



# POLITICAL ATTITUDE OF WOMEN: AN ANALYSIS OF WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND

LITERATURE REVIEW PAPER

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**Abstract:** The society of our country is known as a male dominated society, and this has been going on for a long time in which women have to face a lot of things; they must struggle a lot to come forward. At present, women have progressed a lot and are progressing. Women are moving forward, shoulder to shoulder with men in every field. This research has been conducted to know what women think about politics in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to know what they have to say about women's political participation and in our Andaman Nicobar Islands, till date, not a single woman has become a member of Parliament (MP) since independence, only men are getting elected for this post, So it is very important to know what kind of challenges women have to face to get elected or come into politics, participate in politics, and what problem are they facing due to which till date not a single woman has been able to become an MP in our Andaman Nicobar Islands. We know

it very well in decision Making the male and female concern is very important. In that reason this research was conducted to know the political attitude of women and analysis of women in higher education institutions.

Some of the objectives of the present study are:

- To study the socio-economical background of the women faculties.
- To find out the college woman faculties attitude towards politics.
- To find out the political attitude of women in Andaman & Nicobar Island.
- To study their awareness level regarding social and political issues.
- To study the effects of their background on their political attitude.
- To give policy suggestions on the basis of findings and conclusion of the study.

The important variables are age, course background, religious, cast, marital status, political and present background of the respondent was taken to know the Political attitude of women. This study was limited to women student who perusing graduation, post-graduation, and other professional courses.

The present study will be carried out by using survey methods. out of the different sampling methods the simple random sampling will be used in this research work. In any research study the measurement of sample size is very important, we should collect the data from the respondent and limitation of the sample size is very important for the research, because it makes the work quicker and easier. For this research a manageable sample size is 250 respondents has been selected. The source of data collection is primary data and secondary data, primary data will be collected from college campus and faculties. Secondary data will be collected from University office, college record, newspaper, book, printed materials, journals, interview, and questionnaire will be also prepared to collect data.

The data will be analyse through SPSS tool and interpretation will be done appropriately. This study will be limited to women students who pursuing PG, UG and professional courses.

**key words:** Women political participation, women political attitude, women empowerment, political representation, reservations for women, feministic politic, upliftment.

## INTRODUCTION

There have always been disputes and conflicts concerning women in our society, and they continue to happen now. We have seen in our past what kinds of brutality and limitations were forced on women's life, and all of this has not stopped. They are still part of a male-dominated culture.

Women have progressively begun to develop themselves. Women are currently outpacing males in all fields and working side by side with them. Our country's government must implement stronger policies to advance women's rights and safeguard them. Women are falling behind in the political sector today, and they are attempting to engage more actively. The government must take greater initiative to increase women's

political engagement. My study topic is Political Attitudes of Women: An Analysis of Women in Higher Education Institutions in Andaman and Nicobar Island.

So, this study was performed to learn about the challenges that women face while entering politics and expressing their opinions. The main factor is that women have extremely little political engagement on my island, and after independence, only male candidates were elected for the Member of Parliament (MP) seat; no female candidates were elected, and there are not many female candidates standing for it. I want to know why there is such a low level of political participation, what challenges they face, and how this literature review can help me understand my research work and what steps I need to take.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

A review of numerous literary sources is an essential component of any research project. Effective research requires a thorough examination of existing literature on a certain topic. To investigate the present and anticipate the future, researchers must assess previous research to identify key areas to focus on in their study. To conduct this research, a thorough review of accessible literature was conducted using primary and secondary sources such as books, journals, reports, magazines, newspapers, and the internet.

In order to unique circumstances Political attitude of women and analysis of women in higher education institutions in Andaman and Nicobar Island, Past research and books helps to focus. On the basis of a detailed analysis of the available literature on the problem, some of the most relevant works are discussed below.

The researcher Dilip Kumar, R completed this research in the year of 2020 and the topic is **“Political empowerment of women a study on political and civic participation of women college students in Tamil Nadu”** in his research, he was found that the woman is not Participated in religious activity as well as political activities. Researchers also found that Majority of girls’ students who studied in college they have no any interest to participate in politics. Also mentioned that the parents have no any interest in education and the girls’ students have no interest on politics, some students are interested to take part in politics but the background of family or the family barriers are not giving permission to participate in politics or take a part in politics. The researcher also mentioned that some women are strongly agreed that the woman are can empower their self when the discrimination of male and female thinking are abolished then only humans are empowering their self. The researcher also found that the reservation seat of Legislative and national parliament is one of the key factors of women empowerment most women were strongly agree that.

Kar, Gayatri completed her Research in the year of 2002 and the topic is **“Political participation of working women”**. he was found women are earning money but they have no any interest to participate in politics and empowerment both are different thing for them. The researcher found that so many respondents are responding they have no any interest about politics but they cast their vote working humans are become independent but they are not actively participating in politics except voting the researcher said that the upliftment and empowerment only possible when the society and women are moments are actively participated

in politics. The researcher also found that when a female wanted to participate politics or want to enter politics then their family parents are not supporting her also in the other hand for the political parties, I am not interested to give them ticket and they are not supporting the female candidate in their party they are only support their own candidate this is one of the biggest reasons for female candidates are not able to enter in politics.

Rai, Susan completed his study in 2020 and the topic is **“Democracy political participation and woman a study of Sikkim”** in his research he was found that 50% of women are occupied local government seats they are participated in a large number in politics, The Shikhar Panchayat Act 1993 and seeking municipality act 2007 mandate reservation for a woman in local body, Researcher also found that increasing number of women suddenly Make change in politics as compatibly they are more honest and doing their work more perfectly and honestly so in seeking reason the researcher found that the women are helping to changing the human mind and society in a developing way. The researchers also found that when a female wants to enter in politics then she must face some domestic and Society base problems like religious family barriers etc.

