Conclusion
CHAPTER - VII

CONCLUSION

The overall analysis of the study indicates the distinctive nature and character of the leadership of women as well as their role in the political process. Historically women have played a very significant role in the growth and development of Parliamentary democracy in India. They have held important position both in Legislature and Government. Their contributions to the growth and development of parliamentary procedures and practices are in no sense less significant than those of their male counterparts. There are a of interest in the debates of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature covers not only issues concerning women upliftment, but also other issues of national and international importance.

The culture, history and religion of India give women an exalted position, their participation in freedom struggle and present day democratic politics is quite visible and recognized. The country’s Constitution, under the fundamental rights, guarantees equality of sexes and confers on women the same rights as these of men. There are portions, where it goes even further and provides for special measures to protect women and promote their development. A good deal of
social legislation, socio-economic policies to strengthen and implement these objectives have been made. As a result of these, the women are increasingly visible today in all the spheres of life.

It is often said that a man and woman are two wheels of a cart. But according to view of Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, a woman is a charioteer and man is a warrior. In every role as a mother, as a sister and as a wife, the woman is a charioteer who gives direction to the man and to the whole nation. More women are now serving as heads of State and Governments, Ministers, Mayors, Chairpersons, Sarapanchs, than in the past. In the broad sense, political participation can be considered as an individual's conscious involvement in political issues and exercise of personal influence over the process of decision making in accordance with the democratic principles and traditions.

Political Participation of Women

Voting is the most basic level of political participation, organized protest, campaigning in the political process, contesting forces, involving the instrumentalities of the state etc., are other forms of political participation.

The participation of the citizen in the process of elections through the exercise of their voting rights leads effective legitimacy to the political system. It also makes authority accountable. Elections
introduce the important element of accountability into a political system and provide a means by which such accountability is achieved in greater or lesser degree. The measure of participation is the base degree of accountability. The willingness of the people to participate in the political process is a basic requirement for a democracy. Participating in electoral process is a key feature in political participation.

Political participation by ordinary people is at the very heart of democracy for without their voice being exercised, there is no real democracy, Democracy in other words, is substantially about the active engagement of the citizenry in the processes of government policy making that effect their lives.

Verba and Nie put the argument for this close linkage between political participation and democracy in a classic study; "If democracy is interpreted as rule by the people, then the question of who participates in political decisions becomes the nature of democracy in society. The essence of political participation in a democracy appears to be beguilingly simple – It is about taking part in the processes of formulation passage and implementation of public policies.

Election is the principal formal way in which citizens both men and women, are given the opportunity to participate in democracies with representative form of government. They also included those
activities associated with electoral campaigns such as working for a political party or candidate, contributing money, trying to mobilize others to vote and persuading them as to how they should vote.

The concept of political participation of women is broader than the one covering women's participation only a electoral and demonstration process. It includes the voting support of political groups, communication with legislators, discussions about political views and opinions among the electorate and other related activities. So, political participation includes an involvement in any form of organized activities of power.¹

The involvement of women in politics is rooted in the national freedom movement. Indian women followed strategies derived from their family roles, not only because these were familiar, but also because of their effectiveness, whether in aiding the nationalist effort or in gaining greater acceptance for increased roles and rights for women, "Women involved in the political struggle against foreign domain had the feeling of doing their duty and participating in a sacrifice. Gandhi had hoped that women would cleanse the political field."
Concepts

Some of the concepts are defined here to evaluate the need for the enhancement of women's participation in Indian politics.

1. Politics consists of institutions and processes that affect people's lives by way of decisions and public policies (relating to the availability of opportunities, rights, liberties, and justice to individuals and groups). Institutions are organizations, including government institutions, in which political decisions are made. Processes are formal and informal procedures and practices that are followed in decision making. Policies are the outputs and outcomes of those processes.

