CHAPTER - VIII

CASE STUDIES

Case study methods are widely recognized in many social science studies especially when in-depth explanations of a social behaviour are sought after. Case study method enables a researcher to closely examine the data within a specific context. Keeping in mind this fact, the researcher has done some case studies for the in depth understanding of the issues related with women corporators of Uttar Pradesh. The women corporators were interviewed on the issues of the awareness, decision making and management of the household and public domain. These case studies were done to substantiate the data collected through interview schedule.

A comprehensive study of a social unit – be that unit a person, a group, a social institution, a district or a community- is called a case study. Case data may be gathered exhaustively of an entire life cycle of a social unit or a definite section of it. Because of its aid in studying behaviour in specific, precise detail, Burgess termed the case study method, ‘the social microscope’. Personal life-records, as complete as possible, constitute the perfect type of sociological material. Thomas and Znaniecki are of the opinion that if social science has to resort to the use of other than life history, it is only because of the practical difficulty of obtaining at the moment a sufficient number of such records to cover the totality of sociological problems and of the enormous amount of work demanded for an adequate analysis of all the personal material necessary to characterize the life of a social group. In gathering case data, it may be assumed that the identity of human nature persists, by and large, in a variety of circumstances, even though human conduct changes.
Case study research excels at bringing us to an understanding of a complex issue or object and can extend experience or add strength to what is already known through previous research. Case studies emphasize detailed contextual analysis of a limited number of events or conditions and their relationships. Social scientists, in particular, have made wide use of this qualitative research method to examine contemporary real-life situations and provide the basis for the application of ideas and extension of methods. Researcher Robert K. Yin defines the case study research method as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used (Yin, 1984, p. 23).

CASE - 1

Sushmita Pandey, corporators aged 48 years, of ward no-88, Lucknow Municipal Corporation contested for election as an independent candidate, for the first time and won over it. Prior to Mrs. Pandey, her husband Mr. Rajendra Pandey was the corporator of this ward. Mrs. Pandey has graduates in arts from Mahila P. G. College and presently, she is a director to the Lucknow branch of this Multi National Company Oriflame, a name in the cosmetics industry. Mrs. Pandey lives in a nuclear family of a son and a daughter. His son is an MBA and married recently while her daughter is pursuing higher education. She, belonging to an upper middle class family resides in a duplex of Aashiana colony. She likes reading newspaper, cooking, shopping and spending time on social media. Besides the cover page, she reads the health and food segment of the newspaper and seen active on Facebook and Whats App. She calls social media advantages in a way that connects people and helps exchange of any information very easily but the frequent good morning and good afternoon messages is something
does not like. She takes keen interest in daily soaps and shows relating to cooking. As per her, division at central, state, panchayat and Nagar Nigam level or in other words, political discrimination is very much required. She finds this favourable to women empowerment. She also believes that women’s working participation should be changed by giving them opportunities and this in turn would benefit the interest of women in the era of decentralization of municipal corporation, Mrs. Pandey believes that if in party system, majority comes at state and municipal level amongst different parties or opposite parties, the effect of decentralization become de-functional. She cites example of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in this respect. With regards to woman in the society, she believes that these are only a few women whose condition is fair enough and the government through education and training can improve upon their condition. Although she is not aware of the legislation of domestic violence Act, but she views this trouble in connection with the delay in criminal system and unemployment even in a city like Lucknow, she blames the administration for not teaching the right path to offenders. She says that these has been no discussion on this the Municipal Corporation. Her daughter is not married yet but says that she’ll give due respect and preference to her daughter’s choice and also believes that one should consider this as an independent decision for both girls and guys. She is against dowry and wants an effective solution for its disposal. Claiming an independent status to Nagar Nigam, she says that there should be some minimum qualification to be a corporator, member or mayor of Nagar Nigam and that for them; adult education centers should be open. She blames the social structure as one big tool behind domestic violence and says that we can’t be free of our houses and the families. Then how to go about any revolt? Considering the enforceable relation between caste and politics, she says that parties distribute tickets on the basis of castes and caste is an important determinant in winning polls. Avoiding some questions on property
matter, she perceives the condition of females as being inferior to male and she owes this to the patriarchal set up that we have. She says that earning women may find mental peace but their responsibilities double in every sense. She says that her ward comprises of all classes of people but the majority population comprises of middle class families. Because of patriarchy, she does not assume her status independent of her husband’s social and economic status. Although she knows nothing about the legislation with reference to Panchayati Raj but claims for more and more for administrative and financial rights that could make Panchayati Raj institutions better. She finds it rational to have reservation for women in Vidhan Sabha (State Legislative Assembly) and parliament just like in municipal corporations but finds any sort of reservation harmful as an individual. She says that just because of reservation, women not interested in politics also stand in the elections. BJP supporter Mrs. Pandey though does not know of the schemes running in her ward, says that the construction work relating to roads, ditch and sever is going on. She has never been a member to any society and she has no knowledge about the same. She admits that she stood for the election with the consent of her husband and that he looks after more than 90% of the cases. She attends of Nagar Nigam and keeps problems of roads and severs before the house. She says that the male corporators don’t let the women members to put their wards in right way and also annoy them by shouting at the top of their voice. She tells the reason behind her membership to BJP and the reason being her father who was a member to RSS and this influenced her thought process. Mrs. Pandey is unaware of the amendment through which they have been given reservation but because, they are women their male counterparts do not acknowledge their participation. She accepts the lack of education and self-confidence as being the biggest hurdle to working participation of women.
CASE-2

