CAREER OF WOMEN IN INDIAN POLITICS: AN EFFICACY

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Abstract:

India has a long past civilization and in every stage of history women constitute half of its population; but their position is society is not the same in all ages of history. Their position has been variously estimated and diametrically opposite views are in current regarding their place in different stages of India civilization. Women are frequently casual entrants into stream of politics. Indian democracy will become more meaningful when ordinary women can take part in political deliberations and prove themselves stronger than men. Therefore, the author would like to recommend strongly that let us have legislation on resizing of the legislative institutions in view of the Cube Root Law as articulated in this article.

Keywords: Civilization, Indian Politics, Cube Rot Law, Political Deliberation, Indian Democracy etc:

Introduction:

Present human society speaks of man's dominance over women. The position of women in India has taken a severe beating in the last few decades. It is a grave irony that on one side women in India are charting the path of success along with their male counterparts, while simultaneously; they are being subjected to all kinds of physical and mental abuses. The story of male dominance on one hand and efforts for women's equality on the other has also been an established fact in Indian society. In the existing scenario, even talented women cannot stay in politics on.

The cube root law of assembly-size is applicable to first or only chamber of the country. It says that assembly size is approximately equal to the cube root of the country's population, because this size minimizes the workload of a representative. This quantitatively predictive logical model agrees with the world averages as tabulated above. It reveals that majority of the countries like Algeria, Myanmar, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, North Korea, Mexico, Nepal, Poland, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, UK, Vietnam are having their actual strength of the lower house more than the cube root of their population. Even China is having more than doubled the strength of its lover house than that of cube root of its population. China's foresight of having more number of members of the lower house which represents the entire population of the country is really appreciable. Although, the modern age is characterized by the tremendous advancement in the means of communication and transportation, the representatives must be in a position to have personal contacts with the electorates whom he or she represents in the real term of representative democracy. Some countries like Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chanada, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Pakistan, Russia, Spain, Shri Lanka, USA are having the strength of their lower house not exactly equal to the cube root of their population, but very nearer to the cube root of the their population Graph-1 reveals that the deficit of lover house as compared to the cube root of population in these countries is below 100, which can be termed as below tolerance. However, India is far away, because the present strength of the LokSabha is 545 and the cube root of its present population comes to 1080, showing the deficit of 535, which far-off tolerance.

In fact, the present strength of the LokSabha should be 1080 in view of the aforesaid cube-root model. If women are to be represented in the parliament in realistic sense, all the constituencies of LokSabha should be made dual-member electing one male and one female by the electorates in place of

single member. Thus, the strength of the LokSabha would be 1090(545men and 545 women). By 2018, the population of India will be 1,298,041,000 taking into account the present growth rate of the population and the cube root of this population number will be 1090, exactly the same as an expected strength of the LokSabha by fulfilling the cube root law.

In other way, constituency magnitude can be calculated by a formula $M=P^4/S$, where M is the Constituency Magnitude, P is the number of National Parties and S is the Strength of Lower House. The number of national political parties participated in the general election of 15th LokSabha is 7 and the strength of LokSabha as envisaged out of Cube Root Law is 1090. So, by putting the values of P and S in the above formula, we get Constituency Magnitude equal to 2.2, that is approximately 2. That's why we need to make each constituency to be a dual member constituency.

Graph-2 illustrates the actual strength of lower house against the cube root of population is selected world countries in 2014, which reveals the fact that India is having major deficiency in the strength of the lower house (LokSabha) as comparted to rest of the countries of the world. The present deficit of the LokSabha is about 49.54 per cent and by 2018 this deficit would be about 50 per cent.

Under the provision of the India Constitution (Article 81) the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is envisaged 545. When the Constitution was drafted, the population base might have been considered of the census year 1941. The population of India in 1941 was 318,660,580 and the cube root of this number omes to 683, which is nearer to the strength of LikSabha i.e.545. In view of increased population during last seven decades, the strength of the Lok Sabha has not been reviewed so far. So, the time has come to review the size of Lok Sabha and increase it to 1090 giving equal share to women, since they constitute about half of the population.

The representative democratic structural principal emphasizes that there should be a proportion between the representative and the represented. Although this figure varies from country to country, the universally accepted fact is that the size of population being represented by a representative in the legislature should be a moderate one. Presently, some countries are having this figure less than one lac like Cuba (18000), Greece (36000), Algeria (83000), Italy (96000), and UK (98000). The countries having this figure more than one lac but less than two are Afghanistan (105000), France (114000), Myanmar (117000), Germany (130000), and South Africa (135000). In Mexico, a representative represents a population size of approximately 240000, in Japan 265000, in Brazil 396000, in China 458000 and in USA 734000. However, in India a representative represents a population size of approximately 2318000, far more than any other country in the world which is not justifiable. In 1952, when the general elections for the 1st LokSabha were held, each representative was representing a population size of about 662500 whereas when the Constitution was drafted it was about 584700. Presently, this figure has enlarged to 2318000. So, if the strength of LokSabha is increased to 1090, the population size each representative representing will be 1160000, which is still higher that what USA has at present.

Let all the constituencies of LokSabha and State Assemblies be dual-member constituencies without disturbing physical boundaries of the existing constituencies; and elect two members from each onstituency – one male and one female. This will increase the strength of lower house twofold with equal male and female members confirming mirror representation, which is the need of the hour. Thus, the strength of lower house would be 1090 in consonance with Cube Root Law and each representative would be representing a moderate population size of 11.60 lac, whereas in China, it is 4.58 lac and USA 7.34 lac. Someone may pose a question as how to accommodate 1090 MPs in the House and how to conduct sessions of the House with this huge number of MPs. One may not overlook that China is accommodating

2987 members and conducting sessions successfully, then why India not. Some interim alternative arrangements can be made and then permanent solutions can be resolved in the due course of time. As a result of this, political parties will also compulsorily mobilize equal number of male and female contestants and thus, political parties will also fulfill mirror representation within the party.

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