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# Golden Research Thoughts

**GRT**

## SEX PARITY INDEX AND PAIRED COMPARE TEST OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF GUJARAT (DISTRICT WISE)



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### ABSTRACT

Gender discrimination has been an ongoing issue for the last two decades. The need for women empowerment has become very important for any country to progress in all fields. And for this women need to be empowered socially, economically and politically. In this paper, we try to analyze the sex parity index and paired test for political participation of all districts of Gujarat at district Panchayat level. Women having real voice in politics can make a difference in the gender bias society. From the analysis done below we come to a conclusion that in Gujarat the male candidates at district level are more than the female candidates with the Sex Parity Index being less than 0.70 for all districts at district Panchayat level. We have found out from the analysis that the t-test, and 95% confidence interval level of difference and SPI is not performing well while correlation is negative and the

significance value (probability value of P) is positive. There needs to be a lot of change in making policies for empowering women to be politically active. The 33% reservation is only a small milestone in empowering women.

**KEYWORDS** :Political participation, Sex parity, gender inequality, women empowerment.



### INTRODUCTION :

Women consist of 50 percent of the world population. So for a better development of the world, equal contribution of women and men in every field can lead to sustainable development. For achieving sustainable development for a nation, the gender equality is very important and therefore empowering women is the first step in narrowing down the gender gap. By empowering women we mean the capability or power to access the required knowledge and resource in order to reach one's maximum potential. Women should be socially, politically and economically empowered. Educating women, providing skill training, letting them take decisions not only for their household but also for the

community will help women empower. Political Participation of women can bring a lot of change in the society. By including women in politics, especially at district level or even at talukas level may help the government provide a view point which incorporates women's issue and thus make policies which benefit women so that there will be an overall development and equality in the society. The main focus of the government is the development and empowerment of women in all areas and therefore the National Perspective Plan for women has recognized that political participation of women was almost invisible to before and thus a 30 per cent quota for women was introduced at all levels of elective bodies, as their contribution to the nation equally matters. It has become quite essential for every country in order to progress should empower women.

The word empowerment means, a sense of power to have access to knowledge, to have the power to make right decisions for one's self and others. If one reach its maximum capacity and be socially, economically, and politically independent then we can say that one has been truly empowered. India being a developing country has been facing the issues of gender discrimination among men and women since decades. By reducing this gender gap, we need to let women actively take part in contributing towards the nation economically and socially. So by given them equal place as men in the society can lead to solving lots of problems face by the country today, like poverty, unemployment, increase in infant mortality rate etc. Thus political participation is one way for women to empower themselves and contribute to the betterment of other deprived women in the society.

Gujarat, a very developed and prosperous state of India also faces the issue of gender discrimination among women. Even then the state has made efforts to empower women by bringing in various policies which benefit women. The present chief minister of Gujarat is also a female. The following paper compares the male-female political participation at district level gender difference in politics in Gujarat for the year 2010.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the United Nations Development Programme on "Empowering women for stronger political parties" (2012) for women to be more involved and participating in politics, better reforms should be made in order to target more support to women candidates. Also women involved in politics will ensure better policies for women which can empower them and can help gender discrimination to fade. Bilkis Vissandjee, Alisha Apale, Saskia Wieringa, Shelly Abdool and Sophie Dupéré (2005) for women to be politically empowered, the male counterparts must encourage them and support them at every stage of their political carrier. The government of India has created a quota system for women to empower themselves and substantially strengthen the society.

Adhikari H. (2012) in her article "Leadership at the Grassroots: Positioning Women in Patriarchal Society" found out that in West Bengal, India, when it comes to political participation, women are dominated by their male colleagues and this leads to a greater gender gap. She believes that besides educating women, it is important for them to be economically and politically empowered and so she suggests that gender inequality and justice to women are two issues the government should give priority, only then women will be empowered and the country will develop in true sense. Kuldeep Fadia (2014) believes that even though women are almost invisible in the political sphere, the government of India has made a lot of efforts in involving women in politics by the law of 33% of women reservation in politics has made a positive impact on the empowerment of women and in turn has led to a better development of both gender. After reviewing these literatures we can say that participation of women is very important not only for their empowerment but also for the sustainable development of a country.

**OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

- 1.To highlight the gender gap in politics in Gujarat.
- 2.To measure sex parity index and paired compare test of political participation of Gujarat for all districts.
- 3.To study the importance of women's political participation in order to empower them.

**METHODOLOGY:**

In order to define gender disparities in politics, we have used the Sex Parity Index (SPI) and the t test for paired sampling. The secondary data collected is for all 26 districts of Gujarat at the district Panchayat level and the data is collected from the Electoral Commission of India for the year 2010.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION****Table: Statement showing the details of District Panchayats in 2010**

