Khandesh College Education Society 's

MOOLJI JAITHA COLLEGE, JALGAON

"An Autonomous College

Affiliated to K.B.C. North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon."

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

PROJECT REPORT ON

GENDER INEQUALITY IN POLITICAL SECTOR

Department of Statistic

Guided By

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Kanade Bhumika Rajendra, Bhosle Devyani Sunil, Tele Kalpesh Dhanraj, Badgujar Krushna Padmakar ,Patil Premnath Pradip are the students of T.Y. BSc. STATISTICS at M.J. College,Jalgaon have successfully completed their project entitled **"GENDER INEQUALITY INPOLITICAL SECTOR"** under my guidance and supervision during the academic year 2022-23.

Place: Jalgaon

Date: April 15, 2023

Prof.Dr.K.G. Khadse

(Head of Dept. Statistics)

(Project Guide)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our special gratitude and thanks to our mentor and project guide **Prof.Dr.K.G. Khadse** sir for his time and efforts he provided throughout the semester. Your useful advice and suggestions were really helpful to us during the project's completion span. In this aspect, we are eternally grateful to you. We would also like to thank our statistics teachers **Prof. SurajVishwakarma** sir and **Miss. Ashwini Patil** mam for their valuable guidance, suggestions and time given to us. We also like to extend our gratitude to the Statistics department and teachers for providing us with all the facilities that were required.

- Kanade Bhumika Rajendra
- Bhosle Devyani Sunil
- Tele Kalpesh Dhanraj
- Badgujar Krushna Padmakar
- Patil Premnath Pradip

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INTRODUCTION

Gender inequality in politics is a persistent issue in India, where women are vastly underrepresented in positions of political power. While women constitute country's approximately half of the population, they hold less than 23% of the seats in the Indian parliament, which is significantly lower than the global average of 25%.

Some key factors that contribute to gender inequality in politics in India include patriarchal attitudes and cultural norms that prioritize male leadership and discourage women from pursuing political careers. Additionally, there are often significant barriers to women's participation in politics, including limited access to education and resources, as well as harassment and discrimination.

Despite these challenges, there have been some notable efforts to promote gender equality in politics in India, including the reservation of seats for women in local government bodies through the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992. However, there is still a long way to go to achieve true gender parity in Indian politics.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project appears to be to explore gender-based political inequality in India and to examine the relationship between the number of women contestants and the number of women elected to political elections. Specifically, the project aims to analyze data from the Lok Sabha elections in India to understand the extent of women's political representation in India and to identify factors that may contribute to or hinder women's political participation and leadership.

Through this project, we may aim to:

Explore the factors that contribute to gender-based political inequality in India, including patriarchal attitudes and practices, political party dynamics, and cultural norms and expectations.

To analyze data from the Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections to identify patterns and trends in women's political participation and representation.

Examine the relationship between the number of women contestants and the number of women elected to political office, and explore potential factors that may influence this relationship.

Identify strategies and interventions that can promote women's political participation and leadership in India.

Overall, the objective of this project is to contribute to a better understanding of gender-based political inequality in India and to identify ways to promote more equitable and inclusive political representation.

INFORMATION

Lok Sabha elections:

The Lok Sabha, constitutionally the House of the People, is the lower house of India's bicameral Parliament, with the upper house being the Rajya Sabha. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by an adult universal suffrage and a first-past-the-post system to represent their respective constituencies, and they hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the President on the advice of the council of ministers. The house meets in the Lok Sabha Chambers of the Sansad Bhavan, New Delhi.

The maximum membership of the House allotted by the Constitution of India is 552 (Initially, in 1950, it was 500). Currently, the house has 543 seats which are made up by the election of up to 543 elected members and at a maximum. Between 1952 and 2020, 2 additional members of the Anglo-Indian community were also nominated by the President of India on the advice of Government of India, which was abolished in January 2020 by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019. The new parliament has a seating capacity of 888 for Lok Sabha.

The Lok Sabha elections are critical for the governance of the country, as the members of the Lok Sabha are responsible for passing laws and policies that impact the lives of all citizens. The results of the elections can also impact the national political scenario, as the party or coalition with a majority in the Lok Sabha forms the government at the Centre.

The Lok Sabha elections are of great importance to the Indian democracy as they give citizens a chance to choose their representatives who will govern the country for the next five years. The elections also serve as a barometer of public opinion on various issues affecting the nation.

State Assembly Elections (Vidhan-Sabha):

The State Legislative Assembly, or Vidhan Sabha, is a legislative body in the states and union territories of India. In the 29 states and 3 union territories with a unicameral state legislature, it is the sole legislative body and in 6 states it is the lower house of their bicameral state legislatures with the upper house being State Legislative Council. 5 union territories are governed directly by the Union Government of India and have no legislative body.

State assembly elections in India are held to elect the members of the legislative assembly in each state of the country. The legislative assembly is the primary law-making body of the state, and its members are elected through a direct vote by eligible citizens.

The frequency of state assembly elections varies by state and is typically held every five years. However, in some cases, the elections may be held earlier if the government is dissolved before the end of its term.

The process of state assembly elections is similar to that of national elections in India. The Election Commission of India is responsible for conducting the elections and ensures that the electoral process is free and fair. Before the elections, the commission

announces the dates of the elections and issues guidelines for candidates and political parties.

State assembly elections are crucial for the governance of each state as the members of the legislative assembly are responsible for enacting laws and policies that impact the lives of citizens. The results of state assembly elections can also impact the national political scenario, as some states have a significant number of seats in the national parliament.

Overall, state assembly elections are an essential aspect of the democratic process in India, allowing citizens to choose their representatives and participate in the governance of their state.

Each Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) is directly elected to serve 5-year terms by single-member constituencies. The Constitution of India states that a State Legislative Assembly must have no less than 60nor

more than 500 members however an exception may be granted via an Act of Parliament as is the case in the states of Goa, Sikkim, Mizoram and the union territory of Puducherry which have fewer than 60 members. A State Legislative Assembly may be dissolved in a state of emergency, by the Governor on request of the Chief Minister, or if a motion of no confidence is passed against the ruling majority party or coalition.

