818182	0.363636
SataraUraban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
SataraUraban	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
SataraUraban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
SataraUraban	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
SataraUraban	11	20	1.818182	0.763636
SataraUraban	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
SataraUraban	11	21	1.909091	0.690909
SataraUraban	11	20	1.818182	0.363636
SataraUraban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
SataraUraban	11	20	1.818182	0.763636
SataraUraban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
SataraUraban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
SataraUraban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
SataraUraban	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
SataraUraban	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
SataraUraban	11	14	1.272727	0.418182
SataraUraban	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
SataraUraban	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
SataraUraban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
SataraUraban	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
SataraUraban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
SataraUraban	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
SataraUraban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
SataraUraban	11	11	1	0
SataraUraban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
SataraUraban	11	11	1	0
SataraUraban	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
SataraUraban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
SataraUraban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
SataraUraban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
SataraUraban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
SataraUraban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
SataraUraban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
SataraUraban	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
SataraUraban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
SataraUraban	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545

Kolhapur Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Kolhapur Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Kolhapur Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.854545
Kolhapur Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.872727
Kolhapur Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Kolhapur Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Kolhapur Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Kolhapur Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Kolhapur Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Kolhapur Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Kolhapur Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Kolhapur Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Kolhapur Rural	11	20	1.818182	0.363636

Kolhapur Rural	11	21	1.909091	0.290909
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Kolhapur Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	22	2	0
Kolhapur Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Kolhapur Rural	11	20	1.818182	0.163636
Kolhapur Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.218182
Kolhapur Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Rural	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Kolhapur Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Kolhapur Rural	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Kolhapur Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Rural	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Rural	11	20	1.818182	0.363636
Kolhapur Rural	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Kolhapur Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Kolhapur Rural	11	19	1.727273	0.818182
Kolhapur Rural	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Kolhapur Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Kolhapur Urban	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Kolhapur Urban	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Kolhapur Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182

Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Kolhapur Urban	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Kolhapur Urban	11	12	1.090909	0.090909
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	11	1	0
Kolhapur Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Kolhapur Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Kolhapur Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Kolhapur Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.454545
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Urban	11	20	1.818182	0.163636
Kolhapur Urban	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Urban	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Kolhapur Urban	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Kolhapur Urban	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Kolhapur Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.418182
Kolhapur Urban	11	19	1.727273	0.418182
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	21	1.909091	0.090909
Kolhapur Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.418182
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Urban	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Kolhapur Urban	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Kolhapur Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545

Kolhapur Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Pune Rural	11	13	1.181818	0.163636
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	17	1.545455	0.272727
Kolhapur Urban	11	17	1.545455	0.472727
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.272727
Kolhapur Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.854545
Kolhapur Urban	11	18	1.636364	0.454545
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Urban	11	16	1.454545	0.472727
Kolhapur Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Kolhapur Urban	11	15	1.363636	0.254545
Kolhapur Urban	11	14	1.272727	0.218182
Do women get justice in politics	450	919	2.042222	0.935853
Do women face difficulties in politics	450	753	1.673333	0.220445
Do you attend political meetings	450	782	1.737778	0.193893
Do you interact with the people from your ward/constituency	450	513	1.14	0.120668
Do you participate in decision making process	450	674	1.497778	0.250552
Are you aware of various developmental programmes of the government	450	600	1.333333	0.222717
Do you act on your own in political activities	450	651	1.446667	0.247706
Are you interested in women's welfare	450	473	1.051111	0.048607
Are you interested in contesting elections again	450	527	1.171111	0.142148
Are you able to do justice to your duties as a member of political party	450	505	1.122222	0.107523
Do you have any future plans	450	747	1.66	0.2249

H0:Women have not became well active and aware in political area like men after policy changed by government

H1:Women had became well active and aware in political area like men after policy changed by the government.

