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## ANALYTICAL STUDY OF VERIOUS ISSUES FACING BY POLITICAL WOMEN'S IN AKOLA DISTRICT IN THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

<sup>1</sup>**AKHILESH JAMANALAL JOSHI**

<sup>1</sup>*Ph.D. Research Scholar*

### **ABSTRACT**

*The research looked at the social issues facing women MPs working in the political arena. A total of 400 political women's from Akola district were selected for the research using the survey method. A self-generated questionnaire was used to compile the required facts in the context of the research. The research clarified that political sector involve women's represent various issues in the political arena.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Political Women's, Issues, Akola, Maharashtra*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Which sector has the right to make decisions in all the political, social, economic, and educational and health sectors of the country? Of course people in the political arena. Because the decisions made by political leaders have repercussions on all these other areas. In short, the work of decision making is done by politicians. Now who are these politicians? No, I mean who they are, of course the male congregation. However, we have never had this question. Why haven't women, who make up 50 per cent of the 11 crore population since 1960, got the post of Chief Minister of the state? What exactly is the reason for this? Women who came into politics by accident ... What is the number of women politicians in the state even today. Many women in the state have entered politics as their fathers, fathers-in-law and husbands are in politics. However, in this patriarchal politics of the established,

do women from ordinary families get a chance in politics? The total number of women MPs in Maharashtra. Behind them is both political background and support. The women MLAs in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly. Many of these women have political backgrounds. Did as many women as can be counted on their fingers stand without a political background? That's why. Voters in Maharashtra do not have women representatives; do political parties not represent women? Many such questions arise on this occasion. Apart from this, women who participate in local self-government bodies also have to face various problems while working in the political arena. Among them, the social problems faced by women MPs in the political arena have been studied in this research.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The 74th Amendment to the Constitution was made to make local self-government an effective component of the democratic state system. The main objective of the 74th Amendment (1992) was to make civic local bodies stronger and more efficient and to make their work useful for development. In addition to the 12th appendix to this incident, the scope of work to be carried out by the local self-governing bodies was also extended. Due to the 74th Amendment, the scope of work of Municipal Corporations / Municipal Councils has increased significantly. The people's representatives should be more proactive in participating in all the processes of the municipal administration to carry out the work of the 12th amendment in an effective manner. The increase in the number of reserved seats was aimed at increasing the social and political participation of women, which gave women ample opportunity to work at the local level in the social and political spheres. Now the number of reserved seats has reached 50 per cent. With the reservation policy, the face of local self-government has changed. A large number of women MPs started appearing here. But in these local self-governing bodies, women who are popular have to face various difficulties.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

To study the social problems faced by political women's.

### **ASSUMPTION OF THE STUDY**

Political Women's face a variety of social problems so they cannot play an effective role.

### **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

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The following is a review of the relevant literature and research studied in the context of the current study topic: Mary Lewis Kearney studied that traditional barriers have seriously damaged a woman's reputation. Neema Kudwa, studied that empowerment of women at different levels is essential. Thanikodi and M. Sugirtha studied that the status of women in politics is the level of freedom and equality maintained by women in any society. Lakshmi Iyer, Anandi Mani, Prachi Mishra, Petia Topalova, The Power of Political Voice: A Study of Women's Political Representation and Crime in India. Farzana Bariv, Studies on Women's Political Participation: Problems and Challenges. ICRW, studies the opportunities and challenges of women's political participation in India. The study, by Daniel Casomo, paints a clear picture of the state of affairs and analysis the situation of women's political participation. A lesson in the Great Lakes Region of Africa, studies women's political participation and economic empowerment in post-conflict countries. Ahmed d. Arif Arhial and Al Kaforneh, studied the role of government and political parties in promoting women, as women's political participation is an important cornerstone of the political structure. Kuldeep Fadia, in his study, gave an explanation of women's empowerment which has been supported for various reasons in almost all societies throughout history. Anil Datta Mishra, studied the current political situation of women. Women empowerment is not based on the availability of technology. Anne Marie Go, studied and recommended political education for women. Anuradha Chadha, studied this and emphasized the need for women's empowerment through political participation. Jackie True and others, Studied and summarized the steps taken by Asia and Pacific countries to amend the Women's, Rights Bill. Kuldeep Fadia, conclusively noted that there has been a radical change in the women's empowerment movement. Narendra Nakar, studied that the main area of study revolves around the empowerment of women and usually involves giving them a chance in politics. Shafqal Munir et al. studied and revealed that the media portrays the pre-existing stereotypical character of women with the emerging political persona of women representing different political parties.

## METHOD

In this study Normative Survey method were use for the identification of political women's social problems.

### Sample of the Study

In this study total 400 political women's were select for this study in the District of Akola MS.

### Tools

Self constructed and standardized questionnaire were use for this study to collect the respective data on the

objective of present study.

### **Analysis**

Various statistical techniques were use for this study to analysis for the respective data.

### **CONCLUSION**

Speaking to women corporators from different walks of life, it seems that certain issues were definitely facing women from all parties. Understanding or misunderstanding of political environment, personal insecurity, criminalization in politics, lack of confidence, lack of public discourse, lack of resources and financial support, lack of political support, ignorance about municipal / municipal laws, civic issues and lack of previous experience in civic service delivery, lack of experience Many issues like training, social and economic issues and family responsibilities were definitely facing these women. But many women MPs seem to have found a way out of this. Still, it cannot be said that all these problems have been completely solved. However, the movement of some women MPs is going on boldly in all respects, with such a large number of women having the power to completely change the face of today's local politics. Of course, women MPs need to be better trained and empowered to fulfill their role so that it can have a positive impact on their empowerment process.

Against this backdrop, the civic problems of big and small cities and their proper solutions have become extremely complex. At the same time, the area of public administration has also increased. People's representatives, regardless of their political affiliation or independence, have certain expectations from the general public. Today, citizens are becoming more and more insistent on this. The people's representatives will have to work harder to make the expectations of the people a reality.

The problems of each department in each city are of different nature and are related to different facts. However, timely disposal of waste, regular repair of roads and sidewalks, daily cleaning of premises, clogged gutters, mosquito infestation and regular prevention measures, timely repair of blind street lights, construction and maintenance of parks or playgrounds, encroachment of unauthorized peddlers, etc. must be given priority. In such a situation, women MPs have to face various problems while working through regular and detailed discussions with the concerned officials in the administration.

Looking at the distribution of civic services in each city, it is the real responsibility of all the people's representatives to get the work approved by the various committees or to get it done on time from the concerned departments. From that point of view, the importance of the relationship between women MPs and administration is special. Only if the two components of local self-government, the women's representative body and the administration, have a good relationship with each other, will they be able to work together more effectively to

provide civic services to the citizens. The distribution of civic amenities in cities where these relations are strained is also likely to be affected.

There are three principles of governance in civil management. There is a definite difference between the problems of the city and the decision making and implementation of the policies of the Municipal Corporation / Municipal Council based on them. It is the responsibility of the people's representatives, Municipal Corporations / Municipal Councils and various committees to formulate policies and decide programs / policies accordingly in view of civic issues and distribution of civic services in each city and its implementation.

In short, the principles of democracy and the delivery of effective civic services have been coordinated in the structure of local self-government. Municipalities / Municipal Councils are formed and constituted by an Act. The rights and duties of the people's representatives, duties and functions of Municipal Councils / Municipalities and Executive Committees, offices of officers and employees, assets of Municipal Corporations / Municipal Councils, funds and liabilities, budgets, taxation, etc. are given in detail in the relevant Act and if complied with properly There is a way to further improve the image of the corporation.

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