

Psychology of Intersectionality of Gender as Well as Other Forms of Identity: Obstacles and Dilemmas Confronting Women's Participation in Policy Making

¹Vandana Singh, ²Dr. Shalini Saxena

¹Research scholar, Amity university, Noida

vandana.vs26843@gmail.com

²Associate Professor, Amity University, Noida

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to explore the interconnection of gender, ethnicity, marital status, and class in order to present the difficulties those women in India face due to the intersectionality of gender as well as other types of identities that have an effect on their private and professional relationships *considering factors that contribute to the unequal treatment of women in Indian culture and politics*. For the purpose of this study data has been collected from a sample of 510 women from Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Percentage analysis, mean, SD is used in this study. The political participation of Indian women is very limited in scope, and they face additional barriers to their growth personally and professionally as a result of being underestimated. As this article argues, female politicians in Tamil Nadu face a greater number of gender-related challenges than female politicians in Uttar Pradesh. The empirical data proves that, vast majority of women in Tamil Nadu believe that they confront challenges if they pursue a career in politics.

Keywords: interconnection of gender, *culture and politics*, identities

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Intersectionality of Gender As Well As Other Types of Individuality

The concept of intersectionality is explored, with a particular emphasis placed on the interconnected ways in which gender, socioeconomic position, and class discrimination manifest themselves in India. The enormous multicultural and linguistic heterogeneity of India has led to a wide array of perspectives in relation to gender responsibilities and power structures and inequality¹. The idea of intersectionality was first proposed by Crenshaw who called attention to the reality that the experiences of women of color are frequently the outcome of overlapping patterns of racism and discrimination. Crenshaw is credited with developing the notion of intersectionality. Because of the way in which race and gender interrelate in influencing the systemic, political, and procedural elements of violence against women, it is not possible to fully comprehend the marginalization, persecution, and abusive behavior that are experienced by women of color, solely by contemplating feminist narratives and racism in isolation from one another. The groundbreaking research on the structural relationships between different forms of oppression and inequality that was conducted by black feminists gave birth to the idea of intersections². In midst of the fact that it focuses on violence against women and girls in an Indian setting, this rule outline use of intersectionality to examine the impact of overlapping variables such as class and status etc. Owing to the fact that Indian society is immensely multi layered, with economic, gender, urban and rural differences, this implies that the injustice and mistreatment that women suffers, differs due to the junction of two or more of the following divisions. Specifically, this applies to the Indian subcontinent. In India, gender abuse is frequently caused not just by gender-based crime alone, but also by the interaction of a number of other factors, such as caste, social status, and religious belief. Women in India are placed in several categories according to their caste, social status, and geographical region; as a result, they are subject to variable degrees of violence and social exclusion. This is in agreement with the assertion made by Crenshaw, who stated that "intersectional subservience need not be purposefully generated; in fact, it is commonly

the result of the encroachment of one hardship that comes into contact with preconceived vulnerabilities to start creating once again another aspect of marginalization." As such, it is imperative to acknowledge the identity politics of systematic discrimination in situations in which women from rural regions of India are much more vulnerable to abuse than educated women living in urban areas. This is additionally the case with women who belong to lower castes, in contrast to women who belong to upper castes³. The kinds of violent acts women are subjected to vary widely based on factors such as their social status, religion, and geographic location. It is critical to comprehend gender in the context of power relations because, according to the intersectionality point of view, a person's personal identification enforces specific impacts on the individual's views and perceptions of gender. This is the case because the cultural appropriation point of view highlights that a person's personal identity exerts specific influences. The term intersectionality refers to "the mutually dependent links among group identity"⁴. This concept has risen to the forefront of feminist thought and modern research on gender in recent years. This viewpoint is supported by McCall who argues that intersectionality constitutes one of the most important aspects, - contributing significantly to feminist theory in the context of the modern conception of gender⁵. It is becoming progressively difficult to have a dialogue about gender in isolation from other cultural structures and political institutions, which highlights the significance of the notion of intersectionality. This makes it impossible to disregard its significance. This is one of the ways in which "the social and political need because feminism to be encompassing in order to be able to maintain its very own basic fundamental premises actually opened the possibilities for distribution and motion of racial group, category, and gender etc."⁶