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	211.9119	449	0.471964	2.104121	2.43E-32	1.118617
Columns	442.5083	10	44.25083	197.28	0	1.832806
Error	513.2281	4490	0.114305			
Total	1167.648	4949				

On the basis of different questions Hypothesis has tested and for that ANOVA test is found suitable. For the degree of freedom of 449 the total number of samples has given varied answers and its remarks found in the testing of hypothesis. The table values are found 1.1186 while the calculated values are 2.10. Same like that question wise answers not same also. People have been given dynamic responses. Table values are found 1.83 and calculated values are found 197.28.in two ways ANOVA calculated value are greater than the table value. So it has been concluded that the development happening in the awareness and the activities of the respondents because table values are less than the calculated value so here H1 are proved. After overall testing of hypothesis Choanbechs Alfa test are indicating that selected data has reliable for the testing of Hypothesis and Choanbechs Alfa value are identified near to 0.757811. Minimum required value are 0.7 but calculated value are greater than the minimum value so Hypothesis testing are faithfully proved.

4.4 Conclusion:

The advancement of the status of women is ferment on the women's issues representing one of the most profound quite revolution of present time. The concern for making women participation in political affairs has gained momentum. The constitution provision, political laws and judicial provisions are in a direction of a changing the status of women from merely being a mother or housewife to an active political participant having and duties in the political system and in the process of decision-making as well as nation building process. From this point of view as well as from feminist consideration which is based on the concept of equality, right and

identity of women, participations of women in the political process has assumed a core area required to be improved. The government strategies should encourage women's participations in political participation as well as in political decision-making which would lead to establish the concept of 'empowerment of women'.

This research study has made an attempt to find out the level of political participation of women who constitute though numerically a minority group but functionally a significant class by entering into gainful, productive activities. With this main domain of research, an attempt has been made to find out the nature and extent of political participation and socialization of women. of state policy have helped the women in India to exercise their right to work and economic freedom with economic security. Now women in politics constitute a significant portion of women population and are expected to take part in development of the state through their participation in the political process. But political participation depended upon the nature and extend of political socialization by which as individual learn to organise the necessary skills, Knowledge, attitude and dispositions which enable the women to function more or less as an effective and active member of a political party.

Chapter - 5

Conclusion, Findings and Recommendations

∗ Topic content ∗

5.1 Introduction:

5.2 Conclusion:

5.3 Findings:

     5.3.1   Obstacle to Political participation:

     5.3.2   Lower Political Participation:

     5.3.3   Gender disparity:

     5.3.4   Men dominating political structure:

     5.3.5   Lack of party support:

     5.3.6   Lack of co-ordination:

     5.3.7   Lack of development:

     5.3.8   Decision making opportunities

     5.3.9   Lack of political training:

     5.3.10 Political reservation:

     5.3.11 Challenges in Political Parties:

     5.3.12 Discrimination:

     5.3.13 Illiteracy:

     5.3.14 Overcoming barriers in political participation:

5.1 Introduction:

Women have the right to participate in political processes that effect the progress of the nation, state,society, their family and individual personality. It is observed that increase in women's political participation and leadership leads to development of the society and also effects the performance of political process and tends to move towards more inclusiveness, responsible, egalitarian, and democratic in nature. Meaningful political participation of women is essential for a liable democracy, it helpsin expanding the scope of democratic norms and improve the prospects for durable development.

Still women in Western Maharashtraare largely absent from state and local political bodies. Their presence is increasing due to the implementation of political reservation for women by the government butthey are excluded from political decision-making process. Despite political reservation, women comprise minimum percent as leaders and legislators. From discrimination and abundance to a lack of reinforce and resources, women face countless challenges to participation in the political process. Strengthening women's political rights and eradicating barriers to political participation are critical to achieving gender equality and women empowerment.

5.2 Conclusion:

Gender equality and women's empowerment are correlated with each other and they are fundamental in promoting resilient and democratic norms. Women should be encouragedto play an active role in politics, to make the government to be more open, responsive and transparent. Women are capable of negotiating in a fruitful manner, that results inmeaningful agreements that are more durable. Women often lead the way in managing and adapting the impacts of political changes for the development of the society.Women are poised to be key drivers of progress and growth but they need to be empowered through equal rights and equal opportunities. They need to be encouraged for political connection through rights and other required resources. And they need to be valued as leaders, peace-builders, and breadwinners in their families and societies.

The present study revealed that, even after winning elections, maximum number of women are not given responsible posts. It is observed that major responsible posts are given to male members in politics, this depicts gender discrimination.