Priyanka, Gangarapu, conducted her research in 2018 and her research topic is **“Political participation of women a study in Srikakulam district”** in her research she was found that the female number of voters is lower than man, but female casting vote higher than man, The researcher also found year by year the female population is decreasing in Srikakulam district. When a female wants to participate in politics then she was facing so many problems related to society and family, a man occupying electoral seats and powers, by the female it is too difficult to enter in politics because of lack of education lack of financial support and the lack of family support and the most important thing is the families are not interested to push their family members or females into politics. The researcher also found, most of the women are belonging to poor family background and females are participated so many movements actively but they could not achieve leadership positions.

Kaur Parminder completed the Research in 2022 and the topic is **“Changing role and position of Indian women 1829 to 1950”** the researcher found that very important to know the changing role and positions of Indian women, when we are study about it and then we should know the role and position of Indian women the researchers find that there is no book that explains about Indian women colonial time to independent. The researcher found that the woman's are becoming educated and understanding the society very well and day by day they are upgrading their self-women uplifting is very important for the society and for the country present day humans are becoming Important part of the country and they are participated in so many contest and politics they are becoming the power holding part in the country and the researcher also mentioned that day by day they are uplifting but the researcher also mentioned that this change is only Found in urban area and the rural area is very poor and the pupils conditions is not well they are very poor in the section of education financial condition and invention researchers say it's take long time to change and a big influence and support needed for uplift them.

Researcher Chishi, K. Kalito Completed her research in 2022 and her research topic is **“Woman empowerment a case study of sümi woman in Nagaland”** She found on her research 97% Respondents Our

response positively they are Aware about the constitution and Provision, Researcher also found equality between both gender male and female like economy and other engagement but the rigidity of customary law should be changed and it should be maintained in a good way for the Sumi Society, 70% of respondent are response to justification of customary law for uplifting and empowerment of sumi woman society. 18.89% of mail respondents are supporting female candidate to participate in election and 14.4 female respondents are agreed that female's candidate should take a part of election and make the society better one on the other hand 50% of respondents are disagreed based on capability eligibility and decision making so a huge population are desegregated and they denied to support a female candidate in election.

Shinju, V Completed her research in 2006 And the research topic is **“Women headed households in Kerala”**, she found in her research so many lupus and facts, like in Kerala district she found so many families are headed by female and the families are in a stagnant condition, the family is not earning money very much as compared to male headed family and the society also not give importance to female headed society. The researcher also found that 30% of female headed families are not survived, these families mostly survive in 10 years and 31% families are survived they are happily enjoying the life. The researcher also found that money earning situation also less than male headed family, so the researcher mentioned on her research that the Kerala have so many women hated families and the families are in vulnerable Situation as compared to male headed family.

Roy Lipka was completed her research in 2022 and the research topic is **“Woman in ethnic conflict situation a study of bodo women in Kokrajhar district of assam”** in her research she found that the equality of women found very less in Kokrajhar district of Assam. The researcher found that Kokrajhar district is a conflict zone and the Bodo woman are normally infected by ethnic conflict the researcher also found that the women are always suffering from so many societal issues and barriers the Bodo women are not equal in the society they are playing an important role for the Society of upliftment but they are also facing so many problems in the society. The responsibility of the political parties and the other institutions to make the conflict under control and the establish so many upliftment organisations to control ethnic conflict.

Shaikh, Wahida completed the research in 2014 and the research topic is **“Political attitude of women”** in the research the researcher study comparatively Hindu and Muslim attitude on politics. The researcher was found that the Muslim woman and Hindu woman seems to be less interested in politics as well as the participation of voting after analysis the all the frequency the researcher found that Muslims women's political participation is very high as compared to Hindu women, A comparative study of Hindu women and Muslim women on national identity mostly both communities are found to say they are very much proud to have national identity. At the last the researcher said women can do everything but they need support and much interest also researcher mentioned that the change will become slowly and the grassroots level pupils are should participate actively and accountability should maintain in the society, then only the change will become very fast.

Ghosh, Suchorita Was completed this research in the year of 2021 and the topic is **“Women’s participation in Indian politics since 1991 to 2014 with special reference to parliamentary politics”**. The researcher was found that in India there is so many barriers for women, The researchers also mentioned that in his research work the reason responsible for women cannot participate in politics and the reasons are financial support, Family support, social support, and Patriarchy society responsible for less participation of women in politics On the other hand the researchers also found that the estate political parties also failed to support the women in politics the researcher also gave a suggestion to improve the participation of women he suggested that collectively and collaboratively political parties are can support the movement and they can abolish the barriers restricted the woman then they can mobilise and make a better society.

Lalfakawmi, B Was completed the research in the year of 2021 and the topic is **“Political participation of women, in Mizoram”** in this research work the researcher was found so many facts and truths that was defined the Situations of women in Mizoram as well as in India. In this research the research revealed the circumstances of women in Mizoram, researchers mentioned in his research that the women are not treated equally in the society. The constitution given us fundamental rights, but till now the women are not enjoying these rights properly and these circumstances of Woman is not better in the society they are discriminated in every stage, they are facing enormous barriers patriarchy of society and so on they are also neglected by political parties. Most of the political parties are not accepting the woman leadership so the researcher was clearly mentions in his finding the women’s must empowering their self and actively participate in every activity like political activities, social activities, and upliftment activities when they are achieving this all they can empowered there self inherently.

Yanthan, Mhonthung Was done his work in 2019 And his research topic is **“Political attitude and political participation of student in higher education institutions in Nagaland”** In his research he was found that it is challenging to excite and inspire students to get involved in politics in Nagaland, where customary law and traditional political structures are dominant. The study also identifies a wide range of factors, such as exposure to newspapers, the internet, and a student's familial background, that can have a favourable impact on their political tendency. The church, one of Nagaland's most potent religious institutions, aggressively encourages both students and the public to participate in politics. It was also found that Nagaland's educational institutions actively support substantial student political engagement and development because of the close relationships between educators and students. The expression of student viewpoints in class is also encouraged by professors. The students' political activism is positively impacted by it.

