CHAPTER 1

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1.1 Introduction:

India has accepted democracy system after independence. Democracy means government runs by the people, for the people, of the people. Avhar Brown says about democracy that “Democratic state is such Community in which people are dominant.”\(^{(1)}\)

Indian democracy has given equal rights to all men and women. Indian constitution has tried to eliminate the gender discrimination. Indian constitution has given a right to participate in political field to everybody from local governance to national constitutional institutes to every citizen of India without any special condition. In spite of giving this free channel opportunity (equality) of participation but it seems that up to the decade of 1990's participation of women in political field was very marginal. After independence, the Indian constitution has given equal rights to women easily without any struggle. On contrary, history says that in western countries the women had struggled to get the right to vote. The process of women empowerment had actually initiated through the American Revolution and French revolution “New-Zeeland is the very first nation to allot the right of voting to the women in 1883.”\(^{(2)}\) American women had to wait for this right up to 1920. Comparatively Indian women are luckier because they have given this right just after independence. Still up to 1990 the political participation of women has not increased noticeably. Consequently she had to suffer political backwardness in spite of all rights. This situation was changed after the 73\(^{rd}\) and 74\(^{th}\) amendment in the constitution of India. These amendments have empowered women in the political sector.

Due to this amendment it is admirable that these women hoist the national flag on ‘Republic day’ as first citizen in Local governance, but it is observed that these women have not involved in decision making process. As per Human development Report “the participation of women in municipalities is 19\% to 25\% but their actual contribution in decision making process is observed as only 5 \%.”\(^{(3)}\)
Many researchers have been conducted to find out the reality of the political powers of women. The present research is also an attempt to find out the political participation of women in Dhule district, because Dhule district is the smallest district in Maharashtra. Formerly this district was considered as backward and ‘Adiwasi’ district. At present some part of Sakri and Shirpur Talukas in Dhule district is recognized as ‘Adiwasi area’.

On this background it is necessary to study the political participation of women in urban areas of Dhule district during 1998 to 2010 is important subject for research.

1.2 Importance of Subject:

In spite of giving importance to equality in Indian democracy, gender discrimination was existing in India on a large extent. The major factor of society women, have not enjoyed the freedom even after 65 years of independence.

In India, women are not well developed in the male dominated society or culture. From the decade of 1960, the women reformation movement were seen to be rising “After independence the political participation of women was 3% to 4% but today it is increased up to 10%. In Maharashtra at present 4 women M.P. (member of parliament) and 11 women M.L.A. (member of Legislature Assembly) are there.”

A marginal political participation of women is observed in Dhule district also. Late Kamalabai Ajamera, Late Gojaratai Bhamare, Dr. Shalini Borse is strong and capable ladies from Dhule district, who were M.L.A. and occupied an honorable position in ministry. Smt. Vidyatai Patil, Sanjivanee Shisode, Mrs. Manjula Gavit etc. are working at district level through different political parties. But the proportion of women participation is seen very marginal in Dhule district. Therefore, to study the political role of women in this district is important. Meanwhile on 1st July 1998 Dhule district was divided and New Nandurbar district was reformed.

Many researcher have been attempted related to the political participation of women in 'Panchayat Raj', but the researcher observed that no any research is attempted
on the political participation of women in urban area. So researcher finds it's important to study on this subject.

No more research is attempted on political participation of women in urban area and the process of women empowerment with respects this participation. On this background it is importance of subject to the researcher.

Now day’s women are getting more and more opportunities of participation in politics due to 73rd & 74th amendment in constitution. Due to this participation leadership qualities are also developed in the women. Therefore, it is necessary to study the development of leadership qualities in women. While taking in consideration this subject no one conduct research on this subject so it is necessary to conduct research on this paper. In this context the present research is important.

Overall, it can be said that what is the political role of women in local governance in urban sector of Dhule district? What is the proportion rate of their participation? What are the tools of political participation? Is leadership quality development in them? What is the level of political participation and what is the nature of apathy? It is necessary to find out the solutions of these questions with the theory of political participation. No any research is attempted in Dhule district related to this problem so this research is important and necessary too.