Why there is a need of gender equality in political elections?

Gender equality is essential in political elections in India for various reasons. Firstly, women constitute nearly half of India's population, and therefore, their participation in the political process is crucial for representative democracy. The presence of women in elected bodies ensures that the concerns and issues that are specific to them are adequately represented and addressed.

Secondly, gender equality in political elections is necessary to overcome the historical disadvantages faced by women in Indian society. Women in India have traditionally been excluded from the public sphere and denied access to education and opportunities. This has resulted in their under-representation in politics, with women holding only a small fraction of elected positions.

Thirdly, gender diversity in elected bodies has been shown to result in better governance outcomes. Studies have demonstrated that women's representation in politics is linked to improved health and education outcomes, reduced corruption, and better allocation of public resources.

In conclusion, gender equality in political elections is critical for building a more inclusive and representative democracy in India. It is essential to ensure that all sections of society have an equal say in the political process and that the concerns of women are adequately addressed.

METHODOLOGY

1)Collection of Data:

We want to study "GENDER INEQUALITY IN POLITICAL SECTOR". So have to use Secondary sources such as government reports, academic articles, and news articles can be used to gather data on the number of women contestants and the number of women elected to political sector in past elections.

We have taken secondary data from the www.eci.gov.in. Election Commission of India'sofficial website which helps us to get election figures of Lok-Sabha and India's all State Assembly. We collected data of year wise elections from 1957 to onward elections. By this we can study the elected women, women contestants, percentage of women in Assembly, Success Rate of Women as compared to Men etc.

2)Limitations of Data Collection:

We could only focus on Lok-Sabha and State Assembly. &We couldn't include the Rajya-Sabha and local political legislative councils &Municipal Corporation, Gram panchayat, etc. in our data collection.As assembly elections are not held in the Union Territories of India, we could not collect the relevant data.

3)Collected Data:

Here is the dataset of our collected election figures of Lok-Sabha from year 1957 to latest previouselection year 2019.

Sr. No.	Election Year	No. of men contestants	No. of women contestants	No. of Seats	No. of Men MPs	No. of women MPs
1	1957	1474	45	494	472	22
2	1962	1919	66	494	463	31
3	1967	2302	67	523	494	29
4	1971	2701	86	521	493	28
5	1977	2369	70	544	525	19
6	1980	4486	143	544	516	28
7	1984	5321	171	544	501	43
8	1989	5962	198	529	500	29
9	1991	8419	330	509	470	39
10	1996	13353	599	541	501	40
11	1998	4476	274	545	502	43
12	1999	4364	284	543	494	49
13	2004	5080	355	543	498	45
14	2009	7514	556	543	484	59
15	2014	7583	668	543	477	66
16	2019	7316	724	542	464	78

Also, we have such kind of above dataset for all 29-State Assemblies.

4)Variable Creation:

Women political participation is studied by some factors which are to be under consideration such as Total Seats in Assembly, Number of Women Elected, Number of Men Elected, Total No. of Contestants, No. of FemaleContestants, No. of Male Contestants, Percentage of Women in Assembly, Percentage of Men in Assembly, Winning percentage of Women, Winning percentage of Men. So far, the Descriptive Analysis we have taken all of theabove variables founded the election figures of respective Assembly. So far by time series analysis we have taken Number of Women Elected as dependent variable which depends on independent variable as Election Year.

ANALYTICAL METHODS

1.Correlation

Correlation is a statistical measure that describes the degree of association or relationship between two variables. In other words, correlation measures how closely related two variables are with each other.

The most commonly used measure of correlation is Pearson's correlation coefficient, which is denoted by the symbol "r". Pearson's correlation coefficient is a measure of the linear relationship between two variables, and it ranges from -1 to 1.

If r is positive, it indicates a positive correlation, meaning that as one variable increases, the other variable also tends to increase. If r is negative, it indicates a negative correlation, meaning that as one variable increases, the other variable tends to decrease. If r is close to zero, it indicates little or no correlation, meaning that there is no relationship between the two variables.

The strength of the correlation can also be determined by the absolute value of r. A correlation coefficient about 1 to -1 indicates a perfect correlation, while a coefficient 0 indicates no correlation.

It is important to note that correlation does not imply causation. Just because two variables are correlated does not necessarily mean that one variable causes the other variable to change. Correlation simply indicates that there is a relationship between the two variables.

2.Time series analysis by Least square Method:

Time series analysis by least square method is a technique used to estimate the trend in a time series by fitting a linear regression model to the data. The least square method is a popular technique used to estimate the parameters of a linear regression model.

In time series analysis, the data is a sequence of observations that are taken over time. The goal of time series analysis is to identify patterns and trends in the data, and to make predictions about future values based on these patterns.

The least square method involves fitting a straight line to the data using the formula:

$$y = a + bx$$

where y is the dependent variable (i.e., the time series data), x is the independent variable (i.e., the time), a is the intercept, and b is the slope of the line.

To use the least square method for time series analysis, the first step is to plot the data and examine it for any patterns or trends. If the data shows a linear trend, then the least square method can be used to estimate the trend.

The next step is to calculate the slope and intercept of the line using the least square method. The slope (b) is calculated using the formula:

$$b = \Sigma((x-\bar{x}) *(y-\bar{y})) / \Sigma(x-\bar{x})^2$$

where $\bar{x}$ is the mean of the independent variable, $\bar{y}$ is the mean ofthe dependent variable, and Σ represents the sum of the values.

The intercept (a) is then calculated using the formula:

$$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$$

Once the slope and intercept have been calculated, the fitted line can be plotted on the graph along with the original data. This line represents the estimated trend in the time series.

