

WOMEN'S POLITICAL REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION IN TAMIL NADU

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Abstract

The Constitution of India depends on the standards of fairness and it ensure correspondence under the watchful eye of law and equivalent security to all residents. It ensures central rights and flexibilities, as well as disallows separation based on religion, race, position, sex, and place of birth. Nonetheless, these rights have remained by law and have not been converted into true rights. All things considered, ladies have been denied social, financial, common and political rights in numerous circles. A critical territory where ladies have been insufficiently spoken to is in the political circle. Articles 325 and 326 of the India Constitution ensured political uniformity, break even with appropriate to cooperation in political exercises and ideal to vote individually. While the last has been gotten to, practiced and appreciated by countless, the previous i.e., ideal to measure up to political cooperation is as yet a far off dream. Lack of space for cooperation in political bodies has not just brought about their essence in small numbers in these basic leadership bodies yet additionally in the disregard of their issues and encounters in policy making. Women's lives in South Asia are regularly influenced by different socio-social and ethnic powers, a scope of religious beliefs, darken legitimate systems, and complex monetary and political powers. Socio-social practices in view of solid man centric customs have served to abridge versatility of ladies in this locale. Unbalanced contribution in the work showcase and prohibitive socio-social impacts on training, nourishment, wellbeing and political interest are clear among ladies in most South Asian nations, in spite of the fact that it isn't generally conceivable to measure

gender discrimination in all circles. 'Democracy,' a much talked about issue in current circumstances, has turned into a target to which people and countries around the globe try. The main objective of this paper is to analyse women's political representation and participation in Tamil Nadu

Keywords: Constitution, Women, Political Participation, Socio- Social impacts, representation.

INTRODUCTION

Women's lives in South Asia are regularly influenced by different socio-social and ethnic powers, a scope of religious beliefs, darken legitimate systems, and complex monetary and political powers. Socio-social practices in view of solid man centric customs have served to abridge versatility of ladies in this locale. Unbalanced contribution in the work showcase and prohibitive socio-social impacts on training, nourishment, wellbeing and political interest are clear among ladies in most South Asian nations, in spite of the fact that it isn't generally conceivable to measure gender discrimination in all circles (Hand 2015). 'Democracy,' a much talked about issue in current circumstances, has turned into a target to which people and countries around the globe try. The Constitution assumes a crucial part to ensure women's political support in the nation, The Indian Constitution has been focused on presenting financial and political change. (Gledhill 1951) The activities to empower women what's more, the marginalised sections are impressions of the democratic spirit of the Indian Constitution and can be gathered from various revisions in these fields, particularly, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts that accommodate women's entrance into the political sphere.

Like the Democracy by and large falls inside the customary meaning of legislative issues which incorporates the control of male individuals in general society circle. Because of these customary introductions, it is generally contended that popular government isn't ladies well disposed. Regardless of these confinements, there has been expanding ubiquity of the idea and its training in late times. First, extensively characterized, 'governmental issues' incorporates each individual's worries. Starting here of view, ladies' political right is a necessary piece of human rights which thusly is a central part of the popularity based structure. The second contention is that while defining any choice or completing any system in majority rule government, (Trishala A, Lakshmi T and Rajeshkumar S, 2018) it is basic to consider the perspectives of all the involved groups. (Economy and Levi 2014) As of late, resistance political gatherings have been an effective motor for impacting the legislature to

start changes for expanding women's participation. The gathering in control very frequently has solid motivating forces to sidestep responsibility, yet resistance parties have their own particular motivators to reveal bad behaviors of the legislature and openly hound incumbents of their mis needs. On account of India, throughout the decades, political gatherings assumed a significant part in facilitating the issue of women's equivalent support. (Dr.Lakshmi T and Rajeshkumar S , 2018) On the off chance that we take a gander at the development of political gatherings in India, we will locate various women political pioneers in each political gathering. The vast majority of the political gatherings in India are conferred towards the improvement of women. Another vital factor is that in India, neighborhood government decision is led on party premise. In such manner, political gatherings assume a critical part from hopeful choice to decision. (Prabhakararao. et al. 2016).The main objective of this paper is to analyse women's political representation and participation in Tamil Nadu

Research question

Whether the political representation of women in TN in Politics will become effective than political participation?