1.3 Literature Review:

1) Tayade Vidya.V. and Chole R.R. (2010) –The paper “Empowerment Appraisal of Rural Women in Marathawada Region of Maharashtra State”, highlights that psychological empowerment are majority of women have self-confidence but minimum in career ambition. It also explains cultural empowerment, political empowerment, and social empowerment by getting various points of view.

2) Chhibber Pradeep (2010)-The paper “Why Are women politically Active? The House hold, public space and political participation in India” explains the position of women in public political life particularly in there virtual absence in legislative bodies in India. The paper also explores the findings from a survey conducted in 1996.
3) Patel Vibhuti (2010) - In the paper “Getting foot hold in politics: women in political Decision making process” the author covers women's liberation movement and electoral politics, hurdles occurs in politics of women, though they gets 33% reservation in local bodies. He states the hurdles occurs and travel of amendment of reservation bill for women. In decision making process women, who have held important positions have positive experience and played important role but at the same time several places they have faced tremendous male hostility and physical violence. Women in the public life need to create, her own support system by using modern communication equipment for success in political life.

4) Thomas Aparna (2004) - A dissertation submitted by researcher on the subject ‘Formal and informal institutions : women's participation in the Panchayati Raj’ This thesis explores the effect of the 1993 Indian women's reservation bill in changing policies at the local govt. level in ways that address women's interests. In this research, performance of women in Panchayat had been measured by taking case study of Maharashtra, Rajasthan. In this thesis the role of political parties, in influencing women participation in the ‘Panchayat Raj’; role of caste identity in women's participation. She seems that women's primary role in only caretaker of the family. Due to such attitude women are not taken seriously in politics, because politics is seen as a man's domain.

5) Chaudhari Sumanben (2009) - in the research paper ‘Women in political process’, history and scope in Indian politics of women is discussed. She stated various statistics of women members in parliament from various parties. She shows situation of women’s in local governance in Gujarat.

6) Govinda Gowda S. and other (2009) - In the paper ‘Mass media exposure of women leaders - A Study in Karnataka’, author express role of media to exposure the women leaders. Near about 81% of women leaders had high / medium levels of mass media exposure.

7) Sabadra Mangala (2009) - in the paper ‘Women’s issue and problems in contemporary India’, she stated that not only gender discrimination is unaccepted but two should be treated equally too, we can’t ignore any one of women and politics. Indian
women proved that they could seize all conceivable opportunity. But she also stated the challenges before women.

8) Ray Sunita (2009) - In the paper ‘Women Empowerment’ - ( a study with particular reference to Bihar ), manifestations of gender discrimination are discussed. Elimination of discrimination against violation strategies and action points of women decision making is explained. Role of ICDS, DWCR in Bihar in reference to women is discussed in this paper. With the joint effort of government and voluntary agencies we can’t make successes the dream of empowerment of women and freedom of human rights for women.

9) Nataraju M.S. and Laxmi. D. Raju. (2009)- In the development of rural area of women plays very important role in all activities, hence it shows that the women mail pole of development of social culture.

10) Date Sushama Shashank (2009)- In the paper “women in the political process focus on women’s political writings”, the path of occupying membership from panchayat to parliament of women is discussed. In this paper lady writers view are discussed and that lady writer’s participation in various movement is explained. Thus, though lady writers have entered various field but they are certainly in minority as for as political writing is concerned.

11) Dr. K. Surekha Rao and Ms. Rajamanamma J. (2005) - The paper ‘Empowerment of Rural women through DWCRA program’ includes the study of DWCRA group this program is a sub scheme of I. R. D. P. This program is only for those women's who are below poverty line particularly house hold headed. In the study it finds all the groups have been started by the motivation of the M.D.O and 90% groups have been registered with 13 to 15 members. With the help of this program the economic status is improved and hence women self-confidence also improved. Due to this group and program awareness about governmental schemes and system is also increased.

12) Rane Jyoti - (2009) - The paper ‘Patriarchy and women's empowerment’ explains the feminist theory with Lecan's idea about gender difference in this paper one states one important manifestation of male bonding seems to be the assumptions that, once the
daughter is in the domain of the responsibility of another patriarch the former patriarch will lose all his hold towards her. Thus, this type mentality should be changed if we assume male and female both are equal.