1.2 POLITICAL LIFE OF WOMEN

There has been a broad consensus regarding the commitments of states to confront the obstacles to women's fully and actively involvement in the public arena. On the other hand, there is still work to be done at the regional level in order to advance women's rights in this arena. In some nations, federal policy and constitutional provisions have a negative impact on women's involvement in social and political life. These laws and constitutional provisions constrain women's involvement in politics and public life by including provisions that are oppositional or discrimination, which limits women's capacity to fully interact in the public square. We show that the presence of multiple of identity aspects makes a difference for economic behavior, and that ignoring it may lead decision makers to ignore important and unforeseen consequences of fiscal policy initiatives. Whereas the available literature concentrates on one identification aspect at a time, we demonstrate that this is not the case. We demonstrate that an agreement is formed along one identification aspect gender in this case changes the allocation of the advantages of this program along another identification aspect by taking advantage of the fact that political reserves for women in India are assigned on a random basis (caste). As a possible indicator, we suggest that different class groups have distinctive gender expectations⁷. The current push for more female representation in government is based on a number of different ideas, and one of this is the idea that women should have an equal chance to participate in decision-making. It is believed that the problems and interests of women are not given enough attention in a government that is dominated by men; therefore, the participation of women is predicted to have a significant impact in the amount of consideration given to their issues. Those individuals who do not perceive women as a collective identity or who believe that it is not only women who are capable of best representing the interests of women provide a rebuttal to these ideas. The practice of connecting concerns of reservations to issues of equal advancement and social fairness for women as a marginalized community has resulted in a discussion on the criteria used to define backwardness that has failed to reach a conclusion. The quota issue has brought to light a number of dilemmas, some of which have important ramifications for political principles and application, as well as for the efforts made by the feminism rights to provide a new definition and breadth to the phrase "political empowerment of women"⁸. We take use of the fact that women are given political mandates at randomness in order to determine how the presence of women in political leadership affects the extent of corruption as well as the administration of India's largest poverty-reduction initiative to date. We uncover increased programme inefficiency and spillages in local

authorities designated for women leaders after analyzing survey data. The administrative and political immaturity of such committees renders them more vulnerable to bureaucracy capture. This runs counter to assertions that women holding political office will unavoidably benefit society in some way. Globally, women remain underrepresented at all levels of decision-making and achieving gender equality in politics is a distant goal. Our research indicates that there may be costs associated with positive action legislation in the short run; nevertheless, once the early obstacles have been eliminated, women who hold political leadership positions are neither greater nor less successful than men⁹. The discussion on whether or not there should be quotas for women in entities that are reflective of the government. It raises the question of whether or not the present discussions about setting quotas for women are pertinent to discussions about the empowerment of women. It does this by drawing attention to the foundations based on which the assertions opposing and supporting quotas have been proffered only within Indian political system. It does this by taking into consideration the chronological discussions on race, the introduction of coalition governments, the power of the feminism rights, and the involvement of women's rights groups with both the politicians of distinction. The primary contention of the piece is that the larger subject of women's rights cannot be effectively addressed until women's organizations in India properly understand the concerns of inequalities based on race and status. A comprehensive understanding of the ways in which women face discrimination and are denied equality is required in order to develop appropriate strategies for eliminating such discrimination as part of the process of bringing about equality between men and women. This is necessary in order to realize the purpose of achieving parity between the genders. Since the beginning of its recorded history, India has been plagued by gender discrimination as a direct result of the cultural, economic, and religious practices that have added to the widening disparity that exists between both the roles that men and women play in Indian society. How could we possibly guess that men and women are the two sides of a cart, and that for a nation to develop, the involvement of both sexes must be equal? We are unable to conceive of the evolution of the additional without the evolution of the first. Men and women make up one half of the human race, and both halves require equal assistance and collaboration to achieve their full potential. Without another, neither can achieve their full potential. From the time they are young, women are subjected to discrimination. They are subjected to prejudice in every sphere. One of the key ways in which parents discriminate against their daughter's in all aspects. Women have been excluded from various aspects of cultural life. They are unable to reach their full potential because of the various obstacles they must overcome in order to gain access to, make contributions to, and engage equitably in cultural activities. Education is one of the most important factors in the fight against gender bias in today's culture¹⁰. The term "social exclusion" refers to the procedures by which certain groups are prevented from participating fully or at all in the community in which they are located. This can be done completely or in part. Study explains the position of women in the north-eastern Indian states, particularly in the states of Assam and Manipur, in the context of the idea of social exclusion. Women in India's north-eastern area have it somewhat easier than their compatriots in other regions of the country when it comes to mobility, the opportunities available to them in life, the amount of space they have in their existence, and so on. There is evidence from a number of different indicators that suggests women in India's north-eastern states are in a somewhat better situation than they are in the country as a whole. Nevertheless, the based on culture and normative customs, discrimination against women in excessive regard, and women in this area also suffer prejudice on many fronts, despite the fact that north-eastern women tend to take pleasure a higher standing in comparison to their contemporaries in the rest of India. This is due to the fact that the north-eastern women are more educated than their colleagues in the Indian union¹¹.

