

WOMEN IN ELECTORAL POLITICS AND THEIR POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Alisha Miglani

Asha Girls College, Panihar Chack (Hisar)

ABSTRACT

Participation of the individuals from the general public in issues identified with politics has been a point of expanded enthusiasm for ongoing years. Women in politics doesn't really relate with lower levels of corruption, as is frequently expected. Or maybe, democratic and transparent politics is connected with low degrees of corruption, and the two make an empowering environment for more women to take an interest." The participation of women in politics is set apart by a few difficulties, which should be basically analyzed. In general, the issue of political participation and voting conduct has been broadly contemplated by social researchers. For analyzing data entry and analysis was done using SPSS21. A multi-stage sampling strategy was received for the examination work. Here in our examination we infer that the job of women in electoral politics has presented the developing patterns of women as voters in the various elections, all the more explicitly the Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections.

Keywords: Political participation, Politics, democracy, women, electoral etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

Participation of the individuals from the general public in issues identified with politics has been a point of expanded enthusiasm for ongoing years. Women in politics doesn't really relate with lower levels of corruption, as is frequently expected. Or maybe, democratic and transparent politics is connected with low degrees of corruption, and the two make an empowering environment for more women to take an interest." The participation of women in politics is set apart by a few difficulties, which should be basically analyzed. In general, the issue of political participation and voting conduct has been broadly contemplated by social researchers. An enormous number of concentrates on well known participation and nonparticipation have been endeavored since the production of Meniam and Gosnell's Non-Voting in 1924 and the arrangement on citizenship altered by Meniam in the late twenties and mid thirties. Political

participation, which has been characterized as "the involvement of individual at different levels in the political system"; "share in the determination of rulers and legitimately or in a roundabout way, in the arrangement and/or in the execution of open strategies", and likewise "including each one of those exercises that single direction or another, are planned to

influence the working of and results of the political system", is an essential element of each political system. Henceforth dynamic and successful participation of the individuals has gotten fundamental for the presence and continuation of kick the bucket political system.

It is, notwithstanding, in a democracy that political participation accept foremost significance. From the customary hypothesis to the more calculative eighteenth-century perspective on democracy, in any occasion, democracy inferred and energized an elevated

level of famous involvement. It is a system where real power lies with the individuals who practice it by participation in the creation, upkeep and supervision of various structures inside the system. The assent of kick the bucket general masses is the prime condition for the accomplishment of law based political system. As participation is the foremost method of giving or pulling back assent, so without critical resident involvement the popularity based procedure misses the mark concerning its objectives. In the modern age in majority rule governments as well as in different types of political systems participation of the individuals in political issues has been given an excess of significance. This is on the grounds that the new world political culture is bite the dust political culture of participation so the extremist rulers today are likewise attempting to tie down the mass endorsement to legitimize their discretionary choices.

1.1 Non-Participants

A sizable number of individuals from the general public are 'non-participants'. They go without themselves from the politics of that society, need pass on political life, and not appreciate the political organizations and estimations of their general public. An assortment of terms is ascribed to them, for example, indifferent, negative, distanced or anomic. Detachment as brought about by Mill "is the absence of political importance in one's life, the inability to consider individual interests in political terms, with the goal that what occurs in politics doesn't give off an impression of being identified with individual issues. Riesman stretches out that idea of lack of care to incorporate the politically clueless just as politically uncertain." Thus, the indifference is portrayed by the person's inactivity or abstention from political

movement. It might be made owing distance which signifies "profound situated and moderately suffering emotions or estrangement, dismissal, negativism and despondency with the political system or its remarkable highlights." There are two referents of political distance right off the bat, distance concerning the system, which is named as 'anomie'. The anomic people have no confidence in the system. As indicated by them political race and fanatic exercises are good for nothing. Increasingly anomic people are found in a nation which has sloughed off the old qualities and embraced another system. Also, estrangement as for the current government and leadership and/or the approaches that they seek after, which is named as 'negativity', implies the sentiment of doubt in the government and political leadership of the nation.