It is important to note that the least square method assumes that the residuals (the differences between the observed values and the values predicted by the regression line) are normally distributed and have constant variance. If these assumptions are not met, other methods such as time series decomposition or exponential smoothing may be more appropriate for analysing the data.

3.Chi-square test for independence of attributes:

The chi-square test for independence of attributes is a statistical test used to determine whether two categorical variables are independent of each other or not. This test is used when we have two categorical variables and we want to know whether there is a relationship between them.

The null hypothesis of the chi-square test for independence is that there is no association between the two variables. The alternative hypothesis is that there is an association between the two variables.

To perform the chi-square test for independence, we first need to construct a contingency table. A contingency table is a table that shows the frequency distribution of one variable for each category of the other variable. Once we have the contingency table, we can calculate the expected frequencies for each cell under the assumption of independence.

The test statistic is then calculated as the sum of the squared differences between the observed and expected frequencies, divided by the expected frequencies. The degrees of freedom for the test are calculated as (r-1)*(c-1), where r is the number of rows and c is the number of columns in the contingency table.

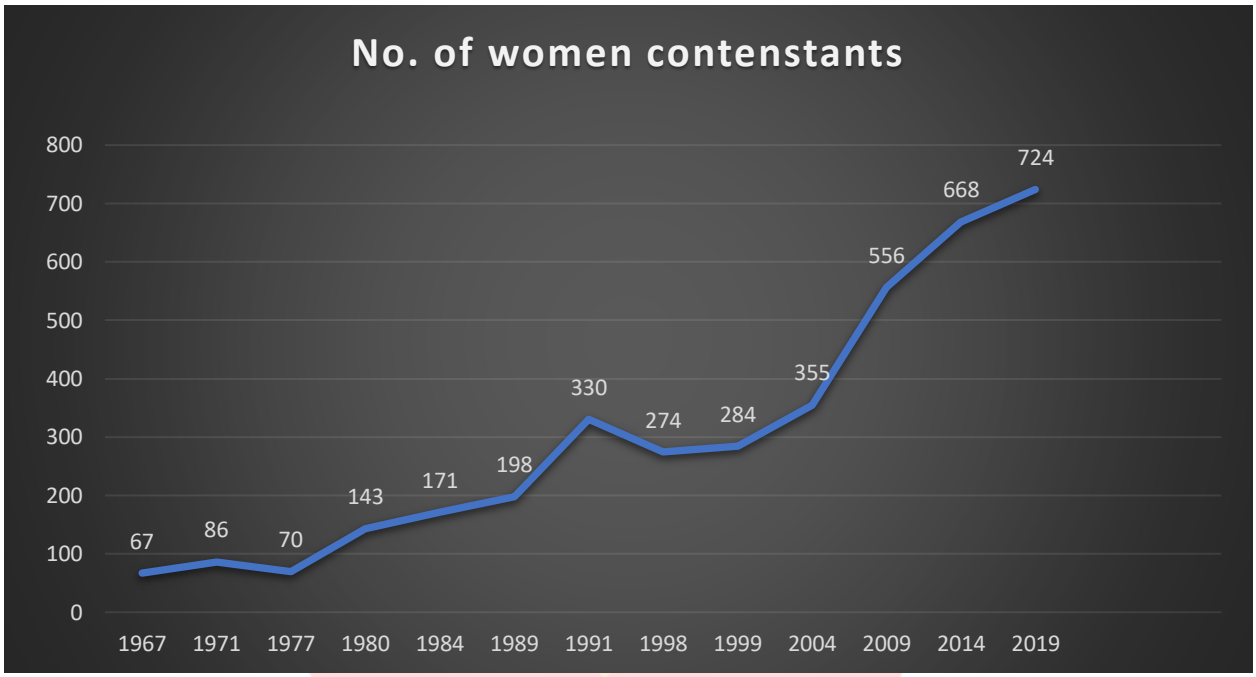
If the calculated test statistic is greater than the critical value from the chi-square distribution with the appropriate degrees of freedom and alpha level, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant association between the two variables. If the calculated test statistic is less than the critical value, we fail to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is no significant association between the two variables.

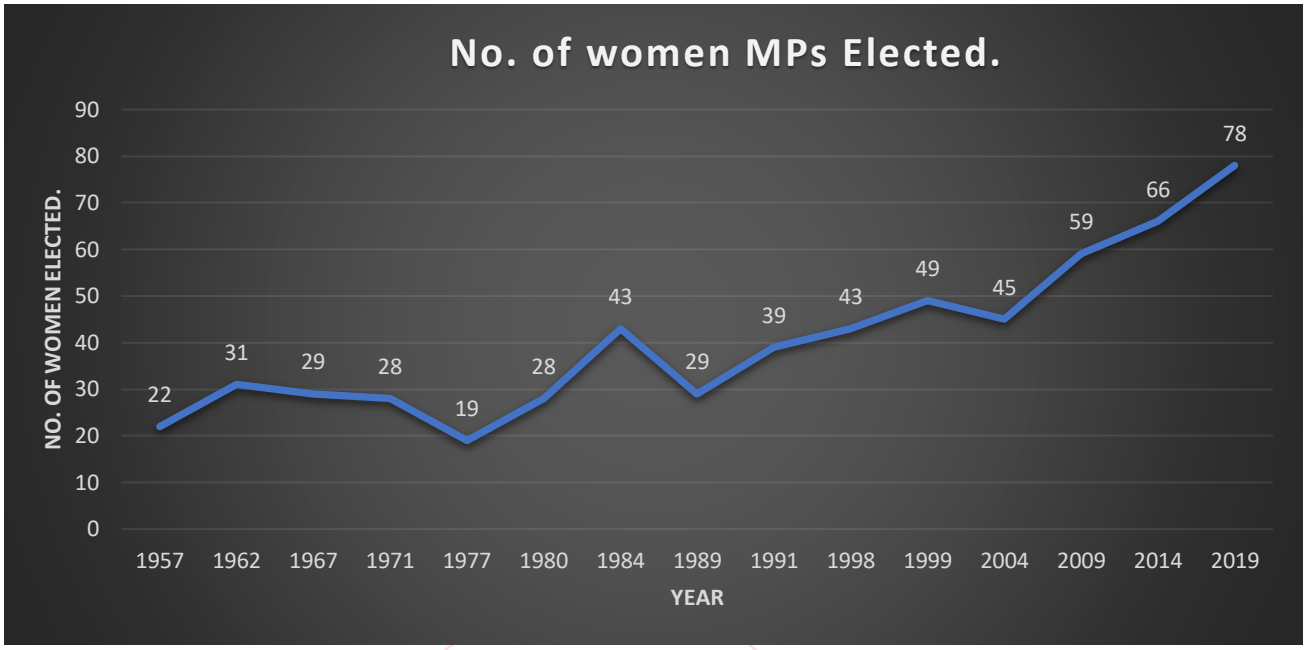
The chi-square test for independence is widely used in social science, marketing research, and quality control, among other fields. It is a useful tool for exploring the relationships between two categorical variables and determining whether they are related or not.