2. Political Participation is the collective participation of people to influence state policies and legislation and to sensitize the public about their demands. Various grass root movements such as the peasants movement worker's movement, women's movement are all forms of political participation and political action which act as pressure groups to influence legislation. In the context of electoral system. Political participation is participation of people in the formal political institutions and process. It includes voting, standing for elections or supporting other candidates voting, standing for elections or supporting other candidates at the
various tiers of legislature. The aim is to influence the decision making process and policies to bring in the desired socio-political change.

3. Political Representation refers to the constitutional system for electing members of the legislative body so as to work in the interest of those who elected them. Representatives have access to decision making. In a participatory democracy, ideas about the appropriate goals and tasks of governments rest on the democratic criteria of fair representation. The criteria of fairness insist in equality between sexes. Feminist ideas concur with such an understanding.

Women's issues are often categorized as trivial and a political problems. The concerns and attention of the establishment do the effect of women's political under-representation. The absence of such a major sector of society undermines democratic legitimacy and public confidence in institutions and participation of women in public life has led to the demands for reservation of seats in all legislative bodies.

4. Reservation Policy refers to the preferential treatment to safeguard the interest of backward communities or disadvantaged sections of the population has remained an integral part of the
public policy in India. The objective is to deal with the problems of the castes and communities occupying a low status in the traditional social hierarchy suffering from inherited injustice and oppression. The assumptions are these sections are homogeneous and have common interests, and that representation will help them to share power. Reservation per seat will not create egalitarianism or lead to a change in power relations but it will at least give weaker sections a share in participation by creating space and opportunity for political mobilization and training. The demand for reservation for women is based on certain assumptions:

- Women as marginalized sections share a perception of injustice, deprivation, oppression and the experience of magnetization vis-à-vis power structures.
- There will be collective empowerment through representation. The democratic processes will give them a voice.
- Affirmative action will build a mass of local leadership from the groups who will actively participate in strategic decision making processes.  

**Political Socialisation of Women**

Political socialization may be defined as the process by which in facts determiners her relations to various political phenomena. Political
socialization of women is nothing, but he internalization of values of political system by the people of the country for which widespread political training and education is essential. It is a continuous process of acquainting the political system by the people, through this learning process gradually attain maturation as political beings. A citizen as a voter, depends on her participation in voting and participation is a source of political socialization.

Political parties plays key role in the political indoctrination of this people. They have become prime agents of political socialization. They carry this moral responsibility through poster, pamphlets, wall painting, processing, slogans, propaganda with loud speakers, door – to –door canvassing, public meetings etc. In recent years most of political parties have taken political socialization of women by organizing the female members to political parties, and also educating the women’s cadres and leaders at various levels.

Way to Politics

"The women of India should have as much share in winning Swaraj as men". According to Gandhiji, "If the women of India arose, be said, no one could stop the country’s march to freedom. It was only with the advent of the Gandhian era that women really played significant role in politics." 3
Women's interest in politics, once roused during the Swadeshi period, continued during the next decade, until the emergence of the Home Rule agitation under a woman. Annie Besant. Her involvement inspired many Indian women (for example, Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya), and in a sense smoothed the way for the immense contribution that women made under Gandhi.

Women's political activities during the next phase proceeded in two directions: first an agitation of 'vote women', which was specially a woman's issue and, second participation in the freedom movement along with men. Margaret cousin, Annie Besant, Donothy Jinarajadsa, Uma Nehru, Ramabai Ranade and Abala Bose demanded equal franchise for women.

The pioneering women's organization at the all India level, the Bharat Stri Mahamandal (All India women's organization) was initiated in 1910 by Saraladebi Choudharani, who may be regarded as the first feminist of modern Bengal as well as the first woman political leader in modern times. It was the first organization run by women to be clearly committed to augmenting woman power.

Women's participation in politics and policy making spheres has increased significantly over the years throughout the world. More and more women whose inherent potentials were long subdued are finally
stepping out of their domestic confinement and venturing into the traditionally male dominated realm of polities, with advent of twentieth century. Women acquired the right to exercise franchise and this brought them into the mainstream of politics.