These are the objectives of this study and its approach. 1. To find out what influence’s students' political opinions and engagement in politics, especially those related to higher education. 2. To investigate the political activity of students in Nagaland's universities. This inquiry included data from both primary and secondary sources. In the three Nagaland districts of Zumbrota, Kohima, and Dimapur, which are the location of the Nagaland University Campus, surveys of undergraduate and graduate students are the main technique of data collection. The two undergraduate institutions and the two graduate institutions that will participate in the survey are chosen through a purposeful random selection process. 300 samples in all were collected.

This study also discovered that many respondents (56%) identified themselves as Nagas before identifying as Indians, and that the bitter experience of the Naga people was a result of the advancement of the Naga independence movement and the counterinsurgency measures put in place by the Indian government and armed forces. In the survey, about 29% of respondents identified themselves as first being Indian. The idea of Nagaland being independent is supported by 99% of the Naga people worldwide. The graph shows the Nagas' mostly for Indians in the years leading up to 1951. The study also discovered that because Naga political institutions are unable to unite equal rights, equal identity, and so on, a huge number of Naga youngsters are moving both legitimately and illegally. Most of the people in Nagaland believe that adopting the Indian economic system will help to minimize corruption when it comes to issues of opportunity and corruption.

Most respondents, according to the survey, believe that some aspects of customary law should be upheld while others do not. The student holds the opinion that women need to be allowed to inherit property and participate in local decision-making. Only 5% of student respondents in a study on political involvement in schools indicated that they would like to take an active role in politics. It has been discovered that female students' political influence is significantly lower than that of male students. Women are prevented from actively participating in politics for a variety of reasons, including cast issues, political backgrounds, cultural concerns, home duties, and financial circumstances.

Janaki, K had completed her research in 2004 She discovered that there are three main stages that can be used to determine a woman's political stance, and her research topic is **“A study of the attitude of women students towards the political aspect”** The social component is first. The educational aspect comes in at number two, and the economic aspect comes in at number three. She also conducts in-depth examinations of women's conditions in the British Period, the third medieval Period, and the second Ancient Period. She speaks to every woman's menstrual predicament. She discovered that, according to our constitution, women's education is currently highly necessary and required. In comparison to men, women participate less in politics.

The purpose of her study is to comprehend the degree of political engagement and political orientation of the female postgraduate students at Andhra University. To analyse the research problem, she addresses eight objectives in her study. She organized her research topic into three categories for the purpose of data collecting in her study: the first category was the social aspect the second category was the educational component and the third category was the economic aspect.

The worth of the female students was discovered by the social aspect to be their favourable viewpoints and upbeat attitudes toward the political part. The average OC and BC female student scored higher than ST and SC students, with the student group between the ages of 21 and 23 recording the greatest score. Most women encounter a long-standing barrier to entering the political sphere.

While women's political participation may currently appear to be at a lesser level, they have plenty of room to develop and have the chance to advance in the years to come. The day when women fully comprehend their challenges and are prepared to overcome all their societal and conventional warrior problems is not far off. It requires time. Although it will never happen quickly, it is possible for changes to occur over night.

In ancient time to still now we can see the woman's lives situations turned so many positive modes it is not wrong to say that women are slowly developing and overcoming their self they are not gradually developing, but they are still improving their life situation and condition the human are facing so many negativities and society barriers and patriarchal society they are facing all of these that's why the humans are not gradually overcome, but they are still trying to Steel improving their quality of life, and our constitution also give so many rights to improve their self.

In 2019 Rimwnla, Basumatary completed his research work and the topic is **“Social and political role of Bodo women a study of Kokrajhar district assam”**. This study identified many Bodo society traits and types. The Bodo women play a significant part in a variety of social and political action. They have made significant contributions to the development of the community and strive to create an advanced and capable Bodo society. participation in a variety of social and cultural action efforts, such as cultural traditions and other events The Bodo Society is dealing with a variety of issues. This society also plays a significant role in the expansion of the home economy and numerous domestic activities. The Bodo Society is working efficiently and correctly. They are fulfilling their jobs in the family to perfection as a mother, a daughter, a daughter-in-law, and a sister.

This Bodo Society are especially known for agriculture activity and other economic activity they are very popular in agricultural section. They also popular for making clothes and dresses in their family looms sometime they are also sold these dresses in the market for fulfil their economic needs they have various types of economical work and they are they are doing very well in all these sections they are contributing their level best to Grow up economically and traditional they are especially known for traditional people and they are always following their tradition and there most popular business is agriculture, Piggery Farming, Poultry Farming, Animal Husbandry etc.

Because patriarchal society forbids women from actively participating in political life, the researcher found through this study that the Bodo Women Society is an insignificant component of the male-dominated society. Because only men hold political positions of power and that most Bodo women face numerous obstacles and challenges when trying to enter politics to advance the Bodo Women Community, they are still excluded from decision-making processes. Four goals are employed by the researcher, including

1. To promote and defend women's rights and advantages, it is important to look at the constitutional provisions as well as various legislation and conventions.
2. To investigate the cultural and social standing of Bodo women in the Kokrajhar District.
3. To investigate the part played by Kokrajhar District-based Bodo women in politics.
4. To evaluate Bordeaux women's economic and political contributions to the Kokrajhar district.

The researcher also asserts that: a) women's engagement in social and political activities was constrained by the social patriarchal structure of the Bodo society; and b) the social and political role of Bodo women in the Kokrajhar district is unsatisfactory.

The researcher's data collection technique involves using both primary and secondary sources and different methods of data collection, like data collected from the primary source includes field visits and official documents and the data from the secondary source includes published and unpublished documents.