The study revealed that, maximum women are actively participating in politics even without holding any political background. The political family background may enhance the speed of political participation of women in politics, but women's reservation policy in politics provide equal opportunity for all.

According to the study there is continuous increase in the number of women in politics due to reduction of socio-economic constrains, changing culture, emphasis of women empowerment on government level. Due to these changes women are coming out of traditional hindrances.

The inferences by male family members in the decision making process can restrict the growth of women's political participation. The study revealed that, such inference is more in case of rural areas than that of urban areas. Political awareness to this effect is required to be made in the rural areas.

Number of women are very less in the state legislative assembly and parliament. The study revealed that, in western Maharashtra also very few women have got an opportunity to work at state and national level.

Women'spolitical participation is related to improve and strengthen their position in political, social, educational, gender and economic areas. Women's empowerment in Western Maharashtra is broadly dependent on many different variables that include geographical location, that is rural and urban areas, educational, social and political status.Policies on Women's empowerment exist at various levels in Maharashtra including health, education, economic opportunities, gender disparity and political participation. However it is observed that there is denoting variation between policy formulation and actual practice at the community level at the time of implementation.

Women are considered as the traditionally underprivileged individuals, in the society, therefore empowerment of women should be given prime importance to develop

economic, social and political status of women. Women political participation leads towards building up of strong democratic society, a blissful political environment, wherein women can live without any anxiety of suppression, injustice, exploitation, discrimination, violation and a general feeling of maltreatment which goes with being a woman in a traditionally male dominated political environment.The paradoxical situation in the society reveals the fact that sometimes women are worshiped and at other times they are treated as slave.Active political participation of women could only be achieved if political opportunities are provided to them.This could be possible only by adopting definite political policies with aaim of absolute development of women and to make them realize that they have the potential to be a strong and successful human beings.

The increase in Maratha women's political participation since the inception of women's political reservationis the most remarkable developmentsin Western Maharashtra. Significant difference is noticed in women's political participation in local body governance and they are becoming more active in these institutions, still Maratha women are struggling to make their place in politics.Democratization goes parallel with political rights that gave an expansion of women's rights, as political transitions brought an opportunity to political space that gave women new dynamics for mobilizing to demand for political participation. The three districts Pune, Satara and Kolhapur however, show similar levels of Maratha women's political participation but they differ in representation at various levels of political structure.The research studyreveals that the expansion of politicalrights, in particular, encouraged the growth of women's political representation and is related to democratic norms.

Women do face various problems in the democratic set up that includes structural and functional constraints that are shaped by political relations in society. In the society there are many factors that are responsible for exclusion of women from political participation this includes political and cultural patterns, political discourses, political structures and institutions. Women have not achieved yet a deserving and expected position in politics as several changes have affected women's political stand. Women are generally by nature committed, audacious, and determined and they are struggling to assert an influential performance in determining the course of their position in politics

233

but, they are facing many challenges that have actually strengthened their personality and resolve. Political consciousness is developing in the socio-political sphere that determines the political participation of women and it is yet toprogress in many facets,Women those are actively engaged in politics are struggling for their political rights and space, that generates optimism about political participationand keep encouraging them towards an all-inclusive politics. The major factors that are responsible to bring improvement in the level of women political participation is due to advancement in general rate of literacy and political awareness. But, much still remains to be done to increase the number of women'sactive participation in politics. Maharashtra's customary and traditional values that have always given more importance and control over finance and decision-making processes to men are to be continuallychallenged. Women empowering programs particularly in rural areas needs to be strengthen. Some women in influential political positions are trying to utilize the opportunity to influence and promote local governance and public policies that in future will benefitother women in society in various ways. One of the reason being,if a woman on the strategic position she gets an opportunity to keenly observe that the programs and policies that concentrate on empowerment of women are formulated and implemented properly. Ethical implications include perseverance, common values and human dignity can be achieved by equitable participation of women in politics. There are many benefit of involving Maratha women in molding the destiny of the State. The more women collaborate in the political endeavors, the more developed the State becomes.