13) Govinda Gowda S. and Lakshminarayan M.T - (2009) - In the paper ‘Political participation of women leaders of ‘Panchayati Raj’ institutions in Karnataka’ discussion about participation of voting, election campaigns, and membership drive of women is briefly done. Finally he states that the women leaders take better participation in political process at the grassroots level. Due to involvement in village panchayat. Hence, there is a necessity of involvement of women in organizations and get improvement in political awareness.

14) Stephanie Tawa Lama - Rewal. (2001) - This is CSH occasional paper named ‘women in the Calcutta municipal corporation on: A study in the context of the debate on the women's reservation Bill’ this article present the finding of survey conducted in 2000 in Calcutta municipal corporation. This paper is address on women’s quotas favor or hinders gender and social justice? Do they hinder the efficiency of the assemblies? Do they favor the representation of women's interest? Do they have an impact on the general functioning of the urban body? etc.

15) Shanta Mohan (coordinator) & others - In the ‘Baseline Report - women and political participation in India’, provides the history of women's political participation in India. It also presents disparities and disadvantages faced by women in the political arena, it also examine. effect of women's political participation This report consist women's movement and recommendation for govt. & NGO’s for the enhancement of women's political participation.

16) Iyer Laxmi & others (2012) - Literature in political economy, crime and development are together discussed in the paper ‘The power of political voice -women's political representation and crime in India’ there is also an explanation on the Socio-economic determination of crime. In the paper they compare districts with and without women chairperson estimate the marginal effect of having a women district chairperson. Over the cumulative impact of all the lower level representatives
17) Phukan Shivani (2010) - In the dissertation on ‘Participation of women in Panchayati Institutions - A study of Jorhat Zilla Parishad’ there is analysis of political spheres of women. It has attempted to analyze the participation of women as elected members in Joharat Zilla Parishad and their role at the various level of activities. This dissertation concludes that when an ultimate change occurred in our society structure the goal of women's empowerment through the political representation.

18) Mhatre Minal (2009) - In the study project "Women in Electoral political - A case study of women's political participation in Maharashtra" there is focus on states of women's political participation and ascertain the reason for in ability of the state's women enter the legislative assembly in Maharashtra. In this paper there is also discussion on socio-economic background of some lady MLA’s and what criteria is followed by their political parties for selecting the women candidate.

19) Sharma Kumud - In the paper "Power and Representation : Reservation for women in India" discussion on equal opportunity to women’s for participation in decision making and how women's interest & priorities are neglected in a male dominated parliament. Hence the reservation gives the opportunity of social justice to women.

20) Mohan Vasundhara - In the paper “Political participation of Muslim women in India” author explains the political participation & women is the Islamic world as well as Indian scene. She also focused on Independence movement concern in Muslim women and Muslim women in the Lok-sabha, Rajyasabha. In this paper there is briefs explanation on Quran and Muslim political participation.

21) Holzner Brigitee M. & Wit joop de. (2003)-This is the working paper on "Supporting Decentralized Urban governance: training women municipal Councilors in Mumbai, India" This paper is about training programs organized by a Mumbai training Institution , with the support of the Dutch bases Institute of social studies. This paper focused on general context of decentralization and women’s involvement in urban governance as well as depicts the characteristics and need of women municipal Councilors.
22) Kishwar Madhu (1997) - In the paper "Women's Marginal Role in politics" there is briefs discussion on participation of women in politics, reservation to ill for women, peripheral role of women etc. She also express the women's problem who are in politics. She also explains the politics for ordinary & Leader women's

23) Beaman Lori, Duflo Esther, Pande Rohini, Topalova Petia (2006) - In the paper "women politicians, Gender Bias, and policy making in rural India" researcher examines the implications of increased female representation for policy activism and children's well-being and hold much representation after political participation by women and the extent of gender discrimination. In this paper the survey explores the barriers for women to be effective participants in politics, particularly gender bias towards female leaders.

24) Mohanty Dr. Bidyut - (2001) - "The daughters of 73rd Amendment" named paper Consist of Impact of 73rd constitutional Amendment Act 1992 in this paper she concludes that this amendment has are empowering impact on the women. But she also explains the problem of proxy women.