This study also focusing on social economy and political role of Bodo Woman in Kokrajhar District. The Bodo woman play an important role in their society and enjoy equal freedom, But Buddha woman. Have been facing various kinds of spite like social economic and political problems like general discrimination health. Domestic violation. Unequal rights at workplace help, and education economic inequality, unequal political representation, and other problems. Particularly women had to face various kinds of difficulties; it is too difficult to maintain and occupied the important role in the socio-economic structure of Bodo Society and contributing to Building and Development Society; they start contributing to the society when they are children through various kinds of activities. In the Kokrajhar district, the territorial council has also witnessed several types of other problems like ethnicity conflict problems of militancy Communal conflict, etc.

They also play an indirect part in making decisions at the family or village level, but they are not properly acknowledged in the social structure as a participant because men have traditionally assumed a dominant role in all domestic matters, which is unacceptable for Bodo women and creates a barrier to the advancement of both the individual and the Bodo Women community. Because of this, women's political participation is still quite low when compared to that of men; only a small number of women actively participate in politics and work to advance society.

In 2015 Anita Devi, had completed her research study and the research topic is “**Women empowerment in politics a study of Haryana**”, she found that now a day women empowerment in politics is a burning issue. In India the women are facing so many traditional problems and issues like patriarchal society and so many cultural barriers. They enjoyed equal status with men in all field of life. during post Vedic era, women started to losing their status in society, also lost their independency, they are knowing for a subject of protection. When the British ruling start in India then it is known for initiative empowerment of women condition in India. The Indian Constitution based on so many principles and equality the Constitution grant equal right equal opportunity to the entire citizen also gives to the citizen fundamental rights and freedom all citizens are equal before the law and judiciary Indian Constitution said prohibited discriminations on the base of religion, sex, cast, place of birth etc.

Based on her study, it can say the women's Are not properly empowered at the same time we can say women are also assess some authority and confined to same extent. And these successes come from direct outcome of reservation and positive influence over women this is a direction of woman to empowered their self however they need to be occupying the political powers and contribute to develop their society. The study also found that the most of the cases be local government is not working properly like Gram Sabha not working properly the responsibility Gram Sabha Is to improve and influence the woman to participate in politics and other section, Gram Sabha played an important role in village level. The role of Gram Sabha is very wide and the planning process of Gram Sabha is not clearly defined.

Political important of women is not to be very highly complex its solution is very easy it simply required to open platform combine with comprehensive approaches towards it and give support measure a structure like social economical psychological and family support If these all are can available the humans can grow politically and mentally this above mention issues can give a developed platform to Empower their self. As well as the education of women is very important and by the knowledge, they can improve their self in so many fields of life. The higher literacy rate of women can be improved their quality of life and they can perform properly in society but the lower literacy rate of women can affect their quality of life. The researcher also found that the government should take all necessary steps to promote the literacy and provide quality of Education in every field because education gives knowledge and knowledge is very important for every section. The government need to create educational atmosphere in the society to improve the knowledge and quality of life and make initiative to participate in politics and express their self and the opinion of woman and men both are very important for the Country.

In India women empowerment need so many kinds of support like social political economical educational and psychological support to grow into full free. When women are getting these types of all supports then they are gradually improving their themselves in politics education society etc they need to be supported the government should take initiative in all this section to improve the woman quality of life and influence them to participate in politics and take education for improve their self and leave a quality of life in a society.

The researcher also takes seven objectives related to the research topic and researchers analyse the women politics in Haryana. And the data collection method using both primary and secondary data have been used in this present strategy primary data were collected through personal visit to the selected respondent very well questionnaire was prepared for the respondent the questionnaire was multiple choice questions the respondent should choose anyone of the given options secondary data were collected through several sources like statistical abstract of Haryana related dissertation rules and by loss census of India internet related book newspaper economic survey of Haryana as well as India woman Commission Department of child and women welfare election commission department of Panchayati Raj etc. And the section of sample design for research proposal there are three distinct, namely Sonipat, Jind and Jhajjar have been selected.

Prakash A, in 2022 he have taken up the research study to examine the **“Gender cast and political participation of women in Tamil Nadu a study”** the study found that Maximum politics all over the world is dominated by male few countries women are Involved in politics The Indian cultures have so many issues because they Indian culture strongly influenced by a gender-based society and patriarchal society It is very important to create gender-equal political participation and its essential characteristic of modern Democratic governance in India based on international standards and norms the male and female should have an equal right to take participation in political procedure there is no culture only men dominate the politics both have an equal right to participate equally However females are in great progress they are attaining votes and

participate in politics In Parliament they are occupied 11% of the member The various commissions start so many awareness programs that our gender equality in the society.

One of the most crucial aspects of women's empowerment in India is the promotion of human political participation; if democratic institutions are making them more comprehensive and meaningful, then women can increase their level of decision-making, not only in terms of their language, social, political, and economic status, but also in terms of all other aspects of their lives, improving their quality of life. This study is a review of the research on the role of caste and gender in women's political empowerment in Tamil Nadu, which is the subject of this study and is well known for its social structure revelations and increased women's empowerment in various structures and political development. The current research is a review of the study's findings on the role of caste and gender in women's political participation. The study found that participation of women in politics has several issues regarding caste and gender in politics. It is very difficult and there are many barriers in the modern political system. This research area is Tamil Nadu, which has become recognized for revelation in social structure and enhanced women empowerment in various structures as well as in political development.

Swarnalatha Gandhi, has taken up this research in the year of 2019 and the topic is **“Research study to examine the political empowerment of women in Andhra Pradesh a case study of Visakhapatnam district”**. She discovered that the panchayat institution plays a crucial role in empowering women, not just The PRI system needs to be strengthened at the village level because both women and men are not well-informed about politics and government opportunities and programs. Panchayats oversee informing groups of villagers as well as the entire village about politics and other opportunities and programs offered by the government. They are essential and successful in increasing public awareness. Because women's circumstances are not much better, they need to develop themselves on many other levels, including social, political, economic, and psychological education. This is why empowerment of women is multifaceted. Education is one of the most crucial factors in achieving human empowerment; if women are educated and well-qualified, they will be able to understand their obligations and rights. If they are aware of their obligations and rights, they will be able to perform their roles in society with ease and will be perfectly able to use their rights to advance their own political agendas. If women are at least somewhat economically independent, empowerment may be more effective. The researcher discovered that women's current situation is better than it was in the past because they are speaking up in Panchayat meetings and expressing the issues, they are facing society is evolving and beginning to take both sides' opinions into consideration. Additionally, in the family, major decisions were made with the majority's interference, including women, but now the male-dominated society is realizing how crucial political participation for women is. Women currently play a significant part in the election process for local self-government distribution. Women's flaws and difficulties are now an essential component of our grassroots democracy.