Savitri Devi, aged 55 years has been a corporator to ward number 2 of Raja Bijali Pasi Quila for ten years. Her husband works in the post office. She has a son who just completed his training in BTC and others are married daughters. She has done her schooling from Alambagh, Lucknow. Her hobbies are reading newspaper, watching television and cooking. But, she is not a social media she believes that lack of awareness is the reason behind the pathetic situation of women. She has been corporator to this ward from 1995 to 2006. And before that she was in ‘Aganbaddi.’ Though she does not keep a fair idea of domestic violence Act but feels that off-late there has been an increase in the rate of domestic violence in Lucknow. She accepts that the tickets are being distributed on the basis of caste groups but then again, she believes that there is no groupism and factionism on the basis of caste. She again believes patriarchy to be the reason behind poor status of women. She believes that most of the women consider their class same that of their husband and that the position of working women is better than others. She believes Municipal Corporation to be a part of country’s political structure though is not aware of the Panchayati Raj Act. She advocates for the increment for the increment in reservation up to 50 % in place of existing 33 %. On the top of it, she wants the reservation to extend up to Vidhan Sabha (State Legislative Assembly) and Parliament despite being aware of the parties who are opposing this. She says that all females agree on some matters in the house of Municipal Corporation. She informed that she has at many occasions been in conflict with male counterparts. She wants the election and reservations both for transgender. She said that she contested in the elections at her own free will. She won the election in 1995 at general seat and SC seat in 2000 elections. She said that while she was a corporator, she used to go the meeting of Municipal Corporation and there matters such as roads, Ditch and cleanliness are raised. She is well aware of the no confidence
motion. She is less informed about the fundamental and women rights. She also knows that discrimination on the basis of sex and forced labour is an offence. But she is not aware of the amendment through which reservation has been given to females. She feels herself esteemed and able being a corporate but at the same time feels that male corporators do not accept their leadership. She believes that education is the major hurdle in the working of women.

CASE-3

Sania Rijvan, 32 years, corporator ward number-46 of Golaganj. Per Jaleel has graduated in arts from Delhi. She is from Himanchal Pradesh. Her husband, Mohammed Rizwan has been the corporator of this ward from 1995 to 2012 since in the present times, female seat has been declared, he proposed her family of around 20 members but has no child of her own. Her personal interests are reading newspaper and watching television. She spends some time using WhatsApp. She says that all works related to Nagar Nigam are looked after by her husband. Smt. Rizwan considers administrative decentralization. She feels that the position of women is society is kind of satisfactory but at the same time, she is worried about the increase in violence against women. She believes that casteism and religious polarizations prevails in the distribution of tickets and caste or say religion plays an active positive role in winning over the election. She believes that the working women are at a better footing when compared to others. She neither aware of the Panchayati Raj Act nor she knows of the percentage of reservation in these institutions, however, when she was informed about the reservation policy, she advocated for the reservation of women exceeding 33 %. She even placed a demand for reservation of women in Vidhan Sabha (State Legislative Assembly) and Parliament but she is not aware of the parties which are opposing the reservation bill. She is even against the reservation being given to transgender. Aminabad Inter
College is being run under the supervision of her ward and the entire administration is being looked upon by her husband. She is clear words indicated that she contested in the elections at the will of her husband. She says that she attends the meetings of Nagar Nigam and raises the issues of roads, drainage system and cleanliness. She is neither aware of fundamental rights and women rights nor about the constitutional amendment pertaining to the reservations of females. She though takes pride in being corporator but then she does not think that this has made her powerful. She says that their male counterparts do not accept their leadership. She takes lack of education and training as the reason behind the working of women corporators. She mentioned that her ward comprises of almost 40 % Muslims, out of which 55 % are Shia’s and 45 % are Sunnis. She even informed that the people near the ward also approach her husband for their problems.