Objectives

1. To study the importance of women in politics .
2. To analyse the emerging patterns of women political participation in TN.
3. To analyse the status and position of elected women representatives in T.N.

Hypothesis

Null hypothesis

Women's political participation is not efficient than political representation

Alternate hypothesis

Women's political participation is not efficient than political representation

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The methodology used in this study is Doctrinal . It is based on the information and data collected from secondary source . They include publication research , surveys , Journals , historical information of both past and present. When a research is concerned with some legal problem, issue or question, it is referred to as doctrinal, theoretical or pure legal research. Doctrinal research is a theoretical study where mostly secondary source of data are used to seek to answer one or two legal propositions or questions or doctrines. Its scope is very narrow and there is no such need of field work.The author has referred the books , journals, and articles.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The book *Women's Political Representation and Empowerment in India: A Million Indira's* authored by Evelin Hust, *Women's Political Representation and Empowerment in India: A Million Indira's Now?* scrutinizes the processes that have been set in motion through the demand for a 33 per cent reservation for women in rural local governments in India. Taking up the proposition that women's presence in rural political bodies will also lead to their empowerment, the author developed an analytical framework based on recent theoretical literature on quotas in politics and the concept of empowerment, as well as on studies on women in the Panchayati Raj. The empirical data was collected in Orissa through a survey of 105 women and 80 men and a large number of qualitative interviews. Among the major issues discussed in this book is the socio-economic composition of the new Panchayati Raj, the question whether the women are really present and active in the local bodies, whether they have gained any power and how they deal with corruption. A further chapter assesses how far the women have become empowered individually, in terms of having gained confidence, and in how far the quota empowers women as a group. One of the authors main findings is that though quotas in local politics will not fully empower women in the countryside, they will still open up an important space for them to become politically interested and active which will, in turn, lead to further empowerment in the long run. The book *Women's Political Participation and Representation in Asia: Obstacles and Challenges* Editor: Iwanaga Kazuki. The ability of a small elite of highly educated, upper-class Asian women to obtain the highest political positions in their country is unmatched elsewhere in the world and deserves study. But there is a marked lack of relevant research as well as of comprehensive and user-friendly texts. Aiming to fill the gap is this timely and important study of the various obstacles and opportunities for women's political participation and representation in Asia. The Book *Women and Politics in Asia : A spring board for democracy?* It explains about the potentials , presence and participation of a substantial portion of women population, religion - strict barrier for women empowerment in politics, political participation of women . The gender perspective on politics are explained in detail . The author has referred the political participation and agency operations with regard to the involvement of women . *Contagious Representation: Women's Political Representation in Democracies around the World* Paperback – November 1, 2015 by Frank C. Thames (Author), Margaret S. Williams (Author) Women's participation in parliaments, high courts, and

executive offices worldwide has reached record high numbers, but this global increase in women's representation masks significant variation among different democratic political systems. For example, in December of 2009, Rwanda's legislature contained 56% women, while the U.S. Congress contained only about 17% and the Japanese Diet had only 11%. Since 2000, only twenty-seven women have achieved executive office worldwide. Contagious Representation is a comprehensive look at women's participation in all aspects of public life in the main democratic political institutions—the executive, the judiciary, the legislature, and within political parties. Moving beyond studies of single countries and institutions, Contagious Representation presents original data from 159 democratic countries spanning 50 years, providing a comprehensive understanding of women in democracies worldwide. The first volume to offer an analysis on all avenues for women's participation for such a lengthy time period, Contagious Representation examines not only the causes of women's representation in the main democratic political institutions but also how women's representation in one institution affects the others. Each chapter contains case studies and examples of the change in women's participation over time from around the world. Thames and Williams definitively explain the rise, decline, or stagnant levels of women's political participation, considering how representation is contagious across political institutions and gaining a better understanding of what factors affect women's political participation.

