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WOMEN'S POPULATION PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS: A CASE STUDY OF NIPHAD TAHSIL FROM NASHIK DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

D.S. GODAGE

Department of Political Science, M.V.P.Samaj's Arts, Science & Commerce College,
Ozar (Mig) Tal; Niphad, Dist: Nashik, Maharashtra
(Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University)

ABSTRACT:

The Balwantray Mehta Study Team reported that legislation was enacted in different states except in the state of Meghalaya and Nagaland and UTs of Lakshadweep and Mizoram. According to the committee set up by the Planning Commission which reported in 1985, a three-tier system exists in 4 states and 2 union territories. Electoral system also differs from state to state. In terms of structures, electoral procedures, powers and functions, there is a considerable variety in the panchayat institutions adopted by the states. There are, today, more than 217300 village Panchayats in the country covering over 96% of about 5.79 lakhs inhabited villages and 92 % of the rural population of our country. There are about 4526 panchayat samitis of different nomenclature at the block, Taluka or Tahsil level. There are about 330 Zila Parishads covering about 76% of the district in the country; each Zila Parishad has on an average 13 to 14 panchayat samitis and about 660 gram panchayat. To study the political participation of women in one hundred thirty four grampanchyats' election of Niphad Tahsil. It is shown that in 2012 and 2014 Grampanchayat Election, 49% women's reservation was fulfilled. 67 Grampanchayat have women sarpanch and remaining 15 Grampanchayat has deputy sarpanch. In such case, the participation of women is 90%. The participation of women leaders in Gramsabha is 100% and in the ratio of total population women's participation has shown 100%. In the social and economical criteria, the ratio of rural area participation of women in politics is less than urban area.

Keywords: Women's Political Participation, Population Growth, Political Literacy

INTRODUCTION:

Democracy is "government of, by and for the people". In democracy active participation of people is very important. The success of the Democratic Government becomes successful when the people take part in the process of decision making on a large account. Our country is one of the greatest democracies in the world. We have achieved enough progress during the six decades after the independence. The people's political participation increased due to electronic media and right to information. But recently the people are becoming indifferent about voting in parliament, state legislation and local self Government elections. Not only ordinary and poor people but educated people are also indifferent towards their electoral rights.

The aim of the paper is to determine the people's indifference towards politics and also political literacy among the people. In India at national, state and local level people indifference is more as compare to developed countries, due to the lack of political literacy among the people. Therefore the Government must give adequate emphasis on awareness campaigning for more people that stressed civic duties.

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OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of the present paper are as follows:

- To analyse the participation of women in politics in the ratio of the total population of Niphad Tahasil
- To determine the political literacy of the women in the study region.
- To find out the reasons of women's indifference in politics in the study region.
- To suggest the remedies for increasing the active participation of women in politics and socio-economic development in the study region.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY:

The present study is based on the primary and secondary source of data. The primary data is collected through interviews of the population from the study region with the help of structural questionnaires. With this purpose we have collected information by interviewing 100 people from 10 villages of Niphad Tahsil of the Nashik District. Where as secondary data obtained from the website of Indian Election, socio-economic abstract of the Nashik district, District census handbook and District Gazetteers. Some of the simple mathematics and statistical tools like percentage, average etc have been used in the study.

CONCEPT OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION:

Political participation simply refers to the way through which the citizens of a country take part in the electoral as well as in policy making process. In other words, political participation is a way or a process through which the aspirations and needs of the people can be represented. Generally, the term "political participation" refers to those voluntary activities by which members of a society share in the selection of rulers and directly or indirectly in the formation of public policy.

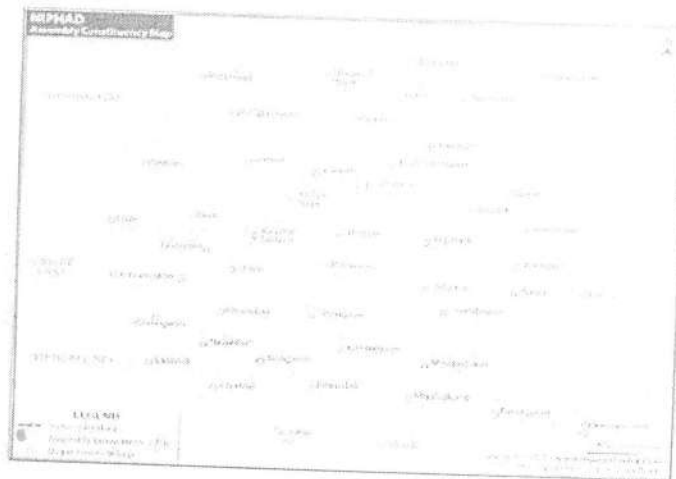
These activities include casting votes, seeking information, holding discussions, attending meetings, staging strikes and demonstrations, communicating with the legislators and the like. According to Herbert Mc. Closky, "Participation is the principal means by which consent is granted or withdrawn in a democracy and the rulers are made accountable to the ruled."² Political philosophers like J.S. Mill, Rousseau and Bentham have strongly advocated the need for participation of people in different spheres of political life. As Noorjahan Bava puts it, "direct and indirect participation of citizens in public affairs is the lifeline of a participatory democracy"