25) Raman Vasanthi (2002) - The paper “The implementation of Quotas for women the Indian experience” attempts the discussion of reservation for women both in the wider historical & contemporary context of reservation for the historically disadvantage groups in India. She also focused on political reservation and debates on policy-makers and the women's movement.

26) Duflo Esther (2004) - The researcher are the question and examine "Why political Reservation?" This paper reviews the care of reservation about Indian experience.

27) Iyer Laxmi and others (2011) - In this paper "The power of political Voice: women's political representation and crime in India" they are trying to find out what effect occurs in crimes against men in India if female representation increases in Local government. They also try to examine the effectiveness of alternative forms of political representation means what effect occurs about crime if a woman is in higher level of leadership position.
28) **Figueras Irma Clots (2005)** - In the paper “Women in politics - Evidence from the Indian states” researcher studied 16 main states of India during 1967 to 1999 and find decision of women legislator with compare to main legislator as well as SC / ST women legislator decision with compare to general seat elected women legislator. She finds SC / ST women legislators as in favor of “women - friendly” Laws, In contrast. General redistributive policies such as land reforms. Hence we can strongly say that SC/ST and general women. Legislators have different effect on the policies adopted by govt.

29) **Bedi Tarini (2006)** - In this paper reviews is taken some key adaptations of feminist theory to the rising phenomena of women's public participation in religions, night - wing agendas. As said in title of this paper "Feminist Theory and the right - wing: Shiv - Sena women mobilize Mumbai " the review of some feminist approaches to the mobilization of women by right - wing politics - religions movements with analyzing in the context of Shiv - Sena women in Mumbai.

30) **Patil Pratibha (2010)** - In the research paper “Women’s in Local Governance”, she discussed women’s role in P.R.I.S. with literacy level, Income & occupation, family background and awareness of Panchayat Raj. By this paper she states that women are playing significant role in positive participation in P. R. I. S.

31) **Singh Rakesh K. (2012)** - Discussion on Impact of women representative participation in panchayat is done in the paper “Elected women Representatives in Panchayat Raj”. Researcher also explains the barriers for women's participation. Women representatives in Panchayat Raj take issues such as health, sanitation, early childhood care, drinking water etc.

32) **Nandal Santosh (2003)** - Women's empowerment is indeed a precursor to women development and increasing women's effectiveness in local govt. is very essential. This argument is done in the paper "Reflections on New partnerships between women and local self-government in India: A Rural Revolution?"

33) **Shinde S.V. (2011)** - In the research paper “Women in Indian politics”, researcher discusses various initiatives taken by the states in term of legislative actions, policies and
programs. He also highlights the causes and barriers that limit women's political participation and its effect on women.

34) Prema A. (2012) - In this paper “Women status in India”, explanation of development of women movement and status of women during the Vedic period and British period is done by author. It also explains the socio - economic - political empowerment of women.

35) Velaskar Padma (2012) - In the article "Education for Liberation: Ambedkar's thought and Dalit women's perspectives " explores the interface between Ambedkar's ideologies of liberation and education, on the one hand, and Dalit women's thoughts and perspectives on the other hand. If shows, the imbibing of Ambedkar's thought and participation in his movement constituted the bedrock of Dalit women's political education.

36) Joshi Lalita & Thomas Palghadmal - Study of tribal and non-tribal village belonging a group Gram panchayat in Ahmednagar district (Maharashtra) was done in the paper "Women in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIS): Development preferences, Desired Role, and Constraints "

37) Singh D.P. (2008) - The paper "Impact of 73rd Amendment Act on women's leadership in the Punjab " gives the fact that do not diminish women in panchayats continue to face major constraints in participating in local govt. institutions in terms of lack of experience, illiteracy, family responsibilities and lack of family support etc.

38) Goetz Anne Marie (2003) - The paper “Women's education and political participation” explain relation between education of women and political participation. It also discuss about culture, education and politics.

39) Deshmukh Nilima (2004) - In the paper "Role of Repprentitives in Local governance" she express actual condition of development, specification of local governance, hurdles occurs in development of local governance.