CASE-4

Sanwari Chaudhary, the present corporators of ward number 21, Sharda Nagar ages about 39 years as per the age reflected on the website of Election Commission but she told us that her age is 30 years. Smt. Chaudhary contested for election on BJP ticket and her husband, Mr. Parashuram Chaudhary is trying his luck under BJP for becoming member of legislative assembly of the Uttar Pradesh. She has studied till eighth standards and she belongs to ‘Pasi’ sub-caste. Living in an upper middle class joint family of in –laws, she has a son studying in 12th and two daughters studying in 9th and 6th respectively. She likes to watch television, cooking and shopping; primarily she is inclined towards news and daily soaps. She believes decentralization to be beneficial for women empowerment. She also believes that only few women in the society are progress and it’s only their status which is better than others. She gives two reasons for the increase in violence in cities.
(a) Progress of Women

(b) Different treatment met out to men in homes

She is against the prevailing dowry system and says that no one should be compelled to give dowry. She readily accepts that parties distributed tickets as per the caste and that most of the caste and that most of the caste and that most of the people cast their votes as per their caste only. She believes that women are not that empowered when compared to men and places her in the same economic status as her husband and says that there is no individual standing of women besides her husband. She is neither aware of the Panchayati Raj Act nor is she aware of the percentage of given to women in Municipal Corporation. She at the same time advocated for giving reservation to women in Vidhan Sabha (State Legislative Assembly) Parliament and claims reservation for transgender. She does not keep a fair idea of committees of Municipal Corporation keeping connections with BJP; she said that she stood for elections by the consent of her husband. She knows this that Indian constitution has given equal rights to both men and women but she does not know anything about the fundamental Rights and women rights. She says that being a female, male counterparts do not accept their leadership. She wants that new separate buses be started for women so as to ensure their safety. She demands for at least one guard and a mobile to women corporators. She even demands for the benefits of pension to her.

CASE- 5

Manju Yadav, ward number 13 of Lalkuan has been a very active woman. Aged around 42 years, she has graduated in arts from Shashi Bhushan Degree College. Her husband, Mr. Laxmi Narain Yadav is a contractor. She lives in a nuclear family of her husband and three children’s. She likes reading newspaper and watching television. She even uses Whats App. But otherwise, she feels that spending time on
Facebook is time killing. She considers decentralization at administration level as an important tool for women empowerment, but the effect of their working in Nagar Nigam can be minimally seen because of the inadequacy in the functional participation of women. For illustration, she said that most of the work of the ward is looked after by their husbands. Also, those male members in the house don’t pay much attention to what they have to say. She even said that the position of females is very bad and also said that there are only a few females she acknowledges that off late there has been a lot of violence against women in Lucknow but she is not aware of the Act on domestic violence. She mentioned that there is no discussion on domestic violence in the house. She is totally against the prevalent dowry system and strongly advocates for the active participation and wishes of her children in their marriage. She said that there have been some revolution and struggles for independence of women throughout the country. She is criticizing the relationship between caste and politics admits that political parties distribute tickets on the basis of caste and belonging to a particular caste helps a lot in winning of elections. She even said that it’s the party and not caste on the basis of which groups are formed in Nagar Nigam. She blames patriarchy for the poor status of women and says that the working women’s position is even worse. As regards to reservation of women is concerned, she says that it should be increased from 33 % to % 50 %. Just like Municipal Corporation she wants reservation both in Vidhan Sabha (State Legislative Assembly) and Parliament. She even advocates for the reservation of transgender along with the women reservation. She belongs to Samajwadi Party and said that at many occasions, she has heated arguments with male members. She has been a member to working committee (Karyakarini) and the committee on animal husbandry for two years in Municipal Corporation. She has also worked on the project of Oxfem India and has also worked for NGO named ‘Sehbbagi Shikshan Kendra’ for ten years. She even
informed that once a liquor shop was opened besides PCF building and
she vehemently opposed it. She further informed that at that time her
son was four months old and she kept on agitating for 10 hours and took
a sigh a (of) relief only once the shop was closed. She informed that
while 2006-07. Two children died of the administration does of
vitamins. On this se blocked the entire station and only then he could get
those children hospitalized, she kept running from civil hospital to
Medical college with her son in lap. In another incident, she informed
that when she tried to oppose the misuse by Sulabh international, the
management Kalyan Mandapam Sanstha filed a case against her
husband, brother and Mrs. Yadav herself and the case is still pending in
the court.