RESULTS

1.Descriptive Statistics:

Overview of Lok-Sabha: -





Election Figures: -

1957- 22 female MPs (4.453%)

1962- 31 female MPs (6.275%)

1967- 29 female MPs (5.545%)

1971- 28 female MPs (5.374%)

1977- 19 female MPs (3.493%)

1980- 28 female MPs (5.147%)

1984- 43 female MPs (7.904%)

1989- 29 female MPs (5.482%)

1991- 39 female MPs (7.662%)

1996- 40 female MPs (7.394%)

1998- 43 female MPs (7.889%)

1999- 49 female MPs (9.024%)

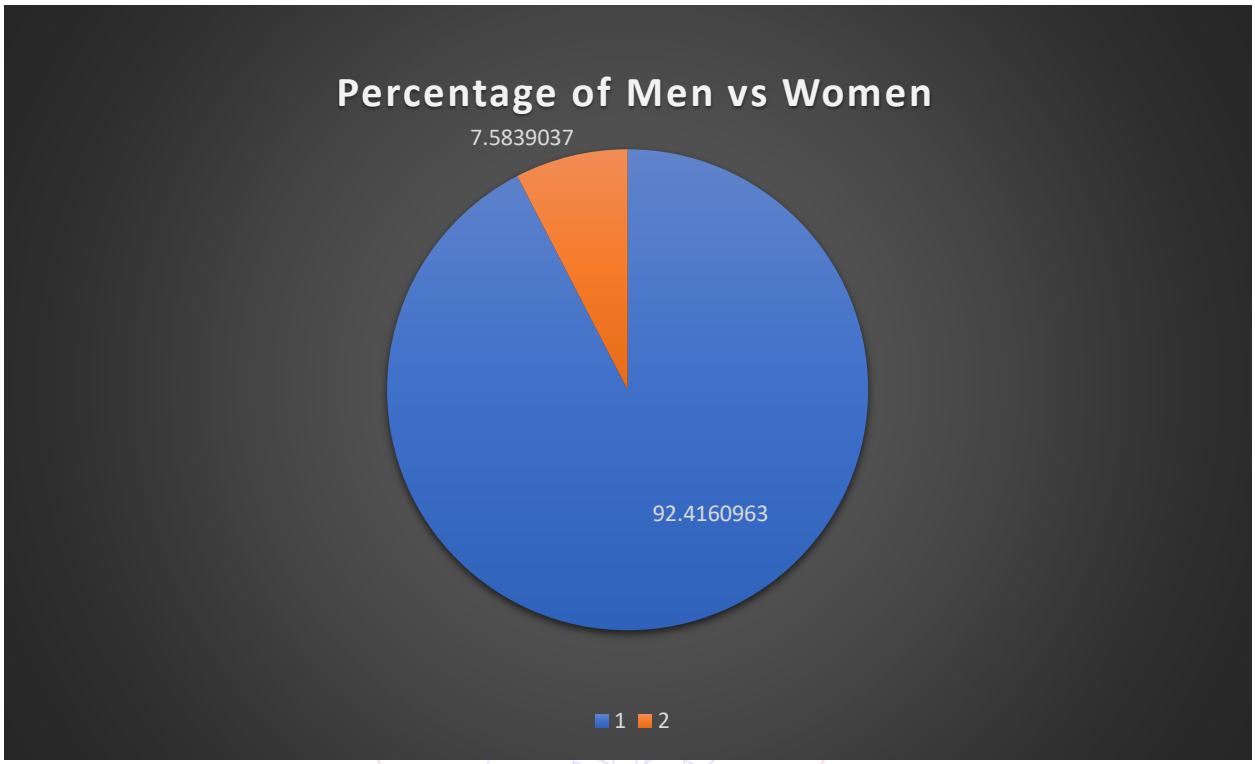
2004- 45 female MPs (8.287%)

2009- 56 female MPs (10.865%)

2014- 66 female MPs (12.154%)

2019- 78 female MPs (14.391%)

Average % of female MPs= (7.584%)



Description:

The percentage of women MPs has never exceeded 15% of the total seats, in the parliament.

It has been highest i.e., 14.39% in 2019 Lok-Sabha elections.

