

Dalit Women's Participation and Local Governance in Andhra Pradesh- Need for Inclusive Approach

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ABSTRACT

Dalits are the people who are socially and economically backward and most of them are landless labourers depending on the land owing classes for their livelihood. The Scheduled Tribes are victims of isolation, primitive economy and all sorts of exploitation. All the political parties in India speak much about equality of women, and have totally ignored the Dalit women, where their political status and participation is insignificant. It is regrettable that the Dalit women have not been given the representation in all the political parties which reflects the social difference. By recognizing the seriousness of women's participation in politics, in the year 1987 the Janata Government in Karnataka announced 25 per cent reservation for women in Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat as per Zilla Parishad Act 1932, with a special provision of 5.1 ratio reservation to Dalit women in 25 per cent women reservation, which is a very important and significant aspect. This reservation a number of Dalit women had an opportunity to take part in active politics, 19 dalit women against 211 upper caste women in Zilla Parishad and 2469 Dalit women against 14025 upper caste women in Mandal Panchayats were elected. The Participation of these representatives in active politics varies. A few women have really showed good performance in the participation. The representation of Dalit women in Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat does not widen the reality of women's political visibility. Therefore efforts should be made to increase the scope and percentage of reservation in legislatures and in parliament. All the Political parties should strictly implement the reservation specifically for Dalit women. And it is the responsibilities of voluntary social organizations, Dalit organizations and the implementation of reservation also to create the political awareness and its importance among women. In this connection the authors analyze the Dalit Women's participation and Local Governance in Andhra Pradesh- Need for Inclusive Approach.

INTRODUCTION

Women constitute about 50 percent of the population of India and 80 percent population of women resides in the rural areas. Most of the rural women are engaged in the domestic and household activities. Some of them are also engaged in the economic activities to earn livelihood for their families. Even after fifty years of independence, they have not been able to participate effectively in various occupations. The role differentials created by the culture in a specifies society can be changed through educational development, change in social values and political will of the state. Thus the concept of gender in political participation is abstract and it can be used successfully for women's participation in political life of the nation (Hoshior Singh and Ajmer singh Malik). Some researcher evaluated the status and position of women in the society, especially is terms of political participation. Change finds the that discrimination against women is deeply rooted is the structure of society is the role women play and in a sexual division of labour, which relegated females primarily to the domestic spheres of life (W.H. Clage).Jahan points out that women generally participate in large number in voting but their participation is very low in the political activities

(R.Jahan). Kaushik (Sushila Kaushik) state that the right to vote is the starting point in the struggle for women's political equality and their participation by way of voting has been growing but not steadily ones the years. Mohanti reveals that it is necessary to create proper socio-economic and political conditions to enable women to participate effectively in the Panchayati Raj Institution without endangering the positive values of the prevailing family system (Bidyut Mohanti). Sudha pai's in her brief study of three villages from Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh warns that unless reservations are accompanied by female literacy, independent voting rights and change in status of family and society, women will continue to act a more name sake representatives of the male members of their family (Sudha Pai). Weaker section means the weak groups of society need special care and protection. It refers to both economic and social weaknesses and both of these weaknesses to together, each kind re-in forcing the other. Weaker sections are the alienated sections of society comprising SC, ST,OBC, marginal and small farmers, rural artisan and landless labourers etc. Social and economic backwardness is considered as a criterion to be eligible as a weaker section (U.Gurmurthy).

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Dalits in India, officially termed scheduled castes, form the largest discriminated community. Their discrimination is based, first, on their descent or birth into specific 'untouchable' castes, and secondly, on their traditional 'polluting' work. As a result, although almost one in five Indians is a Dalit, half of whom are women, their political participation as a large minority community in India remains disproportionately low. Looking specifically at Dalit women, the current Indian Lower House of Parliament has only 12 Dalit women MPs, a mere 2.2% of Parliamentarians. In its consideration of the Government of India's report in 2007, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination noted its concern over the under representation of Dalits in all levels of government. The Committee went further to state that: "Dalit candidates, especially women, are frequently forcibly prevented from standing for election or, if elected, forced to resign from village councils or other elected bodies or not to exercise their mandate, [and] that many Dalits are not included in electoral rolls or otherwise denied the right to vote..."