Women and politics : A global perspective authored by Pamela Pexton .The book explains about the women in parliament and national legislature , women's parliamentary representation. The different patterns of growth in Women's representation, different patterns of growth in women's representation.The author has referenced the political participation and representation in marginalised groups.Women in governing institutions in South Asia : Parliament in civil service authored by Nizam Ahmed , 2017.The book says about the importance of women in parliament and the involvement of women in politics for the implementation of schemes in the concept of women . The women in civil service are been considered as one of the important tool for development of women in all circles. The author viewed the gender dynamics in politics and the impact in women development.Rethinking Indian Political Institutions authored by Crispin Bates , Subha Bases, 2005.The book explains about the political representation in India as a whole , the women role in politics are explained in detail.Women in the institutions are given prime importance as they bind in the development of the society.The authored has viewed the role of local self government in women empowerment.Women in politics : Participation and governance , R.Lethakumari,

2006. The book deals with the affirmative action measures for the development of women in politics. The political representation index of India is explained in detail, the percentage of women in politics are held in detail. The knowledge on politics is identified as one of the key factors for improvement of women in politics. Women in contemporary politics, authored by Wendy Stokes, The book deals with the feminist theory and women's political activism in detail, whereby the background information about the voting behaviour and the elections are explained clearly. The relation between women and elections are put forth in this book as one of the important criteria for analysing the barriers faced by women in politics. From oppression to assertion authored by Nirmala Bach The book explains about the role of women in public life, whereby how it uplifts the status of women in the overall development and particularly with politics. The unequal representation of women in politics are explained in detail, the reasons are stated. The problematic features in women empowerment are provided with reasons. India Development and participation, authored by Jean Druze, Amartyasen, 2002. The role of women in Indian society is wider and their participation is important in politics as they bind on the development of the society and economy as a whole. The drastic social change in the society has created a huge impact on the participation and representation of women in politics and panchayats.

IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN IN POLITICS

Women have numerous issues they grapple everyday with- safety while commuting to work and back, public toilets, streetlights, financing of education for women from poor families, better healthcare facilities, rape crisis centers for rape survivors, laws that protect women and girls from discrimination and sexual violence, criminalization of marital rape etc. Societies where there is adequate attention to women and their needs, in society, are developed and have better economies and living standards too (Prabhakararao. et al. 2016). There is a bill for 33% representation of women in both Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, and legislative assemblies of all states. This bill, mooted in 1993, has been approved by the Upper House, but continues to languish in the Lok Sabha because of a logjam of opposing opinions. This bill, which seeks special representation for women to provide them a level playing field, is not acceptable by a male-dominated Lok Sabha, where most politicians think women don't deserve equal chances as men do. This is hardly surprising, given how women are still discriminated against in a society which is still steeped in misogyny and patriarchy. Women in India have been historically disadvantaged because they are not considered as good as their male counterparts. (Campbell 2002)

That's why the Lower House MPs are reluctant to pass a bill which puts women on an equal footing and increases the chances of their demands getting fulfilled. There are women in politics in India- powerful women. Indira Gandhi, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Sonia Gandhi, Pratibha Patil, Jayalalitha, Mayawati, Sushma Swaraj, Anandiben Patel, Sheila Dixit, Brinda Karat, Kanimozhi Karunanidhi, Smriti Irani, Mamata Banerjee etc, to name a few. These women are powerful and well- known, with a massive fan following and political patronage. Conditions for women still continue to be abysmal in the country. Women still get groped in public transport vehicles, on the streets and at workplaces. There are still no rape crisis centers, or funds and centers where survivors of gender violence and domestic abuse can recover and rehabilitate. There are still no public toilets for women, and maternal mortality rates still continue to be high. These women in Parliament and politics seem concerned only with power. They have done nothing to criminalize marital rape, or implement the iconic Verma report, which came out in the wake of the 2012 Delhi gang-rape of a student, and which has various suggestions for how to make the county safer for women. (Scutt 2017)