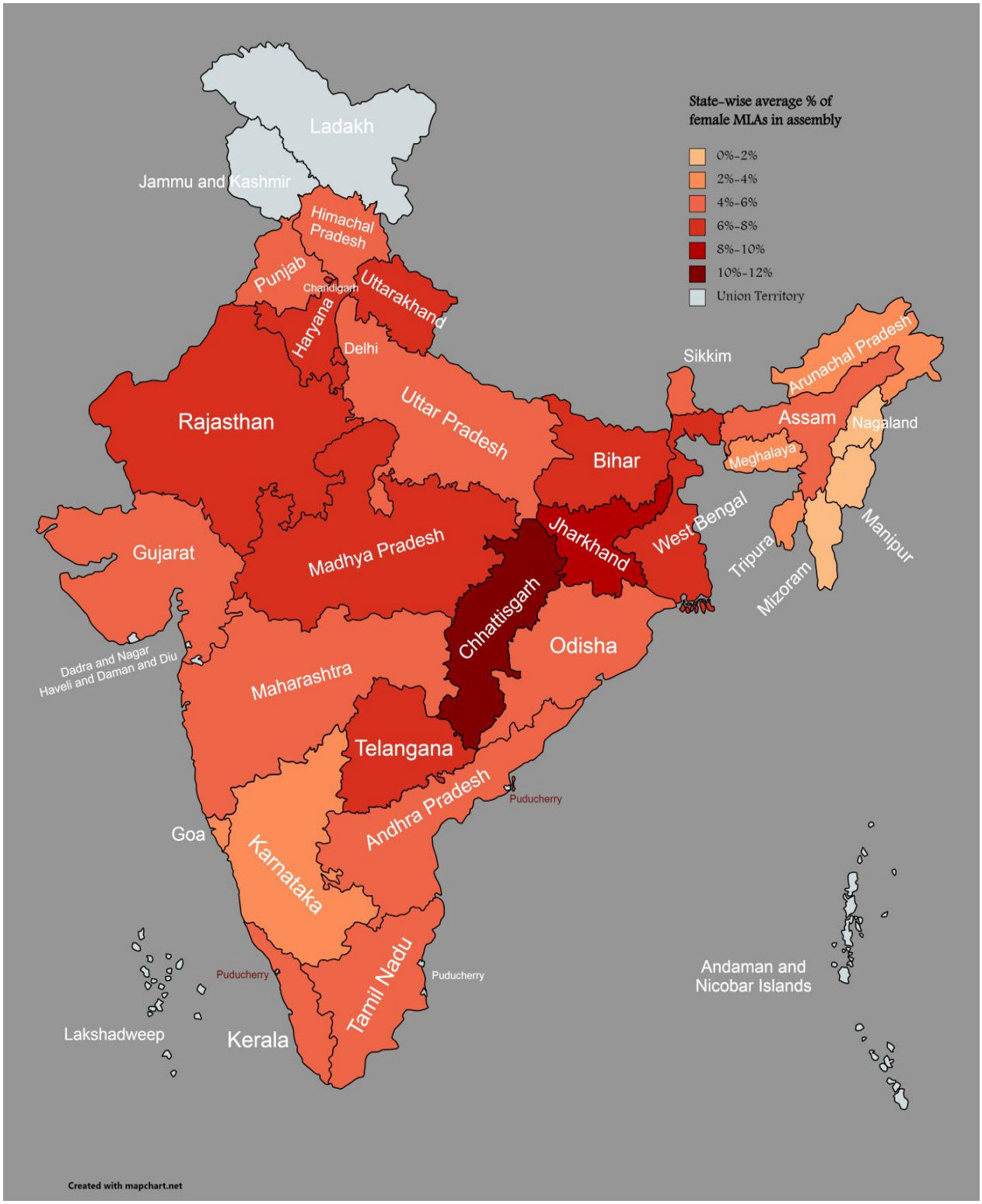
In 1977 Lok-Sabha elections there were only 3.49% female MPs in Lok-Sabha.

In USA, the percentage of Latest Election of Women is around 27% in White House parliament.

State-wise average % of female MLAs in Assembly:

Election Figures:

Sr. No.	State	% of Women in assembly	% of Men in assembly
1	Andhra Pradesh	5.8605	94.1011676
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.6666	97.3334
3	Assam	4.8758	95.1241
4	Bihar	6.2169	93.783
5	**Chhattisgarh**	**10.8333**	**89.1667**
6	Delhi	7.511	92.489
7	Goa	3.5897	96.4103
8	Gujrat	5.0529	94.9471
9	Haryana	7.5783	92.4217
10	Himachal Pradesh	4.6447	95.3553
11	Jharkhand	8.9508	91.0492
12	Karnataka	3.2802	96.7197
13	Kerala	4.4721	95.5279
14	Madhya Pradesh	6.4658	93.5342
15	Maharashtra	4.3478	95.6521
16	Manipur	1.6809	98.3191
17	Meghalaya	2.8418	97.1582
18	Mizoram	0.7638	99.2362
19	**Nagaland**	**0**	**100**
20	Odisha	4.979	95.021
21	Punjab	5.5749	94.4251
22	Rajasthan	6.8132	93.1867
23	Sikkim	5.5555	94.4444
24	Tamilnadu	5.4516	94.5484
25	Telangana	6.7261	93.2739
26	Tripura	3.4848	96.5152
27	Uttarakhand	7.4451	92.5548
28	Uttar Pradesh	5.5023	94.4977
29	West Bengal	6.8567	93.1432


