

CHAPTER VI

AN ANALYSIS

India became independent in the year 1947. In all the elections held since independence, women had the voting rights. Women play a dual role in politics – as voters and political representatives. On the voting front, though adult franchise was granted in 1937, it was the progressive spirit that pervaded the making of the constitution that made it a reality. The Constitution of India guarantees equal rights to men and women as voters and citizens. Generally, in India, registration and participation of women as contestants is less than that of men .Since Independence, due to exercise of their franchise, Indian women have been exposed to the political processes and are showing increasing awareness about not only lack of rights but also their utility. A majority of illiterate rural women are also politically sensitive and aware of the various issues confronting them. Women get easily mobilized in the political processes by the political parties who approach women very often for party issues and for short-term goals by winning elections, but not for long-term goals of bringing about social changes and gender equality in political power-sharing. In all the elections held since independence, women had the voting rights. Due to the paternalistic family and male dominated political structures which do not provide space for women in decision-making bodies, women constituted 3.1% of the total contestants in 1996 election and did not occupy more than 6.10% of the total seats in the state legislative assemblies and Parliament. The number of women contestants in Parliamentary elections has not increased significantly over the years.

Analysis of trends of women's participation to contest elections to the State Legislatures indicate that there is a gender discrimination which is responsible for poor representation of women in India. Women's role in decision making is one of the most important questions for consideration in the movement for their empowerment. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1992) to the Indian Constitution have served as a major breakthrough towards ensuring women's equal access and increased participation in political power structures. This Amendment provided for reservation of one third of seats for women at level of local governance in urban areas. There is also a one-third reservation for women for posts of chairpersons of these local bodies. This amendment has initiated a powerful strategy of affirmative action for providing the structural framework for women's participation in political decision-making and provided an opportunity to bring women to be forefront and centre of city development and develop new grass-root level leadership.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN VOTING:

Women as voters are playing a very important role in the formation of governments in the State, yet their representation in the State Legislature, Parliament and decision making bodies has been very disappointing. The citizens of a democratic country have the right to participate in governing that country by means of voting. In a democracy, voting determines the sovereign will of the people. It is the "right to vote" by which the people vote a government in and out. Voting is the means for choosing leaders for determining who shall govern. Participation of voters at the time of election indicates their involvement in the political process. In a country like India, most of the citizens participate in governmental affairs only through voting. The voting is the most common mode of political participation among the women. The number of women voters has

been almost equal to the men voters and sometimes even more in different elections to the H.P. State Legislative Assembly. Table 6.1 shows the participation of women in voting during the different Assembly elections in Himachal Pradesh.

Table 6.1
**Participation of Women in Voting During the Different
Assembly Elections in Himachal Pradesh**

Voters in lakhs			Voting Percentage			Difference in men and women voting percentage
Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	
15.82	8.12	7.69	51.22	59.68	40.32	-19.36
18.05	9.29	8.76	49.95	56.38	43.62	-12.76
19.94	10.27	9.70	58.57	62.16	54.76	-7.40
22.12	11.02	11.10	71.06	73.29	68.85	-4.44
23.52	11.73	11.84	70.36	71.91	68.83	-3.08
30.58	15.57	15.11	67.73	69.48	65.97	-3.51
32.67	16.48	16.24	71.72	72.21	71.21	-1.00
36.28	18.27	18.01	71.73	70.24	72.23	+1.99
41.01	20.81	20.20	74.51	73.14	75.92	+2.78
46.04	23.36	22.66	71.66	69.67	74.55	+4.88
46.08	23.73	22.34	72.69	69.39	76.20	+6.81

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1967 to 2012, The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh, Election Commission of India

Table 6.2 brings out that there was not much difference in the number of men and women voters in different Assembly elections in the State. In 1982 and 1985, women voters were even more than men voters. The data in the table also show that voting percentage of women has increased in the past elections. In the last four

Assembly elections of 1998, 2001 2007 and 2012, the trend shows that women have exercised their franchise more than that of men. This indicates that due to the higher literacy among the women in the State (68.08 percent), they know very well the value of their votes. They are conscious about their voting right. The increase in voting percentage of women indicates that their interest in politics is increasing and this increasing participation of women in voting may be considered as a sign of strengthening of political democracy in the Hill State. The increase in the voting percentage of women in different elections may also be attributed to the fact that the women representatives in PRIs and Municipalities, and other women political activists are mobilizing the women voters to take more part in voting during the elections.

