

Chapter - 2
Methodology

Data for the study were collected from both the primary and secondary sources. The Primary sources of data were collected through—

- (a). Questionnaire
- (b). Lok Sabha Debates
- (c). Rajya Sabha Debates
- (d). Gazette of India
- (e). Different Who's Who and
- (f). attempts were made to arrange face to face interview with the women parliamentarian in order to fulfil the primary sources.

Questionnaire were included both-

- (a). Structured & unstructured questions
- (b). Open ended & close ended questions. The close ended question were pre- coded.

The Secondary sources of data were collected from published materials, Books, Journals, Government documents.

While collecting the data and materials the following

HYPOTHESIS were taken for testing :-

1. Being the newly independent country, most of the women parliamentarians were must be active social and political worker.
2. Most of women parliamentarians were previously experienced regarding legislature.
3. Each state of India could send women representative to Lok Sabha.
4. Women members can go easily on foreign tour on government money.

5. Lok sabha (10) have been dominated by the women of a specific age group.
6. Maximum of the women parliamentarian are qualified.
7. That atleast 70% of women members must have participated in the parliamentary business.
8. That most of the questions placed by them are on women issues.
9. Most of the Bills introduced by them were Bills on Women,
10. Lastly, though violence on women is a very old chapter in the context of India, but the political participation of women is not the same, they entered into the freedom movement to make free India from the grip of British, at the same time they also wanted to make themselves free from the traditional reasonless restrictions and barriers on them.

Violences against women are increasing day by day, but the highest percentage of women in the last ten lok sabhas were- 8% during the eighth lok sabha (1984-89); minimum was 3.4% during the sixth Lok Sabha (1977-80); and the average of women representatives in ten Lok Sabhas were 5.63% which is abnormally less, naturally women are demanding 33% reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and in state assembly which seems justified.