1.3 OBSTACLES IN POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN INDIAN STATES

The conditions that women face play a significant role in determining their political participation, appearance, and ability to make decisions in any society or state in which there is existence. The most populous democratic nation in the world, India, has recently embraced the democratic decentralization concept, which has been extremely important to democratic growth at the local level only when people take responsibility for their engagement in a

variety of activities. When it comes to questions of state, governance, and the community, democratization can be completely perfected. Despite the fact that women make up about half of the worldwide population, they have historically had less political power. After a protracted period of fighting for it, many countries eventually gave women the right to vote¹². In a world in which nearly half of the population is subjected to massive prejudice in economic, social, and political sectors on the basis of ethnic biases, one of the most important aspects of women's empowerment is the engagement of women in political life. In India, the participation of women in political and social life is problematic for several reasons. Even though they have been voting, it appears that they will not be contesting any of the elections. At this point, the latest research attempted to analyze women's political involvement and participation and the primary obstacles involved in it as considered by the current Tamil Nadu women politicians¹³. Women's political participation is introducing fresh goals and points of view into the electoral arena, which is causing the world to change as a result. From a historical perspective, Indian women actually participated alongside their male counterparts in the war for freedom, and the fight for freedom reached a climactic point during the phase of the war that was fought to gain independence. The following concepts and issues have been explored in this study in relation to the legislative modifications that were passed in order to promote the efficient participation of women in institutions of panchayati raj in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu¹⁴. Women in (UP) India did not take part in the country's political process to the same degree as men do. Despite the fact that a sizable number of women participate in the electoral process, they are underrepresented in governing bodies at both the state and national levels. The reality that several women were always restricted to the domestic sphere is cited as the primary reason why there are so few women represented in national parliaments. An evaluation in Northern India was carried out with the purpose of determining which women have indeed been capable of taking the chance to join localities where one-third of all tickets are now reserved for women. The finding of this evaluation provides evidence to back up the assertion that was made earlier. According to the findings of the study, even when demographic factors are taken into account, the option to run for local office is most likely to be pursued by those women who possess a distinct identity apart from their role as heads of family. Only these women are likely to do so¹⁵.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Political participation of women

Sultana et al., (2022)¹⁶ studied on title "*Political participation and exclusion of women in India*". In the instance of India, mandates for women's quota have led to an increase in the number of women participating in local self-governing entities; nonetheless, these women are still barred from the political structure of power, which is controlled by men. Even after being voted to the House of Representatives, many female representatives choose to remain silent. It is crucial to note that women's reservation has not been successful in removing a number of significant obstacles. These obstacles include local election campaign funds, various mismatches among domestic life and politics, difficulties holding conferences, and so on. On the other side, women's concerns have the potential to jump-start other mechanisms that lead to increased female empowerment. In other terms, democratic influence for women could be considered a necessary condition before women can be considered fully empowered. It is generally agreed that increasing the number of women who participate in political life will make politics better overall. It was previously believed that men held a dominant position in all facets of Indian society and politics, including politics. It is now generally accepted that increased participation of women in politics will lead to cleaner and less deeply corrupt processes, especially in liberal nations such as India.

Deka et al., (2022)¹⁷ conducted study on title "*Women's political participation and participation in India's elections for legislative bodies*". Since independence of India, there has not been a discernible rise in the number of women running for seats in Assam's national legislature. Despite the fact that respectable past for women, women are not involved in the judgment process or in the political politics that govern the state. The number of women chosen to represent their constituencies in Assam's legislative body has gone down in recent years (MLA). The year 2021 saw

the election of the fewest number of women to the position of Member of the Legislative Assembly. This study makes an effort to notice political party-wise variation in the proportion of elected women MLAs of India from 2001 to 2021. This observation is done within this research. In addition to that, the research attempted to provide a comparison of the percentages of voted male and female MLAs in the state. In addition, the research had found a disparity between women candidates who had fought the campaign and those who had secured their seats in the State national legislature. The findings of the study indicate that there is room for additional development in terms of the participation of women in political life in India. The survey also reveals a significant gender gap among members elected of the national legislature, specifically between male and female candidates. In comparison with the national parties of something like the nation, the local opposition groups of India should allow for a greater number of female candidates to run for office in parliamentary elections.