In a democracy opportunity to prove individuallyand along with political party becomes worth.Political participation extends the opportunity for women to prove their potential, individually and collectively for the development of the society. Human values can be recognized and protected only in cooperation with others.At the time of elections due to political reservation policy for women they could secure tickets to compete with their men counterparts for various posts in elections. Political seats are increasing and simultaneously challenges are also increasing rivalry, violence, intimidations, disparity, prejudices, financial problems are rigorous during campaigns and women are capable to fight these constrains as they have not silenced their voices. The most striking feature is an overwhelming number of women who won the elections are elected back by their

political parties. Maratha women are considered officiant byas the general population and they have realized womenare doing excellent work for their respective constituencies or in various other political positions. The stage has arrived that women should prove and need to remain faithful to the commitments they made for the people and make herself capable to face gender dis parity that prevails in political structure.While women should be determined and remain focused to achieve their assigned goals.

5.3   Findings:

5.3.1   Obstacle to Political participation:

The constitution of India grants political participation with equal rights to both men and women. The major problem area are the existing societal values, the private public divide in term of domain identification and made prevalence in political organizations creates various kinds of obstacles for exercising electoral rights and equal participation in electoral processes. The important part of political process is centre at decision making and the study projects that women's participation in decision making process is certainly lacking they are denied of opportunities in this major process. The circumstance in the society and politics creates wrong opinion about them that women political representatives are generally concerned with issues that includes health, education, basic amenities, etc and male political representatives are more concerned about issues that needed immediate attention, infrastructural development etc.

5.3.2   Lower Political Participation:

It has been mentioned that if there had been significant number of women representatives in politics they could have played a well-defined, responsible and con-centered role in formulation and implementation of policies for the development of the society. Very low percentage of women could gain position in state legislature & parliament respectively. Lower percentage of women's representation in politics also effects opinion & negotiating power during the allotment of important cabinet portfolios in politics. The lower political participation of women can be improved when women are given opportunities to occupy leadership positions in assemblies and parliament, as they

have the capabilities to influence policy directions for the betterment of the population, and inspiration to other women.

5.3.3 Gender disparity:

According to the Indian constitution the right to stand for election, to become a candidate and to get success in elections is based on political rights. The reality is however, the women's right to vote remains restricted and misused principally because the majority candidates are male. This is true not only for Maharashtra but for the whole nation. The low level of women's political representation should be considered as violation of women's fundamental democratic rights and ultimately violation of their basic human rights. An unequal percentage of women's representation in legislative bodies are the consequence of democratic nation. To establish gender equality in political structure it is necessary to ensure that commitment to equality is related to laws and constitutional provisions.Therefore, introducing political representation for electoral seats is considered as important political strategy. All political parties required to nominate women to fifty and thirty percent electable position on their list of candidates. When such laws are violated there are evidences that women's representation is affected. Political parties can play an important role in women's representation in all the level of political structure.

5.3.4 Men dominating political structure:

In politics male largely dominate the political arenas largely formulates the rules and regulations of political structure and often decides the standard for evaluation. Many a times political pattern is established according to male principles and values. It is always predicted that politics is based on the concept of winning and losing, competitions and confrontation, apart from deciding on a systematic collaboration and concessions Disparities between men and women is also observed with respect to the content and priorities of decision making process in politics this is significantly determined by the knowledge,interest,background and working strategies of men and women.It is often predicted that women tend to give priority to societal concerns as security measures,health and care,women and children issues. The men dominating working

structure is further affected in all levels of political schedule, for working women in general and for women in politics in particular. In addition to all political work including serving on different committees, they are also expected to network within the party, at multi-party levels and with women outside political structure. They are also expected to play the socially prescribed nurturing role in their family. At present also most of the political party meetings, programmes timing are not adjusted to consider a women's duel responsibilities that she has to carry and struggle to balance family responsibility with the demands of work in politics.

5.3.5   Lack of party support:

It has been noticed that women play an important role in political campaigning and mobilizing support for their respective parties, still they are denied of opportunity specially in decision making positions in any political structure. Very few women are party leaders in the Western Maharashtra zone. All the political parties possess resources for conducting election campaigns women rarely get benefits from these resources. On the contrary if women are given enough facilities a large pool of women candidates combined with sufficient financial resources has the capability to increase the number of women in politics.