**CASE- 6**

Mrs. Babita Ghildiyal, (Ward No. 38, aged 45 years, corporator)
husband, Sri Anand Ghildiyal has been the corporators of Connelganj
from 2006 to 2012. He contested the name of wife at the women seat in
his ward. She is post-graduate in Sociology and completed her B.Ed. in
1992. She belongs to Kanpur and was born to a Brahmin family in
Uttarakhand. She has two sons study in sixth and eighth standard
respectively. She belongs to a middle class nuclear family and her
husband deals in property. Her interests include reading newspapers,
watching television, shopping etc. She finds the positive role of political
decentralization in women empowerment and says that in the era of
party-system politics, through the majority is different at both state and
Municipal corporation level still the role of Nagar Nigam assures more
importance. She finds unsatisfactory policies of females in the society
and says that the reason behind this menace is patriarchy, which has
locked the women in four corners of a room. She admits that recently
there has been violence against women in the city of Allahabad. She
further points on to the negative relationship between caste and politics
and even says that most of the votes and the win are ensured by the people belonging to the same caste. She says that she is typically a housewife and her husband has never taken a property in the name. She believes that the status of working women is better than those of the housewives and that they share the same position as their husbands. She had no awareness of the reservation of females in the Nagar Nigam but says that it should be increased to 50%. She further added that this reservation be increased only when women get independence and also when they are backed by Nagar Nigam. She says that enter of husbands of women corporator should be restricted. She says that the husbands of female corporators exploit them as per their own needs. She says that even educated woman like her is also given a page on rather a lecture to deliver in the House. She said that even after putting up of so many questions and deliberation, her husband always seems reluctant to answer her questions. She says that the entire member meet her husband and not her, she says that her husband himself resides in the house of her word area and has kept her in this house along with her children. She emphasizes on the reservation of women in Vidhan Sabha (State Legislative Assembly) and parliament and says that which all parties are against it and why? She said that most of the opposition comes from the males because if the more eligible women candidates acquire their seats, then this whole business of politics would come to an end. She said that the lack of unity amongst the females does not allow them to enter these forums. She says that election of trans-gender is appropriate and that they should also benefit from reservation. She attached to BJP. She is neither aware of the developmental schemes nor of the committees in Nagar Nigam and she blames her husband against for this unawareness. She says that she contested for the election as per his wish and that her husband did so only because the enforcement of women reservation. His intention was to play his politics here indirectly. She wants to contest for the election in future too provided there is no interference of her
husband in these matters. She says that she goes to attend the meetings of Nagar Nigam but she does not speak about any of the difficulties in her world primarily because she is not aware of the problems in her word and these are all looked upon by her husband. She is aware of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution but is not aware of the women rights. She is aware that discrimination on the basis of sex is an offence and that forced labour is an offence too but she is not aware of the amendment through which women have got this reservation. She takes pride and feels powerful in being Corporators but clearly admits that male counterparts do not accept the leadership of women. She says that the provision of reservation of women would no doubt make women powerful but family responsibilities and non-supportive members are a major obstacle to it. She gave detailed description of every question posed to her and for that matter she did not even take her meal.