Prem (2022)¹⁸ studied for title *Increasing Women's Political Participation in India*. It is a question of human decency and an essential component of the progress of society to ensure that men and women are treated equally. Having complete command over one's behavior is what's meant when we talk about "women's empowerment." For the past two decades, India has been a crucible for the emancipation of India's female population. To encourage a worldview wherein the women are considered as full partners with men, the Government of India proclaimed the year 2001 to be the "Year of Women's Empowerment." All through the course of human history, national policies have undergone significant shifts, transitioning from the idea of "welfare" in the 1970s to "growth" in the 1980s and then to "empowerment" in the 1990s. The focus of this study was on India's economy, which is expanding at an amazing rate with a blooming republic. Women's contributions have been essential to the social and demographic shifts that have taken place in India.

Dubey (2022)¹⁹ performed research on the topic *Role of Women in Politics and National Development*. There is no contemporary democratic country in which women have not contributed an economic and political contribution that is both significant and indispensable. The topic of this essay is the involvement of women in Indian democracy and the growth of the country. Within the scope of the investigation, secondary information was utilized to supplement primary data. According to the findings of this research, factors relating to culture, the environment, education, and gender all function as barriers to the political participation of women. One of the goals of the initiative is to enhance the proportion of women who take part in national political and public life politics. To encourage more women to seek and value education, awareness initiatives on a variety of topics and at a variety of levels should be initiated. As a direct consequence of this, a greater number of women will engage in political activity. According to the opinions of the specialists, it is necessary to make it a crime to discriminate against women in any way levels. It is vital to improve women's positions in society and the ways in which they contribute to overall development in order to integrate them into global economies. The Gender and Development method proposed that instead of concentrating just on female rights, a greater emphasis be made on gender issues. This was in contrast to the traditional method, which emphasized women's issues.

2.2 Women empowerment

Dar (2022)²⁰ did research on *The Consciousness of Indian Women and the Protection of Women Empowerment*". When compared in respect of their requirements, functions, and capacity to carry out whatever activity, men and women are definitely various types of species. The manner in which they were created as well as the roles in society that were intended for them by nature is fundamentally distinct for men and women. As a general rule, women face a significantly greater number of challenges in their educational pursuits as compared to men, and education is reserved for all of those women who are members of privileged social classes or communities. As a result, the construction of a woman as inferior to a man is not something that is natural or bestowed by a heavenly force; rather, it is something that is a product of the social norms that have been established. Women in India have been given favorable treatment in the country's law and constitution; yet, this does not reflect the reality of the situation

on the field; rather, in Indian culture, women are seen as feeble and powerless. The level of discrimination against women grew worse. Justice became nothing more than a word for the women who had been wronged, while only the privileged minority reaped the benefits of the legislation after it was modified to suit their needs empowerment in Indian society and what are the potential barriers from which we have to conquer and need to discuss in our everyday life so that we can get a society of justice and enfranchisement, in which we would have the same advantage for anybody with equal integrity and class. Additionally, will look into how we can enhance the price of women's rights in our own personal lives.

Varghese (2022)²¹ carried out research into *the role that the national committee for women plays in the empowerment of women*". Women are said to be empowered when they undergo a process that makes it possible for them to be self-sufficient and grants them better control over the physical and human resources they have access to in their environment. In a society where men make up the vast majority of the population, empowering women entails shifting the balance of power in their favor so that they can enjoy equal access to the opportunities available. Because the participation of women in a broad range of fields, such as the based on culture, financial, and political contexts, starts playing a significant role in the development and evolution of a region, the empowerment of women is viewed as one of the primary priorities of today's politics. This is because the participation of women in a wide range of fields such as the based on culture, financial, and political factors, starts playing a critical role in the development and evolution of a country. Women's participation in political processes is commonly seen as an essential factor that leads to the empowerment of women. This is mostly due to the fact that women's participation in political processes improves their ability to make decisions. In 1992, the Committee Report for Women devised protocols to protect that women could enjoy their constitutionally granted legal rights. These safeguards ensured that women could enjoy their legal rights. The mission of the National Council to Empowering Women in a Male authority System is to research and explore any and all topics and concerns relating to women. The elimination of the obstacles that stand in the way of women realizing their maximum potential is the mission of this organization.

Bauri&Basu (2022)²² studied through the title *Participation of Women in Politics and Empowerment of Women in Urban Regional Autonomy in the Indian State of West Bengal* talks about the women participation. In most parts of the world, women have been excluded from organized political arenas for a very long time; nevertheless, there have been a number of efforts made to include women in politics at the community scale. The primary goal of the study is to offer an idea about efficient and pseudo-engagement of the women representatives, as well as to point out the elements that contribute to various forms of participation in the political process. The county heads of West Bengal have already been selected as the locations for this purpose. It can be deduced through a comparison of two indices, known as the political empowerment index as well as the political awareness index, that cities in the same classification have varying levels of women's political involvement and knowledge. The percentage of people who merely give the appearance of participating is substantially larger than the actual participation rate.