To just take the example of Dalit women's political participation in local governance institutions in India called the panchayats. The simple reason is that this is the largest political space open for Dalit women today to participate in public affairs. Moreover, at this level, there are separate quotas for Dalit women, aside from quotas for Dalits and women in general, meant to facilitate their inclusion in local governance.

It is true that the quota system has resulted in over 100,000 Dalit women elected representatives across the country today. Unfortunately, however, political representation through quotas has not led to effective political participation for the majority of Dalit women. The main obstacle is the multiple discrimination these women face arising from the entrenched caste hierarchy, chronic poverty and patriarchy.

Dalit women are excluded from caste councils (jati panchayats). Many of them are unable to participate meaningfully even in the gram panchayats. Lacking political-economic authority and formal education, and unfamiliar with administrative procedures, Dalit women who are elected to panchayat posts find themselves unable to function effectively. Many Dalit women in south Orissa complain that non-Dalit women do not inform them about panchayat meetings and so they never get to participate.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Samba Siva Rao G. (2015) in his study found that the Assets of the sample respondents. Out of 300 respondents 270 respondents i.e. 90.0 per cent of the respondents reported that they have been living in their own house, followed by the 7.3 per cent, 2.6 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they had been living in rented and other houses. Of the total respondents 276 respondents which are about 92.0 per cent of the respondents reported that their house has been having electrification facility and remaining 8.0 per cent of the respondents have informed that their house is did not have electrification facility? Of the total respondents 280 respondents which is about 93.3 per cent of the respondents have reported that they have television and very meagre i.e. 6.7 per cent of the respondents have noticed that they did not have television. Out of the 300 respondents 219 respondents, which is about 73.0 per cent of the respondents stated that they did not have any cycle, followed by the 20.3 per cent, 6.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they have cycle, and motor cycle. Of the total respondents 241 respondents, which

is about 80.3 per cent of the respondents said that they have milk animals and remaining 19.7 per cent of the respondents have revealed that they did not have any milk animals.

Irudayam, Mangubhai, Lee, 2006. Intrinsic to these denials and exclusions is violence, in particular against Dalit women and girls. A study of 500 women from 32 panchayat unions/blocks/mandals in 17 districts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, and Uttar Pradesh showed that the most frequent forms of violence included verbal abuse (62.4 per cent), physical assault (54.8 per cent), sexual harassment and assault (46.8 per cent), domestic violence (43 per cent) and rape (23.2 per cent). Other forms of violence included forced sex work, kidnapping, medical negligence, sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse.

The multiple sites of abuse included public spaces, home, workplace, the perpetrator's home and government offices. Those who inflict violence included dominant-caste landlords, police and forest officials, business persons, goondas and thugs, professionals, those involved in politics, other dominant caste members and other Dalit persons. The issues included Dalit women's perceived sexual availability, rejection of sexual advances and attempt to leave forced sex work; women breaking caste norms, accessing resources, speaking up, and participation in religious and cultural life; arrest of family members; and women's assertion of their rights to land/wages/forests/common property resources, indebtedness, upward social mobility, exercise of political rights, failure to be dutiful wives, failure to bear sons, control over earned income, inheriting marital property, or showing the spirit of independence.

In 40.2 per cent of the cases, women were unable to secure justice from the law and the community. Women were also prevented from seeking justice by the perpetrators, the police and sometimes even by family members. Only in 1.6 per cent of the cases were women able to secure informal form of justice. The study highlighted the need for government policy that understood the intersection of caste and gender.

Asian Age 21st, June 06. (Doctor robs Dalit women of Kidney) In a bizarre incident a Dalit women has been robbed of her kidney by an Uttaranchal-based. The woman has been waging a line battle to get a case registered against the doctor but the police have, so far, refused to lodge her complaint. The victim has now written to the President of India and the National Human Rights Commission for justice and is also preparing opting to go to the court. According to Phool Singh, a resident of Akbarpur patti village in Jyotibe Phule Nagar, his wife Maya, 45, had been diagnosed as having stones in the uterus in December 2003.