The criteria of selection and nomination of candidates within political parties is also discriminated against women likes wise men characteristics are emphasized and often become the criteria in selecting candidates. Lack of party support can inhabit and prevent women from integrating themselves in to the party work. As a result, the impact on perception of women as capable candidate on the party of those who provide finance for electionprocess. Therefore, political reservation for women becomes essential.The allotment of portfolios isa complex phenomenon forpartyleadersas selection of ministers is discussed and decisions take place in a confidential manner. It is a trend in politics that a small group of higher level members in a political party negotiatebetween themselves and allot portfolios and there is range of dimensions during the process. Women are in a very less number in the selection process.

5.3.6　Lack of co-ordination:

By the implementation of political reservation policy for women, their local bodies representation in long-standing democracy is increasing. The government strategy would result in increasing women's representation in state legislative and local bodies. Although government might declare the commitment to democratic forms of change, but in practical terms it is very difficult to expect government alone to secure women's correct position in all parts of the society. Civil society in general terms that includes nongovernmentalorganization groups, as these organization plays an essential role in forwarding women's representation in to politics should also concentrate on aims and ambitions, strategies and tactics. It is essential to support women in politics to promote on their promises and to support them with required skills & policies to ensure that various issues highlighted by women are taken seriously in the debate session and equally by the decision-making process in politics. The target is to empower women & enable them to get actively participate in politics. It is important to increase the scope of women's participation at all the levels of political bodies. The main goal of government policies for women should be to inculcate self-confidence and positive approach among them. Politics should be structured to express proper ideological messages and inspire confidence and it is required to think in an innovative way regarding women's political participation.

5.3.7　Lack of development:

Development conditions plays a significant role in the participation of women in politics. Development of women in politics has direct influence on the participation and elected bodies.It is pointed out that there is correlation between women's political participation and proportion of women working outside home and educational qualification. Developmentsin a society leads to eradicating tradition values, decreased fertility rates, increase urbanization, importance of education and labour force enhances political participation for women.

5.3.8 Decision making opportunities:

It is true and conformed that without active involvement of women and the incorporation of women's perspectives at all levels of decision-making process in politics, the basic concept and aim ofachieving equality, progress and human values cannot be achieved. To strengthen democratic principles and promote its proper functioningwomen's equal participation in decision making process in politics is a necessary condition.In the study it is observed that women's participation is important from various angles.Women have specific requirements and interests that are properly understood and represented by women in a better manner. It is againviewed that women's leadership qualities are distinguish and their understanding and cooperative approaches towards society would change politics and lead towards better perspectives. The study focused the fact that lack of decision making opportunities for women in elected positions undermines democratic principles. The basic conversation is about the necessity for women to participate in decision-making as they are capable to serve as role models to the society and next generation that is considered as human right. For Maratha women it is essential to remain vigilant and observe the ways in which political mechanism discriminatory.

5.3.9 Lack of political training:

The need for political training of women and the electorate in general to properly understand various dimensions of electoral system in their respective political structure. It is important to note that these proposed training sprogrammesare often drafted but implementation is not serious considered. In the existing democracy there are many opportunities for women to advocate for gender equality issues during the period of policy formulation. This is an important space for women politicians to propose the design of electoral systems and training schedule that is favorable to women. The political training should be a part of electoral system. Encouraging women to participate in party programmes that grooms women to become candidates along with leadership training programmes for women candidates. Many a times it is indicated that there are not enough endeavor to encourage women to actively participate in politics, or provide political education programmes for women at every political level. Women raised

239

question about the lack of political education programmes, or even voter education at the time of elections. In Western Maharashtra it is regrettable to observe that political education for women in any political party is terribly neglected.No special measures introduced to make the party members educate in terms of political knowledge. Information and awareness training programmes are essential to gain perfection in functioning of democracy.

