AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF PROBLEMS FACED BY POLITICAL WOMEN IN SOCIAL LIFE IN AKOLA DISTRICT STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

In the present study studied that the problems faced by political women's in their social life in the district of Akola state Maharashtra. Normative surve methods were use for this study to collect respective data collection. In this study conclude that, politically innovel womens in various organisation face by more social problems on their daily life. It's reason they were not effectively development work on their political area.

KEYWORDS: Social Life, Akola, Problems, Political Women, State Of Maharashtra

INTRODUCTION

Women's leadership and effective participation is increasingly on the development agenda of governments, bilateral and multilateral agencies, and non governmental organisations, including women's rights groups. Evidence from programmes and research demonstrates the important role women play as key actors and decision-makers in the development process across a wide range of sectors.ii In the political arena in particular, there is growing momentum among governments to foster and ensure women's participation and leadership in governance structures. Establishing quotas for women's representation at different levels of governance has been a strategic tactic in achieving this goal in many countries.

In India, affirmative action for women and disadvantaged groups has been enshrined into the constitution. The Constitution (73rd Amendment Act), enacted in 1992, calls for the reserva tion of a minimum of one-third of

seats for women (both as members and as chairpersons) within all of India's locally elected governance bodies commonly referred to as Panchayati Raj Institutions. More recently in 2009, the Government of India approved a 50percent reservation for women in PRIs; and many states, including Rajasthan and Odisha, have passed similar legislation. The same amendment also calls for PRIs to prepare and implement plans for eco   nomic development and social justice." Affirmative action to ensure women's political representation is an important step in democratising and engendering local governance. However, it has not been adequate to ensure women's lead ership and their effective participation in local governance, as elected women representatives, both members and Sarpanches, continue to face sever   al institutional and social barriers. At the institutional level, the capacity of local governance structures to implement re forms, institutionalise accountability sys tems, decentralise functions and facilitate women's active engagement plays a role in determining whether women are able to emerge as political agents and actors.v Social barriers include lack of education, lack of respect for women in PRIs, physi   cal violence against women in the public and domestic spheres, and oppressive patriarchal and caste structures.vi Traditional power hierarchies are tilted in favour of men and resist giving space or recognition to women's attempts to be part of the political scenario. Although there are women Sarpanches who have taken the initiative and made remarkable changes on behalf of their constituencies, it is widely acknowl   edged that generally face many facets of gender discrimination.

SIGNIFICENCE OF THE STUDY

This study focuses on gathering evi   dence on whether PRIs are gender responsive institutions and the extent to which they are playing a role in addressing strategic gender interests at the local level. In keeping with the definition of GRG, the study attempts to specifically understand: (a) whether PRIs are spaces that encourage dialogue on gender issues; (b) whether strategic gender issues are recognised as priori   ties for PRIs as a whole; (c) the gender attitudes of its members; and (d) the personal and political gains for EWRs. This exploration also focuses on the enablers and challenges to women and men's entry into the political arena as well as their functioning once elected.

The thematic exploration of strate   gic gender interests in this study cen   tres around domestic violence, one of the most pervasive manifestations of gender inequality and male power and control over women. By domestic violence we mean the different physi   cal and non-physical forms of violence perpetrated by intimate partners and their families against women in the household. The study provides an in-depth look across the districts of the engagement of panchayats and individ   ual members with the issue of domes   tic violence. Data on intimate partner violence in India, one important compo   nent of domestic violence, indicate it is a widespread problem with important health and development implications. For example, according to the National Family and Health

Survey, 50.2 per cent, 41.2 per cent and 22.5 per cent of ever-married women aged between 15 and 49 report the experience of phys   ical, emotional or sexual spousal vio   lence in Rajasthan, Gajapati and Mysore, respectively.

The study places a deliberate focus on the GP level because this level repre   sents a true democratic space where the concerns of the community can be raised and addressed either directly by community members in Gram Sabha meetings or through their elected rep resentatives. In addition to women, the study also aims to understand the perspectives, attitudes and practices of men given that gender responsive gov   ernance requires the transformation of personal and collective spaces, includ   ing political spaces, of both men and women.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To study the social problems face by political women's in the various political organisation.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

Verious problems face by political women in various political organisation i.e. Mahanagar Palika, Zilla parishad, Nagar Panchayat, Panchayat Samittee and Gram Panchayat etc.

SCOPE & LIMITATIONS

This study imparts for the information by women leadership built up in Akola district & the women empowerment in the multi dimensional facets i.e. social, economical, family & children education decision making. Study Area: Akola District in the state of Maharashtra. The Study Period: 2010-2020

