CHAPTER 7

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION
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Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Introduction:

The political system remains stable only when there is a mutual understanding, co-ordination and faith in between the political system and society. To maintain the faithful relation and coordination between the rulers and the public, there is need to participation of every factor of society in political system. While increasing, developing political participation, it is necessary to develop the political awareness; these political awareness, aspirations, are developed through the process of political socialization.

By keeping the objectives like to accelerate the process of political socialization in women; to develop their qualities of political leaderships; to raise the status of women in politics, while they are of half proportion of total populations, Maharashtra and some others states have bestowed reservations to women in local self government institutes to take their contributions in local development. By giving them the facility of reservation, the government has given them a big opportunity to participate in politics.

A positive effect of the above stated decision of various states is that, the Indian Parliament also bestowed political reservation to women by the 73rd and 74th amendment into constitution and opened the pathway to political participation to the women. Due to this historical decision, women started participating in politics by coming out of their routine works of family life. But unfortunately, there is no suitable atmosphere in our society to make this participation effective and meaningful as well as they fail to express their opinions effectively in the society. So due to these failures some limitations are observed on the political participation of women.

In 1993 an amendment was done in constitution with reference to the reservation of women in local self government. The women in the urban area of Dhule district also got the benefit of these amendments. In 1998 the Dhule district was divided and on 1st July 1998 this new Dhule district, including 4 Tahsils came in existence as the smallest
district in Maharashtra. With this intension of study the political participation of women in the urban area of this smallest district; the researcher has selected the subject. “Women’s political participation in the Municipality and Municipal Corporation field in the Dhule district of Maharashtra state (1998-2010)”.

The researcher has studied the nature of political participation of women in urban area at various levels, various agencies and the proportion of political participation. Researchers has also studied the nature of political apathy of women and also tried to find out remedies to remove this apathy. Besides this, the researcher also studied to find out the limitations on the political participation of women, as being a ‘women’. In present research while studying the problem, each and every factor related to subject is thoroughly studied and on the basis of facts, outcomes are represented in a correct and objective manner as per the framework of research.

The steps of the scientific method of present social research topic are studied in this 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.

Primary and secondary sources are used to collect the data. The data is collected through the questionnaire by sampling method. The topics like the scope, limitations and duration of research, the chapter scheme and the technique of designing the thesis by using computer technology is also discussed.

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 is studied here as well as the history of the formation of Dhule District is also discussed here. As well as the analysis of the political, administrative and statistical data is done; and the statistical data about the women voters in urban area, the proportion of women literacy is also discussed. The statistical data of the number of women Councilors or Corporators in different years in Dhule Corporation, Shirpur-Warwade Municipal Corporation and Dondhaicha-Warwade Municipal Corporation is given here. The statistical information about women Mayors, women M.L.A.’s is also studied here.
The history of the origin of the name of Dhule and Shirpur cities is also discussed here.
The analysis of the contribution of Dhule District in freedom movement, as well as the participation of women of Dhule District in this movement is done. Then the study of the feminine movements from pre-independence period is done. The social and political participation of women leaderships in Dhule District is also done.

As the present research is related to local urban government, the study of the development of local self government institutions means local urban administration is done in the related chapter. The meaning, importance, characteristics and the development of the local self government institutions from an ancient era to the British time is 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 corporation etc.are 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 is 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 are also discussed.

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 is explained.

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 is 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 is 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 are discussed in this chapter. The
information about the women leadership which designated through such reformatory movements is shortly discussed in this chapter. With respect to that, the woman reformatory movements and woman leadership in Dhule District is 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 are 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 are also analyzed in this research.

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 is done and then the factors affecting on political participation, factors influencing on the political participation and the types of political participation are also presented here in this unit.

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

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 done. The analysis about the nature of the political participation, which are the agencies of political participation of women in urban area? are anlyised.

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 is done. 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 are 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 is 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 are 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 are used.

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

As the scope of the present research is limited upto the area under the Municipality and Municipal Corporations in Dhule district, the analytical presentation of the political participation of women at various levels and through various agencies are done here and on the basis of it, the following conclusions are drawn.