5.3.10 Political reservation:

The political quota system for womenis widely seen as the single most effective policy instrument for increasing women's political participation. The implementation of quotas system   is expanding women's political participation at various levels. At all the levels of political structures quota for women in politics have adopted mandatory or voluntary. This research has demonstrated that Maratha women are suppressed in many ways and unless an underrepresent womenare not represented in larger number development becomes narrow andthe ability to influence policy change for the development of the society becomes limited. The government of Maharashtra enact quotas set them at all the levels of political structure in order to achieve development of the population. Percentage of political reservation for women differs at different levels in politics.Women have to endeavor tremendous efforts to influence the structure of political parties.Women are struggling to get recognition and appreciation even at party levels as many evidences proves the levels of discrimination targeted against them within political parties. Women are conveniently excluded from the party meetings by scheduling meetings   at odd hours and through traditional and cultural barriers. Many women respondents have suggested strategies that should be implemented to overcome these barriers. The government should structure provisions for enforcing right to equality and equitable behavior on the part of political parties and follow the guidelines. At the time formation of political parties also makes it mandatory for the representation of women in the leadership level of the party.

5.3.11 Challenges in Political Parties:

The prime importance is to first campaign for recognition within their own political parties and thena woman can campaign for elections in a way to have a wider range of options.The study generates many responses about the challenges faced by women within political parties. The major problem highlighted is under-representation of women in the leadership of political parties, lack of understanding of parties' principles and ideologies are hindrances to achieve a prominent position in their own political party. Other challenges includegender sensitive policies within parties, partiality in selection of candidate for contesting elections and unfavorable appointments of women candidates on party positions. Another major challenge faced by women is raising finance for women's campaigns in elections.Women deals with many difficulties in their own political parties in influencing the leadership and ideologies of the party.The criteriafor nomination inthe parties is based on discriminating factors. They are not considered that every woman is burdened with duel responsibilities i.e. to work out side and manage household responsibilities as well. They face numerous challenges related to direct discrimination and structural barriers.Within the political parties also meetings, programmes, campaigning rallies etc. are scheduled that can conflict with other responsibilities that are again obligatory toward women's famili.Women elected should be given powers for determining economic sources for financing political essentials and strategiesfocused at developing power of the women electorate by convincing parties to establishwomencentric agenda.

The important role of a women is to sensitize, educate and make the political leaders realize that the numerical strength, sincerity and capability of women are important factors,provided they are brought to the center of politics to serve the society. Women should be given opportunity to organize and manage their political agendas within a political framework.Active political participation has a very wide meaning. It is directly related to participation in electoral process, decision making process, political activism, political awareness, etc. Women in Western Maharashtra shows satisfactory percentage in voting behavior , but working for political parties is comparatively less as

compare to men.Therefore to combat gender disparity in politics, reservation for women is essential.

5.3.12 Discrimination:

Discrimination continues to be a major obstacle to women's political participation.Although the Constitution of India removed gender inequalities among caste, creed, communities and gender. Womenin Maharashtra confronts many barriers in political participation, specifically in perusing duties for political office, work burdens within the household, and discriminatory approach towards women as party member as well as leaders. Discriminatory attitudes manifest in the limitations presented to Maratha women including meager access to information and financial resources the situation becomes more prominent when women depends on receiving information from party members. Women also lack leadership in the party due to the actual reason that they are burdened with unshared household duties which are never ending process. The burden of household duties is forced upon women and a significant barrier for less political participation. Another reason for discrimination is women gets less political space for them as men have dominated the political arena for decades.

In Western Maharashtra discrimination is perpetuated by gender inequality. Maratha women are continually discriminated against in political participation. Even though seats are reserved for women in politics but they suffer from discrimination when serving as elected and party members. Maratha women experience harassment by being denied necessary political information, ignored or kept silence in political meetings, and in some cases declared inefficient to work for party and removed from their elected position.

5.3.13 Illiteracy:

Female literacy in Maratha women is low as compared to male, overall illiteracy limits the capability of women to understand the political mechanism and problems. Women face numerous problems as they get exploited due to illiteracy particularly in rural areas. Illiteracy definitely curtails the capabilities of women to practice their political rights. Due to lack of education women are unable to move outside the home and