1.2 Political men and women

The individuals from human species live respectively and structure society. They are social creatures. Society is more than a fundamentally environment, in excess of a dirt in which they are sustained. Their connection to the social legacy is cozier than that of the seed to the earth in which it develops. They are destined to a general public the procedure of which decides their heredity, and parts of which becomes in time their intrinsic mental equipment - not just an outer belonging. They can't abide together without going into connections of impact. At whatever point these connections become steady and redundant, political systems exist but that doesn't imply that all the individuals in the general public take an interest in the politics of the general public or in the political foundations of the system. The individuals from pass on society, who are associated with the issues of the political system, either legitimately or in a

roundabout way, are called 'participants'. The others, who need not fret about the politics of that society, are considered 'non-participants'.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Bincof, Mohamed and Student (2018)

Opportunities for connecting with political participation are a main method to arrive at a comprehensive politics wherein residents can take an interest in the open basic leadership process. Political Participation is a pivotal piece of democracy. On a fundamental level, it is a valuable way those individuals who took an interest in the politics ought to have the option to additionally instruct a democracy and the political initiative. Be that as it may, the comprehension and impression of youngsters in the participation of politics have remained disappoint in numerous nations around the globe. This makes it key to look at the avoidance of youngsters in political participation. The investigation utilized a devouring hypothesis to contemplate and clarify the examination questions. The experimental research plan of the investigation is subjective situated and information was gathered through semi-auxiliary meeting. In light of the perception of the investigation there is solid proof to propose that Somali youths had a specific enthusiasm for political participation. In any case, this intrigue was limited space by the impact of faction character politics in Somalia. As asserted youths, Political pioneers have come to control through implying to speak to the desires of their family's as opposed to elevating to the national intrigue.

Mohamad, Bahtiar and Dauda, Shamsu and Halim, Haslina (2018) as of late, the developing assortment of research has swam into the decrease of formal political participation and commitment among youth particularly casting a ballot and gathering

loyalty because of the uplifted youth activism, for example, protests and showings. Notwithstanding, past research recommends that there is a huge connection between the utilization of social media and online political participation among youth. A significant number of those investigations have unnecessarily depended on undergrads as tests instead of the whole populace of youth with a huge measure of information and involvement with. However, just barely any inquires about have attempted to reveal the propensities of youth participation in formal political exercises, for example, casting a ballot and gathering loyalty by means of the exceptional social systems administration destinations, for example, Facebook to address this issue, the examination has utilized numerous relapse investigation to analyze the connection between's utilization of Facebook, intelligence with politicians, Facebook data quality, political premium and disconnected political participation among Nigerian youth.

Weber, Regina. (2017) Political participation of youngsters in the conventional gatherings of Western popular governments is by all accounts a practically out of date issue. It is basic information that youngsters maintain a strategic distance from political gatherings. Rather, they join single-issue associations, take an interest in one-time exercises, and express their feelings on social media through facebook and co. Gatherings—known for their scandalous gatherings in smoke-filled private alcoves, chose authorities on the nearby level, and delegates as far as possible up to national parliaments—appear to be something contrary to how the youth locks in. This may render a talk on the issue of youngsters in political gatherings superfluous.

Abdu, Shamsu and Mohamad, Bahtiar (2016) Youth political participation is

undoubtedly a connecting with region of scholarly research that is progressively advancing. Nonetheless, some ongoing investigations recommend that customary type of political participation particularly among youth has been declining in created and creating nations which may almost certainly make dubious future for democracy. For example, in numerous nations youth are not invigorated by the conventional media, for example, Radio, Television and Newspaper. Alternately, different discoveries show the abrupt and extraordinary increment in youth commitment in political exercises using Facebook. Youth presently approach political data and connect legitimately with political up-and-comers. By the by, specialists have not unmistakably inspected why youth political participation abruptly changed and what it's the main thrust is. In offering these conversation starters, researchers have recommended that specific highlights of Facebook, for example, utilization design, decent variety system of Facebook companions and intelligence with political figures ought to be analyzed. The paper consequently infers that there exists a positive linkage between Facebook utilization and youth political participation.

3. OBJECTIVE

- To analyze the idea of political participation of women.
- To study the job of women in electoral politics

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 Research Tools

The utilization of meeting plan was basic to analyze the issue of political participation and voting conduct of women.

Moreover, the accompanying examination instruments were utilized:

- Interviews with the women electorates;
- Focus bunch interviews with the women voters;
- Case studies

4.2 Pilot survey

A pilot survey is a pre-testing study included some progressively elective alternatives in the interview schedule. It additionally helped the scientist to maintain a strategic distance from any pointless redundancies in the timetable for the real investigation.

4.3 Data entry and analysis

Data entry and analysis was done using SPSS21.

4.4 Sampling method

A multi-stage sampling strategy was received for the examination work.

5. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Party over candidate

When women vote, they vote for a 'party' instead of the 'candidate'.