Identification and Selection of Respondents – Universe and Sample

The Himachal Pradesh Legislature is the unicameral legislature of the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. The present strength of Vidhan Sabha is 68. The prime unit of our analysis was women legislators of Himachal Pradesh Assembly. The leaders in the context of the study consist of all women legislators elected in all Assembly elections held in Himachal Pradesh and therefore constitutes the universe of the present study. It was studied that eight women legislators were elected more than two times in the Himachal Pradesh Assembly. Many of them represented continuously their constituencies several times. Women's representation in

the State Legislative Assembly Territorial Council remained appallingly low before 1972.

Women who have been the members of the State Legislative Assembly, Territorial Council before 1972 are: Umavati, Satyavati Dang, Devindra Kumari, Subhadra Amin Chan and Sarla Sharma. Uma Vati was elected to Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly after the integration of Part ‘C’ State of Bilaspur with Himachal Pradesh in 1954. Satyavati Dang was nominated to the Territorial Council (1957-1962), Devindra Kumari was elected to the Territorial Council/Legislative Assembly (1962-67) and Subhadra Amin Chand remained a nominated member of Territorial Council/Legislative Assembly (1962-67). Sarla Sharma became member of Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly after the Re-organization of the State of Punjab in 1966. There was no woman member in the State Legislature from 1967 to 1971. There was two contestant 1967 election S. Devi and K. Devi but no one got elected. In 1972 election there was seven women contestant named Phumla Devi, Darohti Devi, Chandresh Kumari, Sarla Sharma, Kamla Devi, Padma and Lata. Out of seven four women candidates Chandresh Kumari, Sarla Sharma, Padma and Lata won the election. In 1977 election women contestant were nine Vidya, Usha Malhotra, Krishna Mohini, Sukriti Kumari, Shyama Kumari, Sarla Devi, Sunita Devi Mahajan, Shradha Devi and Lila Devi. Only one women Shyama Sharma got elected. In 1982 election total women contestants were nine Vidya Stokes, Lajiya Raghbir Singh, Shyama Sharma, Sarla Sharma, Nishat, Chandresh Kumari, Sushila Sharma, Subhashana Devi Chaudhary and Lila Devi Sharma. Out of these nine contestants total three women elected Chandresh Kumari, Vidya Stokes and Shyama Sharma. In 1985 election total women contestant were ten Vidya Stokes, Lajja Verma, Shyama Sharma, Shankari Devi Kutwal, Sudesh Modgil, Viplove Thakur, Pushpa Chaudhary, Asha Kumari, Bimla Mahajan and Leela Sharma. Out

of ten total elected women's were three Vidya Stokes, Asha Kumari and Viplove Thakur. In 1990 election total women contestants were eighteen Vidya Stokes, Chander Kanta, Bimla Rani, Pushpa Gupta, Madhu Sobha, Shyama Sharma, Shankari Devi Kutwal, Anita Verma, Sushma Sharma, Radha Rani, Viplove Thakur, Asha Kumari, Saroj, Leela, Biasia Devi, Paro Devi. Women candidates who elected out of Eighteen were four Vidya Stokes, Shyama Sharma, Leela and Sushma Sharma. In 1993 election total women contestant were fifteen Vidya Stokes, Krishna Mohini, Amita Chaudhary, Shyama Sharma, Anita Verma, Usha Devi, Sushma Sharma, Viplove Thakur, Bhagyawati, Kamla Guleria, Sarveen Chaudhary, Chandresh Kumari, Pushpa Chaudhary, Asha Kumari and Sunita Thakur. Total elected candidates in 1993 eelection were three Asha Kumari, Viplove Thakur and Krishna Mohini. In 1998 election total contestants were twenty five Vidya Stokes, Krishna Mohini, Shyama Sharma, Rattan Manjari, Madhu Shyam, Vinod Kumari Chander, Shakun, Satya Devi, Pavna, Janma Devi, Saroj Kumari, Urmila Thakur, Anita Verma, Kashmiri Devi, Sushma Sharma, Geeta Devi, Neelam Kumari, Savitri Devi Thanedarni, Viplove Thakur, Sarveen Chaudhary, Asha Kumari, Saroj Kumari, Veena Devi, Renu Chada and Paro Devi. Out of twenty five elected candidates were only six Sarveen Chaudhary, Asha Kumari, Vidya Stokes, Urmila Thakur, Krishna Mohini and Viplove Thakur. In 2003 total women contestants were thirty one Vidya Stokes, Vinod Kumari, Kanta Chandel, Poonam Sharma, Sukriti Kumari, Kiran Bala, Shakun Chouhan, Krishna Mohini, Shyama Sharma, Roop Rani, Kavishka, Anita Verma , Urima Thakur, Ishwari Devi, Vidya Kumari, Saroj Thakur, Viplove Thakur, Anita Kumari Sandal, Sudesh Kumari , Kamlesh Kumari, Sunita, Sushma Behl, Sarveen Chaudhary, Chandresh Kumari, Pushpa Devi, Asha Kumari, Renu Chada, Jassi Devi, Paro Devi, Anjana and Kiran Kumari. In Thirty one contestants only four were elected Vidya Stokes, Chandresh

