



WOMEN'S WILLINGNESS IN POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION-A CASE STUDY ON WARANGAL DISTRICT (TELANGANA)

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ABSTRACT

The paper aims at studying the Opinion on role of women in political administration to Women Empowerment. The paper begins with introduction and tries to highlight the objectives of the study. After a brief introduction on role of women leadership in political administration in India the paper concentrated to analyze the opinion of women in political involvement.

INTRODUCTION

The political empowerment of women after independence is a key route to improving their status and that of society as a whole as it provides them with a voice within key decision-making processes. This in turn gives them access to resources and to the administration that shape social norms and attitudes. Women often assume a new economic role as they become the primary bread winners in their families. Developing women as political leaders and teaching them special skills in this new role increases their ability to obtain decision making and improve their role in politics, improves their efficiency and ultimately provides the country and its economy with the impetus required to recover from the conflict's devastating political and economic effects. Encouraging women in politics not only empowers them but also contributes to the global competitiveness of their country. The future economic and political competitiveness of a country will increasingly depend on how well it educates its young women in politics.

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NEED FOR THE STUDY:

- Opinion of women in political participation
- Need for women leadership in political policy making
- Women equality in political leadership with men
- Developing ideology of women in policy making.
- Providing social and family encouragement for Women leadership in politics.
- Challenges faced by women in politics
- Male domination in politics
- Equality for Women participation in political decision making

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the opinion of women in political administration
2. To understand the benefits of Women participation in politics of India.
3. To know the challenges faced by women leaders.

METHDOLOGY:

The data for this article is collected from primary and secondary sources i.e. through questionnaire and different websites related to topic, the collected is arranged in a systematic order by preparing required tables and calculated percentages to conclude this paper.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY:

For this study 30 respondents are selected from various villages of Warangal district they are surpenches and ward members of different villages, corporaters of Warangal city, MPTC and ZPTCs.

TABLE-I

PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS AGE WISE

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Age	No. of respondents	%
21-25	06	20
25-35	04	13.33
35-45	11	36.67
45 and above	09	30
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

It is observed from table-I that majority of women started their political entry at the age of 35 – 45 i.e 36.67%. Least of the respondents i.e 20% belonging to 21-25 age as per the above table. But it is suggested that if women will enter to politics at 20-30 age the impact will be more and their leadership skills helps countries policy making.

TABLE-II

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF RESPONDENTS

Education	No. of Respondents	%
Below SSC	04	13.34
SSC	10	33.34
Inter	09	30
Graduation	06	20
Post-graduation	01	3.34
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

Table-II explains the educational back-ground of respondents, from this table it is observed that 01(3.34%) women are were be PG holders where as 10(33.34%) of respondents had 10th class qualification only and 9(30%) women respondents completed their 12th standard. It is suggested that if more qualified women comes to political leadership their decision making ability and knowledge helps country's development.

TABLE-III

MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

Marital status	No. of Respondents	%
Married	29	96.67
Unmarried	01	3.34
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

Table-III concentrate on Marital status of women respondents in political leadership, from this it is observed that out of 30 respondents as many as 29 (96.67%) women were married. As per the observation at the time of interview it is interpreted that women are entering in politics after marriage only and their husbands are playing vital role in political activities and decision making.

TABLE:IV

ANNUAL INCOME OF THE WOMEN LEADERS

Income	No. of respondents	%
Below Rs.1,00,000	03	10
Rs.1,00,000-Rs.3,00,000	04	13.33
Rs.3,00,000-Rs.5,00,000	11	36.67
Rs.5,00,000 and above	12	40
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

It is observed from the table-IV that the total annual income of 12(40%) women respondents total income is above 5,00,000, our off 30 respondents 11 (36.67%) women respondents was in between Rs. 3,00,000 to 5,00,000. The annual income of 04 (13.33%) women respondents were within the range of Rs. 1,00,000 –3,00,000 and 03 (10%) women respondents have annual income is below 1,00,000. It is noticed from the table low income group people are participating less in Spolitical leadership if they were encouraged a drastic change will come in political empowerment and country development.

TABLE-V

ROLE OF WOMEN RESPONDENTS

ROLE	No. of Respondents	%
Corporaters	07	23.33
Surpanches	08	26.67
Ward Members	12	40
MPTC	02	6.67
ZPTC	01	3.33
Total	30	100

Table-V concentrates on different roles played by women in political leadership, out of the 30 participants 40% are ward members, 26.67% are surpanches, 23.33% are corporaters, 6.67% are MPTCs and 3.33% are ZPTCs. It is suggested women should encourage to get good and higher positions like MLAs and MPs to involve them in country's policy making.

CONCLUSION:

The study concluded that the women participation in Political leadership is good but need more women should come forward to participate in politics. The women should get encouragement from family and society and give more opportunities for policy making. A nation or region can only be developed if its women are given ample opportunities. Developing e women leadership will be the right approach for empowerment of women.

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