### 7.2 Conclusions:

1. The easiest and a direct agencies of political participation is the ‘voting’. 92.9% of women in the urban area of Dhule district are well known about the process of voting. 83.6% women are seen to be done voting in the municipality and municipal corporation elections. 73.9% and 71.6% women are seen to be done voting in state legislative assembly and parliament elections respectively. Near about 35% women participate in the canvassing campaign of political parties and 41% women meets to the political leaders; 78.10% women discusses on the political problem in their families; and 67.9% women discusses on the political problems with their ladies friends and 61.2%
women discuss on politics in their leisure time. It shows that the political participation of women is increased.

2. The political participation of women has increased due to the political reservation given to them, consequently political vigilance and political awareness is also developed in them. In urban area, women have reached to the highest position only due to the reservation. But it is seen that even today also the participation of women in political decision making process is very less. Only 27.5% women are the active members of any political party. It clearly shows that women do not participate. Even today 77.4% women votes as per the advice of males. According to 82.7% women, the elected women representatives conduct their political work with the help of men. From all these points it can be concluded that the proportion of the participation of women in political decision making process is very less and a male domination is seen retain in politics.

3. According to 64.7% women, women do not participate in politics by their own will. According to 56.9% women, the elected women representatives conduct their political work with the help of the men in their families. According to 24.5% women, the elected women representatives conduct their political work with the help of the other men members of the party. It means that, women have got the reservation but the male domination still exists.

Due to reservation the political participation of women has increased, their leadership qualities are also developed, but even after on near about 1/3 (35.9%) women have pressure of men while voting. A male dominance is seen in their voting activities. From this it can be said that, women have got the reservation but male dominance is everlasting.

4. Within 132 years, since 1860 to 1992 in urban area of Dhule District only six women had reached up to the post of Mayoress or President. But after the 73rd and 74th amendments to constitutions women were bestowed the political reservations in local self government institutes, so afterwards within last 20 years, 8 women gets Presidenship in municipalities and 1 Mayoress in Municipal Corporation. In the general elections of Municipal Corporation of Dhule held in 2013, the post of Mayor is reserved for women.
Thus again there is an opportunity for a woman to get this post. This shows that the leadership qualities have been developed in women due to the reservation and due to reservation the political participation of women have increased these hypotheses has been proved.

83.6% women say that, there reservation has been proved beneficial for women. 73.5% women express their opinion that the reservation for women has retrained the squalor in politics. 66.4% women give opinion that due to reservation the powers are now in the hands of women, which has reduced the proportion of corruption. 79.2% women say that there is an increase in the rate of local development due to increase in women representatives. Besides this 80% women express that women leaders can solve their problems of women effectively as compare to male leader. From all this analysis it can be said that the process of woman empowerment has been successfully initiated on only due to the development of leadership qualities of women and the leadership qualities of women are developed only due to the reservations bestowed to women.

5. 90.3% women in the urban area of district are well known about the, names of the Mayor/presidents of municipalities or municipal corporations in their cities. 90.7% women know the councilor of their ward. 90.9% and 81.3% women know the names of the M.L.A.’s and M.P.’s respectively of their respective areas. It means that, women are now aware about their political representatives.

6. 81.9% women think before voting about the candidate, that how is the candidate? 75.9% women express their opinion as; women representatives are more able to solve their problems. 83.8% women are well known about the provision of reservation given to the women in local self government institutions. Besides it according to 89.4% women, women are participating in political field freely and with great enthusiasm due to reservation. It means that, there is a development of political awareness among women after 73rd and 74th amendment to constitutions.

7. It is seen that, the political participation of women has been increased as well as there is a development in political awareness among them. But when the researcher study about the political participation of women ‘as a female’ then, it is found that, there are some limitations on their political participation being ‘a woman’. According to
64.5% women, there some limitations are seen in the political participation of women only due their ‘femaleness’ According to 35.1% women, they do not participate in politics due to the bad remarks on politically participated women’s character by the society. According the opinion of 32.3% women, women cannot participate in politics due to the responsibilities of their family also. Thus, 67.4% women can’t participate in political process due to ‘femaleness’ or as women limitations or responsibilities. It means that, **there are some limitations on women’s political participation being ‘a woman’**.