In 2020 Hoewe, Jennifer, and Cynthia Peacock, completed their research work and the research topic is **“The power of media in shaping political attitudes”**, They found that the subject of whether and how media could affect political views and behaviours is regularly brought up by the abundance of media content and the use of that content by various publics. Disentangling these connections has been a constant goal of political science and communication scholarship. In recent study, a range of theoretical stances have been used, with an emphasis on experimental designs, but also surveys, content analysis, and network studies. Causality is an important factor to consider when establishing the directionality of these relationships. Mediating and moderating variables frequently impact the strength of the correlations between political views and media. Future investigation should follow similar directions while also taking user interactions and new media affordances into account.

Manuka Khanna was completed his research in 2009 and his research topic is **“Women political participation in India”**. In India, the first women's organizations were founded in the 1900s, and from the 1950s to the 1970s, they became more active. One of India's oldest women's organizations is the Bharat Street Mahananda. During the British era, women took an active role in the battle for freedom against colonial domination. They are actively promoting public gatherings and protests in Favor of independence. Women continue to experience a wide range of issues, including sexual violence, racism, caste issues, and prejudice due to illiteracy. For all these reasons, Indian women's organizations focus on these issues, creating several powerful and inspiring programs to force the female population to improve their quality of life by providing information and inspiration. the committee focused on the empowerment of Indian women and This organization tried to support the family and improve the quality of household status. The responsibility of PRI Panchayat Raj Institution is too aware the village people About Government programs and opportunities as well as schemes the role of panchayat raj institution is huge at the grass root level pupil can develop their society peaceful life by participating in politics and suitable use of government schemes by the Panchayat support. The National Commission of Women's Empowerment is one of the most significant and successful measures the Indian government has done to empower women in every area, including economic empowerment, women's perspectives, skill development, violation training, and entrepreneurship. The national policy for women's empowerment was adopted by the Indian government in the middle of 2001. Its title is "Development of Woman in Every Phase," and it places a specific emphasis on the issue of discrimination and abuse against women. By working to end violence against women, the United Nations has a significant impact on the entire world.

Pavitra's had completed his research work in 2019 and the research topic is **“Women in electoral politics: empowering Indian women”**, in his research he found that the main characteristic of India a republic, which is regarded as one of the largest democracies in the world, is a system of plurality with hundreds of political parties vying for control at the federal as well as state levels. In place of the candidates' qualifications and possibility, the foundation for awarding tickets for both the Lok Sabah or Vidhan Sabah elections is the applicant's caste, class, and religion. In addition to other initiatives, the struggle for freedom

and others have benefited greatly from the contributions of Maharashtrian women. Maharashtrian-born Mrs. Pratiba Singh Patil, who became India's first female president of the nation. The state-level Commission for Women 54 was established by the Maharashtra government in accordance with Maharashtra Act No. of Commission. In the 20th century, the discussion of the involvement of women in decision-making gained prominence. In 1952, the UN ratified the convention on the rights to political representation women. The years 1975–1985 were designated as the Decade for Women's Development. The World Plan Action of 1975 also provided several recommendations for the employment, suggestion, and advancement of women in different governmental and public agencies.

M Shyamal had completed his research work in 1992 **“A study of the dimensions of the female student of higher education with special reference to their social political and academic activities their attitude and aspiration”**. He was found that the Day by day development is growing up and the woman's are also trying to develop in their self with the help of so many organisations government schemes and government institutions and our constitution gives them so many rights and supports They are developing their self as well as men in the present time the women are not a part of ignorable they are judgement and their decision is very important for the society they are entering in so many institutions like engineering defence medical college management scientist all over these actions they are trying to join an make their self-initiative Also so many institutions and government programmes are helping to develop their self the institutions and women organisations always helping the women to develop their self and they are organised so many developmental programmes and initiative as well as Influential activities. In the present time women have so many rights given by our constitution and one of the important rights is educational right everyone has educational rights so the women are joining so many educational institutions and the woman students are also joining the women organisation and other universities and colleges students are fighting against the evil and injustice in the society and the other institutions. The researcher found that Andhra University College engineering and medical faculties college these colleges students are actively participate in politics and they are given their contribution in developing process and they are actively participating in social development and join the human organisation also they are actively participating the government and political meetings and as well as they are in the favour of participation in politics.

Eric L. Day published his research in 2016 the topic is **“Undergraduate political attitude”** he found so many things, When the researcher was research on this topic, he was found the students are curious about politics. He deeply observed undergraduate political attitude students are politically interested because of their education, in the institution, the faculties were always motivated them and the students can learn about their rights in the political system in this way they were highly interested about politics and curious about politics. These students are not box into because they are free to take decisions and decide something what is wrong or right. The academic season also provide them courageous by the lecture and students are aware themselves about their futures decisions and improve their knowledge. the undergraduate political attitude is one of the important topics in the nature. in the academic year student can learn everything and they can improve their

lifestyle based on knowledge, if a student has no political knowledge, he cannot socially survive without political knowledge so, socialisation was one of the main things to improve the student's life students should know about the socialisation and the methods. Undergraduate political attitude is very important to developed and this will happen when the institutions are deeply taught them about politics and encourage them to take part on politics and contribute to developed the nation and their quality of living. So, the researcher found that the institutions are providing knowledge to the student but the most important is socialisation with the help of socialisation the student can improve their self, develop their knowledge, habits and beliefs socialisation can change the people and their quality of life if the students and the peoples are following the socialisation so the society and the country developed radically.