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Political sector women are included in this study. This study is limited to the district of Akola in the state of Maharashtra. In this study it is considered that, the political women face the problems of social life. Following political institutions participant women are included in this study. Ward member, Mayor in Akola Corporation, Z.P. member, Sabhapati Vice President, President in Akola Z.P, Member Sabhapati of Panchayat Samiti, and Member Sarpanch of Gam Panchayat.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The following is a review of the relevant literature and research studied in the context of the current study topic. Sabina Begum, Women's Political Participation: A Study of Some Problems and Challenges. Rajeshwari M. Shettar. Sought to analyze the status of women's empowerment in India and shed light on the issues and

challenges of women's empowerment. Rajeshwari M. Shettar studied and attempted to analyze the progress of the position of women in India and revealed the problems and challenges of women's empowerment. Sunita V. Ganigar studied women, family, and political participation: conditions ranging from representation in local self-government bodies to the decision-making process. Sabina Begum (2015) studied and explained that the Government of India is constantly striving to improve the political status of women. Shah Alam studied the importance of media in determining the place of women in politics. Sharana Sheams studied and considered the institutional, social / cultural, and physical/motivational barriers to the further advancement of women as political leaders. Shimelis Kassa studied women's political participation at the national, regional, district and local levels. Klaus Levinsen and Carsten Yndigegn, studied political discussions with family and friends: exploring the effects of political distance. Pillar Domingo, Rebecca Holmes, Tam, Study the Voice and Leadership of Women in Decision Making. Amit Kumar, Study the Role of Indian Women in the Nation Building Process. Elizabeth Asiadu, Claire Branstett, studied the effect of women's representation in parliament and the passage of gender-sensitive policies. Shiv Chakraborty Sharma studied and revealed the political participation of women in India. Shan-Jan Sarahalia and Lee Ann Banaszak studied and monitored the evaluation and effectiveness of women's electoral participation. Sonia Bhalotra studied the political participation of women in election participation. Praveen Rai conducted a comparative study of women's political participation in the form of votes. Pratibha L. Analyzes the status of women empowerment in India and highlights the issues and challenges of women empowerment. Laurenz Ennser-Jedenastik studied how women's political representation affects spending on family benefits. Rekha Pandey Studied some of the issues and challenges facing development and empowerment. Emelie Blomgren, A Study of Women and Political Participation: A Minor Field Study on Barriers to Women's Political Participation in Georgia. Amin M. Nisha and d. Wezaventhan studied the challenges of women's political participation in India, statistical data, comparisons with other countries and women's empowerment. The study by Meenal Kishor Kshir Sagar has shown that even after winning the elections, maximum and responsible positions are not given to women. Tatiabna Dilanzo reviewed that full and equal political participation of women is a prerequisite for democratic governance. ESCAP United Nations studies women's political participation and leadership. Bilkis Visandji, Alisha Apple, Saskia Virunga, Shelley Abdul, M.A. Sophie Dupere studied empowerment beyond numbers: the extent of women's political participation. Courage & Forget studied the factors affecting women's political participation - the SADC sector case. Hesami, studied the tangiblstudied the tangible effects on women's political representation and policies. Hamun Khelghat-Dost etc. literatures were studied in this present study.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The standard survey method used in the current study. The researcher selected organizations and institutions in the field of working women politics in Akola district i.e. Akola, Akot, Telhara, Barshitkali, Murtijapur, and Balapur tehsils. The facts about the social life of working women were collected through self-made questionnaires from various political organizations and institutions at the tehsil level and district level.

Sampling for the Study

Data from political women in the Akola district were collected from the current study. He has been working in various political organizations and institutions in the Akola district and their affiliated tehsils. The total 400 samples were selected for the study.

Tools and Technique

Self construsted and standerised questionnaire were develop for the collection of data for the objective of present study. The researcher visited various political institutions and their respective tehsils in the Akola district and informed them about the research work and requested the concerned political women to fill up the questionnaire. Thus all the data were collected for research study in the Akola district.

Finding of the study

- Most political women's families have husbands as to the head of their families, they formally involve their wives in politics but most of the decisions and other activities in the field of politics are directed by their husbands.
- Most of the political women husbands in politics have the position of political leaders. They are not directly elected as a member of any political party, but they are experienced in their field of politics and they instruct their wives about politics.
- Most political women participate jointly in social activities.
- Most political women jointly held positions on social platforms, indicating that political women do not have the freedom in the family to position themselves in social forums. Their family members intervene and decide the status of political women on social platforms.
- Most political women jointly participate in cultural activities. Families do not allow political women their solitary participation in social and cultural activities related to political aims.
- Most of the political women shared a place in cultural groups. Their family members themselves do not allow political women to position themselves in a cultural group belonging to a political cause.

- Most political women jointly participate in educational propaganda activities. Their participation in educational promotional activities by the family members and husbands of the political women concerned is not permitted.

- Most political women participate jointly in the activities of religious groups and religious functions.

- Most political women jointly participate in political activities. Society and family members do not allow him to take part in political activities.

- Most of the political women's positions in politics are held jointly by family members. The position of political women in politics itself is lower as compared to joint participation.

- Most of the family members of political women are members of political parties. The percentage of family members of political women as leaders of political parties is less than that of members of political parties.

- Most of the public opinion is that the opinion of the family members about the social work of political women is satisfactory.

- Most political women's participation in politics is encouraged by the family and then by themselves. The percentage of encouragement to political women by friends in politics is much lower than that of family and themselves.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION

Equal access to education will be ensured for political women and girls. Quality of education to eliminate discrimination, universalize education, eliminate illiteracy, create a gender-sensitive education system, increase the enrollment and retention rate of girls, and develop lifelong learning, as well as business/business Special measures, will be taken to improve / Technical skills by women. One of the focus areas will be bridging the gender gap in secondary and higher education. With a special focus on girls and political women, the existing policies will achieve regional timing targets, especially those belonging to weaker sections including Scheduled Castes. Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Classes/Minorities. The gender-sensitive curriculum will be developed at all levels of the education system to address stereotyping as one of the causes of gender discrimination.

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