Kumar, 2006. Traditionally, leadership in the village was confined to 'rural elites', who were aged and belonging to higher castes. In the year 1993, 73rd amendment in the constitution granted reservation to dalits, tribals and women in local government. This amendment made it compulsory that one third of the seats reserved for dalits be filled by dalit women. In some states, there has been little or no acceptance of reservation for the lower castes and dalit women by the upper castes. This has resulted in atrocities against panchayat members including women. Dalits who stood for election were beaten, and dalit women were raped and ill-treated. The members of the higher castes, who are not prepared to relinquish power to the lower castes, grabbed their land. An easier method to retain power is to put-up proxy candidates but keep the control in the hands of the dominant castes, always men.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To study the Dalit Women’s Participation and Local Governance in Andhra Pradesh.
- To study the need for Inclusive Approach for improving Dalit Women’s Participation in Local Governance.

HYPOTHESES

Less Political awareness of the Dalit Women Less political participation.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A descriptive research design was used to study on Political Awareness of Dalit women in Andhra Pradesh.

METHODOLOGY IN BRIEF:

In this study the researcher selected 300 sample respondents in Tenali mandal, six villages in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh by adopting **Convenience Random Sampling Method** from the total universe. Descriptive Research Design was used for the study. Data was collected through both Primary and Secondary Sources. In this study primary data was collected through **Structured Interview Schedule**. The Statistical Analysis was done by using SPSS package.

Table No. 1
Percentage Distribution of respondents by Exercise of Vote and Participation in Elections

S. No	Variables	Yes	No
1.	Have you exercised your vote for Gram Panchayat Elections, MPTC, ZPTC	269 (89.7%)	31 (10.3%)
2.	Have you exercised your vote for Assembly or Parliamentary Elections	215 (71.7%)	85 (28.3%)
3.	Have you elected ward member, president, MPTC,ZPTC	7 (2.3%)	293 (97.7%)

Note: N=300, Source: Primary data

The table No. 1 discloses that the respondents exercising their right to vote for local body elections (Gram Panchayat, MPTC, ZPTC) and Assemble and Parliamentary elections. It is also elicits from the respondents regarding the participation in the elections. In this study it is revealed that 89.7 percent of the respondents have exercised their right to vote for local body elections (Gram Panchayat, MPTC, ZPTC) and also very insignificant i.e. 10.3 percent have not exercised their right to vote in the local body elections. Another important finding is that there is 71.7 percent of the respondents have exercised their right to vote and 28.3 percent have reported that they

were not able to exercise for both Assembly and Parliamentary elections. Out of 300 respondents 7 respondents, of which 2.3 percent of the respondents have revealed that they had been elected in the local body election i.e. (Gram Panchayat Ward member, Gram Panchayat President, M.P.T.C and Z.P.T.C). Though not given any question in this study regarding the participation in the Assembly and Parliamentary elections, no one has informed that they have contested for the Assemble and Parliamentary elections. It is also noticed that they don’t have awareness they could also participation in general quota in all elections. Though the data may not be stated here.

Table No. 2
Percentage Distribution of respondents by Awareness on Political Parties and Participation of Voting in Elections

S. No	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Do you aware which party of your village president, MPTC, ZPTC		
	Congress	251	83.7
	TDP	49	16.3
2.	How many times participated in voting Gram Panchayat Elections		
	Not participated	8	2.7
	1 Time	6	2.0
	2 Times	31	10.3
	3 Times	96	32.0
	More than 3 Times	159	53.0
3.	Have you got membership of any political party		
	Congress	29	9.7
	TDP	6	2.0
	No membership	265	88.3

Note: n = 300, Source: Primary data

The table No. 2 reveals that the awareness of the respondents on political parties in the village level. The majority of 83.7 per cent of the respondents reported that their village President, MPTC, ZPTC belongs to the Congress party and remaining 16.3 per cent of the respondents stated

that their village President, MPTC, ZPTC are belongs to Telugu Desam Party. As regards to 53.0 per cent of the respondents participated voting more then three times of gram panchayat elections. Followed by the one time, Two times, Three times i.e. 2.0 per cent, 10.3 per cent, 32.0 per cent of the

respondents respectively have revealed that they had participated in voting to grama panchayat elections and remaining 2.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they did not participate in voting to gram panchayats elections. The majority i.e. 88.3 per cent of the respondents informed that

they did not have membership of any political party. About 9.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they have a membership in Congress political party. Whereas 2.0 per cent of the respondents presented that they have membership in Telugu Desam political party.