Women who were strong leaders in the Independence movement were Sarojini Naidu, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Aruna Asaf Ali and Basanti Devi. Sarojini Naidu worked with the congress and the Muslim league. She was instrumental in the passage of resolution to support women's franchise and become the first Indian woman to become the elected President of the Indian National Congress. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay participated in the satyagraha movement of the 1930s. Aruna Asaf Ali's first major political involvement was the in the Salt March at which she was arrested and prosecuted she was also active in the Quit India Movement, edited Inquilab magazine of the congress and established the National Federation of Indian Women. She came to be known as the Grand Old Lady of the independence movement and heroine of the 1942 movement.

Several women's organizations were formed to mobilize women to participate in nationalist activities including processions, pickets and charka spinning such as the Ladies Picketing Board, Desh Sevika Sangh,
Nari Satyagraha Samiti and Mahila Rashtriya Sangh beyond any doubt the active participation of women in the political struggle for independence consummated in a Constitution based on the principles of equality and guaranteeing equal rights to suffrage for women, in the year 1947 itself.

The Constitution of India provides for universal adult suffrage (Article 326) and Indian women have been active participants in every Indian election. To be sure, women have been highly visible participants and they have served in both houses of Parliament and in the State Legislatures, been Governors and Chief Ministers of States. They served at the national level as Ambassadors, Cabinet Members, and of course, in the case of Indira Gandhi, as Prime Minister.

**Evidence of Women’s participation in politics:**

Women’s participation in the Parliament, Legislative Assemblies institutions of Local Governance and political parties and their participation in the electoral process as constituencies as well as candidates by following indicators.
### Number Of Women Elected Representatives

#### Table 7.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Members in Lok Sabha</th>
<th>Members in Rajya Sabha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Seats</td>
<td>No. of Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-57</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-62</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-67</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>1967-71</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-76</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-80</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-84</td>
<td>544</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
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<td>1991-96</td>
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<td>1996-97</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>1997-98</td>
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<tr>
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<td>545</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Election Commission of India

In the Loksabha, there has been a marginal increase in the percentage of women in relation to the total number of seats. In the Rajya Sabha, their proportion is about 8 percent of the total seats. The exception has been the 1991-1996 elections, where in their representation was at 15.5 percent representation of women State Legislatures. 4
The historic 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution empowering women to participate at grassroots have added not only the strength and vigour to our democratic institutions, but also reduced the disparity. These landmark amendments have at once posed before our women, both opportunities and challenges. This opportunities of sharing of power on equal role in decision making process would lead to vast improvement in status of women. In regard to the challenges, many apprehensions are entertained with regard to the capabilities of women to effectively carry out the responsibilities, cast on them through the 1992 Amendments inserting parts IX and IX A to the Constitution on Panchayats and the Municipalities respectively. It is fervent hope that our women representatives will not lag behind.

**The Political Culture Of Women**

Political culture is a somewhat open-ended, multi-faceted, sensitizing concept. It is multi-faceted, or multidimensional in the sense of that it consists of several analytically distinct though presumable inter related factors.

Political culture of women is broader than the one covering women's participation only in the electoral and administrative processes. It involves the gamut of voluntary activities with a bearing
on the political processes, including voting, support of political groups, communication with legislators, dissemination of political views and opinions among the electorate, and other related activities.

The political culture of women is combined with a degree of political awareness that is expressed not merely in terms of their mobilization at the time of voting but also in the way they cast their votes. It is now an accepted fact that women do not vote blindly, or as ordered by their men. Recent elections have shown that women have a mind of their own and exercise their vote independently, pointing to the decisive role of women electoral outcomes. This political culture of women is found in every field of polities.