Siddique&Tyagi (2022)²³ carried out was titled *The Importance of Education in Women's Empowerment*. In India, a culture that is considered civilized, as well as the government, views the issue of educating women as a fundamental challenge. This is because there is a possibility that well-educated women will play a significant role in the growth and advancement of the country. Education lays the groundwork for women's rights since it provides them with the resources necessary to overcome obstacles, accept the positions that have been predetermined for them, and bring about positive outcomes in their lives. As a result, it is essential that we do not minimize the relevance of education in relation to the recent rise of India to the status of a superpower. Education is indeed the single most effective instrument that can be employed to change the social standing of women, and it is also one of the most underutilized. The education of women has emerged as a pressing issue in India as a result of the essential role that education plays in the process of achieving gender equality. The reason for this is due to the fact that education is the cornerstone of women's empowerment. Education contributes to reducing inequities, offers a way to improve

one's position within the family, and fosters the practice of taking part in events that benefit the entire community as a whole.

2.3 Women's rights

Borah (2022)²⁴ studied on title "*The effect of women's rights on political participation in India*". Whether or not education plays a role in enhancing the agency of women, In addition, the goal is to investigate the prior findings in order to determine the extent to which the educational level of women has a significant impact on their level of political participation. For the purpose of this study, the study has employed a theoretical study design. In every community and nation, education has been acknowledged for a very long time as a crucial factor in both cultural progress and the progression of the society. Many people believe that the most effective method of bringing about modernization and social transformation is through the educational system. Education not only teaches students new concepts and ways of thinking but also equips them with the practical skills they need to succeed in life. As a consequence of this, it is unthinkable to even consider the possibility of peace and stability before even educating women. As a consequence of this, education is a crucial component in the independence, affluence, growth, and happiness of women. Studies have shown that training and employment can be useful instruments for increasingly recognized and empowering individuals. In addition, research investigated the role of education as a primary catalyst for societal transformation. In an effort to broaden the participation of women in political life, this understanding is being brought to the forefront. Citizens who are well-informed are more likely to be politically engaged and engaged in the democratic process.

Ghoshet al., (2022)²⁵ conducted study on title "*Discrimination based on multiple factors towards women and girls*". Women and girls who have impairments make up among the most marginalized groups in society everywhere in the globe. They are frequently barred from societal and political engagement, and they are subjected to a variety of types of prejudice in their day-to-day lives. Nevertheless, there is a dearth of information that tackles the intersecting forms of marginalization experienced by women and girls who have impairments, particularly in nations that are still developing. This study uses empirical research to evaluate the possibility of intersectional discrimination against women in India who have impairments when it comes to educational chances. This finding demonstrates the prevalence of intersecting forms of prejudice experienced by women and girls who have impairments. Being a woman further decreases a person's chances of attending school and finishing their education if they have a disability. As a result, the research urges the implementation of policy measures across all areas of society, along with the educational system, that not only recognize the rights and requirements of disabled women but also place a maximum force on their involvement.

Rout (2021)²⁶ studied on title "*political participation of organizations led by women*". Women's political engagement is still something that happens, irrespective of the fact that more and more women are entering the political world. The purpose of this research was to determine the level of political engagement and prestige held by women and to provide an innovative method of women's political independence. The goal of this study is to conduct an investigation into and assessment of the function played by women party workers in the Cuttack Municipal Corporation. The level of attention paid to and discussion surrounding the political engagement of women is significant. Interesting to add here is the Women's Reservation Bill in legislation, that has recently been presented to legislature but is still the subject of significant controversy and discussion due to the many different provisions with regard to women's reservations that it contains. Even women who have no previous experience in politics have shown interest in participating in the political process at the municipal level and have run for office as candidates. In this particular setting, a popular complaint asserts that women are merely serving for their male colleagues in the family, who are in fact the ones doing the actual acts on their account. To put it another way, the female representations hold the de jure power, while the male leaders of their families (such as their father, spouse, brother, etc.) hold the de facto power. The current research investigates a selection of these contentious assertions. The

findings highlight two key phases that must be completed before a woman can be considered an effective democratic participant in the Cuttack Municipal Corporation.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The word "research methodology" refers to a strategy researchers use to describe how they would conduct their study. It is a strategy that can rationally and methodically address a research question. An investigator will define their research method in the shape of a methodology to ensure that their conclusions are correct will be valid and precise and will fulfill their goals and targets. We refer to this approach as a descriptive study method since none of the factors that make up the research work are changed in any way. A sample of 510 women is taken from which 209 women belong to Uttar Pradesh and 301 women from Tamil Nadu. To further our understanding of the relationship between women and demographic characteristics, we also employ a descriptive research approach. We devised a questionnaire consisting of open-ended questions with the purpose of gauging demographic factors. In the same study, there are other questions regarding demographics such as age, income, education, occupation of women, and so on. Because of this research, we are better able to comprehend the money that women make and the various educational backgrounds they possess.