Table No. 3
Percentage Distribution of respondents by Educational Level Vs. Awareness of the reservation of seats for SC,ST according to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

Variables		Awareness on reservation of seats for SC,ST according to the 73 rd , constitutional amendment Act		Total
		Yes	No	
Education	Illiterate	5 (8.5%)	129 (53.5%)	134 (44.7%)
	Primary	4 (6.8%)	52 (21.6%)	56 (18.7%)
	Secondary	8 (13.6%)	38 (15.8%)	46 (15.3%)
	Intermediate	11 (18.6%)	20 (8.3%)	31 (10.3%)
	Graduate	31 (52.5%)	2 (0.8%)	33 (11.0%)
Total		59 (100.0%)	241 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2=147.382$, $df = 4$, $P < 0.000$ Significant 0.05% Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage,
 Note: n = 300, Source: Primary data

The table No. 3 shows that the education levels of respondents and awareness on reservation of seats for SCs, STs in the Panchayati Raj Institutions according to 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. Out of the total respondents, 59 respondents have reported that they had awareness of the 73rd constitutional amendment Act for reservation of seats for SCs, STs, in the Panchayats of which 52.5 per cent who studied upto graduation, followed by the 18.6 per cent, 13.6 per cent of the respondents informed that they have intermediate, secondary and primary level of education respectively. Of the total respondents 241 respondents have reported that they did not have awareness about the 73rd constitutional amendment Act for reservation of seats for SCs, STs, in the Panchayats, of which 53.5 per cent of the respondents who were illiterates, followed by the 21.6 per

cent, 15.8 per cent, 8.3 per cent, 0.8 per cent of the respondents who were studied upto primary, secondary, intermediate and graduate level of education. Calculated the chi-square table value 147.382, it is found to be significant because it is more than table value. The results reveal a significant association between levels of education and awareness about the reservation of seats for SCs, STs, according to the 73rd constitutional amendment Act. In this table it can be said that the higher the education level of respondents, the higher awareness and the illiterate have reported to be that they did not have awareness on 73rd constitutional amendment Act. The hypotheses formulated in this study as to enquiry of association of the awareness of the Dalit women and educational background is proved to be true as the chi-square statistical results are proved to be significant.

Table No. 4
Percentage Distribution of respondents by Occupation Vs. Participation in Gram Panchayat Elections

Variables		Participated Gram Panchayats Elections		Total
		Yes	No	
Occupation	Agriculture	151 (56.1%)	17 (54.8%)	168 (56.0%)
	Non-Agriculture Activities	20 (7.4%)	3 (9.7%)	23 (7.7%)
	Employed both Govt. and Private	32 (11.9%)	2 (6.5%)	34 (11.3%)
	Business	7 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (2.3%)
	House wife	31 (11.5%)	4 (12.9%)	35 (11.7%)
	Other than the above	28 (10.4%)	5 (16.1%)	33 (11.0%)
Total		269 (100.0%)	31 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2 = 2.596$; $df = 5$, $P < 0.762$ Not significant Figures parenthesis indicate percentage,
 Note: n = 300, Source: primary data

The table No. 4 shows that the occupation of the respondents and their participation in the gram panchayat elections have disclosed here. It is evident that the most of the respondents i.e. 56.0 per cent have reported that their occupation is agricultural labour, followed by 7.7 per cent, 11.3 per cent, 2.3 per cent, 11.7 per cent, and 11.0 per cent of the respondents respectively informed that their occupation is non-agricultural labour, employed, business, and house wives of the dalit sub-section.

Out of the total respondents 269 respondents have reported that they had participated in voting to the grama panchayats elections of which 56.1 per cent of the respondents expressed that they have participated in voting in the grama Panchayat elections their occupation is agricultural labour,

followed by the non-agricultural, employed, business, house wives, other activities, i.e. 7.4 per cent, 11.9 per cent, 2.6 per cent, 11.5 per cent, 10.4 per cent, of the respondents have expressed that they did not participate in Gram panchayat elections. Of the total respondents 31 respondents, of which 54.8 per cent of the respondents were from the agricultural labourers, followed by the 9.7 per cent, 6.5 per cent, 0.0 per cent, 12.9 per cent, 16.1 per cent, of the non-agricultural labour, employed, business, house wives, other activities. In calculation of testing of the chi-square table value 2.596, it is found to be not significant because it is less than the table value. The result reveals that there is no significant association in between the occupation and participation in the gram panchayats elections of the respondents.