CASE- 7

Rama Dixit, aged 75 years is the senior most Corporators of Ward no. 5 and resides in Mamford Ganj along with her 2 daughters and a son. She said that she was married to Late Mr. Jagat Narain Dixit at the age of 10 years. Only one of her daughters is married and her son is the chairman of Akhil Bhartiya Patrakar Sangh and Allahabad Press Club. From 1989-2012 her family has been in the ward and it was only in 2008 when seat was reserved for the Scheduled Caste Mr. Uttam Kumar was elected. She has been the Corporator to this ward in 1995 and 2012 and her son in 1989 and 2000. Her husband had started the magazine named ‘Pragati Manjusha’ for preparation of competitive exams. He passed away in 1977 and she continued this magazine till 1997, but later on, she stopped its publication because of her health problems. She despite of being a heart patient regularly visits her ward and looks after the problems of her ward. People in her ward insist upon
her to contest for post of Mayor but she think that her health is not favorable for such post. She likes reading newspaper and watching T.V. Although she likes cooking too, but now her daughter and daughter-in-law has usurped this responsibility completely. She emphasizes on the fact that administrative and political decentralization has positively empowered women. She again said that the elections according to party system should not be allowed in Nagar Nigam. She said that because of this, there remains a conflict in the House regarding administrative and financial matters. According to Smt. Dixit most of the women in the society are in a pitiable state and that there has been increase in crime against women in recent days in Allahabad. As per Mrs. Dixit there is lack of unity among women due to which there has been no revolution as regards to women rights and protection. She believes that caste has an adverse impact on politics. She further says that political parties distribute tickets on the basis of caste. She even says that in any ward, the dominance of a particular caste helps in winning the elections. But on other hand she adds that caste is not only single factor for winning election though it has role to play. She stated that there are wards in which women of different caste have won despite of major population being of other caste. They win only for the reason of active participation in developmental works. She holds the patriarchal system is responsible for the lower status of women and she says that the situation of working women is far better than housewives. She is less aware about the Panchyati Raj institution and even she is not aware of the reservation of women up to 33% but advocates for this percentage to increase up to 50%. She even believes that women should be given reservation in the Parliament and the Vidhan Sabha (State Legislative Assembly) too. She is aware about the parties who indirectly oppose this kind of reservation. She revealed that women as a group never unites and they associate themselves to the parties they belong. She even asks for the reservation of trans-genders in certain posts. She is influenced by the ideology of
Congress. She is the preserver of Rickshaw- Trolley Union and Jagat Jyoti Kalyan Samiti. This Samiti works for the physically challenged people and adult education. She contested in an election on her own will as she was interested in working for ward people and their development. She wants to contest elections in future too and wants to spend her entire life for the same cause. She said that she raises her voice on issues of roads, ditch, cleanliness, education and drinking water time to time. She is aware of the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of India. But she is unaware of the rights of the women in this respect. She is unaware of the constitutional amendment through which she has been given this reservation but is certainly aware of the fact that discrimination on the basis of sex and forcing women to work is an offence. She feels powerful and respected in the capacity of a Corporator. She laid stress on the fact that the male counterparts accept their leadership. She believes that lack in education and training and opposition from the workers of Nagar Nigam is a big obstruction in smooth working of female Corporators and that the reservation for them would make them more powerful. In the interview, she told that the present chairman of Hindi department of Allahabad University works at the wage of Rs. 100 – 2500 for her magazine and that she has given her the affection of a son.

