

Status of Women's Leadership Within Political Parties in Parbat

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Status of women's leadership within political parties in Parbat is a representative vision of the reality. Main thrust of the present study is to identify the situation of women's position in district committee of political parties, to analyze the associated factors with women to involve in politics and to identify the major problems faced by women in political parties of Parbat district. The entire population has from the selected major political parties: Centre Communist Party and Nepali Congress are the major political parties of Parbat district. The universe of the study includes the total number of women and men who are members of district committees. 41 samples have chosen on the basis of reputational approach, observation method, and opinion leadership approach. The main cause of women's poor condition of leadership level in political parties is found: low level responsibility to give political parties for women, patriarchal ideology, lack of appropriate policy, no role of decision making process in political parties, fewer opportunities in various fields, high violence of women or gender discrimination of women in comparison to male counterpart. Women are found participated very less in politics as well as decision making process and social activities. Most of the respondents were spent long time in politics but political parties had not to give high responsibility according to their capacity. So women were not very satisfied in the sectors. Women are facing the high economical problem for their work politics. Family and political parties are not enough economically support for women. Women are facing many problem and struggle in own political parties and with all society. Same capable men to reach in leadership level in political parties but same capable women do not achieve the leadership in political parties.

Keywords: leadership, gender, politics, patriarchy, discrimination

Introduction

Man and women are as the two wheels of a cart or two sides of a coin. If one wheel is broken, the cart could not move. Similarly, men and women are equally important in the human life. In the absence of any of them, the world cannot go forward. No one denies that man and woman are equally important. However, women are not equal in our society. They are supposed to be the weaker sex. They are treated as inferior to man (Gurung, 2009). Women have always constituted about half of the population and the fact that a society cannot advance without their moving forward along with men has been recognized from the beginning of planned development.

Women played vital role in every political movement (Mahila Surachha Dabab Samuha, 1999). 197 women have been elected in constituent assembly member. Political issue is a most important for developed countries. Women involvement is another important part but still this issue could not make important for any researcher. Although broad, research has been done for women political leaders in Nepal but could not study in

different district and communities' women leader too. Communities or district level politics are base for the National politics so politician women leader are key person of the politics (Hachheth, 2002).

Leadership is the act of organizing and directing the interests and activities of a group of persons. Leaders establish the vision for the future and set the strategy for getting there; they cause change. They motivate and inspire others to go in the right direction and they, along with everyone else, sacrifice to get there. Leadership is very much related to transformation. As the pace of transformation accelerates, there is naturally a greater need for effective leadership (Kharel, 2017).

The obvious obstacles are traditional and cultural barriers that are entrenched and social norms and attitudes against women as leaders and decision makers. It is important for women to have the necessary social and family support to overcome this. It is important to highlight the benefits of having women in decision making and to have local role models to help build local capacity. To engender political parties, it is useful to have mandatory quotas such as 30% minimum women in leadership structures and having women's wings within political parties.

Statement of the Problem

Women's leadership level has itself a problem in Nepal so it is problem of each and every district of Nepal. It is important issue but has few researched it in Parbat district so it is necessary to research it. Women have not chair person in the political parties of Nepal but increasing the women's leadership. 197 (around 33 percent) members of women are participated in Constituent assembly but women could not to reach the Prime minister still in Nepal. Human being is the most important creature. Human is one woman and the other is man; the unity of both then the society has been dynamic thus both creatures are important for human being. When the woman and man are energetic, then the country develops. If ignoring the one, creature development is abnormal so man and woman are both important in the human society. In the ancient society, people had been working different works in community to decision in community level. There was not legal policy in that state. According to Karl Marx, women had been leading in that community's works in ancient society. Women work as very well was not in equality between male and female and any other issues. The society was matriarchal. Male and female power had equal (Angels, 1884).

Due to the changing patterns of time, male had succeeded to predominance of women's authors and started the patriarchal system (Karki, 2018). Women were not involving in that major works but the man was leading about community works. Society had been developing and changing working and leadership system (Nepalma Mahilako Rajnitik Sahabagita 2065, Renaissance Society Nepal). Society is a dynamic system; male and female are one of the actor of society but the half actor is factor which will not be dynamic of society and then human being will be finished so necessary of equitable participation and access with man and women in different work (Clara, 1989). Feminist and intellectual class has been thinking women role is most important in the development activities so the government of Nepal managed 33 percent reservation.

Government of Nepal cannot make the policy of equitable participation and women cannot achieve the leadership level in the nation still so a lot of violence of women in our society. Politics is very huge issue. It can change policy the nation so necessary for women to achieve the leadership level of the nation. Patriarchal system has been establishing women to inferior and subordination part of men but feminists struggle against the patriarchal system and struggle of class base system of nation and then feminist want to equal leadership of men and women.