to stand confidently on their own to meet the challenges and it is also related to ability of a women to interact and coordinate with the society. They are deliberately criticized and degraded in the political meetings if they are illiterate. Education is a power and a reliable weapon to fight against exploitation. It plays an important role in achieving self respect and liberty of women in politics by providing them access to interact with others and better informed on political issues.The one major factor that can bring transformation in the overall condition of women population in Maharashtra is education.Aneducated woman is capable of collectively bringing in significant improvements and development in the society. Moreover, proper implementation of educational policy will not just benefit the women but benefit the entire political and economic structure of the state. Furthermore, implementing effective educational facilities for women is expected to bring positive changes in the process of women's political participation and improve political conditions. Education is considered as a powerful primary agent that can assist women to overcome political barriers and expand the horizon of women's aims and ambitions and enhance political participation, individual development, build self-confidence, and a sustained developed political career. It is the most excellent and requisite parameter for a better tomorrow for women in politics. The government should adopt competent measures and lay prime emphasis to promote education for women.

5.3.14 Overcoming barriers in political participation:

The disparity of Marathawomen's political participation at higher level political structure is even worse. In spite of the government political reservation policy for women and enormous efforts to build equality among both the genders, there persists a clearly visible breach in the political participation between men and women political members in Pune, Satara and Kolhapur districts. Women's presence in politics is essential for the overall aspects of development of the society. Involvement of women in politics evoke the responsibilities of an individual women towards the society and safeguard their own political rights that resolve to combat exploitation against them.Encouraging women into politics is the important avenue that will upgrade the political stature of women. Adequate knowledge regarding political responsibilities will help women to overcome challenges in political arena. Despite the sincere and concerted efforts by the government

for the overall political participation of women in western Maharashtra, they are still far behind in decision making and higher standard parameters of political structure in the state. Effective measures should be taken about political participation of women and their inclusive growth.

5.3 Recommendations:

1. There should not be fear of incompetence amongst women.
2. Higher literacy of women may lead to their maximum political participation.
3. There should not be any kind of interference in the work and decision taken by women in politics by any of the family members and other party members.
4. A respectful, considerate and appreciative attitude of family members and party members will strengthen women's political participation.
5. Political parties should create healthy atmosphere at work place.
6. To Support women's participation in political process.
7. Essential to provide skill building and leadership training for women.
8. To Provide training for women members of political parties and support for the development in politics.
9. To Improve women's access to politics and increase women's participation and representation in political structure.
10. Supporting local efforts to advocate for political rights that enable women to participate fully in all levels of political structure.

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Appendix

Questionnaire

Name: - _____

Educational Qualification: - _____

Mobile no. :- _____

Age:- _____

Gender: - Male   ☐   Female   ☐

<u>Part A – Personal details:-</u>

    A)   You are a member of which political party?

        _____

    B)   Since how many years you are into politics?
            ☐   01 year and above   ☐   05 years and above
            ☐   10 years and above   ☐   15 years and above

    C)   Before actively participating into politics what you were doing?
            ☐   Service   ☐   Business
            ☐   Studying   ☐   At home

    D)   What is the reason to participate in political activities?
            ☐ For development of the country   ☐ For development of the State
            ☐ For development of the society   ☐ Personal development

    E)   Have you contested elections?
            ☐   Yes   ☐   No

    F)   If Yes, how many elections have you won?
            ☐ One   ☐ Two
            ☐ Three   ☐ more than three
            ☐ None

    G)   If you have won elections what are the levels ?
            ☐ Panchayat elections   ☐ Z.P.elections
            ☐ Municipal corporation elections   ☐ Assembly elections
            ☐ General elections

H) After winning elections have you been given any post?

    ☐ Yes   ☐ No

I) If Yes, name the position ?

_____

J) Are your family members also in politics?

    ☐ Yes   ☐ No

K) If yes what is your relationship with them?

    ☐ Father   ☐ Mother

    ☐ Father in law   ☐ Brother

    ☐ Sister   ☐ Cousin

    ☐ Any other relation mention in the below space

_____

L) Do your family members supports you in your political decisions?

    ☐ Yes   ☐ No

Part B – Political views:-

Q1. What is your opinion about giving reservation to women in politics?

    ☐ Should be given   ☐ Some % should be given

    ☐ It is not required   ☐ Can't say

Q2. Women can get opportunities in politics if they will get reservation?

    ☐ Yes   ☐ No

Q3. What is your opinion about reservation should be given on the basis of?