M.M.M. S. Negi, researcher completed her research in 2011 and the topic is **“Voting attitude of women in Uttarakhand with a special reference to Garhwal”**. the researchers deeply observed the voting behaviour of women in Uttarakhand and she observed so many things related to voting attitude of women. She found the large scale of women are unhappy with the government activities. According to them in the election time the politicians are makes so many promises to the people for the development and fulfil the basic needs of the people, The Uttarakhand women are said that the strategy of the politicians to acquire votes for the power, after the election nobody comes to solve their problem even when they are arrived to the office for their problem they are not allowed to entry. In the Garhwal District Woman's are very Interested to join politics for their Upliftment, But They were faced so many problems and negligence woman wants to participate in politics, but day by day they are Negligee by the government. The researcher finds out Political attitude of women was very active but the less government support was more demoted them, for the development the government should accept the woman leadership and they should try to empower the woman in the section of knowledge, political education and so on. So for the neutral politics on gender cannot rule the estate or country male or female both are important to make decisions the politicians are known for our straggler they are always fighting f or the power that is why a big communities are not allowed in politics The only reason is after acquiring power the politicians are not faithful for the people so the Faithless is more important in politics without the majority of people the power straggling is not possible to them so the government should make decision neutrally and it should organise so many campaigning empowerment meetings then they can change the attitude of woman.

Shahzad Chowdhary completed her research in 2022 and that topic is **“Political empowerment of rural women in Jammu and Kashmir a study with special reference to rural areas of block Mankato and Lassana”** The research deeply analyses every phase related this topic. After conducting research and data analysis the researcher found empowerment of rural women in Jambu and Kashmir is in vary lower position there is no woman political participation and empowerment. The women are a little bit interested in politics but there is so many reasons behind for not to Mass interested in politics and political participation they were faced so many societal issues, family issue, and the most important patriarchal society issue. In this district, the woman is not active in political and the reasons are 1. Empowerment of women. The researcher found that humans are not empowered about politics they have no knowledge about politics and many women are

interested to actively participate in politics but they are facing Patriarchy and societal issue because the male dominated society is not ready to accept women leadership and those women are getting power they are only known as a puppet the husband or the male only regulate them and order them how to do what to do they are just a puppet so this is very important to empower the woman and make their own decision in the section of politics. 2. Lack of Education of women. The researcher also found in this district the women are not educated they are not aware about their rights and their duties when they are getting education, they can develop their self and they can know about their rights so education is very important and the government also not supporting them to educate the weaker community in every section this is a huge loophole in the society that government ignoring. 3. Economical condition. In Jammu Kashmir the economic condition of women is not very good, because majority of females are busy to work at home. The one of the main reasons is male ruling society because the society and the males are not allowed, they are female to work outside the house. So, most of the women are economically dependent on their husband or head of the family they have no any financial support without their family even they are not allowed to earn money in the form of employment and others, because males are strongly believed that if their females are going to work so that means the mill are not able to income money this is a type of ego issue that facing the females. So, the researcher addressed that if the community need to developed and the government should be facilitated them with more opportunities and effective policies, the government need to be focus on their education and their employment side by side the community also need to develop their culture and beliefs when a society accepting the female leadership, then after only a neutral society can be established and I state can be developed neutrally.

Jena, Bandita, submitted her research in the year of 2004, and the research topic is “**Political socialization of rural women in Orissa - a study of Dhenkanal district**” In her researcher she discovers so many things about political socialisation of rural women in Odisha the researchers found the main obstacle the women are facing what are the reason behind. The researcher’s hypothesis is she already addressed that the woman’s are already politically socialised and after her research her hypothesis is correct the 81% woman are politically socialised. She researched on two village and the village women are very much active about politics and the research also discovered that the women are side by side critique of the government policies. On the other hand, 91% woman are casting their votes in election time. It is wrong to say that women are not facing any obstacle to enter in politics or political participation because the female leadership is not acceptable for the male dominated society and patriarchy but the women are still participating in politics and maintaining an equal political participation and neutral politics without female only males cannot doing a good politics when male and females are equally participating politics then can only a country going to developed a where it’s going to improve.

Dhrub Narayan had completed his research in the year of 2015 and the research topic is “**Political participation of working women a case study of Muzaffarpur district**” In his research, he found that the government is trying to empower the women community in the sections of socioeconomics, political participation, employment, and political policies, but the government needs to improve much more to empower the women community in this district. The women are interested in politics, and they are participants, but

somehow the government initiatives and empowerments are not rich for them. The women's community is trying to develop themselves and their ability to manage both professions side by side. One is their professional work, and the other is their political work. They are very capable of managing both professions, but their capability is not enough to describe their hopes and interests. Commerce sharing is also one of the main obstacles facing women-dominated politics. When they are sharing power, it could be a good decision-making approach. So, if the government wants to develop the political system, it is right to say that male and female political participation are varyingly important. The government should focus on their reservations and policies whenever they are able to influence their confidence level and their self-confidence. Only women's communities can develop politically, socially, economically, and psychologically. When government initiatives are perfectly reached by the women commenting, then the human community can be improved, so it needs to check and balance policies and make some other policies to uplift the women community, and only the women's participation can be improved in a better way.