40) Gokhale Shaila (2004) - She explains importance of education for the development of women in the paper “Stri shikshan vikasatil mahatwacha Ghatak”
41) Deshmukh Nilima (2004) - Empowerment of women representatives in local governance is required and now it can be done is explained in the paper “Empowerment of elected women representative in local governance”. What is gender discrimination? also discussed in this paper.

42) Sattar S.A. (2004) - Discussion of “Women empowerment and panchayat Raj Administration” was done in this paper. How the women take interest in politics and how they get their development is explained in this paper.

43) Mondal Ajit and Mete Jayanta (2012) - In the paper “Women Empowerment and Educational in the context of India”, researcher explains various constitutional provisions, special Laws and National policies in support of women empowerment. They also discussed on factors facilitating Empowerment of women and role of education in empowering women.

44) Ahlawat Bijander. S. (2012) - In the paper “Women education and Development: An Evidence of Indian states”, researcher shows that if literacy increases Human development Index also increases.

45) Kaul Shashi and Sahni Shradha (2009) - How to extend participation of elected representative women in R I S and which problems faced by them was discussed in the paper "Study on the participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institution". Elected women are not get always respect while taking any decision and their views were ignored only because they are women. This fact is also introduced in the paper.

46) Kalita Gangeswar (2012) - Though the participation of women in politics is however slightly increasing but it is to the level of Satisfaction and this truth is explained in the paper “Rural women's participation in Electoral politics”.

47) Mary Sr. Stella & Swaminathan A. M. (2012) - With the help of self-help groups women empowerment increases but it is only partial and it is seems more in TamilNadu than Maharashtra. This is explained in the paper “Women Empowerment through self-help groups: Analysis of Comparative experiences in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu”.
48) Raabe Katharina & others (2009) - In the paper "The effect of political Reservation for women on local governance and Rural Service provision" there is verification & justification of qualifying & quantify the role of political reservation policies for women as a determinant of rural service provision and local governance and seeks to identify the social, economic and institutional factors that constrains effective local governance and rural service provision beyond the women's reservation effect.

49) Nair V. Deepa (2009) - The researcher discussed on various provision made by Indian govt. for women in Laws form, policy form etc. In the paper “Empowerment of women in India - A National perspective”, it shows the women's participation in work employment and politics. It also explains on the development programs for women.

50) Dr. Manipal (2006) - The Role of P. R. I.'s in villages development is disused in “Panchayat Raj and Bharat Nirman - Role in effective implementation”. It also suggests some important suggestion of its implementation.

51) Sushma N. and Pranavi M. (2009) - In the paper “Political Empowerment of women in local bodies”, discussion made on present political position of women she also suggests some suggestions to improve the participation of women in Local bodies.

1.4 Objectives of Research: There are many objectives in social research. These are divided into two groups.

1) Theoretical Objectives

2) Applied Objectives

Prof. P.V. Young explains the social object that “The aim of the research is to study human behavior, the social life of human being, the factors affecting on human being and their effects on human being. Any social research must be society oriented and realistic.”

“To get the knowledge, to find out the causes and effect relation between social events and to create the scientific concepts are included in theoretical research, But to solve the social problems, to realize the social tensions, to develop or prepare ideas are
included in applied / realistic objectives.” (6) According to Pauline Young, he states “The primary goal of social research immediate or distant is to understand social life and them by gain a greater measure of control over it.” (7)

**Considering all above factors the objectives of the present research are as follows:**

(i) To study the role of women in political participation in urban area.
(ii) To Study the process of women empowerment with respect to political participation of women.
(iii) To study the political participation of women in municipality and municipal Corporation sector.
(iv) To Study the leadership qualities in women is urban area.
(v) To Study the factors affecting on political participation of women.

### 1.5 Hypothesis of Research:

In social research using scientific research methodology a statement of the problem is propound after defining the research problem to carry the successful research and from this statement the researcher finds the conclusion and results is called as "hypothesis ".