**Political Communication And Mobilisation Of Women**

The political empowerment of women is one of the most important political communication of women. It gives to women the capacity to influence the decision making process. Women's participation in politics and in the exercise of political responsibility should be encouraged and facilitated by action to promote awareness, comprising civic and political consciousness which helps women to know their rights. They become conscious of their capacity to have a direct hand in political life.
The study of political mobilization of women is most significant, because women have become name beneficial to political parties and political leaders due to their natural qualities of honesty, affection, sense of duty and above all they comprise about half of the nation's electorate. If half of the voters are women, we have to know their attitudes without knowing which we would not be in a position to frame right policies, strategies and laws for their welfare, otherwise they would remain what they were in the past. Women's participation does not mean only the mobilization of power to solve their problems, but it is much more than this aspect. It is necessary to apply the women's point of view in policy making which affects the whole society.  

The increasing numbers of the mobilized women, and the greater scope and the urgency of their needs for political decisions and governmental services, trend to translate themselves increased in political participation. This may express itself informally through greater numbers of women taking part in meetings and demonstrations, in strikes and uprising or less dramatically as members of a growing audience for political communication. While many of these organizations are ostensibly non political, such as improvement of societies, study circles, associations and the like, they nevertheless tend to acquire a political status.
Women’s participation in political process will enhance the ability to challenge the existing power structures and its inherent ideologies, which keep them subordinated. They can intervene and influence the decision making process and polities to bring desired socio-political change.

From above discussion one can visualize that patterns of political behaviour differs from region to region. It influenced the factors like social status of women, their economic position, cultural norms and above all the regional outlook forwards women’s participation in the wider society. Then again, there are some situations which are conspicuous by obvious contradictions, Kerala which has a record of rapid growth in women’s mobilization and women’s literacy, also has a record of electing very few women members to the legislature. In contrast, Uttar pradesh, with its general low profile of women's political participation, has persistently elected a large number of women to the legislature.

Women’s mobilizations are categorized into four types based on the nature of associational activity and location in political power. These include, associations and organizations affiliated to political parties, autonomous women’s association, participation in protest and social movement development sector activities like NGOs, Self-Help Groups and Micro Finance Groups.
The Indian women have amply proved in the past and continue to do so in the present, that if there are right conditions, they exercise their important rights in a responsible and mature manner. If this political power is given to them, no doubt, they will be equally capable of wielding if judiciously with courage and conviction. The Indian women had a capacity of unique decision – making at home like many of their Asian counter parts too. They have proved that they could seize all kinds of conceivable opportunities.

Women represent an important sector of human resource that cause national development. Women are seen more in the local bodies that before. More and more women contest the election form general as well as reserved constituencies. This statutory representation is important not as an end in itself. But as the first step in promoting mobilizing and participation of women at national level. If is easier to make an impact on local decisions than it is affect national decisions, as the persons responsible are easily accessible. These local bodies are regarded as the school for democracy and an integral link of the national administrative machinery. Women are more visible in local governments today than they were in the past. This trend is promising for women. Women’s entry into provincial politics has to a certain extend challenged social stigmas relating to their ability to exercise
power, and altered the texture of daily politics by injecting different values, and perspectives, as well as different atmosphere within Panchayats. Although it is important not to assume that women display more integrity than man, it has been suggested that political administration has improved because women are more accessible to the community that men, more transparent, and more effective in fighting grass roots corruption. They have also drawn attention to education, water, sanitation, fuel and alcohol abuse, issues which are generally not focused on by men.

There are instances where women representatives break barriers, raise their voices and establish themselves as effective leaders. Women's knowledge, confidence and assertiveness within society and their families have been boosted by their new position. There is also initial evidence that decentralized reservation encourages greater participation of less educated and more disadvantaged women, which otherwise would have been highly unlikely. For example, in the state of Karnataka, 44.3% of elected women only had upto primary education, 83% were married and 44% were under 35% years of age, suggesting that marriage, motherhood and age are not barriers to their political participation.
In India through 33 percent reservation in local governance institutions women got a very significant political right. Upon getting this right it is the responsibility of women to utilize it for the development of women and for development of the society. Women in India are very fortunate as the Constitution has given this right to them and they utilized this opportunity. Participation in public policy making through membership of elected bodies is thus seen as a step towards empowerment. The participation of women in the decision making takes into account women's prospective and experiences and is thus gender just.