Chauhan Urmiladevi Ramudai Kiran, He had completed her research in 2022. And her research topic is **“Socio economic impact on political participation of women in Mumbai”** In her research study she found so many things like the women's are participating in politics in a large number in Mumbai like we can saw the legislative assembly and Parliament The woman reservation and woman political participation is increasing day by day. In Bandra District and Kurla District the women are participating in politics equally but on the other hand women are very much active in grassroots level. When the researcher Research on socioeconomic impact then she found this show economically impact of political party solution of human. She found the women community need to be empowered more and they need to be more educated about politics. The women are gradually interested to participate in politics but the society is not accepting their leadership and ideology. When a woman trying to participate in politics first the women should have wealth and political support without this they cannot participate in politics. In the minority section the minorities are thinking that their participation of women is not easy it's very difficult to participate in politics for them they have no money and less education no empowerment and less family support and society also not supported them to participate in politics so this is very important to understand the minorities problem and government need to update their policy for minority and more accountability about their empowerment and education after this the minorities also can participate in politics and take and improve their quality of living. So, the researcher said in 21<sup>st</sup> century the government need to improve their policies and reservations, they need to focus about human political participating and political education. When the government fulfil this all activity then the women can participate in politics perfectly and they contribute in decision making approaches.

Jagdeep Kaur completed his research in 2019, and his research topic is **“Participation of women in political parties in India”**. The researcher deeply analysed and deeply researched his topic and he found so many facts and truth. According to the researcher, women's political participation is on a growing stage, Woman are developing their self but it takes a long time to overcome their self to become an essential part of the Indian decision-making approach it will not be an easy process because India is known as a male dominating country, On the other hand, the government is also trying to improve women political participation through so many

initiatives and development schemes. The 74th and 73rd Amendment acts of Panchayati Raj institutions openly support the women community to enhance their confidence level and political participation at the grassroots level. Government and the constitution supporting the women community to develop and provide them a reservation to secure their seats in every section. When we talking about participation of woman in political parties in India, then we should understand the Participation process related to women because it is not an easy way to become a woman leader in our society, because male dominated society is not agreed that a woman go on the top and represent them. But side by side it is not right to say the male dominating society is not accepting the woman leadership because we already saw so many women leaders the males are accepting those human leaders who are very well capable to handling every situation and Merchant character. So, the researcher finds out the woman are drawing day by day and the woman participation is also need to increase and government should enhance the women participation through schemes and initiatives and the Panchayati Ranch Institution should be more accountable and need to organise more initiatives related women political participation enhancement. The researcher also points out that in the world male and female population is 50% to 50% So how can humans are ignored in any decision-making approach they have rights to take participate in any decision-making approach as well as men.

According to Hassan Zoya and Menon Ritu's research, **Women's participation in the political process by Zoya Hassan and Ritu Menon from unequal citizen published in India by Oxford University new Delhi 2004. (206-229)**, women's involvement in elections and political activities is a significant way for them to advance in status and autonomy, although they are still underrepresented in party politics and leadership. However, there doesn't seem to be any connection between their poor political representation and their political knowledge or voter turnout. Women regularly exercise their right to vote because they understand how important it is. The proportion of female voters has steadily increased over time; although it remains below that of male voters, the gender gap has shrunk from 16% to less than 10% in the last forty years. In the Lok Sabha elections of 1999, for instance, 58% of female voters cast ballots. The MWS posed several questions about women's engagement in elections and their readiness to run for office as part of its study on women's involvement 42 in political activities. The question of voting age was posed to the respondents. In all, 53% of them knew that the legal voting age is 18, 25% did not respond, and 9% relied on "20 years." In both rural and urban areas, a comparatively higher number of Hindu respondents knew the legal voting age. About 51% of Muslims gave accurate answers, however the percentage of Muslims who did not respond was greater.

According to Hassan Zoya and Menon Ritu's research, **Decision Making by Zoya Hassan and Ritu Menon from Unequal Citizen, published in India by Oxford University Press, New Delhi 2004. (129-151)**, women's ability to make decisions, as well as their presence and involvement in decision-making bodies, whether institutional or political, at work, in the family, and in public, are crucial indicators of their empowerment and autonomy. A key tenet of the global women's movement, which has continuously raised awareness of it and pushed for it in national and international fora, is the growing quantity and calibre of their participation, particularly at the political and policy levels. The majority of foreign donor and financing agencies mandate that all programs, activities, and organizations they support contain a gender component

whose main goal is women's empowerment, and the United Nations system recognizes it as a significant policy endeavour. A more thorough examination may be found in Human Development in South Asia, while the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has included some information on women in decision-making in its Human Development Reports. The gender question provides us with a general understanding of country-by-country comparative analysis. However, the real picture is still unclear, as is the case with most such statistics, mostly due to the exclusion of women's every day experiences. Their principal domain is still the home, not the general public sphere, where few enumerators have dared to document the complex and perhaps conflicting situations in which women bargain, compromise, control, and exercise authority in various ways.

A Workshop on “**Women’s Law and Strengthening of Counselling Centres**” by Maharashtra State Commission for women and YASHADA 45 (Pune). ([mahilaayog.maharashtra.gov.in/new/policy](http://mahilaayog.maharashtra.gov.in/new/policy), [google.com](http://google.com) Maharashtra State Commission for Women). Elected officials from many Zilla parishads and the Maharashtra State Municipal Corporation were the target audience for this program. In order to boost women's engagement as representatives of the people, the Honourable Minister of Women and Development Department, Mrs. Varshatai Gaikwad, demanded during this workshop that information about women's fundamental legal rights be brought to the grassroots level as well. The woman minister also acknowledged the significant contribution women make to the political process and the nation's progress. There is an urgent need to hold these seminars, and the organizers' efforts were valued. Having hotline services for women and commissioning sub centres at the local level was one of the workshop's most crucial recommendations. The organizers anticipated that every individual would be responsible for putting the National Policy for Women's Empowerment into practice.