The hypothesis helps the researcher to give proper direction to the research. It is possible to find out the probable solution of the problem with the help of hypothesis. E.S. Bogardus has defined hypothesis as “A hypothesis is a proposition to be tested.” (8)

According to Mc Burney D.H. “A hypothesis is a statement that is assumed to be true for the purpose of testing its validity.” (9)

“A hypothesis is a tentative generalization, the validity of which remains to be tested. In its most elementary stage the hypothesis may be very hunch, guess, imaginative data which becomes the basis for action or investigation.” (10)

So, hypothesis contributes much more to achieve the objectives successfully.
Hypothesis for present research are as follows:

(i) The women's political participation is increased.
(ii) The women's participation in decision making process is marginal.
(iii) Women get reservation but still male dominance is observed.
(iv) Leadership qualities are developed in women due to reservation.
(v) Political perceptions are developed in women after 73rd and 74th amendment in constitution of India.
(vi) Women have to suffer many Limitations ‘of being woman’ in their political participation.

1.6 Research Methodology:

Scientific methods are used in the research to find out the truths and to achieve the knowledge. Human being has curiosity about the happenings around him. To satisfy this curiosity and to get the knowledge he uses his sense organs. The achieved knowledge is systematically collected and arranged by research method.

The researcher collects the information and references related to research through different resources and mediums, and arrange it in a systematic and scientific way. For the present research primary and secondary resources are used.

1.6.1 Primary Resources: In primary sources survey technique, questionnaire technique, interview technique will be used. Interviews of elected ladies comparators, domain housewives, women participating in politics, politically designated women, social lady workers are taken. Besides this survey, observation, questionnaire and analytical methods are used. The researcher filled the questionnaires from women voters, living in the Shrpur-Warwade, Dondaicha-Warwade municipalities and Dhule municipal corporation area.

A) Survey technique: Survey method will be used by means of questionnaires to collect the information of politically participating women. On the basis of this information further arrangement of the research are done.
B) Interview technique: Questionnaire are prepared and given to selected women for filling up, interviews are taken with the help of questionnaires and by means of it the information are collected. For this quota method and classified sampling method are used.

C) Data Analysis: Analysis of the collected data and statistical data are done by using various statistical techniques, and then on the basis of this analysis hypothesis are verified.

1.6.2 Secondary Resources: Library method are used in secondary resources use of different English, Hindi, Marathi Reference books, newspapers, magazines, periodical gazettes, Government reports, survey of various institutions and their reports, election analysis, internet and social - political reviews are studied.

In this way by using primary and secondary resources the political participation of the women are studied by researcher.

1.7 Sample Selection:

Instead of studying all units related to the topic only some representative units are selected for study to save time, money and efforts is called as sample selection.

According to Frank Yaton “The term sample should be reserved for a unit or portion of an aggregate of material which has been selected in belief that it will be representative of the whole aggregate.” As per Bogardus, “sampling is the selection of certain percentage of a group of items according to a predetermine plan.”

According to Frank Morton “The word sample is applied to any unit or to the part of a unit”. Sample Selection is a technique through which a researcher selects a particular unit carefully which represents all characteristics of whole population.

Sampling saves time, efforts and money. It is also useful for detailed study and the conclusions drawn from it are more reliable.
Data will be collected from presently existing (above mentioned) three areas with the help of interview, questionnaires and observation method.

In the present research the stated statistical data is obtained from the medium of questionnaires. After studying the class sampling method, quota selecting method, specific sequence method; in the present research a unit samples are selected by class sampling for the questionnaires. By using class sampling method 2% of the total women voters are selected as a sample from Dhule Municipal Corporation area, Dondaicha-Warwade Municipality area and Shirpur-Warwade Municipality area. In Dhule Municipal Corporation area there is 1,26,370 women voters, from that 2500 sample unit; in Shirpur-Warwade Municipality area total women voters are 26,762 from that 550 sample units; and in Dondaicha-Warwade Municipality area total female voters are 17,861 from that 350 sample units are selected.

In this way a municipality and municipal corporation area of Dhule District have totally 1, 70,994 female voters. So, 2% of that total female voter means 3400 units sample is selected.

To selecting the sample units, from each ward list of voters, out of the first hundred female voters; researcher choose the first ten female voters as a sample unit from each ward and from each municipality and municipal corporation.

1.8 Computer Technique:

A computer technology is considered as a modern technology. This technology is used for the present researcher. The assistance/help of computer technology is used right from preparing the six monthly reporting until the completion the thesis. The modern technology of internet is used to collect various reference material and related material useful for the research. The facility of computer and internet is used to collect as well as to save this reference material.