8. While studying the factors affecting on the political participation of women in the urban area of Dhule district it was found that, the sexuality, economic dependency, family responsibilities, remarks on character, education, and media are the factors affecting on them. 75.8% women take the advice of the men in family while voting; 60.8% women express the opinion that, there is a limitation on the political participation of them due to their ‘femaleness’. From this it is observed that, women in urban area cannot express their views independently. Women are seen to be depending on the men still for any political decision. It shows that, **due to reservation; an increase in political participation of women but that is not increase in qualitative manner**.

9. Due to reservation; the women in urban area of said district have been reached up to highest position in self government institutions. But still 71.2% common women are far away from politics. 62.80% women do not participate in any type of canvassing campaigns; 61.10% women do not meet any political leaders for solving their or other women’s problems. So it can be said that, though there is an increase in political participation of women, but this participation is seen only in the period of elections. **Though in the election period the political participation of women is increasing, but that participation and their role in politics is seen marginal; but in the period other than election, the political role of women is seen to be very negligible**.

10. Most of the women are still not seen economically competent. They are seen economically dependent as being ‘a women’. Consequently, some limitations are observed in the political participation 69.80% woman in the urban area of Dhule district are seen to be housewives, while 7.5% women are in service, 10% women through
profession, 9.3% women through laboring try to earn money. Besides it, it is seen that 81% women are not engaged any supplementary work or profession. It shows that most of the women are dependent on men economically. From this the assumption is proved that, some limitations are seen on the political participation of woman because of this economic dependence as being a ‘woman’.

11. In some area, the process of women empowerment is seen intense in the district of urban area, more than 93% of women units are seen to be literate. As well as near about 30% women are seen to be going for earning while 19% women are seen to be doing supplementary work or profession by maintaining their household, domestic chores. This shows that women in this area have became educated and they have accepted the responsibility of family means in Dhule district, by means of education, women are now on the way and reaching to the goals of a woman empowerment while the economic empowerment have seen to be initiated.

12. Due to political reservation the election of Dhule Municipal Corporation held in 2008, 57% women have casted their votes. While in the election held in 2013, 59.71% women shown their political participation by casting their votes. During the general elections of Shripur Municipality in 2006 and 2011 the proportion of women voting is seen to be 57.88% and 60.55% respectively. While in the Dondaicha-Warwade Municipality election held in 2006 and 2011 the rate of women voting are 69% and 69.15% respectively. In the election of Dhule Municipal Corporation held in 2003, 2008 and 2013 respectively 131, 120 and 247 women shown the political participation by giving their candidature, means contesting the elections. During the Shirpur-Warwade general elections held in 2006 and 2011 respectively 22 and 39 women have given their political participation by contesting elections. From the above figures, it can be explained that in urban area of Dhule district, the process of women empowerment is in the developing stage and the participation of women in politics has been increased.

13. A person gets the basic knowledge of leadership and politics through education. There is politicalisation of an individual through education and his political participation gets ascertained. 94.7% women in the district are educated. Consequently
the proportion of women contesting in elections as well as voting in elections in local self
government is seen constantly increasing. This shows that, due to education, the
political participation of women has increased.

14. Due to political reservation the activeness of women in politics is seen to be increased and they are achieving political posts and designations. In all, the political participation of women has seen increased at each level in more or less proportion. According to 64.7% of answering women, the women are entering in the field of politics by their own desire and willingly. While 84.9% women have expressed their opinion that due to political reservation, women are participating in politics now more freely, frankly and with enthusiasm. This shows that, the political participation of women have increased due to the political reservation. Due to this increased, political participation, the political awareness is developed among the women.

15. Due to 74th amendment the number of women representatives in urban area has increased as well as the women also have activated the highest position and post in local self government. Almost 80% women have the positive answered to the question, has the ward developed due to woman representative? This shows that the local development has accelerated, increased due to women leadership. It clearly shows, means that the leadership qualities of women are developed.