**Panchayat Raj and Women in Kerala, the case of Muslims, by Aboobakar Siddiqui. from “In a Minority, essays on Muslim Women in India.” By Zoya Hassan and Ritu Menon published in India by Oxford University Press, New Delhi 2005 (284-309)**

The Kerala State Government's Aboobakar Siddiqui caption Only three elections have been held for Kerala's Local Self Government Organization since the state's founding till 1990. The first one took place in 1963, the second in 1979—more than 15 years later—and the third in 1988. Women's involvement in the local government system was extremely low until 1990. Few women ran in the 1963 election, which was conducted in compliance with the Kerala Panchayat Act, 1960; in reality, the Act had no measures to guarantee their candidacy. Later, the Kerala District Administration Act of 1979 included a clause allowing two women to be nominated for the District Council with full rights to vote, but excluding them from running for president. Women were granted 20% of the seats in the 1988 election panchayats; as a result, in 2029, women were elected to village panchayats. However, out of all elected women, just 2.4% became president and 12.4% became vice president. It should be mentioned that Mallapuram, Kasargod, and Wyanad districts did not have any 48 female panchayat presidents at that time. Women have been generally missing from the public sphere despite this situation, which makes affirmative action and governmental measures like social improvement programs, women's seat reservations in local bodies, people's plan campaigns, etc. pertinent. Even the

intelligentsia has given the topic of "women's invisibility" in politics little thought, and neither political parties nor social movements have been taking it carefully.

Andersen, Kristi, and Elizabeth completed their research on **"Political beliefs and political activity"** in 1985, and they discovered that disparities in psychological factors such as self-esteem differ significantly between working women and stay-at-home moms in cross-sectional comparisons. This study uses a quasi-experimental methodology to compare employed women, housewives, and women who entered the labour force between 1972 and 1976 in the 1972-1976 National Election Study panel.

**Haug, Marit, et al. "Attitudes Towards Women's Participation in Local Politics in South Asia." *Forum for Development Studies*, vol. 47, no. 1, July 2019, pp. 67–87.**

Survey data from a few geographic regions in India, Nepal, and Bhutan reveals that, despite men's historical dominance in politics, opinions toward women's involvement in local politics are overwhelmingly favourable. Three main factors may be used to group attitudes: opinions on women's ability to enter politics, the impact of political involvement on the family's reputation, and the effects of women's political participation on their household duties. We do not identify a "modernity effect" since households with the highest economic status and political leaders are more positive, but living in an urban location, having an education, and belonging to an organization do not exhibit a consistent influence across the three dimensions. Views are continuously favourable despite differences in the types and locations of women's participation as well as in socioeconomic and cultural circumstances, suggesting that there are many different and intricate reasons for changes in views. The political, social, and military mobilization of the previous generation may have contributed to Nepal's high score, whilst reservations in India and the relative equality of women in Bhutan have probably helped to foster favourable sentiments. 6647 local officials, civil society leaders, and regular individuals were surveyed, and interviews were conducted to gather data.

**Spence, Janet T., and Eugene D. Hahn. "The Attitudes Toward Women Scale and Attitude Change in College Students." *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, vol. 21, no. 1, Mar. 1997, pp. 17–34.**

To examine cohort changes in gender-role views, responses to the 15-item views Toward Women Scale (AWS; Spence & Helmreich, 1972a, 1978) were compared for students at the same university tested in 1972, 1976, 1980, and 1992. Members of the 1992 generation were the most egalitarian, while those in the 1972 cohort were the least. Women's attitudes were much less conventional than men's in every category. As with earlier research, comprehensive analysis of data from the 1992 cohort indicated that the scale was unifactorial, but the score distributions were skewed. There was also some evidence of ceiling effects on the egalitarian end of the spectrum, notably among women. The implications of these later findings for the use of the AWS in current research were investigated.

## population and sample size

In any research study the measurement of sample size is very important, we should collect the data from the respondent and limitation of the sample size is very important for the research, because it makes the work quicker and easier. For this research a manageable sample size is 250 respondents has been selected.

## Data and sources of data

The source of data collection is primary data and secondary data, primary data will be collected from college campus and faculties. Secondary data will be collected from University office, college record, newspaper, book, printed materials, journals, interview, and questionnaire will be also prepared to collect data.

## Research methodology

The present study will be carried out by using survey methods. out of the different sampling methods the simple random sampling will be used in this research work. In any research study the measurement of sample size is very important, we should collect the data from the respondent and limitation of the sample size is very important for the research, because it makes the work quicker and easier. For this research a manageable sample size is 250 respondents has been selected. The source of data collection is primary data and secondary data, primary data will be collected from college campus and faculties. Secondary data will be collected from University office, college record, newspaper, book, printed materials, journals, interview, and questionnaire will be also prepared to collect data.

## Analysis and interpretation

The data will be analysed through SPSS tool and interpretation will be done appropriately.

## Limitation of the study

This study will be limited to women students who pursuing PG, UG and professional courses.

## CONCLUSION

Women have battled greatly in our country and continue to do so. Because our country is considered a male-dominated society, women have received little attention. Women have faced several limitations and terrible treatment throughout history. They have fought for their honor and a decent life in society throughout history. Women have not been treated equally in our country to this day. Men and women continue to be treated unequally. After reading the above-mentioned documents and publications, it became clear that the government still must do a lot to advance women in our nation. Their empowerment, upliftment, employment, and education must all be prioritized by the government, and our culture must recognize that women, like men, are crucial to our community and country. Women's political representation and involvement are particularly vital since females are underrepresented in all these sectors; thus, the government must strengthen policies and undertake more developmental initiatives at the grassroots level.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am sincerely grateful to my guide, Madam Dr. Anita Samal, for her invaluable guidance, support, and encouragement throughout this endeavour. Her expertise, patience, and insightful suggestions have been instrumental in shaping this work and enriching my understanding of the subject.

Madam Dr. Anita Samal consistently provided constructive feedback, clarified my doubts, and encouraged me to explore innovative approaches, making this journey both enlightening and rewarding. Her dedication to mentoring and her approachable demeanour made it easy for me to seek her advice whenever needed.

I also want to thank Madam for her understanding and motivation, especially during challenging moments. Her unwavering support inspired me to persevere and strive for excellence.

This acknowledgment is a small token of my deep appreciation for her immense contribution to my learning and personal growth. Thank you, Madam, for being an exceptional mentor and a source of inspiration.

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