A computer helps a specifically in the analysis of the facts in the research. With the help of computer has become very easy for a researcher to collect different facts, to save them and to make them available as per the need in the required manner computer. The computer technology helps the researcher to complete do research work within
minimum time period. So it saves the time and labor of researcher as well as it helps to raise the quality of research. SPSS/QC+ method is useful for research in social sciences. SPSS/PC+ means “the PC version of the statistical package for the social science.”\(^{(14)}\) Due to this program it became easy to make the analysis of facts completely and flexibility.

While using the computer technology the researcher has used the above mentioned program for the research. In present research a questionnaire was given and filled up by 3400 units, as a primary tool by source. The individual, social, economic, educational and political type of information was collected by the units through the questionnaire. The computer technology is used in the compilation, classification, stabilization and in drawing the graphs of the information collected through the questionnaire. Besides that computer technology also helped to finding the percentages of collected data, and to prepare various tables, which enabled the easy and fast work.

1.9 Research Problem:

To define the problem is the first step in any research. If the problem is defined properly then the research can be conducted without any obstacles.

According to Prof. Town Shed, “Research problem means the problem which is to be solved”. \(^{(15)}\)

Which condition is the process of political development of women? Are the educated and well developed women from urban area actually getting the benefit of reservation? And with reference to it, to study the level of political participation of women is the basic problem of this research.

While studying the women's political participation it is necessary to study the means of their participation and the nature and types of tools. It is also necessary to study the effect of this participation on women empowerment. Without studying the factors affecting the women's political participation it was not possible to study the political development of women.
By the present research the political role of women, their political participation, development of leadership qualities, and study of the factors affecting their political participation are studied and actual position of political participation of women and the level of their political development was found.

1.10 Scope and Limitations of Research:

1.10.1 Scope: Dhule district is selected for the present research. In Dhule district four Talukas named Sakri, Shindkheda, Shirpur and Dhule. In Dhule district Dhule Municipal Corporation, Shirpur - Warwade municipality, Dondaicha-Warwade municipality are in existence. Present research is geographically bounded to Dhule district.

1.10.2 Duration / Period: On 1st July 1998, Dhule district was divided into Dhule and Nandurbar district. In this division Maharashtra state Government has connected six Talukas to Nandurbar and four Talukas to Dhule district. Thus now Dhule is considered as the smallest district in Maharashtra.

The execution of 73rd and 74th amendment was from the year 1993. So far the present research was limited for the duration of 1998 to 2010 only.

1.10.3 Limitations: The researcher faces some limitations due to availability of resources, money, time and the psychological factors of the women to be studied.

(i) Present research is limited to geographical boundaries of Dhule Municipal Corporation, Shirpur - Warwade municipality and Dondaicha - Warwade municipality field in Dhule district.

(ii) Present research is limited to only the political participation of women.

(iii) Duration of the present research is from 1998 to 2010

(iv) Present research is limited to urban area in Dhule district.
1.11 Chapter Scheme:

Chapter Scheme is decided for the present research and then final conclusions are stated as follows.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The steps of the scientific method of present social research topic are studied here in this running chapter. In this chapter the need of the research is discussed as well as the objectives of the research and statement of the problem are also included. The hypothesis of the research is decided and the discussion about the review of previous researches related to the present research is also taken.

Chapter 2: Introduction of Dhule District.

It becomes necessary to get familiar with Dhule District because it is the field of the present research. With respect to it, the Geographical and Physical introduction of Dhule District will be studied here as well as the history of the formation of Dhule District will be also discussed here. As well as the analysis of the political, administrative and statistical data will be done; and the statistical data about the women voters in urban area, the proportion of women literacy will be also discussed. The statistical data of the number of women Corporators in different years in Dhule Corporation, Shirpur-Warwade Municipal Corporation and Dondaicha-Warwade Municipal Corporation will be given here. The statistical information about women Mayors, women M.L.A.’s will be also studied. The history of the origin of the name of Dhule and Shirpur cities will be also discussed. The analysis of the contribution of Dhule District in freedom movement, as well as the participation of women of Dhule District in this movement will be done. Then the study of the feminine movements from pre-independence period will be done. The social and political participation of women leaderships in Dhule District will be also done in this chapter.