Formula for sample size

$$S = Z^2 \times P \times (1-P) / C^2$$

Where S=sample size

Z=given z value

P=Percentage of Population

C=confidence level.

The proportion of respondents used in a study is known as the sample size. Without a doubt, the sample size needs to be large enough to represent the population. But the sample size is typically constrained by time and financial constraints. Hence the sample of 510 women is taken out of which 209 women are selected from Uttar Pradesh and 301 from Tamil Nadu.

3.1 Data collection

The primary data for this study will be collected by administering a questionnaire with a predetermined and organized structure to 510 women residing in the Indian states of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. India is going to be the location of the primary data collecting. For the purpose of the study, a questionnaire is distributed to each of the 510 women. In the course of this research work, a questionnaire survey was administered to the female residents of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The approach of probability sampling was utilized when carrying out the questionnaire. We used Probability sampling because it provides superior results and it delivers an unbiased representation of the population.

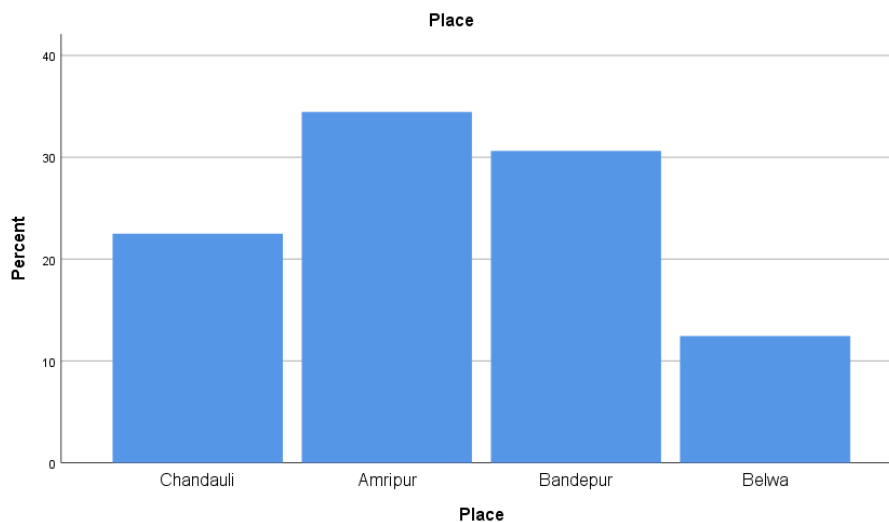
3.2 Statistical technique

The analysis uses the mean, standard deviation, and percentages. Both tables and graphs are used to present the data.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 4.1 Frequency table of UP

		Place		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
		Frequency	Percent		
Valid	Chandauli	47	22.5	22.5	22.5
	Amripur	72	34.4	34.4	56.9
	Bandepur	64	30.6	30.6	87.6
	Belwa	26	12.4	12.4	100.0
	Total	209	100.0	100.0	

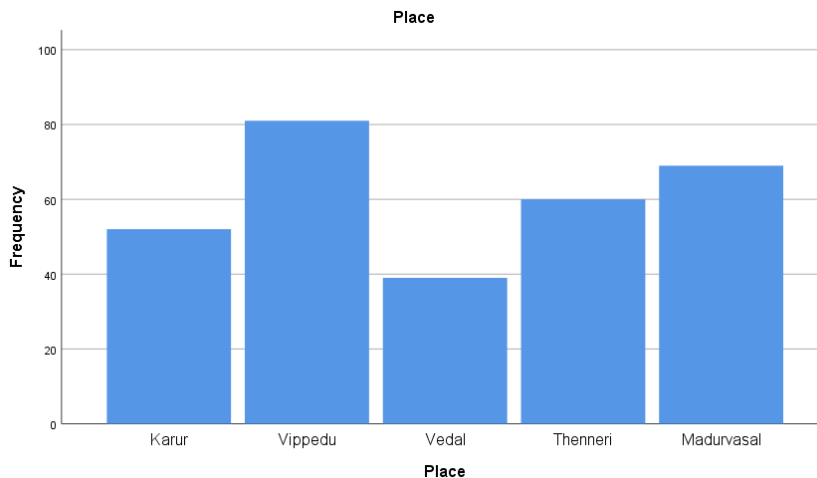


RESULT: Data shows that Chandauli has 47 female respondents, making up 22.5% of the total, whereas Amirpur has 72 female respondents, making up 34.4% of the total. This district is home to a predominately female population. There are sixty-four female respondents from Bandepur. Small proportion 12.4% of women is members of the Belwa tribe.