As women constitute a crucial segment of the human resources in the society, due importance has to be consented to the role and contribution of women in the various socio-economic, political and cultural activities. Unfortunately, despite the numerical strength, the role of women has been grossly underplayed and the developmental efforts by the government have only ensured further marginalization of women in the development process.

It is an established fact that Indian women, in spite of the constitutional and legal safeguards are still in the process of struggling for equality of status and equality of participation in the development process. Subordination of women to men in the home, in work place and in politics is a dominant socio-political reality that has its origin in the past. The relationship between men & women was "grounded on force" and the law of the strongest has been the phenomena in their relationship. The notion that men are the natural masters of women has continued to hinder the progress of an egalitarian society when women enjoy an equal status.

(Reference: Political Participation of Women in Gram Panchayat Elections in Odisha: A Case Study of Hindol Block in Dhenkanal District Artatrana Gochhayat/International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention ISSN (Online): 2319 - 7722, ISSN (Print): 2319 - 7714 www.ijhssi.org Volume 2 Issue 2 | February, 2013| PP.38-46|)

LOCATION MAP



NASHIK DISTRICT POPULATION DATA-2001 AND 2011:

An official Census 2011 detail of Nashik, a district of Maharashtra has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Maharashtra. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Nashik District of Maharashtra.

In 2011, Nashik had population of 6,107,187 of which male and female were 3,157,186 and 2,950,001 respectively. In 2001 census, Nashik had a population of 4,993,796 of which males were 2,590,912 and remaining 2,402,884 were females. Nashik District population constituted 5.43 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Nashik District was at 5.15 percent of Maharashtra population. There was change of 22.30 percent in the population compared to population in 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Nashik District recorded increase of 29.66 percent to its population compared to 1991.

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	6,107,187	4,993,796
Male	3,157,186	2,590,912
Female	2,950,001	2,402,884
Population Growth	22.30%	29.66%
Density/km ²	393	322
Proportion to Maharashtra Population	5.43%	5.15%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	934	927
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	890	920
Average Literacy	82.31	74.36
Male Literacy	88.17	83.65
Female Literacy	76.08	64.35
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	827,935	789,398
Male Population (0-6 Age)	438,050	411,061
Female Population (0-6 Age)	389,885	378,337
Literates	4,345,366	3,126,188
Male Literates	2,397,538	1,823,366
Female Literates	1,947,828	1,302,822
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	13.56%	15.81%

Source: www.census2011.co.in/census/district/354-nashik.html

ECO-SOCIO DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN IN NIPHAD TAHSIL:

As far as the political participation of women is concerned, they are actively participated in one hundred thirty four grampanchyats election of Niphad Tahsil. It is shown that in 2012 and 2014 Maharashtra

Grampanchayat Election, 49% women's reservation has completed. 57 Grampanchayat has women sarpanch and remaining 15 Grampanchayat has deputy sarpanch. In such case, the participation of women is 90%. The participation of women leaders in Gramsabha has 100% and in the ratio of total population women's participation has shown 100%. In the social and economical criteria, the ratio of rural area participation of women in politics is less than urban area.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETY AND CREDIT SOCIETY:

The participation of women in Cooperative Society bank and Credit -Society is growing day by day. In the co-operative sector women have created their own position.

Saving Group-(Bachat Gat): Because of the women's participation in politics, the number of saving group has been increasing. In 2013-2014, 49 saving Groups had been working there and there turnover is near about 50 lakh to 1 Crore.

Handicraft Business: The women has been working in tailoring field, beauty parlor, dairy and dairy products, poultry farm etc.

Industrial employer: The women work in MIDC as workers and any other industrial field also the women work.

Krishi Utpanna Bajar Samities: In Lasalgaon and Pimpulgaon International Onion Market, women's participation has been increasing in onion storage work and Bedana Processing. Therefore, there is certain economic and social development in their livelihood.

Skilled and unskilled employers in Grape Farming: The various women work in grape farms. They are doing difficult jobs like subcana, October cutting, five-seven leaves cutting, Deeping, thinning, spraying, exporter sorting etc.

In political field women have not any type of addiction. The women are hundred percentage addictions free. In the comparison of women seventy percentage men are addiction in the political field.

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