District	No. of Male candidate s	% of Male Candidate s	No. of Female Candidat e	% of Female Candidat e	Total	% of SexGap	Sex Parity Index
Ahmedabad	50	60.98	32	39.02	82	21.95	0.64
Amreli	50	68.49	23	31.51	73	36.99	0.46
Anand	63	70.00	27	30.00	90	40.00	0.43
Banaskantha	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na
Bharuch	61	67.78	29	32.22	90	35.56	0.48
Bhavnagar	77	65.25	41	34.75	118	30.51	0.53
Dangs	20	62.50	12	37.50	32	25.00	0.60
Dahod	60	68.18	28	31.82	88	36.36	0.47
Gandhinagar	45	64.29	25	35.71	70	28.57	0.56
Jamnagar	64	66.67	32	33.33	96	33.33	0.50
Junagadh	71	64.55	39	35.45	110	29.09	0.55
Kutch	54	67.50	26	32.50	80	35.00	0.48
Kheda	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na
Mehesana	62	68.89	28	31.11	90	37.78	0.45
Narmada	40	64.52	22	35.48	62	29.03	0.55
Navsari	38	65.52	20	34.48	58	31.03	0.53
Panchmahal	71	70.30	30	29.70	101	40.59	0.42
Patan	46	68.66	21	31.34	67	37.31	0.46
Porbandar	25	60.98	16	39.02	41	21.95	0.64
Rajkot	77	64.71	42	35.29	119	29.41	0.55
Sabarkatha	69	66.35	35	33.65	104	32.69	0.51
Surat	57	66.28	29	33.72	86	32.56	0.51
Surendranagar	59	70.24	25	29.76	84	40.48	0.42
Tapi	62	79.49	16	20.51	78	58.97	0.26
Vadodara	93	68.89	42	31.11	135	37.78	0.45
Valsad	56	72.73	21	27.27	77	45.45	0.38
TOTAL	1370	67.45	661	32.55	2031	34.91	0.48

Source:ElectoralCommissionofIndia

## SEX PARITY INDEX AND PAIRED COMPARE TEST OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF GUJARAT (DISTRICT WISE)

Here in the table we can see that the number of male candidates is clearly higher than the female candidates in all districts. The percentage of male candidates is 60 or more than 60 whereas the female candidates are between 30 to 40 % at district Panchayat level which is a poor sight. The percentage of sex gap is the highest in Tapi with 58.97% and lowest in Ahmedabad at 21.95%. This can be due Tapi being a rural area with more gender discrimination and Ahmedabad being an urban area with more access to education.

By Sex Parity Index in this case, we mean the females level of access to political participation as compared to that of the males. If the SPI is more than 1 then there are more female candidates than the male at district Panchayat level. If the score equals to 1 then there are equal number of female to male candidates. And if the SPI is less than one which is in this case we can say that there are more male candidates and less female candidates.

The SPI for each and every district of Gujarat shows that the number of females are considerably very less than the male candidates as the  $SPI < 1$ . The SPI of Ahmedabad, Dangs and Porbandar show the SPI to be more than 0.60 and Tapi

### Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Male	67.8104	25	2.84735	.56947
	Female	32.1896	25	2.84735	.56947

### Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Male & Female	25	-1.000	.000

### Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Male - Female	35.62080	5.69469	1.13894	33.27015	37.97145	31.275	24	.000

By Paired sample correlations is defined by the relationship between males and females. In this case it shows the relation between male and female candidates in the politics at the district Panchayat level for all districts of Gujarat. There is positive correlation between the male and female candidates when the correlation equals to 1 and negative correlation when the correlation is (-1). In the above



table, we can see that the mean for male candidates for all 26 districts of Gujarat at district level election is 67.81 and the mean for the females is 32.19. We can clearly see that the mean for male candidates is quite higher than the female candidates. The standard deviation for the males is 2.85 and for the females are 2.85 which is equal which means that the variance are statistically similar.. The correlation shows (-1) which means that there is negative correlation between the male and female candidates. Here  $n = 25$  which means there are missing variables as the data for Kheda and Banaskatha are not available.

The Sig. (2-Tailed) value or P value in our statistical box shows 0.000. This value is less than .05. This means that the population mean are equal and there are 0% chance of finding this result. So we reject the null hypothesis. Because of this, we can conclude that there is a statistically significant difference between the mean numbers of male candidates to the mean number of female number in politics at district level in Gujarat. This difference can be due to lack of female education, gender discrimination etc. If we were to do this experiment 100 times, 95 times the true value for the difference would lie in the 95% confidence interval. In our case, the 95% CI is from 33.27 to 37.97. This confirms that, the difference in the male and female candidates' seats are statistically significant, it is actually quite large. We can say from this analysis that the male candidates are 35.6% more than the female candidates. (56.9% CI [33.27, 37.97])

#### **The relevant results for the paired t-test are in bold.**

From this row observe the t statistic,  $t = -31.275$ , and  $p = 0.00$ . i.e., a very small probability of this result occurring by under null hypothesis has difference.

From this row observe the t statistic,  $t(24) = 31.275$  and  $p = 0$ . i.e., so if we can reject  $H_0$ : i.e. When  $p$  then we reject the null hypothesis  $H_0$ . In this example, ( $p = .000$ ) is less than or equal to .05, so we reject the  $H_0$ . So we can say that the male candidates are more compared to female candidates at district Panchayat level. This implies that there is a negative correlation and the significance value (probability P value) is positive while t-test, 95% confidence interval difference and SPI are performing in negative.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

We can say that there is a huge difference between the male candidates and the female candidates participating in the political parties at the district level in Gujarat. The huge gender gap between the male and female is one of the reasons for the lack of women's political participation in Gujarat. Women elected member can actually bring change in the society and can help empower other women. The government had to make better policies supporting women to encourage them in the political fields and see to it that these policies are actually used and practiced. In many districts it has been seen that even if a female candidate is elected, it is her husband running the community and not her.

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