State-wise average % of female MLAs in assembly
0%-2%
2%-4%
4%-6%
6%-8%
8%-10%
10%-12%
Union Territory
Ladakh
Jammu and Kashmir
Himachal Pradesh
Punjab
Chandigarh
Uttarakhand
Haryana
Delhi
Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh
Bihar
Sikkim
Arunachal Pradesh
Assam
Nagaland
Meghalaya
Manipur
Tripura
Mizoram
West Bengal
Jharkhand
Gujarat
Madhya Pradesh
Chhattisgarh
Odisha
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
Maharashtra
Telangana
Andhra Pradesh
Puducherry
Goa
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Puducherry
Puducherry
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Lakshadweep
Kerala
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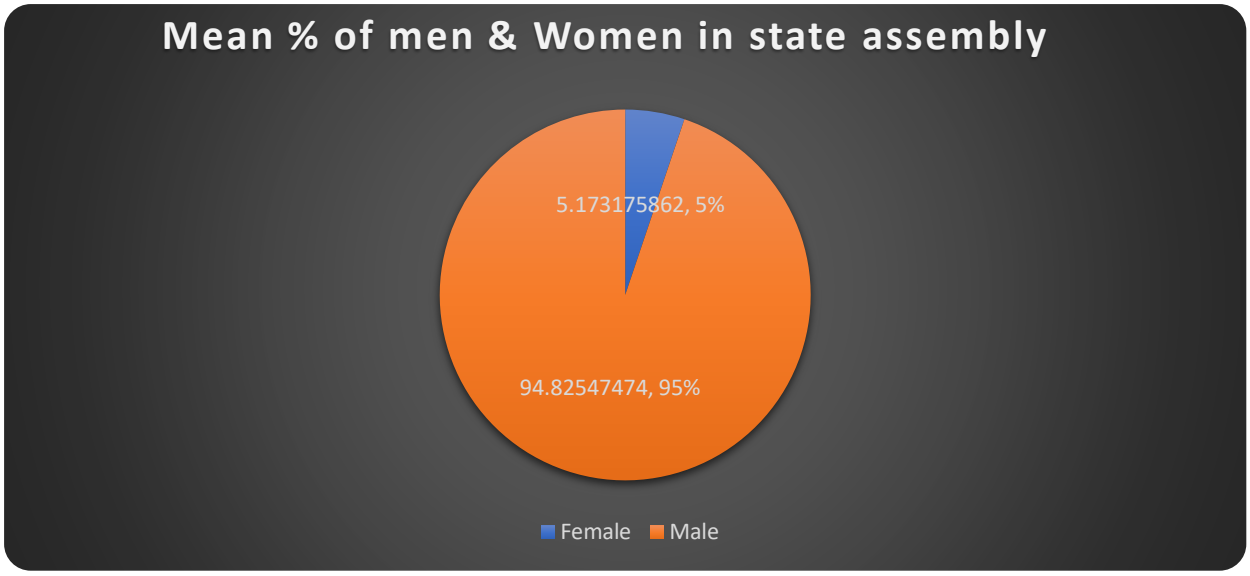


Description: -

At the state assembly, it is even lower than in the Lok-Sabha.

The state Nagaland has the lowest mean percentage of women in the state assembly which is 0 percent.

Whereas Chhattisgarh has the highest mean percentage i.e., 10.833%.

In Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, the female mean percentage rate is closer to the average.

About 15 states have higher than the average female mean percentage rate, however 14 states are below the average rate.

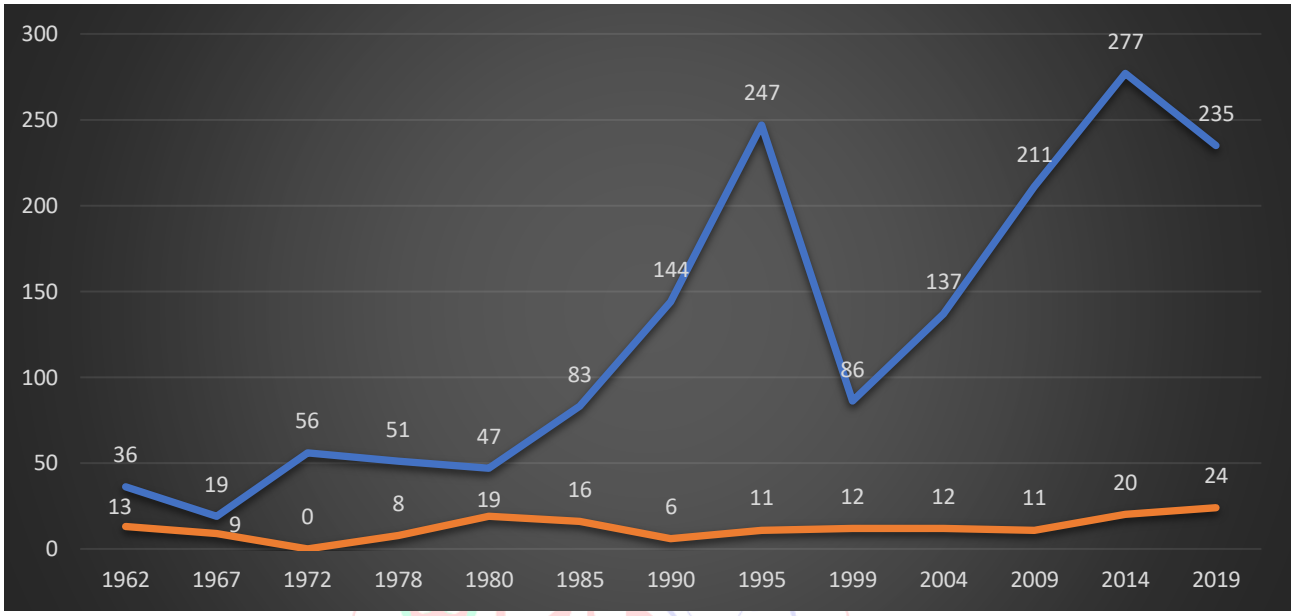
The State where literacy rate is higher but proportion of women in assembly is less.

(For ex, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, etc.)

The State where literacy rate is less but proportion of women is assembly is higher.

(For ex, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, etc.)