Kumari, Asha Kumari and Anita Verma. In 2007 total women contestants were twenty five Vidya, Kamla, Smt. Gomti Devi, Vinod Kumari , Kamlesh Kumari, Raksha Devi, Vandana rani, Shyama Sharma, Urmila Thakur, Anita Verma, Vidya Kumari Jar, Arvinder Rani, Neeta Shaarma, Malvika Pathania , Anita Kumari, Rooma Koundal, Chameli, Vidya Devi, Sarveen Choudhary, Chandersh Kumari, Renu Chada, Asha Kumari, Rameshwari Sharma , Susheela Kumari and Neelam. Out of these twenty five contestants total five were elected. In recent 2012 election total women contestants were thirty five Anita Thakur, Asha Kumari, Renu Chada, Vidya Stokes, Sudesh Kumari, Reeta Devi, Sudha Sushant, Sulekha Devi, Sushma Devi, Dr Madhu Gupta, Pinki Devi, Sarveen Choudhary, Suraksha Devi, Kamla Patiyal, Rama Mahendra, Prem Lata Thakur, Sarita, Bimla Devi, Tara Thakur, Shakuntala Devi, Urmila Thalur, Anita Verma, Lakshmi Jariyal, Sunita Devi, Asha Parihar, Raj Kumari, Vinod Kumari, Kumari Sheela, Shakun Chauhan, Shanti Devi, Shyama Sharma, Seema , Ramla Devi and Vijay Joyati. Out of these thirty five contestants only three were elected Vidya Stokes, Sarveen Choudhary, Asha Kumari. There have been legislators those who have been expired other those who could not be contacted and some of those who could not answer the queries due to having old age. Profile of current three women Legislators were studied and interview of all two of them have been done.

Table 6.2
Representation of women in Himachal Pradesh
Legislative Assembly (1972 to 2012)

Year	Total seats	Total contestants	Women contestants (% of the total contestants)	Seats won by Women (% of the total seats)	Party distribution of winning women contestants			
					NIC	JP	BJP	JD
1972	68	297	7(2.35)	4(5.88)	4	-	-	-
1977	68	330	9(2.72)	1(1.47)	-	1	-	-
1982	68	441	9(2.04)	3(4.41)	2	1	-	-
1985	68	294	10(3.40)	3(4.41)	3	-	-	-
1990	68	446	18(4.03)	4(5.88)	1	-	2	1
1993	68	416	15(3.60)	3(4.41)	3	-	-	-
1998	68	369	25(6.78)	6(8.82)	4		2	-
2003	68	408	31(7.60)	4(5.88)	4	-	-	-
2007	68	336	25(7.44)	5(7.35)	1	-	4	-
2012	68	459	35(7.62)	3(4.41)	2	-	1	-

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1967 to 2012, The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh, Election Commission of India

Table 6. 3
List of Candidates Elected More Than Once

Candidate's name	Year
Chandresh Kumari	1972
Chandresh Kumari	1982
Chandresh Kumari	2003
Shyama Sharma	1977
Shyama Sharma	1982
Shyama Sharma	1990
Vidya Stokes	1982
Vidya Stokes	1985
Vidya Stokes	1990
Vidya Stokes	1998
Vidya Stokes	2003
Vidya Stokes	2007
Vidya Stokes	2012
Viplove Thakur	1985
Viplove Thakur	1993
Viplove Thakur	1998
Asha Kumari	1985
Asha Kumari	1993
Asha Kumari	1998
Asha Kumari	2003
Asha Kumari	2012
Krishna Mohini	1993
Krishna Mohini	1998
Sarveen Choudhary	1998
Sarveen Choudhary	2007

Sarveen Choudhary	2012
Urmila Thakur	1998
Urmila Thakur	2007

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1967 to 2012, The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh, Election Commission of India, New Delhi.