Table 4.2 Frequency table of Tamil Nadu

		Place		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
		Frequency	Percent		
Valid	Karur	52	17.3	17.3	17.3
	Vippedu	81	26.9	26.9	44.2
	Vedal	39	13.0	13.0	57.1
	Thenneri	60	19.9	19.9	77.1

Madurvasal	69	22.9	22.9	100.0
Total	301	100.0	100.0	



RESULT: According to the data, Karur only has 52 female respondents, which accounts for 17.3 of the total. This is a relatively low number, especially when compared to Vippedu, which has 81 female respondents, which accounts for 26.9 of the total. This neighborhood is home to a population that is primarily comprised of women. Thenneri has a total of 60 females who participated in the survey, making up 19.9% of the total. There are 69 female respondents in the Madurvasal survey, making up 22.9% of the total.

Table 4.4 Descriptive Statistics of UP state

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SD
Age	209	1	4	2.89	1.119
Social Category	209	1	5	2.99	1.529
Education	209	2	7	4.59	1.475
Occupation	209	1	5	2.80	1.457
Income	209	1	5	2.47	1.352
Marital Status	209	1	5	2.35	1.308
Valid N (list wise)	209				

RESULT: Average value of social class of women in the state of UP is 2.89 and standard deviation is 1.11, whereas the mean value of responding female education is 4.59 and standard deviation is 1.47. The mean value for female Profession is 2.80, while the standard deviation is 1.45. The average salary of women participants in UP is 2.47 and the standard deviation is 1.35. The value of Marital Status for women is 2.35, while the standard deviation is 1.30.

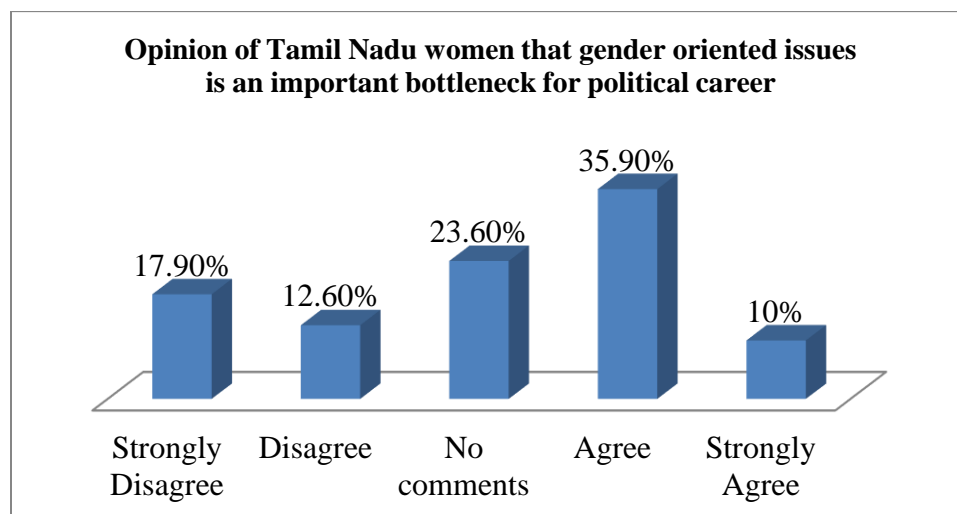
Table 4.5 Descriptive Statistics of Tamil Nadu state

	N	Mean	SD	Minimum	Maximum
Age	301	2.73	1.13	1	5
Social category	301	3.19	1.36	1	5
Education	301	4.35	1.61	1	7
Occupation	301	2.62	1.22	1	5
Income	301	2.01	1.08	1	5
Marital status	301	2.31	1.14	1	5

RESULT: Average value of social class of women in the state of Tamil Nadu is 3.19 and standard deviation is 1.13, whereas the mean value of responding female education is 4.35 and standard deviation is 1.61. The mean value for female Profession is 2.62, while the standard deviation is 1.22. The average salary of women participants in Tamil Nadu is 2.01 and the standard deviation is 1.08. The value of Marital Status for women is 2.31, while the standard deviation is 1.14.