We have to see that the women who have come forward do not leg behind in any field. Women who join IAS and IPS or professions as doctor, engineer, and lawyer, lecturer do not lag behind. Schools results also reveal the fact that girls do not lag behind the boys. Women are not weak. In present scientific age whenever chance was to given to women she have broken the man monopoly by taking part in mountaineering, flying air crafts as pilots which were considered domains of men. Women had a special characteristics which was given by nature.
The word WOMEN consists of five letters and the each letter can be explained her qualities and they are explained as follows.

W – Stands for will power; It is well known to all that women have shown extraordinary will power even in the most difficult circumstances. History is full of examples where in brave women like Laxmibai of Jhansi have shown exemplary will power and courage and have fought the might enemies. They have never cared even for their lives, when the questions of honour and their country stood in front of them.

O – Stands for oneness; She has understood that the whole world is one great manifestation of the all pervading God therefore, she feels that all are sparks of the same power (i.e. God). When she has understood this, she mixes with all in great humility and works whole heartedly for the benefit and upliftment of all in all fields such as social, political and economic etc.

M – Stands for might; In many crucial moments she has shown great power and might. In many cases, they have fought alone and made supreme sacrifices. In times of crises, she has become something like Durga, Kali and have fought valiantly to put down evil forces and people with a heavy hand.
E – Enlightment; God has made her as a better creature. On account of this, she has imbibed in her noble qualities such as tolerance, kindness, sacrifice and forgiving. On account of these noble qualities, she has the capacities to solve the problems of the people and thereby give them peace, happiness and prosperity. In fact, by being the first Guru to all children, she can be truely termed as the ‘Light of the World.’

N – Nobility; General nobility for women has been a direct gift of God. By nature she is kind, gentle, broadminded and even ready to sacrifice her own happiness for the sake of others. On account of these noble qualities, she holds the family members together in bows of love and affection and thereby establishes peace and happiness in the family. In fact, country is nothing but a large family.

Women have shown their presence in the various fields through above all characteristics. They have shown their efficiency not only in agriculture sector but in aviation sector social and political sector also. The most important force in the country is women.
To understand the political mobilization of women, we examined their representation in various countries and legislative bodies in India. In present study, an attempt is made on examine the women have been mobilizing in political field at Karnataka in general and Dharwad district in particular.

The sampling areas selected for this study is Dharwad district. The total number of respondents for this study is 240, covering various categories of women like doctors, engineers, lecturers, lawyers, housewives, students and also 50 elected representatives. In this study I find that election process influences considerably the processing of shaping political mobilization of women.

Here, I made an attempt to examine women’s views on the following issues;

1. Politicalization of women
2. Political culture of women
3. Political communication and mobilization of women
4. Political awareness among women in Dharwad district

The hypotheses of this study have been tested with the help of independent variables like political awareness, communications, mobilization etc.
On the whole the following are the main findings of this study.

Findings

- The common mass women have shown a greater interest in voting at the time of election. All the caste, religion, educated and uneducated, rich and poor women were shown interest in voting.

- The common masses of women in Dharwad district were receiving information about politics from various sources like Newspapers, Radio, Television, Party Meetings, Village Handbills, etc. serve as a major sources of Information to these people. Among these newspapers and television, party meetings play a vital role in communicating the information about politics of Dharwad district. Not only this, these sources create political awareness and were helped to women to mobilize in political arena.

- The women leaders played a moderate role in influencing the other members during meeting. Majority of women political leaders wanted to use their political power to serve the people and it is their moral duty.

- The women representatives create political awareness among other women in Dharwad district. This shows they politicized women.
In Dharwad district the common mass have shown their faith in women have been mobilizing in politics. Overall study observes that, the women have shown great interest in using their political right and that is voting.

The women political leaders communicate the common mass to think about problems of the masses, especially problems of women. The leaders could not made any discrimination like rich, poor, caste, religion in the matter of communication. The women political leaders initiated various programmes to order to development of women, and other programmes for common people.