Above table 6.3 shows some prominent women leaders of Himachal Pradesh Assembly like Smt. Vidya Stokes who were elected seven times, Asha Kumari she was elected five times, Sarveen Choudhary, Viplove Thakur, Chandresh Kumari and Shyama Sharma were elected three times.

List of Women Legislators Elected in All Assembly Election 1972 to 2012

Table 6.4

H.P Assembly Election- Elected Women Legislators 1972

Name of the Candidate	Constituency	Category	Party
Chandresh Kumari	Bamsan	Gen	INC
Sarla Sharma	Kutlehar	Gen	INC
Padma	Bhattiyat	Gen	INC
Lata	Lahaul Spiti	ST	INC

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1972, The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh, Election Commission of India, New Delhi.

Table 6.5**H.P Assembly Election- Elected Women Legislators 1977**

Name of the Candidate	Constituency	Category	Party
Shyama	Nahan	Gen	JNP

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1977, The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh, Election Commission of India, New Delhi.

Table 6.6**H.P Assembly Election- Elected Women Legislators 1982**

Name of the Candidate	Constituency	Category	Party
Vidya Stokes	Theog	Gen	INC
Shyama Sharma	Nahan	Gen	JNP
Chandresh Kumari	Thural	Gen	INC

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1982, The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh, Election Commission of India, New Delhi

Table 6.7**H.P Assembly Election- Elected Women Legislators 1985**

Name of the Candidate	Constituency	Category	Party
Vidya Stokes	Theog	Gen	INC
Asha Kumari	Banikhet	Gen	INC
Viplove Thakur	Jaswan	Gen	INC

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1985, The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh, Election Commission of India, New Delhi

Table 6.8**H.P Assembly Election- Elected Women Legislators 1990**

Name of the Candidate	Constituency	Category	Party
Vidya Stokes	Theog	Gne	INC
Shyama Sharma	Nahan	Gne	JD
Sushma Sharma	Chintpurni	Gne	BJP
Leela	Gopalpur	Gne	BJP

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1990, The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh, Election Commission of India, New Delhi

Table 6. 9**H.P Assembly Election- Elected Women Legislators 1993**

Name of the Candidate	Constituency	Category	Party
Krishna Mohini	Solan	Gne	INC
Viplove Thakur	Jaswan	Gne	INC
Asha Kumari	Banikhet	Gne	INC

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1993, The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh, Election Commission of India, New Delhi

Table 6.10**H.P Assembly Election- Elected Women Legislators 1998**

Name of the Candidate	Constituency	Category	Party
Vidya Stokes	Theog	Gne	INC
Krishna Mohini	Solan	Gne	INC
Urmila Thakur	Hamirpur	Gne	BJP
Viplove Thakur	Jaswan	Gne	INC
Sarveen Choudhary	Shahpur	Gne	BJP
Asha Kumari	Banikhet	Gne	INC

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1998, The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh, Election Commission of India, New Delhi

Table 6.11**H.P Assembly Election- Elected Women Legislators 2003**

Name of the Candidate	Constituency	Category	Party
Vidya Stokes	Kumarsain	Gne	INC
Anita Verma	Hamirpur	Gne	INC
Chandresh Kumari	Dharmshala	Gne	INC
Asha Kumari	Banikhet	Gne	INC

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 2003, The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh, Election Commission of India, New Delhi

Table 6.12**H.P Assembly Election- Elected Women Legislators 2007**

Name of the Candidate	Constituency	Category	Party
Vidya Stokes	Kumarsain	Gne	INC
Vinod Kumari	Doon	Gne	BJP
Urmila Thakur	Hamirpur	Gne	BJP
Sarveen Choudhary	Shahpur	Gne	BJP
Renu Chada	Banikhet	Gne	BJP

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 2007, The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh, Election Commission of India, New Delhi