It is seen that, 83.8% of answering women are well-known, well informed about the political reservation to women. Most women are also well-known about the reservation for women in local self government. This shows that, the women are awakened, conscious about politics and their political awareness is developed.

16. Many factors affect positively as well as negatively on the political participation of women. Due to these factors the proportion of political participation of women either decreases or increases. While research it is observed that, due to following reasons, women are not participating in politics actively.

a) Women are given a subordinate type of treatment by men colleagues and they are kept neglected. According to 9% women, the limitations are seen on the political
participation of women due to such subordinated treatment and sexual discrimination.

b) Due to economic dependency, a confidence is not developed among the women in Dhule district. More than 67% women are performing the roles of only housewives. It means that most of the women do not earn themselves but they are seen to be depending economically on the men. So as per 7.5% women, women do not come in politics due to economic dependence. This shows that the economic dependence affects on the political participation of a woman and they remain away from politics due to economic infirmity.

c) Household domestic tasks, chores, cooking, child nurturing create obstacles in the political participation of women. Results of the survey shows that according to 32.3% women, due to domestic responsibilities, women do not take / shows interest in politics.

d) Due to assumptions like the politics is the field for men; due to immoralities in politics, a woman has to do some immoral adjustments to achieve the post etc, hence this type of misconceptions some limitations are seen in the political participation of women. As per 35.1% women, due to the endorsement and a bad remarks on their character women gets limitations to participate in politics.

e) It is not possible for women to remain go out of house at any time due to her physical competence, physical structure, gynecological problems etc. According to 16.1% women due to weakness and infirmity being a woman and as per the 64.5% women due to their womanhood they have some limitations on political participation. Thus it proves that, due to only being a women there are limitations to participate in politics.

f) The effect of dominance of a male on women and due to this mentality behavior also gets affected. 77.4% woman seeks the advice of men in their family while voting; 61.80% women are pressurized by men while casting votes. 67.20% women are depending upon men economically, so they have to behave as per the instructions of men in family. This shows that, due to their dependence on others, they have some limitations on their political participation.
7.3 Recommendations:

1. At present the political participation of women is increased. Besides that women are participating in elections as candidature. Even after it, the actual active participation of women in politics is found very marginal. The proportion of female voting in Local Self government Institutions are 83.4%; in state legislative assembly and Loksabha General Assembly elections this proportion is 72% and 70% respectively. It means that in general elections of Local Self government Institutions, 16.6% women do not cast their votes and in legislative assembly and central assembly 27.9% and 30% respectively women are neutral about the process of voting. Casting of votes is considered as the passive political participation and so it is necessary to accelerate the process of their active political participation with increasing political socialization; for that it is necessary to take the efforts by political parties, voluntary organizations and government for development in the political awareness among women at various levels.

2. The political participation of women has increased due to the 73rd and 74th amendments to constitution; but still their contribution in decision making process is marginal. So it becomes necessary for the government to conduct the political training, workshops to increase their contribution in decision making process. It also becomes necessary for political parties that they should arrange political workshops for the lady incumbents of their parties to develop decision taking ability and to improve their role in the process of decision making, so that such training camps may motivate women for participating in decision making process.

3. Due to the reservation as well as the change in the overall circumstances in present situation, the political participation of women has increased; But no self-involvement is seen this participation. Due to reservation and an option for politician men in her family, the women are participating in politics. Consequently at present, the male domination is seen existing even after the reservation for women. To change this situation, it is necessary to change the mentality of society and so it becomes now necessary to develop a political awareness among women about their political rights and the need of the participation of women in politics. For this government,
different political parties, different voluntary organizations and media must play the leading role

4. In present situation, most of the men politician cannot contest elections due to reservation. So they try to project the women in their family. But the reality shows that, in doing so the willingness of that woman is not taken into consideration. So the political participation of women is not seen increasing. To increase the active participation of women in politics this ‘alternative politics mentality’ must be changed. So the efforts must be taken to change the male mentality of men through public education programmes, to explain the real purpose and objectives behind the reservation given to the women.