The women leaders are motivated by women mass.

The women leaders participated in political activities. Women play a moderate role in influencing the other numbers in meeting and they show influence on policies made in meeting.

Common women very much interest in canvassing and campaigning of political parties at the time of election.

Exchange of views and opinions are vital in a democratic society. In this connection, the discussed about political matters with friends and at home. Women were very much
interested in discussion of political matter and also in campaigning of political matters.

• More number of women were interested about the view of 33% reservation must give to women, both in Parliament and State Legislature. 33 percent of reservation for reason of they can use these power to abolish corruption and brought clean and transparency in administration.

• The above analysis indicates majority of women were successful in joining politics, well socialised, and politically conscious people, that many of them had some type of political exposure, and experience and that their entry into politics was not accidental or opportunistic. This is reinforced by their declared intentions of serving the nation and the community. Whereas some women leaders were convinced that women would have to achieve this through their own efforts by mobilizing themselves in politics. They showed a high sense of confidence and duty towards their gender.
Observations

In our democracy citizens bring into political power those persons whom they vote for. The voter therefore must be active and aware. The voter means both men and women. So women’s responsible for electing the candidates, participating in election, campaigning at the time of election, involve in political activities.

The culture, history and religion of India, give women an exalted position. Their participation in freedom struggle and present day democratic politics is quite visible and well recognized. The country’s Constitution, under Fundamental Rights, guarantees equality of sexes and confers on women the same rights as those on men. A good deal of social legislation, socio-economic policies and statutory measures have sought to strengthen and implement these objectives. As a result women are increasingly visible today in all spheres of life.

They have also to keep certain points in mind:

- They have to ensure that their names are there in the voters list.
- Women must decide for themselves whom to vote
> Women have to be self-controlled and independent, they should not influenced by factors like caste or community, loyalty, bribery etc.

> It is the bounded duty of political parties to provide political education to the people.

> Women members of the political groups should be vigilant about their rights and contributions

> Building a positive self-image and self-confidence

Most of the studies about women's politics including the survey research, treat gender as an independent variable. Our findings suggest that gender does act as an independent variable at certain levels of women's participation in mainstream politics.

Once women get elected or selected to various positions in political structures and committees, the women should be able to exercise the power and space given to them for security,
Suggestions

1. Making themselves knowledgeable, skilled and empowered.

2. Making use of their empowerment, to empower other women

3. Ensuring group action in order to bring about change in the society, so that they were easily mobilize in politics.

4. Women should be included in all important Committees, Commissions and delegations that are appointed to examine socio-economic problems.

5. Women develop capacities and skills to understand and perceive situations, reflect upon it, critically analyze the situation further and explore possible solutions for the problems posed before them.

6. Women put together courage to do the chores taken care of and performed by men so far and learn relevant scientific and mathematical skills like constructing bunds, handling technical instruments, calculating one's wages etc.

7. Women should be educated. Education will broaden their outlook and make them aware of their rights, responsibilities and duties in society.

8. Women should be encouraged to be economically independent. They should be encouraged to participate in politics, be allowed
to serve in army and be given more facilities in their work spheres.

9. In a democracy, political parties have a very significant role to play. The parties should take such measures which would facilitate participation of women. All political parties must be requested to ensure that at least 30 percent of the candidates fielded for election are women till such time as women can stake their claim to nomination as equals.

10. Media should play a productive role in enhancing women's participation in politics. It should give wider coverage to different and measures taken by women, and should highlight the problem of women.

11. To enact the 85th Constitutional Amendment Bill

12. Introduce special mechanisms to induct women at all levels of decision making

13. To ensure that women get important portfolios.

14. Amend the representation of peoples act, making it mandatory for every political party to have one-third of its cadre to be women.
15. Regular Gender Sensitizing Programmes for the Local, State and National level, administrative, personnel, the political party members.