Table 6.13**H.P Assembly Election- Elected Women Legislators 2012**

Name of the Candidate	Constituency	Category	Party
Asha Kumari	Dalhousie	Gne	INC
Vidya Stokes	Theog	Gne	INC
Sarveen Choudhary	Shahpur	Gne	BJP

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 2012, The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh, Election Commission of India, New Delhi

Profiles of Present Women Legislators in H.P Assembly

Vidya Stokes Daughter of late Rai Sahib Amin Chand; born on 8th December, 1927 at Kotgarh, Distt. Shimla; Under Graduate; educated at Delhi University; Married to late Shri Lal Chand Stokes (Member of Himachal Pradesh Vidha Sabha); Horticulturist and Social Worker. She is the daughter-in-law of noted social worker Satyananda Stokes (an American settled in India), who later became a pioneer in horticulture in Himachal Pradesh.



She was an elected member of Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1974, 1982, 1985, 1990, 1998, 2003, 2007 and in 2012. She is a member of the Indian National Congress. Remained Member, National Horticulture Board, Governing Council of National Cooperative Union of India; President, State Co-operative Union (four years); Chairperson, H.P.M.C. Ltd. Nov. 1980 to 14 Nov. 1984; Board of Directors, SBI from 1972 to 1973, Air India and Indian Airlines, 1994-97; Elected Vice President, (twice) Agriculture Committee of International Farmers Agriculture Producers (IFAP); and Vice President, National farmers Forum (15years). Remained Administrator Asian Games, 1972; Chairperson, Asian Hockey Disciplinary Committee; President, Indian Women's Hockey Federation in 1984- 1988, 1988-1994, 1994-98 and 1998 -2009 ; Vice-President, Asian Hockey Federation, 1986-90 and 1990-94;

Chairperson, Task Force Committee; Member, 'G' Technical Committee of Federation of International Hockey; was Pioneer of the merger of men and women Hockey in India in 2010 and presently life Patron of Hockey India. She was a nominated member of All India Congress Committee, 1976. She was appointed as General Secretary of Pradesh Congress Committee, 1977. She was the chairperson of Finance Committee of the Pradesh Congress during Lok Sabha General Elections, 1980. She was the observer of All India Congress Committee for Sikkim Assembly election 1994, Reconstitute of congress party in Assam.

Smt. Asha Kumari Daughter of Shri Madneshwar Saran Singh Deo (Retd. Chief Secretary, MP); born on 23rd September, 1955 at New Delhi; BA.; educated at Bhopal; married to late Shri R.K. Brijendra Singh on 19th April, 1979; one daughter; Horticulturist, Social & Political Worker.



President's Medal awardees for being a Girls Guide; Founder Member, NSUI, 1972; General Secretary, MLB Girls College, Bhopal, 1975-77; elected President, Bhopal University Students Union, 1978-79; arrested during an agitation in favor of late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, September 1978; remained Regional Director, INTACH, 1990-91 and State Convenor, INTACH, 1998; General Secretary HPCC; and presently Member, AICC. Elected to State Legislative Assembly in 1985 and again in 1993, 1998 & 2003 from Banikhet Assembly Constituency which after delimitation has been renamed as Dalhousie. Remained Minister of State for Primary Education (independent charge) from 18th October, 1995 to March, 1998; Education Minister from 6th March, 2003 to 8th February, 2005. Also remained in Panel of Chairman of H.P. Vidhan Sabha and Chairman of various House Committees. Elected to the State Legislative Assembly for a fifth term in 2012 from Dalhousie Assembly segment; and appointed Chairman, Public Undertakings Committee. She was Winner of Best Parliamentarian Awards for Outstanding Attendance in HP. Vidhan Sabha Committees during 1994-95.

Asha Kumari belongs to a royal family. Asha Kumari entered in the politics at the very early age of 17. There was no family opposition on her involvement in the politics. Her mother in law herself was a politician. The full support of her husband family and their involvement in politics paved a way Asha Kumari for a bright political future.

She is active member of R.K Brijendar Singh Educational Trust. She Joined congress party because of the party ideology and she personally support the parties fundamental ideas. She is presently a member of AICC. When Asha Kumari was asked about her experiences as a women legislators and her involvement with women during campaign she expressed that the women leaders have been playing a key role of linkages

between the state and the people. Most of the general issues of development like water supply, school, roads, electricity etc raised by women leaders. She refused any financial constrain in the contesting elections. Asha Kumari recalling her political experiences so far observed that she has not faced any threatened in her political career.