Table No. 5
Percentage Distribution of respondents by Educational Level Vs. Utilization of Right to Vote

Variables		Utilization of right to vote		Total
		Yes	No	
Education	Illiterate	130 (44.5%)	4 (50.0%)	134 (44.7%)
	Primary	56 (19.2%)	0 (0.0%)	56 (18.7%)
	Secondary	43 (14.7%)	3 (37.5%)	46 (15.3%)
	Inter	31 (10.6%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (10.3%)
	Graduate	32 (11.0%)	1 (12.5%)	33 (11.0%)
Total		292 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2 = 5.087$, $df = 4$, $P < = 0.279$ Not Significant Figures parentheses indicate percentage
Note: n = 300, Source: Primary data.

The table No. 5 shows that the education levels and utilization of right to vote of the respondents. The majority 44.7 per cent of the respondents are reported to be illiterates. As regards to 18.7 per cent of the respondents are expressed that they studied upto primary education, followed by 15.3 per cent, 11.0 per cent, 10.3 per cent of the respondents have informed that their education upto Secondary, Intermediate and Graduate level of the Dalit women.

Out of the total respondents 292 respondents have reported that they had utilized their right to vote of which 44.5 per cent were illiterates, followed by the primary, secondary, intermediate, graduate educators i.e. 19.2 per cent, 14.7 per cent, 10.6 per cent, 11.0 per cent, As regards of the total

respondents, only a few i.e. 8 respondents of which 50.0 per cent of the illiterates respondents did not utilize right to vote, followed by the 37.5 per cent, 12.5 per cent of the of the respondents studied up to secondary, graduate levels of educators. Calculating the chi-square table value 5.087 it was found to be not significant because it is less than the table value. The results have did not find any significant association in between education and utilization of right to vote of the respondents.

Though it may not be found a significant association, higher the exercise of their right to vote been found in the illiterates and the less exercised their vote of right i.e. 50% have also found from the same group.

Table No. 6
Percentage Distribution of respondents by Awareness of Panchayat Activities

S.No	Variables	Yes	No
1.	Regarding Gram Panchayat activities for development of village	257 (85.7%)	43 (14.3%)
2	Regarding ward members role in developing village	246 (82.0%)	54 (18.0%)
3.	Regarding the reservation of seats for SC,ST according to the 73 rd constitutional amendment Act	59 (19.7%)	241 (80.3%)
4.	Utilization of right to vote	292 (97.3%)	8 (2.7%)
5.	Have you participated in Co-Operative Society Elections	5 (1.7%)	295 (98.3%)

Note : n=300, Source : primary data

The table No. 6 presented that the awareness about Gram Panchayat activities of the respondents. Out of 300

respondents 257 respondents which is about 85.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they had awareness about Gram

Panchayat activities in the development of the village. Of the total respondents 43 respondents which is about 14.3 per cent of the respondents reported that they did not aware of the Gram Panchayat activities for developing their villages. As regards the 82.0 per cent of the respondents are reported that they know about the role of the ward members in the development activities of the village, remaining 18.0 per cent of the respondents have expressed that they did not know about the role of ward members in the village. The majority of 80.3 per cent of the respondents have reported that they did not aware about the reservation of seats in Gram Panchayats

according to 73rd constitutional amendment Act. About 19.7 per cent of the respondents revealed that they had awareness about reservation of seats in Gram Panchayats according 73rd constitutional amendment Act. The majority of 97.3 per cent of the respondents had utilized the right to vote. Whereas 2.7 per cent of the respondents have reported that they did not utilized the right to vote. About 98.3 per cent of the respondents have reported that they did not participated voting in Co-operative society elections and remaining 1.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they have participated voting in Co-operatives society elections.