16. Create awareness about electoral process amongst women and the candidates contesting elections.

17. To intensify existing training and reach out to all the elected members.

18. To disseminate information on the functions and responsibilities of the elected representatives and the role of women as politicians.

19. To form women's collectives, associations, cooperatives and unions to develop into support structures to strengthen women's political participations, including building networks and coalitions within and between the various social action groups.

20. To initiate a campaign for mobilizing support and advocating for the enactment of the 85th Constitutional bill.

21. Women representatives should form into a 'critical mass' so as to act as a pressure can being to the agenda issues of crucial concern to second place, such as contraception, abortion, violence against women, gender discrimination, maternity leave, child care etc.,
for women legislators are more responsive than men to the needs
of all persons in society.

22. Women should form their own political parties such as those
existing in Canada, Germany, Iceland, Nigeria, the Philippines,
Russia and Spain. Women's support groups should be formed
throughout the country to work as lobbying groups in
conjunction with political participation of women at various
levels of the power structure and to take part in politics.

23. Women should organize and establish networks at different
levels to influence the decision making process.

24. Expansion of educational opportunities for women, greater
recognition of their unpaid work, wider representation in
electoral politics, legislative and legal mechanisms to safeguard
their rights and equal opportunities for participation in the
decision making process are some other things which would
strengthen the process of empowerment.

To Sum up the entire thesis, we can said that the political
empowerment of women in Karnataka became first in the history of the
country. 25 percent of seats in rural local bodies were reserved for
women in the year 1985 according to Panchayat Raj Act.
Studies show that women were mobilized through election after 73rd Amendment. They were mobilized as a political force. Ultimately it is at the grass-roots level that women have mobilizing through participating effectively in political process. The decisions of the local government have profound effect on the problems of women and might lead to a redefinition of public life itself. An important outcome of the election process was although the Act provides for 33 percent reservation to women, the actual reservation for them became 43.20 percent in the Gram Panchayats. The Seventy-third Amendment and the women’s movement has led to mobilizing large number of women candidates to contest in local elections.

The political mobilization gives the capacity for women to influence decision making process, planning, implementation and evaluation by integrating them into the political system. This implies political mobilization which includes right to vote, contest, campaign, party membership and representation in political empowerment-Reservation is one of the instrument of political mobilization as it guarantees representation.

From the study and observations, it can be interpreted that women were changing governance in India. Bringing women into power is thus not only a matter of equity of correcting an unjust and unrepresentative system but Politically restricting of women is the key to hurdle the economic growth with justice.
From the foregoing analysis it is clearly evident that younger generation has shown keen interest in participating in local institutions of governance. Another fact noticed is that majority women members belong to the dominant and backward castes and the least number of representatives are from the upper caste. This is a welcome change because there is a shift of political power from the dominant caste to the weaker section. Panchayats have provided opportunity to the underprivileged section to participate in the planning and implementation process in the local government. From the foregoing study it is evident through the number of women participation in political process has been increasing. Women's involvement in the decision making process have been increasing. Since the first Lok Sabha till today, more women are able to make the decision making position and reached the highest level of power and authority.

Women's participation in village council report on the empowering effects for the women themselves as well as the positive impact of women's presence on local politics. Women's presence has made the councils more responsive to community demands for infrastructure, housing, schools and health; helped improve the implementation of various government programmes. It encouraged other women also feel empowered and take advantage of state services and demand rights.
There were veteran ministers in the Centre and the States as well. Women have held besides berths in the Union Council of Ministers, important position like Chief Ministers in the States. Holding Chief Ministership in the real terms of politics and administration is a tremendous task of responsibility and leadership. Now, women have occupied the most leading, respectable and honourable post. Smt. Pratibha Patil the first Woman, after independence who occupied the coveted post, the President of India. Now women have occupied leading position like President, Prime Minister, MPS and MLAs, Chairpersons, Members of various important Committee and Commissions, Judges of Courts, Governors and others. As they have took various position and proved themselves to be most successful and mobilized too.
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