Table 4.6 Gender oriented issues is an important bottleneck for political career**Percentage analysis of Tamil Nadu women**

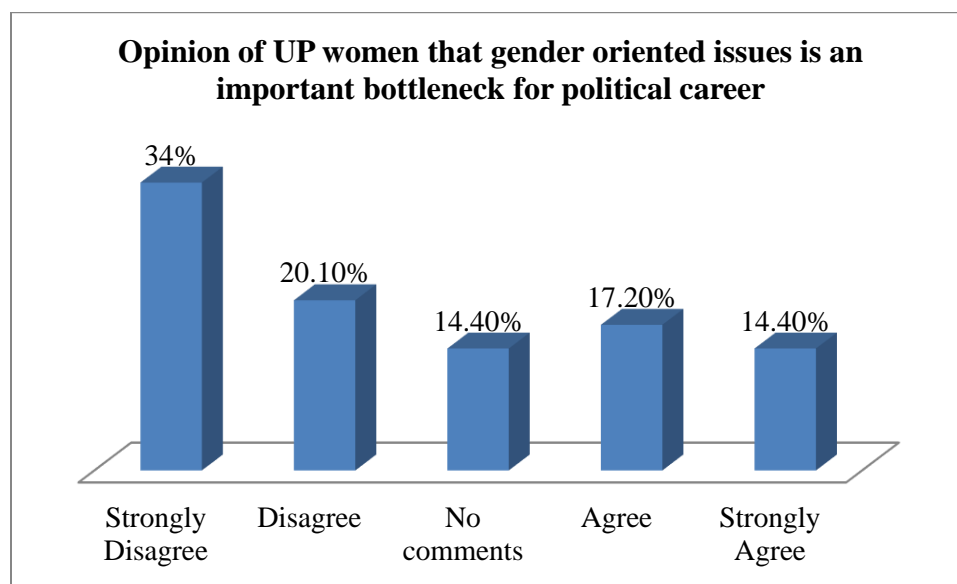
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Disagree	54	17.9	17.9	17.9
Disagree	38	12.6	12.6	30.6
No comments	71	23.6	23.6	54.2
Agree	108	35.9	35.9	90.0
Strongly Agree	30	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	301	100.0	100.0	



Result: There are 108 women in Tamil Nadu who feel that gender-oriented problems are a significant barrier to a political career; the percentage of women who hold this view is 35.9%. They make up a sizable portion of the whole. There is complete consensus among the thirty Tamil Nadu ladies about the claim. There are 54 female respondents who are completely against the statement, giving them a percentage of 17.9%. 38 women disagree about the statement.

Percentage analysis of UP women

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Disagree	71	34.0	34.0	34.0
Disagree	42	20.1	20.1	54.1
No comments	30	14.4	14.4	68.4
Agree	36	17.2	17.2	85.6
Strongly Agree	30	14.4	14.4	100.0
Total	209	100.0	100.0	



RESULT: There are 71 UP women who vehemently disagree with the notion that gender-oriented problems pose a significant barrier to a successful career in politics; their proportion is 34%. The vast majority of women at UP are of the opinion that the assertion is false. 42 of the women in UP have different opinions regarding the statement. The percentage of women who agree with the statement is 17.2%, and there are just 36 of them. Thirty women from UP are very in agreement. Therefore, only a small fraction of women are in agreement.

CONCLUSION

India is home to a huge variety of people and cultures, and over the course of the last ten years, the country has experienced a number of shifts in its, political, and socioeconomic landscapes. Women in India who are marginalized on the basis of gender and caste, according to the findings of a number of studies conducted over the course of several decades, are subjected to the highest levels of discrimination. Most of the investigation that has

been carried out in the field of intersectionality is centered on the western contexts of gender, racial group, and class. The situation is even more complicated in India, where many degrees of inequality act upon such a foundation for intersectionality, which calls for further focus and consideration. Women who reside in rural areas of India are more likely to be victims of abuse than women who reside in urban areas of India. Further, as the data set proves metropolitan regions with higher levels of education and women who belong to lower castes both have to struggle with a greater level of violence when compared to women from higher castes. Because of this, it is essential to depend on the environment, the form and severity of the violence that women experience which may vary from case to case in accordance to social class, gender, and geographical location. This study concerns women's equality and empowerment in the context of their standing as full and equal participants in various political systems. Participation of women in politics is a key requirement for gender equality and authentic democracy. It promotes women's direct involvement in public decision-making and ensures more accountability to women. Women in politics will devote more funds to health and education, support social causes, and find nonviolent solutions to national difficulties. Peace will last long when women are present at the discussion table.

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