5. To increase the active involvement of women in politics, the political parties should give them opportunity at various posts, at different levels from local committee to various upper level committees in the party, instead of giving mere membership. If the political parties will involve them in the political decisions making process by allotting various responsible posts, then there will the development of the leadership qualities among women and they will get the maximum benefit of reservation.

6. It is seen that women are not showing their active involvement in politics even after the reservation; due to the fear, such as family responsibilities, the bad remarks about their characters. So it is necessary to wash out to this fear from their minds and to develop a positive view about politics in them; and the men in the family must support her morally to take active participation in politics.

7. There is an increase in political participation of women due to reservation, but this participation should not only be quantitative, but it should be qualitative also. So it is required to develop the awareness among women by women organizations, political parties, as well as voluntary organizations and N.G.Os.

8. The interaction between women and various political leaders is seen very less. Consequently a lack of political communication is seen in them. Due to this an inferiority complex is developed into them and so they try to avoid in political involvement. Thus It becomes necessary that, the political leaders, public
representatives and government officers should do conscious efforts to remove this negativity, inferiority complex in their mind.

9. Government and voluntary organization must initiate special political training centers to develop women qualitative leadership, to increase their active political involvement and give them the knowledge about political system, decision making system, government working system and about the public administration. Through these centers women must be made trained in political techniques and political processes.

10. It is necessary that government, women organizations, the women cells in all political parties, women commissions have to arrange various social, cultural, programs time to time for involving more and more women in society. All such programs must be arranged in such way that they will help them to develop the feelings of social work in them and develop their awareness which will result in increasing their political participation as well as a matured leadership qualities will be created in them.

11. Woman participation is seen very marginal in co-operative organizations and in elections of such organizations. Our democracy has gained leaders through this co-operative institutes and the co-operative movement. But this is not seen in reference with women. Though women are given some reservation is co-operative institutes, but the advantage of this reservation is not taken for development of leadership qualities in women. If women are given of proper status in co-operative institutes and co-operative movements then through these movements the women leadership may raise. Consequently it helps for the women empowerment.

12. Almost all women think that, education is necessary for the development of an person. According to them, political awareness is developed due to education. Most of the women in urban area in Dhule District are found educated. But it is seen that this education is achieved only for getting jobs. This attitude is necessary for women empowerment and also getting active political participation; but it is also necessary that, the use of education should be done for self employment. Government must develop awareness among women to develop this attitude, through public education. It is necessary to explain such various benefits of education to women through public education.
13. Central Government and State Government have done many laws for women empowerment. It is necessary that the implementations of these laws must be done properly and strictly. Government have suggested and declared various policies, schemes for social, educational, economic and political development of women. These schemes must be well reached to the last women properly. To convey these schemes upto the women and to increase their direct participation, government as well as voluntary organizations, political parties, institutions, organizations must try to their best. Various advertisements, conference, workshops, orientation camps, training camps must be arranged to convey this proper information, knowledge about the schemes to the woman; then the women will develop their belief and faith towards the government and towards the political system.

7.4 Future Planning:

There is a development in political awareness and leadership qualities among women due to 73rd & 74th amendment to constitution. But due to the limitations of the research, the ‘voting behavior’ of women is not studied here in the present research and there is a need to conduct research on it. Present research is based on the women of urban area; in future there is a need to study the political participation of women in rural and urban areas; and with respect to it, a comparative thorough study of political socialization and political development is also necessary.

Due to 73rd & 74th amendments to constitutions, there is a development of leadership qualities in women. Many women have achieved highest position in political field in urban area. Due to the limitations of present research, deep study of leadership qualities in these highest position holder women is not done here. So in future, the study of the leadership qualities of top position holder women will be done.

Many women have gained political representation, but their involvement, participation in decision making process is very marginal. There are many reasons behind it. Due to the limitations of present research the study of political behavior of women political representatives is not done here. Such behavior can be studied in future separately.
In present research the above mentioned topics are discussed to some extent, but there deep study was not possible here. They are beyond the limitation of research; it can be studied in future.