CASE-8

Late Dileep Jaiswal, husband of Corporator Mrs. Kiran Jaiswal also had been the Corporator of the Ward No 41, NaiBasti, Allahabad. Corporator Kiran Jaiswal (41 years) had acquired her degree of graduation from Kolkata, West Bengal. She is by sub cast "Baniya" under the category Other Backward Caste. She speaks English fluently. Head of the higher middle class family, Mrs. Jaiswal has two sons. She looks after the entire work of Printing Press established by her husband and it is her occupation too. She has keen interest in reading paper,
watching TV, cooking, shopping and surfing on WhatsApp and social media. She is connected with people on Facebook, WhatsApp and Twitter. She advocates for the administrative decentralization and accepts its positive and useful role in women empowerment. She thinks that almost all the parties distribute tickets on the basis of cast equation and she accepts that plurality of same cast helps in winning the election. She denied presence of any group on the basis of caste in Allahabad Municipal Corporation while discussing the negative relationship of caste and politics and also emphasized that party basis polarization only could be seen in the house. She herself looks after the entire working of Printing Press and she also has other properties by her name. She thinks that patriarchal system of family is responsible for the lower status of women and she accepts that working women are leading a better life than the housewives. She had little knowledge of the Panchayati Raj System and considers that Municipal Corporation is the part of political system. She advises that reservation for women should be increased from 33% to 50% and also states that seats should be reserved for minimum two consecutive elections. She is also in favour of reservation of women in the Parliament and the Legislative Assembly similar as Municipal Corporation and she is also aware about the fact that which political parties are opposing such reservation. She opens up with the fact that women in the house seldom keep similar view and unite on any issue. She accepts that she has faced many a times trouble with men corporators in the house. She considers that 'Transgender' should get participation in elections and should have reservation. She told that lump sum five project/plans are running simultaneously in her area of Nagar Nigam and nearly ten committees are there in Allahabad Municipal Corporation. She is related to BJP and member of Rural Development Ministry, executive committee and 'Hari-Bhari' committees of the Municipal Corporation. She herself with desire to serve for people contests in the poll and wants to continue the same. She
was elected after death of her husband for rest of the period and thereafter again contested on women’s reserved seat and won. She told that she raises questions all the time on issues related to road, cleanliness, education and drinking water. She has knowledge of no confidence motion. She has discussed about right to equality of men and women before law and mentioned that she knew little bit about fundamental and women’s rights. She told that no one can force to work a woman if she denies and if it happens, it becomes a crime. But she is not aware that by which amendment constitution has provided the reservation to women in the Municipal Corporation. She being corporator feels herself honorable and strong and her leadership has also been accepted by men in the ward. She favours the reservation system for women and considers it as effective tool to empower women. She also states that lack of education, lack of training, family responsibilities and liabilities and non-cooperation of employees on part women corporators are the impediment in the functions of developmental works. Finally, she advocated about 50% reservation to make a progress and successful in “BETI BACHAO, BETI PADHAO.”

CASE-9

Smt. Abhilasha Gupta, 39 year, Mayor of Allahabad Municipal Corporation had acquired degree of Graduation. Women head of a higher class family Smt. Nandi is not aware about her cast and sub-cast. She lives in a joint family consisting of five members and they have various types of business. Her hobbies and interests are multiple i.e. reading newspapers, watching T.V., shopping, watching movies and netsurfing etc. She prefers reading local news in papers but on television she watches news and serials too. She uses facebook and Whats App as social networking sites. She thinks that by the social media we connect with each other, and are aware about national and international news, but addiction of social sites is not good. She considers that
decentralization of Administration is useful and its role in women empowerment is positive. She advocates about enhancement of reservation prevailing in Municipal Corporation from 33% to 50%. She emphasizes that administrative decentralization is useful despite that even majority of different parties exists in the State Government and in Municipal Corporation. In the Mayer’s view, the position of women is considerably satisfactory but for women upliftment or empowerment we require more emphasis on education and security. She accepts that she is not very much acquainted with domestic violence act framed for better protection of women. In her view, western culture and modern life style of living is responsible for drug-addiction and increased violence against women. In her eyes, increasing violence against women in the city is almost due to above facts only. She said that on this issue discussion in Municipal Corporation often being conducted during session and otherwise also. Speaking against dowry system prevalent in India she emphasized that consent of both parties i.e. son and daughter should be taken into consideration while fixing their marriage. She accepts the fact that higher density of population of candidates cast in the ward is helpful in wining; but her election is totally different from this truth. She also accepts that parties consider the cast equation while distributing tickets. She accepts relationship between caste and politics negatively but does not accept any mobilization inside the Municipal Corporation on this basis. Alike other corporators She accepts substandard status of women in comparison to male counterparts and understands patriarchy is solely responsible for it. But she also accepts that status of working women is better than other non working women. She told in a long discussion that people of all the classes are living in city but maximum population belongs to medium class status and even considers herself of the same class and status. She knows nothing about the ‘Panchayati Raj System” but considers to Municipal Corporation as a part of political system of the country. She agreed that women reservation should also be provided
in State Legislative Assembly and Parliament like Municipal Corporation and she knows that which parties are opposing in formulation of it. She does not know how many women corporators have won the election in Allahabad Municipal Corporation. She exposed those women corporators hardly exhibits similar view on issues relating to women raised in sessions of the house. She also accepts that sometimes she faces discussion and protests are being raised by male corporators. She believes that election of transgender is right and said that reservation should be provided them too. She also told that various plans are running in the city for development. She pointed out that she is not influenced by any of the party and she did not frame any political organization for women. She does not forget to mention the contribution of family and says that she is influenced by them for contesting in election of Municipal Corporation and she is always contesting to serve the people and asserted that she would like to contest in future too. She has not substantial knowledge about fundamental rights and women's right and she is also unaware that which constitutional amendment provides them reservation in the Municipal Corporation. She feels strong and honorable after being elected as Mayor and thinks that men also accept her leadership. She points out that lack of self confidence in women corporators is a major impediment.