At times, these women betray a misogynist attitude themselves. West Bengal CM Mamata Banerjee claimed that the Opposition in Bengal makes up cases of rape against women to defame her government. Sheila Dixit, when she was Delhi CM, said that the 2012 Delhi gang-rape survivor, Jyoti Singh, was a living corpse. Mayawati, when she was UP CM, claimed falsely that cases of rape in UP were less than the real statistics. These women politicians only care about politics, staying in power and attaining wealth and influence. They have done zilch to promote women's causes or promote and protect their interests. The budget for the Ministry for Women and Child Development has been slashed by more than half. The funding for the promised rape crisis centers was brought down from more than 300 crores to just 18 crores.¹ And not one center has been built yet. While the 33% reservations Bill continues to be stuck in a limbo, women already in politics, and wielding considerable influence, must prove themselves concerned about bringing out reforms for women. They must talk to women Organizations and other such groups and represent their problems and interests in Parliament. They must address the major issues women in India face and improve conditions for them to thrive and contribute to growth and development.

¹ (Mezey 1982)

EMERGING PATTERNS OF WOMEN POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN TAMILNADU

A noteworthy hindrance to women's interest in legislative issues includes social standards and observations that has stereotyped women's part to the family space as it were. To neutralize this, it is basic to start proper social, instructive and enlightening approaches. The two people ought to be instructed the lesson that there is no distinction amongst people, and women's ought to be dealt with reasonably and similarly to ensure that victimization women's isn't adequate. In doing as such, the initial step ought to be to upgrade the instructive educational program in a way that features the noteworthiness of women's support in national improvement at all levels . Another instrument is include different media sources, similar to TV, radio and daily papers, with a view to making approach creators and heads understand the issues of gender discrimination disparity and to fortify women's to redesign their parts and assert themselves as equivalent accomplices of men in each circle .(Cohn 2000) It is required for the legislature to acquire compelling established and lawful arrangements respects to gender discrimination correspondence in each circle of administration. Furthermore, it is constantly fundamental to pass couple of extra lawful measures with a specific end goal to render enactment powerful. For example, the Local Government (Union Parishad) Second Amendment Act 1997 does not have any provision where the obligations and duties of the women individuals have been obviously spelt out. In India, the arrangement of raising no certainty movement against the Sarpanch (the president) some of the time offers chance to the privileged effective Panchayat part to evacuate the president who has a place with the calendar position.(Sinnott 1997)This instance of Chaggibai in Rajasthan, India is informative. Contemplating these slip-ups, particular laws for improving women's portrayal in overseeing establishments should be passed in the parliament.

Since women's portrayal in the administrative and official bodies extraordinarily relies upon their portrayal in political gatherings, there is requirement for the major political gatherings to take fitting activities to extend such gathering portrayal. In such manner, they may, at any rate, rehearse the female quantity in political gatherings. Furthermore, it is the political will or duty of best pioneers that remaining parts most basic to embrace and execute all the above measures proposed for closure gender discrimination based segregation and growing female portrayal and cooperation in different spaces of administration . A legislature that does not consider women's strengthening a need will more probable channel their

financial plan to guard and exchange advancement.(Scutt 2017) Without a sufficient spending plan, government started arrangement measures to enable women can't in any way, shape or form go past talk. Political will must convert into the two arrangements and assets on the off chance that they are to be successful by any stretch of the imagination. In the meantime, government strategies must deliver the need to give ladies access to profession examples to create and reinforce their ability as political pioneers, create media relations, and produce their own particular assets .Strengthening of women in all circles, especially in the political circle is vital for their progression and the establishment of a sexual orientation measure up to society. The variables, for example, absence of instruction, social seclusion, male centric qualities, absence of access and control over salary and different assets, and harsh lawful frameworks keep on impairing women's compelling political investment. (Prabhakararao. et al. 2016)The methods for accomplishing political strengthening are: political mindfulness, interest in political movement, enrollment in political gatherings and position of energy. Through including themselves in legislative issues, women can raise voice against mistreatment, misuse, foul play and debasement. Tamil Nadu women in the current decades have effectively pushed for expanded interest in numerous fields of exercises. Be that as it may, a solid women's political activism is as yet not unmistakable with respect to Tamil Nadu women.Analyses and assesses women's political support and portrayal in the Tamil Nadu State Legislature with regards to general and by-elections.It can be reasoned that 740 women competitors challenged the General decisions to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and out of which 115 women got chose to the house. ²To the extent the by-races are worried, out of 9 women challenged 7 were chosen. The AIADMK segment of women competitors comes to up to 58.19 for each penny on the grounds that out of the aggregate 122 applicants in all decisions, 71 women hopefuls were chosen from this gathering which is the most noteworthy of every single other gathering. The women competitors who were spoken to from the DMK party goes to the aggregate of 21 (17.21 for each cent) and just 13 women applicants (10.65 for every cent) were chosen from the Congress party. In addition, the hopefuls handled by the different political gatherings are still predominantly male and women represent just 5 to 15 for each penny of all competitors crosswise over gatherings. The key hindrances, for example, the nature of the political party framework and the dedication of political gatherings to sex equity if explored, will prompt the genuine political strengthening of women is substantial according to the consequences of measurable investigation and Chi Square test.