Table No. 7
Percentage Distribution of respondents by Awareness on Dalit Sub-Caste in Gram Panchayat Development Activities

Variables		Dalit Sub-Section			Total
		Mala	Madiga	Others	
Dalit Sub-Caste in Gram Panchayat activities for development of village	Yes	89 (90.8%)	166 (86.0%)	2 (22.2%)	257 (85.7%)
	No	9 (9.2%)	27 (14.0%)	7 (77.8%)	43 (14.3%)
Total		98 (100.0%)	193 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	300 (100.0%)

$X^2=31.638, df = 2, P < = 0.000$ Significant 0.5% Figures parentheses indicate percentage
Note: n=300, Source: primary data

The table 7 shows on awareness about Gram Panchayats activities for development of the village and Dalit sub-castes. The majority 85.7 per cent of the respondents expressed that they had awareness in the grama panchayat activities for development of the village, whereas 14.3 per cent of the respondent revealed that they did not had awareness of the gram panchayats activities development of village.

The distribution of different Dalit sub-Castes, Outof 300 respondents 98 respondents belongs to Mala Dalit sub-section of which 90.8 per cent of the respondents have reported that they had awareness about the gram Panchayat activities in the development of village. Regarding 9.2 per cent of the respondents have revealed that they did not awareness of the gram panchayats activities in the development of the village. Of the total respondents, 193 respondents belongs to Madiga Dalit sub-section, of which 86.0 per cent of the Madiga Dalit sub-Caste reported that they had awareness about the Gram Panchayats activities in the development of their villages, remaining 14.0 per cent of the respondents Madiga Dalit sub-Caste reported that they did not have awareness about the Gram Panchayats activities in the development of their villages. Of the total respondents 9 respondents belongs to other communities of Dalit sub-section of which 77.8 per cent i.e. STs Respondents reported that they did not aware about Gram Panchayat activities in the development of their villages, remaining 22.2 per cent of the respondents have reported that theygot awareness on Gram Panchayat activities in the development of their villages. Generated the chi-squire table value i.e. 31.638, is found to be significant because it is more than table value. The results revealed a significant association in between the Dalit sub-Castes of the respondents and their activities in the Gram Panchayat development. It implied that the majority STs do not have awareness that they can participate in the activities of the development of their villages.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- In this study it is revealed that 89.7 percent of the respondents have exercised their right to vote for

local body elections (Gram Panchayat, MPTC, and ZPTC).

- Out of 300 respondents 7 respondents, of which 2.3 percent of the respondents have revealed that they had been elected in the local body election i.e. (Gram Panchayat Ward member, Gram Panchayat President, M.P.T.C and Z.P.T.C).
- The majority i.e. 88.3 per cent of the respondents informed that they did not have membership of any political party.
- Out of the total respondents, 59 respondents have reported that they had awareness of the 73rd constitutional amendment Act for reservation of seats for SCs, STs, in the Panchayats of which 52.5 per cent who studied upto graduation.
- Of the total respondents 241 respondents have reported that they did not have awareness about the 73rd constitutional amendment Act for reservation of seats for SCs, STs, in the Panchayats, of which 53.5 per cent of the respondents who were illiterates.
- Out of the total respondents 269 respondents have reported that they had participated in voting to the grama panchayats elections of which 56.1 per cent of the respondents expressed that they have participated in voting in the grama Panchayat elections their occupation is agricultural labour,
- Majority 85.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they had awareness about Gram Panchayat activities in the development of the village.
- Madiga Dalit sub-section, of which 86.0 per cent of the Madiga Dalit sub-Caste reported that they had awareness about the Gram Panchayats activities in the development of their villages.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Government should encourage and involve Dalit Women for improving their participation of Voting in

- Election for the betterment of their vulnerable conditions.
2. Policy makers should adopt Inclusive Approach to take effective measures for the welfare and development of dalit women in Andhra Pradesh.
 3. Government may initiate stringent measures for effective implementation of Government programmes for dalit women development.
 4. Women should be trained in learning to organize themselves into groups, so that a platform for voicing out their grievances and to demand better utility of services and inputs can be established.
 5. Voluntary agencies must be encouraged in the spheres considering the number and magnitude of the problems of Dalit women.
 6. It also explored that the dalit women may be given training to get more confidence to improve their Socio-Economic and Political conditions, if needed it may suggest better policies for their further improvement in all aspects.

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