Chapter 3: Development of Local Self Government Institutions in India

As the present research is related to local urban government, the study of the development of local self government institutions means local urban administration will be done in this chapter. The meaning, importance, characteristics and the development of
the local self government institutions from an ancient era to the British time will be studied with a various laws regarding the establishment of municipal corporations and municipalities in India, with regarding the laws about it in Maharashtra are also discussed thoroughly.

The present research is related to only about urban area; so laws about establishment of urban self government institutions, corporations, and municipal corporations etc. will be studied here. The discussion of the establishment of Madras, Calcutta, Mumbai and Delhi Municipal Corporations as well as the laws about the establishment of municipalities in Maharashtra will be done in this chapter. Besides that, as the research area is Dhule District; so the discussion about the establishment of Municipalities and Municipal Corporations in Dhule District and various laws related to it will be also discussed in this chapter.

After independence the 73rd and 74th amendments of the constitution are done for giving an opportunity to the women for political participation. The analysis of the 74th amendment of constitution which is related to urban area will be explained in this chapter.

**Chapter 4: Women Empowerment Process in Independent India**

It becomes necessary to study the present economical, social and political status of women before examines their political status. Regarding it, the study of the process of women empowerment will be done in this chapter. While studying the social, economical, educational and political status, the review of the status of women from ancient period to after independence period will be done in this chapter. During all this period various movement like economic reformatory movements, social and political reformatory movements were a raised. All these movements will be discussed in this chapter. The information about the women leadership which designated through such reformatory movements will be shortly discussed in this chapter. With respect to that, the woman reformatory movements and woman leadership in Dhule District will be discussed. Various laws and acts were passed by Central and State Government for the all round development of women for increasing their participation in national as well as
social development. The studies about these provisions in these different laws will be discussed.

The provisions done for women empowerment in every five year planning schemes of Indian Government; as well as various efforts are done by Maharashtra Government for women empowerment will be also analyzed in this chapter.

Chapter 5: The Theoretical Propound of political participation

The main objective of this research is to examine the political participation of women. Regarding to this it becomes necessary to understand the theoretical propound of political participation, which is a modern concept in political sciences. So in this chapter the analysis of the meaning and characteristics of political participation will be done and then the factors affecting on political participation, factors influencing on the political participation and the types of political participation will be also presented here in this unit.

Various levels of political participation are studied here and then the agencies of political participation will be explained in this chapter. Besides it, the analysis about the political apathy will be done here and the topics like political participation and political development, political awareness and political participation and their mutual relation will be discussed in this chapter.

Chapter 6: Women’s political participation in the area of Municipalities and Municipal Corporation in Dhule District

The present research is based on the concept ‘political participation’ from the subject political sciences. In this chapter the study of political participation of women in urban area of Dhule District is will be done. The analysis about the nature of the political participation, which are the agencies of political participation of women in urban area?; will be anylised in this chapter.

Women’s Political participation in the urban areas in Dhule district is seen very marginal in before 74th amendment to constitution, it is observed at the lower levels of the political participation. But after the 74th amendment to constitution; it is seen that, the political participation of women in urban area in Dhule district has increased from lower
level to higher level. The analysis of this political participation at various levels will be done in this chapter.

After 74th amendment to constitution, the political participation of women in urban area in Dhule district is increased, consequently their political aspirations have also developed and a political awareness is seen to be developed in women. Are there any limitations to the women on their political participation as being a ‘woman’? What are the limitations of their political participation? These questions will be discussed here in this chapter. As well as to find out the nature of the political apathy among women with their reasons and the remedies to remove that apathy will be discussed.

Is political participation of women getting affected due to 74th amendment to constitution? While finding the answer of above question, the political reservation of women and its effects will be also presented in this chapter. Overall, while presenting the political participation of women in Municipal Corporation and Municipalities in Dhule District different types of tables and graphs will be used.

**Chapter 7: Summary and Conclusion**

Seventh chapter will be the concluding chapter of this research. In this chapter there will be a retrospection of the presentation made in the thesis. There will be a review of each chapter in short and in the last results, conclusions of the research will be noted.
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