Table 1 Opinions of the women's regarding the importance of political party and candidates while voting in the elections

This is more important while voting: Party or Candidate (%?)?		
	Post poll elections studies: Lok Sabha Elections	Post poll election studies: State Assembly elections
Party	64%	71%
Candidate	34%	28%
No opinion	2%	1%
Total	100%	100%

It turns out to be increasingly dominating, particularly during the Assembly elections. During the focus group interview (FCI) it was

certain that none of the women could recognize the candidate of State Assembly elections.

Table 2 Opinion of the respondents regarding the important considerations while voting for a candidate in the elections

Which is the most important consideration? (%)		
	Post poll elections studies : Lok Sabha Elections	Post poll election studies : NDA
Same religion of the candidate	69%	73%
Gender	5%	6%
Education	6%	7%
Clean Records	20%	14%

Those respondents that voted for the 'candidate' and not the 'party' in Lok Sabha just as Assembly elections additionally did mulling over the 'religion' of the candidate. Hence,

while voting, religious partiality and religion of the candidate matters for women.

5.2 Religion and voting behaviour

Table 3 Opinion of the respondents regarding the religious text in determining their voting behaviour

Post poll election studies: Religious texts should determine our behavior and beliefs (%)				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Somewhat agree	19	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%
Very much agree	181	90.5%	90.5%	90.5%
Total	200	100%	100%	

The field study uncovers that 'religious texts' are significant for women, particularly the individuals who are in the 46-60 years classification.

There are a few issues which impact and shape political assessments of women voters. National issues, for example, international strategy, atomic weapons arrangement or Kashmir barely gets 'no' mention in the 'priority list' of the women voters.

5.3 Issues Shaping Political Opinions

Table 4 Percentage of opinion of the respondents regarding the performance of the BJP-NDA in resolving the unemployment problem

Post Poll Survey Assam Assembly Election: Performance of the BJP-NDA in resolving the unemployment problem (%)					
Valid		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative %
	Not at all satisfied	176	88.0	88.0	88.0
	Satisfied	8	4.0	4.0	92.0
	Somewhat satisfied	7	3.5	3.5	95.5
	Very satisfied	9	4.5	4.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

6. CONCLUSION

Here in our examination we infer that the job of women in electoral politics has presented the developing patterns of women as voters in the various elections, all the more explicitly the Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections. Analyzing the lives and experiences of women from a feminist standpoint, this exploration contends about the political decisions and conduct of women in fringe locales.

REFERNCES

- [1] Bincof, Mohamed & Student,. (2018). the Role of Youth in Political Participation in Somalia 23 64-74. 10.9790/0837-2310026474
- [2] Mohamad, Bahtiar & Dauda, Shamsu & Halim, Haslina. (2018). Youth Offline Political Participation: Trends and Role of Social Media. Jurnal Komunikasi, Malaysian Journal of Communication. 34. 192-207. 10.17576/JKMJC-2018-3403-11
- [3] Weber, Regina. (2017). Political participation of young people in political parties: A literature review of influencing factors on the macro, meso and micro level of participation. Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft. 27. 10.1007/s41358-017-0106-z.
- [4] Abdu, Shamsu & Mohamad, Bahtiar. (2016) New Perspectives to Political Participation among Youth: The Impact of Facebook Usage. 127-134. 10.15405/epsbs.2016.08.19
- [5] Only 34% and 23% of the respondents could identify the date of Independence Day and Republic Day of India respectively. 35ZoyaHasan. (2005).
- [6] The Indian Polity Today and the Road Ahead. India International Centre Quarterly, Vol. 31, No. 4, p.20.
- [7] Rai,S. M. (1999).Democratic institutions, political representation and women's empowerment: The quota debate in India. Democratization, 6:3,p. 98.
- [8] Hussain, M. (2003). Governance and Electoral Processes in India's North-East. Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 38, No. 10, p.990.
- [9] Rai, P. (2011) Electoral Participation of Women in India: Key Determinants and Barriers. Economic & Political Weekly, vol xlvI no 3, p.55.
- [10] Kuotsu, K. (2016) Political Awareness and Its Impact in Political Participation: A Gender Study in Nagaland, India, International Journal of Innovative Research & Development, Vol. 5 Issue 8,p.196
- [11] Deshpande , R. (25 June, 2014) Women's vote in 2014, NES 2014, The Hindu
- [12] N.Jahan, personal communication , February 2, 2018