Overview of Maharashtra State Assembly:



Election Figures:

1962- 13 Female MLAs (4.924%)

1967- 9 Female MLAs (3.333%)

1972- 0 Female MLAs (0%)

1978- 8 Female MLAs (2.778%)

1980- 19 Female MLAs (6.597%)

1985- 16 Female MLAs (5.556%)

1990- 6 Female MLAs (2.083%)

1995- 11 Female MLAs (3.819%)

1999- 12 Female MLAs (4.167%)

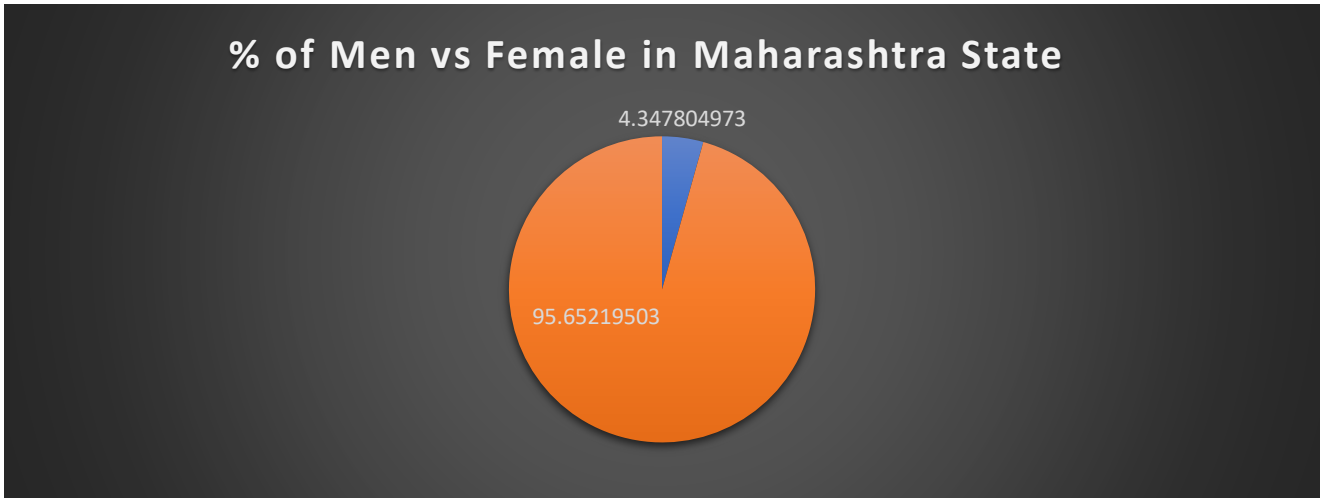
2004- 12 Female MLAs (4.167%)

2009- 11 Female MLAs (3.819%)

2014- 20 Female MLAs (6.944%)

2019- 24 Female MLAs (8.333%)

Average % of Female MP's in Maharashtra(4.3478%)



2.Correlation

Here we are interested in to find out if there is any relation between the two variables under study such as Women Elected and Women Contestants and Correlation Coefficient between Men Elected and Men Contestants.

Lok Sabha: -

In Lok Sabha we can see that of trend of Women Elected and Women Contestants are consistently in upward direction. Hence the Correlation Coefficient of Women Elected and Women Contestants is (0.886229122) and hence there is a Strong Positive Correlation between Women Elected and Women Contestants and Correlation Coefficient of Men Elected and Men Contestants is (-0.073766981)

		Female Contestants in Lok-Sabha Elections	Elected Women
Female Contestants in Lok Sabha Elections	Pearson Correlation	1	.886**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001
	N	16	16
Elected Women	Pearson Correlation	.886**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	
	N	16	16

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

		Male Contestants In Lok-sabha Elections	Elected Men
Male Contestants In Lok-Sabha Elections	Pearson Correlation	1	-.074
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.786
	N	16	16
Elected Men	Pearson Correlation	-.074	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.786	
	N	16	16

Maharashtra: -

In Maharashtra state assembly we can see that of trend of Women Elected and Women Contestants are consistently in upward direction. Hence Correlation Coefficient of Women Elected and Women Contestants is 0.4189 and Correlation Coefficient of Men Elected and Men Contestants is 0.4730.

		MH Women Contestants	MH Elected women
MH Women Contestants	Pearson Correlation	1	.419
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.154
	N	13	13
MH Elected women	Pearson Correlation	.419	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.154	
	N	13	13

		MH Male Contestants	MH Elected Men
MH Male Contestants	Pearson Correlation	1	.473
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.103
	N	13	13
MH Elected Men	Pearson Correlation	.473	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.103	
	N	13	13

We Examine Correlation Coefficient between Women Elected and Women Contestants all the 29-State Assembly are between positive moderate and strong positive correlation.

Assam: -

		Assam Male Contestants	Assam Male Elected
Assam Male Contestants	Pearson Correlation	1	.495
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.072
	N	14	14
Assam Male Elected	Pearson Correlation	.495	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.072	
	N	14	14

Tamil Nadu: -

		TG Male Contestants	TG Elected Male
TG Male Contestants	Pearson Correlation	1	-.618*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.024
	N	13	13
TG Elected Male	Pearson Correlation	-.618*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.024	
	N	13	13

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

		TG Female Contestants	TG Elected Female
TG Female Contestants	Pearson Correlation	1	.449
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.124
	N	13	13
TG Elected Female	Pearson Correlation	.449	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.124	
	N	13	13

Conclusion: - The analysis of the data reveals that there is a positive correlation between the number of women contestants and the number of women elected. This suggests that "increasing the number of women contestants can help to increase the representation of women" in political leadership positions.

3.Time Series Analysis by Least Square Method:

Year(t)	% of female MPs (Y)	X=t-1989	X^2	XY	Exp. %
1957	4.453441296	-32	1024	-142.51	3.270758
1962	6.275303644	-27	729	-169.433	3.944687
1967	5.544933078	-22	484	-121.989	4.618616
1971	5.37428023	-18	324	-96.737	5.157759
1977	3.492647059	-12	144	-41.9118	5.966474
1980	5.147058824	-9	81	-46.3235	6.370832
1984	7.904411765	-5	25	-39.5221	6.909975
1989	5.482041588	0	0	0	7.583904
1991	7.662082515	2	4	15.32417	7.853475
1996	7.393715342	7	49	51.75601	8.527404
1998	7.889908257	9	81	71.00917	8.796976
1999	9.023941068	10	100	90.23941	8.931762
2004	8.287292818	15	225	124.3094	9.605691
2009	10.86556169	20	400	217.3112	10.27962
2014	12.15469613	25	625	303.8674	10.95355
2019	14.39114391	30	900	431.7343	11.62748
Sum=	121.3424592	-7	5195	647.1249	