CASE-10

Smt. Sonika Agarwal, 41 years aged Corporator of ward number-43 has acquired education up to graduation in science stream. She is a first lady from Agarwal family of Allahabad to become a women corporator from Katara Ward. Her husband has been Corporator continuously since 1994 from this ward itself. Mrs. Agarwal hails from Raebareilly district of Uttar Pradesh originally and she having a son and a daughter. Her son is an engineering student and daughter is student of Class tenth. Her husband does the business of grocery and runs a girls-
hostel at his own residence for those who are preparing for competitive exams. Smt. Agarwal gives tuition to the students of class twelfth in the subject of physics and mathematics and nearly 16 of her students have already been selection in various Engineering Colleges. Her hobbies are reading newspaper, watching T.V. and news etc. She likes to be busy in some innovative works. She tells that she does not want to sit without any work rather being idle is not in her dictionary. She has account on facebook, Whats App and twitter and also like reading blogs on that. She spent very less time on social media and enjoys much in teaching. She is doing all the domestic work herself including cooking. She has view that administrative decentralization on different level is useful and she considers positive role of the same in women empowerment. She also told that usefulness of decentralization becomes almost negligible if different and opposite parties are in majority in the State Legislative Assembly and Municipal Corporation. She illustrated example of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, where, Samajwadi Party and Aam Admi Party are ruling in state whereas Municipal Corporation have majority of BJP candidates. In this situation, duo government cannot easily approve administrative and financial approvals instantly. She also told that powers of Mayors are being curtailed by UP Government, thereby the level of decentralization should be large and effective rather should engulf the whole things of decentralization. She states that women in cities have better position that rural area but also takes note that numbers of women are not leading good life here also. She is aware about the Domestic Violence Act but feels that it is not popularized and in order to popularize it we need very effective mechanism. In our society women are bound by our cultural customs and dominated by the tradition and therefore they do not raise their voices against domestic violence. She accepts like other cities, my city ' Allahabad' is not left untouched where violence has increased, but regarding such issues no discussion takes place in our Municipal Corporation. She considers dowry system as
curse to Indian society and is of opinion that consent of marrying couple should be taken prior to fixing their marriages. She recollects her memory and says, our women partners many times started revolution against freedom of living etc. but these movements were for short period and very small, hence could not gain popularity. Here, researcher observed that Mrs. Sonika's view is little different with others and said, better working style of a candidate attracts voters of all sects, cast and religion, for this, it is not necessary that voters should be of the similar cast of contestant. However, she considers parties distribute tickets on the basis of cast equation. According to Sonika, in the Municipal Corporation mobilization is seen on party system rather than caste. It is quite surprising that women candidates of my party itself are playing great role to defeat me for the post of Deputy Mayor along with male counterpart. She considers that the relation between caste and politics is not good. She stated that there is no polarization on the basis of caste in Allahabad Municipal Corporation. But she expressed her view that only Muslims unite in the house on the basis of religion. She emphasized patriarchy in our society itself responsible for substandard life of women and working women leading a better life that of housewives. She is only one corporator of Allahabad Municipal Corporation, accepted that her class is different from her husband. She is aware about the Panchyati Raj Act, and she is satisfied with the reservation of 33% for women considerably correct. Mrs. Agarwal is in favour of reservation of 33% in Parliament and Legislative Assembly and she is well aware about the parties which are opposing either directly or indirectly. Alike other candidates, Mrs. Agarwal also says, women corporators do not agree on certain issues in Municipal Corporation when session is on. Even male counterparts, when does not agree on issues related to the public welfare then situation arises up to scuffle and reaches to worse. She accepts that she faced skirmish with men on the issues of public welfare. She is not favoring election and reservation for transgender. She said, almost six
schemes are running in her ward area. She is influenced with Bhartiya Janta Party but stated some shortcoming during interview too. There are ten committees in Allahabad Municipal Corporation and she is a member of executive committee and is planning to contest for Dy. Mayor in future. She contested in the election on her will, and she had the support of her husband too. She informed that motive behind contesting poll is only to serve the public and to give proper movement to the developmental work, but she did not wish to contest the election in future. She feels hurt herself with the behaviour of Mayor, and with other corporators due to least interest in developmental work. She also told that there is no coordination between the proceedings of the house and developmental work for passing the Budget etc. and hence Municipal Corporation has become place for corruption. By describing various incidents under Municipal Corporation, she exposed the corruption in the work being undertaken by Municipal Corporation. She raises question reasonably in a rational way on each subject matter, where---- Mayor does not want her presence in any of the proceeding of Municipal Corporation. She informed that the very name of a project "HARI-BHARI" Allahabad Municipal Corporation entered into a contract with multinational company in silent mode to collect garbage from houses. When the Mayor was questioned regarding the contract with “HARI-BHARI” her answers were dead against the facts. She reinforced her statement by sharing a notice published in a News Paper. She also discussed the corruption prevailing at large scale in Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewable Mission (JNURM). She charged Mayor and put an allegation on Hon’ble Mayor that she never called a single meeting in a span of three and half year of her tenure to women's corporators. She had been elected to her post from a General reserved seat for women and she has never contested before this poll. She attends all the meetings of Municipal Corporation and raises issues related to the road, cleanliness, education, health, drinking water and encroachment
related to the construction of buildings. This is the reason; Mayor and other officials of Municipal Corporation do not want her presence in any of the meetings. She again exposed another fact of corruptions like foreign tours of high official of Municipal Corporation, never being discussed in corporators meeting. In this context, she keeps on telling that 21 solar light panels are installed in the places, where it is not required. Mayor did not invite any meeting to discuss about solar light panels installation. She highlighted the deceptions in inviting and allotting tender and also arrogates for daily wages labourers. Rupees five lakhs allotted to catch the monkey in the city has also been arrogated. She also discussed about two incidents related to launching of an online magazine and Municipal Corporation APP and said Municipal Corporation and its officials did not tell the right information about date of publication so far. She told that women corporators can be categorized into two types. One who are elected on their own and their husband had uninfluenced personality in the society while other is those who are elected in the names of their husband or family. It is interesting to know that later category does not have public support but those who are active in this category are discouraged by their family members. She knows well, about the fundamental rights enriched in our Constitution and motion of no confidence. She is also aware about the 74th Amendment of the Constitution where provision of reservation is mentioned. She is of the view that lack of education and training, family responsibilities, non-cooperation of the officials of Municipal Corporation as well as the family members etc. are the impediments before the women corporators in their working and in developments.