    ☐ Caste   ☐ Gender

Q4. Due to reservation given to women they can progress in political career?

    ☐ Can progress   ☐ Progress up to certain extent

    ☐ Cannot progress   ☐ Can't say

Q5. Women can work successfully for the development of our nation?

    ☐ Agree   ☐ Do not agree

    ☐ To some extent   ☐ Can't say

Q6. If reservation is given to women in politics, it may affect the merit?

    ☐ It will affect merit   ☐ It will not affect merit

☐ It will affect merit to some extent   ☐ Can't say

Q7. The existing reservation policy for women in politics needs revision?

☐ Total revision   ☐ Revision to some %
☐ No revision is required   ☐ Can't say

Q8. Why there is a need to give reservation for women in politics?

☐ Lack of political opportunity   ☐ Women are suppressed
☐ Male domonating society   ☐ No opinion

Q9. Do you agree that benefits of reservation reach up to needy?

☐ They get full benefits   ☐ Most of them get benefits
☐ All do not get benifits   ☐ No opinion

Q10. 50% reservation should be given to women at Assembly and Parliament do you support?

☐ Fully support   ☐ Partially support
☐ Do not support   ☐ No opinion

Q11. Women are considered in decision making process in politics what is your opinion?

☐ Considered   ☐ Not considered
☐ Considered to certain extent ☐ No opinion

Q12. Do you got an opportunity to serve at State or National levels?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Q13. If yes mention the level in given space

_____

Q14. Maratha community is progressive in politics but women are less active do you agree?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Q15. If yes what could be the reason?

☐ Lack of opportunity   ☐ Lack of political awareness
☐ Lack of education   ☐ Gender discrimination

Q16. Do you agree that reservation policy for women is implemented properly?

| ☐ | Implemented properly | ☐ | Implemented to certain extent |
| ☐ | Not Implemented properly | ☐ | Can't say |

Q17. Do women get justice in politics?

| ☐ | Do get justice | ☐ | Do get justice to certain extent |
| ☐ | Do not get justice | ☐ | Can't say |

Q18. Do women face difficulties in politics?

| ☐ | Yes | ☐ | No |

Q19. If yes please specify.

_____

Q20. What efforts government should take to give benefits of reservation to women?

| ☐ | Strengthen administrative system | ☐ | Strengthen panchayat system |
| ☐ | Start a new system | ☐ | Can't say |

Part C – Political participation:-

Q21. Do you attend political meetings?

| ☐ | Regularly | ☐ | Frequently |

Q22. Do you interact with the people from your ward/constituency?

| ☐ | Yes | ☐ | No |

Q23. If yes, do you solve their problems if any?

| ☐ | Always solve problems | ☐ | Solve problems to certain extent |
| ☐ | Inform higher levels | ☐ | Do not solve problems |

Q24. Do you participate in decision making process?

| ☐ | Yes | ☐ | No |

Q25. If No, why you do not participate in decision making process?

| ☐ | Less experience | ☐ | Not interested |
| ☐ | Other members do not allow | ☐ | No reason |

Q26. How often you meet your ward/constituency people?

☐ Every time   ☐ As per requirement

☐ Most of the time   ☐ Do not meet often

Q27. Do other members from your ward/constituency support you?

☐ Always support   ☐ Support to certain extent

☐ Do not support   ☐ Support is not needed

Q28. Do you observe discrimination on the basis of gender?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Q29. If yes, what kind of discrimination please explain?

_____

Q30. Are you aware of various developmental programmes of the government?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Q31. If Yes, how do you rate your role in helping people to make use of these Developmental programmes?

☐ Very good   ☐ Good

☐ Satisfactory   ☐ Not satisfactory

Q32. Do you act on your own in political activities?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Q33. If No, you take help from whom?

☐ Husband   ☐ Family

☐ Party members   ☐ Any other specify

_____

Q34. Do you know about 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Q35. Are you interested in women's welfare?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Q36. Are you interested in contesting elections again?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Q37. Are you able to do justice to your duties as a member of political party?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Q38. If No, what are the obstacles please mention?

_____

Q39. Do you have any future plans?

☐ Yes   ☐ No

Q40. If Yes, please mention –

_____

Name –

Signature -