$Y=a+b*X$

$\sum Y=n*a+b*\sum X$

$\sum X*Y=a*\sum X+b\sum X^2$

a=7.583904 b=0.134786

The Secular Trend line for % of Female MPs is given by the equation,

$$Y = 7.583904 + 0.134786\ X$$

From above equation estimated percentage of Female MPs in Lok-Sabha are:

2024 - 12.032 %

2029 - 12.706 %

2034 - 13.380 %

2039 - 14.054 %

2044 - 14.728 %

Similarly, By time series analysis, the Secular Trend line for % of Female MLAs is given by the equation,

$$Y = 4.3478 + 0.059\ X$$

From above equation estimated percentage of Female MLAs is:

2024 - 6.37 %

2029 - 6.67 %

2034 - 6.96 %

2039 - 7.26 %

2044 - 7.56 %

4.Chi-square test for independence of attributes

Chi-Square Test for Association:

Rows: C1 Columns: Worksheet columns

	Assam	Bihar	Meghalaya	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	All
Male	95	94	97	96	95	477
	95.400	95.400	95.400	95.400	95.400	
	-0.4000	-1.4000	1.6000	0.6000	-0.4000	
	-0.0410	-0.1433	0.1638	0.0614	-0.0410	
Female	5	6	3	4	5	23
	4.600	4.600	4.600	4.600	4.600	
	0.4000	1.4000	-1.6000	-0.6000	0.4000	
	0.1865	0.6528	-0.7460	-0.2798	0.1865	
All	100	100	100	100	100	500

Cell Contents

Count
Expected count
Residual
Standardized residual

Chi-Square Test

	Chi-Square	**DF**	**P-Value**
Pearson	1.185	4	0.881
Likelihood Ratio	1.228	4	0.874

5 cell(s) with expected counts less than 5.

H0: State and average percentage legislators are independent of gender.
H1: State and average percentage of legislator are depend on gender.
Here p value = 0.881
If we take alpha=5% (0.05)
p value is greater than alpha
Therefore, we failed to reject H0.
So, we may conclude that there is no association between states and average percentage of male-female legislators (or they are independent)

CONCLUSIONS

- Factors responsible for Gender inequality in Political Sector in India:

There are several factors responsible for gender inequality in political elections in India. Some of these factors include:

Patriarchal societal norms: India is a patriarchal society, where men have traditionally held positions of power and decision-making authority. These societal norms make it difficult for women to participate in politics and gain access to positions of power.

Limited access to education: Women in India often have limited access to education, which limits their opportunities for political participation. This is compounded by the fact that many women are expected to prioritize their domestic duties over their education and career aspirations.

Lack of political will: Despite constitutional provisions for gender equality, political parties and leaders have been slow to promote women's political participation. The lack of political will to promote gender equality in politics has resulted in the under-representation of women in elected bodies.

Violence and harassment: Women in politics often face threats and violence, which discourage them from seeking elected positions. This can include physical attacks, verbal abuse, and online harassment.

Limited financial resources: Running for political office can be expensive, and women may have limited financial resources to fund their campaigns. This can make it difficult for women to compete with male candidates who have greater financial resources at their disposal.

Electoral system:India's electoral system often favors established political parties and candidates with existing networks and resources. This can make it challenging for new and inexperienced candidates, including women, to compete in elections.

Overall, addressing these factors is crucial to promoting gender equality in political elections in India and increasing women's representation in elected bodies.

- Improvements

Improving gender equality in political elections in India requires a concerted effort from various stakeholders, including political parties, civil society organizations, and the government. Some of the strategies that can be used to improve gender equality in political elections in India include:

Promoting women's political participation: Political parties and leaders can take proactive steps to promote women's political participation. This can include reserving a percentage of party tickets for women candidates, providing training and mentorship opportunities for women candidates, and actively encouraging women to participate in politics.

Addressing violence and harassment: Measures should be taken to address violence and harassment against women in politics. This can include providing security to women candidates and elected officials, creating mechanisms to report and address incidents of violence and harassment, and sensitizing law enforcement and judiciary on gender-based violence.

Increasing access to education and financial resources: Efforts should be made to increase access to education and financial resources for women. This can include providing scholarships and other financial support for women to pursue higher education, encouraging girls' education, and providing financial assistance to women candidates to contest elections.

Strengthening the electoral system: The electoral system can be reformed to increase the participation of women in politics. This can include introducing quotas for women candidates, providing more opportunities for independent candidates, and reducing the barriers to entry for new and inexperienced candidates.

Promoting gender-sensitive policies: The government can introduce gender-sensitive policies to promote women's political participation. This can include introducing policies to address the gender pay gap, increasing access to healthcare and childcare services, and promoting gender mainstreaming in government policies and programs.

Overall, improving gender equality in political elections in India requires a multi-pronged approach that addresses the various barriers to women's political participation. By taking these measures, India can build a more inclusive and

representative democracy that ensures equal opportunities for all its citizens, regardless of gender.

LIMITATIONS

Our project deals with Gender inequality in political sector has limitations as follows:

1) An incomplete understanding of politics.

2) Limited knowledge of statistical concepts and techniques.

3) Imperfect ability to transform our knowledge into advanced analyses or interpret results accurately**.**

REFERENCE

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3. “WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN STATE LEGISLATURES, LOK SABHA & RAJYA SABHA: THE CASE STUDY OF MAHARASHTRA ” by Madhumita Banerjee (VISVA BHARATI UNIVERSITY SANTINIKETAN ,BIRBHUM,WEST BENGAL,INDIA)

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5. Sources:

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2) https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s_political_participation_in_India

3) https://www.orfonline.org/research/womens-representation-in-indias-parliament/?amp

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SOFTWARE

- Minitab
- IBM SPSS
- Microsoft Word
- Microsoft Excel

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