Further enlightening the researcher about her experiences she mentioned that most of the time issues raised by a female Legislators in the Assembly taken seriously and male Legislators are quiet supportive.

When Asha Kumari was asked about her constituency, she replied that she has a close relation with the people of her constituency. She visited it regularly and whenever the need arrives she contributes to its progress.

Speaking about her experiences in the Legislative Assembly Asha Kumari observed that as a woman Legislator she participated in every issue that is raised in the Legislative Assembly. However she believed that women issues are not solo monopoly of female Legislators and even the male Legislators are concerned with issues regarding women.

She comments on the status of women in modern India. She observed that women's have come a long way and their status in society is improving. However there is scope for further betterment.

On the issue of women reservation in the Assembly Asha Kumari commented that reservation should not be a privilege manner it should be in economically manner. She decided her political success to the party.

Sarveen Choudhary Daughter of Shri Gurdev Singh; born at Dharamshala on 21st January, 1966; M.A (Classical Dance) and Diplomas in Yoga, Painting and Cookery; educated at Chandigarh; married to Brigadier. Pawan Kumar; one son; Political Activist and Teacher. Took part in Nehru Yuva Kendra and N.S.S. activities during student life; participated in folk dance competitions at National and International level; and remained best Folk Dancer, Punjab University for five years. Active worker, R.S.S.; entered politics in the year 1992; remained Mandal Pradhan, Mahila Morcha, B.J.P, 1992-94; Member, State Executive B.J.P. since 1993; and President, Bhartiya Janata Party, Distt. Kangra, 1995-97. Elected to State Legislative Assembly in 1998; re-elected in 2007; remained Parliamentary Secretary, 03-11-1998 to March 2003; Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment from 09-01-2008 to December 2012. Elected to the State Legislative Assembly in December, 2012.



Political career Sarveen Chaudhary started in her earlier age of her collage days. She started taking interest in political atmosphere involving around. She joined the student wing supported by B.J.P and become an active member A.B.V.P. Thus earlier interest of Mrs. Chaudhary notably recognized by her father –in-law when she got married. The full support of her husband family and their involvement in politics circle paved a way for Mrs Sarveen Chaudhary for a bright political future.

When Sarveen Chaudhary asked about her experiences as a women Legislator in a male majority legislators in the Assembly. She viewed that there are no constrains of being a female Legislator. The female Legislators enjoyed the same rights, privileges and opportunities to voice their opinion. But at the same time they have to put an extra effort to support the female cause in the Assembly.

Further enlightening the researcher about her experience she mentioned that many times issues raised by a female Legislator are not taken very seriously by their male colleagues but in a general way the male Legislators keep supportive and give their attention to the issues concerning women.

She visited her constituency regularly and whenever the need arrived she contributes to its progress. Sarveen Chaudhary recalling her political experiences so far stated that the life of a female politician is not much different to a male politician. Even the female candidates have to put regres effort to win the public opinion. They too are accused and maligned by the oppositi parties in false cases and trails.

According to her the position of the women in modern India is improving by greatest degree they are open to education and opportunities and even the social spaces winding for women who opt to step out their home in order to make their career. However she opinioned that achieving

success and higher designation should not change the outlook and responsibilities of a female in the role of a mother and wife. She has certain duties towards her families. According to her raising a stable and structured family is also a social responsibility.

She remarked that for a better participation in political arena there must be given political education and awareness. When asked about her opinion on policy of female reservation she refused to comment considering it controversial. She dedicated her political success to her father in law and family.

At the initial stage a comprehensive and in depth analysis of existing literature on the political processes and decision making bodies in particular was made. In the second stage a structured questionnaire was formulated to draw information from current women legislators on specific areas and issues. The questionnaire (Annexure -I) was designed to obtain facts on personal attributes, information on involvement in politics, association with political party involvement in electoral politics, role in proceedings, role as minister on women specific issues and suggestions on an increased and better participation of women in politics and decision making process. In the third stage the questionnaire formulate and efforts were made to contact present three legislators for personal interview and with endless effort interviews were held with two of them.

The information furnished by the respondents and collected from various sources was transferred from the notes and interview schedules and then were analyzed. The huge data on various aspects have been analyzed and arranged in tables for interpretations. The data were analyzed by correlation statistics. The relationship of various factors has been indicated on the basis of numerical distribution presented in the tables.