CONCLUSION:

The case studies suggest to the fact all the women who are in public life representing a particular constituency in municipal corporation are educated and most of them have attained the higher
education. They are all working and in majority of the cases their husbands are also involved in the socio-political affairs. Since their husbands are also involved in the public affairs, they are not interested in teaching the working of the municipal corporation to their wives. The women representatives work as a rubber stamp as they have to work on the dictates of their husbands. This is nearly with all the cases covered. The dictates by the husband prevents and hinders the learning process, this not only affects their acceptance to the people they are serving; they also feel an identity crisis. The residents of the wards directly go to the husbands of the women corporators for advice and suggestions. The women corporators are often ignored by the residents. The women representatives are unaware of the different public forums available to them in their constituency and as a result of this they are not in direct touch with the people. In the municipal commission office also whenever they want to enquire about anything the responses of the concerned employees are targeted towards their husbands (Bhai shaeb se bat ho gayi hai). All the women representatives have property in their names but their right to enjoy and assert over the property is restricted, their opinion regarding investment and other decision making process is not taken seriously by their husbands. In spite of higher education and working in the political sphere, the sense of assertion and emancipation lacks on their part. The absence of assertion and emancipation leads to a lower self esteem whereby they are unable to utilize their potential.

**REFERENCE**

https://www.ischool.utexas.edu/~ssoy/usesusers/l391d1b.htm