² (Mezey 1980)

(Scutt 2017)Selvi. J. Jayalalithaa, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu can be considered as the pioneer for the thought of women in the state legislative issues since she offers opportunities to more women to challenge choices since 1989. Diverse women fortifying methods have been proposed by her organization in Tamil Nadu and it has been attempting aware undertakings to bring more number of women into higher echelons inside the AIADMK party. Nevertheless, no undertakings of the organization for the political reinforcing of women can be either fruitful or adequate unless women themselves end up being more discerning and careful about their political rights and commitments. (Gledhill 1951)The young women rather than slanting toward the private and corporate corridors must change over to the all inclusive community, government and bureaucratic circles. Also, the parts of advancement, sustenance and change in the wonder of women political organization and technique of political selection from among customary woman must be conceptualized and consolidated. Women should quit remaining political customers and consistent individuals in the law based process. For this women should be related to discard their low picture or self-perception and they should end up being rationally empowered.

None of the six noteworthy political gatherings in Tamil Nadu have given adequate portrayal to the more pleasant sex in the April 24 Lok Sabha surveys in the state in spite of having guaranteed to uphold the reason for women in Parliament. While administering party AIADMK, which is captained by one of the well known lady pioneers of the nation — J Jayalalithaa has alloted just four of the 39 situations over the state to women, DMK president M Karunanidhi, a solid promoter of the Women's Reservation Bill, has named just two competitors. At the point when columnists directed this out toward him as of late, the 90-year-old patriarch tried to make light of it saying the state has had enough even with only one lady, in a roundabout way alluding to his most despised opponent, Chief Minister Jayalalithaa who attacks him at each accessible opportunity (Spender 1980). Congress-drove by UPA administrator Sonia Gandhi named just three applicants over the state. Indeed, even women pioneers like Union Minister Jayanthi Natarajan from the state are appeared to have been disregarded. The All India General Secretary of Indian Youth Congress, Jothimani, is one of the three women competitors of Congress who has been segregated in the state for this Lok Sabha race. The uber organization together of six gatherings drove by BJP is no better. While the BJP, DMDK, MDMK, IJK and KMDK have not named a solitary lady as their hopeful, PMK was out of the blue left with a lady applicant in V Sudha in Chidambaram (SC) voting public, after her significant other's designation was rejected for procedural slips. Indeed, even

the conventional supporter of the Women's Reservation Bill — Left gatherings of CPI and CPI(M), have named just a single and two women competitors individually.(Randall 2006)

STATUS AND POSITION OF ELECTED WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES IN TAMIL NADU

In principle, the minimum amount of women (EWRs) are required to play out the basic activity and the supposition is that the women pioneers need to focus on social advancement issues. This section follows the conditions which made the EWRs frame the system. Tamil Nadu, one of the states in India, had two women Chief Ministers. The restriction pioneer of the Legislative Assembly is a lady now. Tamil Nadu governmental issues has its own hugeness in Indian legislative issues from the viewpoint of social change because of the effect of the Dravidian Movement.(Sivaraman and Stalin 2018) In the Dravidian Movement, under the authority of E.V.Ramasamy Naickar (Periyar), women liberation was an imperative territory of political activity which prepared the pioneers to disguise the idea of women freedom and strengthening of women.After the rise of the Dravidian political gatherings in the constituent governmental issues in Tamil Nadu, the issues of women caught the focal stage. A progression of enactments were authorized to free and engage women after these political gatherings expected power in the state. Alongside the left development, the Dravidian Movement made an effect on the procedure of social change in Tamil Nadu. It doesn't imply that Tamil Nadu has left the grip of male controlled society. It just implies that the situation of women in Tamil Nadu, contrasted and that in North Indian states, might be better² but then the measurements recount an alternate story.³As we have found in the before sections, by far most of the women in Tamil Nadu are unskilled, in weakness, imperceptible in the arrangement of national records and endure legitimate, political, monetary and social separation.

The 1999 Report on Human Development in South Asia supported that if administration is to advance human improvement, it needs to go past ace individuals or individuals focused. It must be possessed by the general population. Women represent a large portion of the number of inhabitants in South Asia, yet they remain for the most part undetectable in every single administering foundation. Women hold the best positions in major political gatherings of the district, yet these effective positions have not converted into positive results for most of the South Asian women. Most political gatherings don't keep up information on their women participation and couple of women are allowed party tickets for decisions. In a few nations

³ (Mezey 1980)

women are more unmistakable in neighborhood administration structures than in some other overseeing foundations. Most picks up have been made in India, where 33% of the seats in Panchayats is saved for women (S. and Santha 2013). Anyway sexual orientation inclination infests at all levels of administration in South Asia which might be one reason for the area's administration crisis. In this respect, one of the noteworthy objectives set out by the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1998 in Beijing was sufficient portrayal of women in all basic leadership bodies. It was recommended that in any illustrative body there ought to be an intelligent adjust of people to voice the worries of the general public. Good administration is the activity of this specialist, with the investment, premium and occupation of the represented as the main impetus. The activity of political specialist to a substantial degree impacts choices and the political interest of people involves noticeable position in administration.

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment and the consequent Tamil Nadu Panchayati Raj Act 1994 have brought countless into the domain of governmental issues at the grassroots level. This reservation in Panchayats has started the disintegration of the customary sexual orientation, rank, class parts and progressive system however it is a long and troublesome process. (Krook and Childs 2010) Women not just need to battle for their entitlement to be more than intermediary individuals yet additionally to break the hindrances of sexual orientation division of work, absence of education, low level of portability, isolation, absence of preparing and data which will keep on existing without enough help from the power structure. Women's low confidence at the family unit level and their new part in neighborhood bodies where they are currently anticipated that would work as pioneer makes a logical inconsistency between women's part at home and in nearby government.

Women pioneers' financial profile uncovers the foundation the agent have originated from. When we take a sexual orientation point of view of political administration, the financial profile turns into a considerably more vital standard to break down the effect of women's political initiative, regardless of whether their experience is a hindrance or a noteworthy requirement for quality working.⁴ To comprehend this financial foundation of the Elected women Panchayat Presidents of one area specifically Pudukkottai as an example was broke down. At in the first place, to ponder the financial profile of the Elected Women Representatives, out of Tamil Nadu's 29 regions (with the exception of Chennai), the region completely a provincial area, was picked. The other factor in the purposive decision was that it had genuinely effective mass education battles.

⁴ (Raicheva-Stover and Ibroscheva 2014)

Most of the Panchayat women President were 38.88 percent were from the age gathering of 31-40, and furthermore from that of 41-50. Just 13.88 percent of women were from the age gathering of 21-30. They were new to governmental issues, as well as new to the practical upkeep of the general public. When women considered the support of business as usual as their part, now they have turned into the change creators in the general public. (Randall 2006)

It was expected that women couldn't admission well in legislative issues since they were neither proficient nor had the advantage of presentation. This fantasy was broken. Just 1.85 percent of women chose pioneers are unskilled. The instructive foundation shifts from absence of education to degree.(Mezey 1982) In any case, just 5.55 percent of women are degree holders. Formal instruction has no association with initiative. Just certainty and tirelessness matter. A substantial number of the Elected Women Representatives (85 percent) have finished tutoring, either optional or higher auxiliary. Religion had been a noteworthy wellspring of implementing the sex hole in our general public. In Pudukkottai District 95.37 percent of the Elected Women Representatives were Hindus.⁵A standout amongst the most touchy subjects in India is network. Women from both the extremes of the network, i.e., upper rank to booked station were barred from open life. In any case, the booking for women based on the standard designated to every network has realized a huge change in the previously mentioned demeanor. Anyway just a single part was seen from the supposed upper position. The dominant part were from the retrogressive network and 23 from the MBC. This might be because of the predominant societal state of the members. 19 were from the booked standing. What's more, 5 members were not prepared to state to which network they belonged.In rustic territories, the financial set up is portrayed via arrive property. In Tamil Nadu, society is patrilineal.(Randall 1987) A large portion of the terrains are possessed by the guys of the family. An investigation of land possession among 161 family units in Dindigul District, completed by the MSSRF, Chennai, uncovered that in 94 percent of the families, men claimed the land. Women who possessed land transcendently were those heading family units or the single offspring of their folks (Tamil Nadu Human Development Report, 2003). Women are simply working in the field, not owing the land. 94.45 percent of the Elected Women Representatives were working in the field as horticultural workers. Just 5.5 percent of the Elected Women Representatives were doing non-farming related activities.In Pudukkottai District, the yearly wage of the Elected Women Representatives ranges from at

⁵ (Daniels 1983)

least Rs.10,000/ - and less to a most extreme of Rs.50,000/ - or more. 80 percent of the EWRs have a place with a low classification of pay which comes to under Rs.25,000/ - as yearly wage. Be that as it may, Panchayat work does not endure due to their lower pay. Lower salary does not keep the EWRs from going into governmental issues. Neediness likewise rouses women to go into open life.

Despite the fact that the vast majority of the member 'families' occupation was horticulture based just 4 claimed in excess of 10 sections of land of land, while 5 were landless and 84 possessed 1 to 5 sections of land while nine members, picked not to determine their ownership of land or something else. Women out in the open life and their family foundation have a cozy relationship. In the joint family, despite the fact that it is traditionalist in nature, a lady involves an overwhelming position. Since the entire family load lies on her, she knows how to take choices and handle circumstances.(Fleschenberg and Derichs 2011) This is one of her authority characteristics. What's more, just 35 members were from joint families. In the cutting edge age, the joint family had begun deteriorating and the atomic family today commands the scene. Women in atomic families are similarly free from burdening household tasks because of the modest number of individuals with the goal that she can dedicate some an opportunity to her different advantages. ⁶Since 67.9% of the members were from atomic families it might be reasoned that atomic relatives discover more opportunity for dynamic interest in broad daylight life. To total up, women have come to positions in the neighborhood bodies as arrangement has been made in the Constitution. The viewpoint of the general public towards the women has begun evolving. Be that as it may, during the time spent engaging women the obstacles are proceeding. Steps are being taken by the women all alone to beat the obstacles. It is a long drawn process. A structure which has been made over hundreds of years to conflict with the interests of women can't be changed inside a limited capacity to focus four or five years. It could be changed just by making a development by the majority for which this arrangement of 33% reservation of seats to women would help.(Wolchik 1980) To battle against the outlines of the structure, a sorted out development of the majority is a goal. Keeping in mind the end goal to influence the women to accomplish brings about their positions a variety of intercessions are fundamental. They require introduction, sensitisation, limit building, data and guiding ceaselessly through association.

⁶ (Burrell 2004)

CONCLUSION

Strengthening of women in all circles, especially in the political circle is vital for their progression and the establishment of a sexual orientation measure up to society. The variables, for example, absence of instruction, social seclusion, male centric qualities, absence of access and control over salary and different assets, and harsh lawful frameworks keep on impairing women's compelling political investment. The women participation in politics is higher than their representation due to lack of political education and the dominant patriarchal society which is prevailing as an outfit which prohibits women in representing themselves in politics.

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