Research Questions

In the light of the above statement of the problems, following research questions have been posed in this study.

- What is situation of women's position in district committee of political parties?
- What are the associated factors with women to involved in politics?
- What the major problems faced by women in political parties of Parbat district?

Objective of the Study

The general objective of this study is to know and understand the women's leadership level in political parties of Parbat district. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- To identify the situation of women's position in district committee of political parties.
- To analyze the associated factors with women to involved in politics.
- To identify the major problems faced by women in political parties of Parbat district.

Rationale of the Study

Despite majority in total population women could not involve in important work about the policy making of nation because women made subordinate part of man. Patriarchal system is a main barrier for women liberation. And feudalist system and thinking has been a part of women's oppression. It is studied women and leadership level in political parties and found main cause of women could not reach the leadership level and barrier of women's leadership level. Political parties realized the women's situation. It would be source for the policy maker and political parties to improve and change existing the policy and strategy of policy maker and political parties and then help the women achieve the leadership level. All the stakeholders who are related to gender relation and sensitivity would be somehow benefited from this research piece.

Limitation of the Study

This study has carried out by selecting the major three political parties of Parbat district. It may not be generalized in other political parties which are differently located. The limitations of this study are given below:

- This study has based on the sample size of selected major political parties Basically Communist Party and Nepali Congress.
- Limited variables have selected such as women leadership and political parties etc.

Research Methodology

Research design: The present study has basically followed the description of women's leadership level in political parties: a study of gender relation of Parbat district. It has based on the descriptive research design. In order to fulfill the specific objectives of the study, the analysis has mainly based on primary and secondary data. Basically this study describes the condition of women's position in district committee of Parbat district, similarly associated factors for women to reach in leadership level and problem faced by women in political parties has identified and described to light on women's leadership level in political parties.

Nature and sources of data: The nature of the data is both qualitative and quantitative. This study has based on primary as well as secondary data. Primary data have collected using the data collection techniques such as questionnaire and interview from the field through case study. All necessary secondary information has collected from the various reports, books, journals, research papers, and relevant organizations.

Universe and sampling procedure: The entire population is from the selected major political parties: Centre Communist Party and Nepali Congress are the major political parties of Parbat district. The universe of the study includes the total number of women and men who are members of district committees.

Table 1

Description of Sample

District	Based on reputational approach	Based on experience /observation method	Opining leadership (on the basis of election)	Total
Parbat	4	2	35	41
Total				41

Different women leaders have been identified by using the reputational, experienced as well as opinion leadership (on the basis of election). The reputational consists of asking informants (experts or sample of community members) to list the most powerful and influential leaders in the community. The reputational measure is an index of power attribution rather than of power expression. In the observation or experience method, the leaders are identified on the basis of direct observation of community members and their behavior in various committee and organizational meetings, or in the solution of specific community issues. Opinion leadership (on the basis of election) is formal leader who is the authority figure. Women leaders have the right and responsibility to act by virtue of the office (elected she holds).

Data collection tools and techniques: Primary data have been collected from district committees of political parties. A semi-structured questionnaire has been used to collect data from the first type of respondents. Both close ended and open ended questions have been used but mostly close ended question has used. The instrument has been designed to explore information of women reason for their low level of participation and leadership position, associated factors, and problem faced by women in the committees of the political parties. Similarly, respondents individually have been interviewed their case study who are women leader of political parties. The following method of data collection techniques has been adopted during the study period.

Questionnaire: Questionnaire has been administered for the purpose of collecting information needed to meet the objectives of the study. Questionnaire schedule has been filled up with the selected sample informants by the researcher and required information has been collected.

Data Analysis and Presentation

The agglomerated primary data from the field survey have been tabulated and their interpretation has been made thoroughly.

Table 2

Caste Wise Distributions of Respondents

S.N	Caste/ethnic group	Number	Percentage
1	Brahmin	12	29.26
2	Chhetries	9	21.92
3	Ethnic Group	8	19.51
4	Dalit	5	12.19
5	Newars	7	17.07
	Total	41	100.0

Source: Field works, 2022.

According to the table, the population of 29.26 percent Brahmin is very high amongst other cast, i.e. 21.92 percent population is from Chhetries, 19.51 percent respondents belong to the Ethnic Group, 12.19 percent respondents belong to the Dalit, and 17.07 percent belong to Newar family. Lack of economic resources and family support, and politics of money and muscle that unfold on the ground certainly act as deterrent for women candidates to enter and progress in politics. The political representational inequality is a clear manifestation of historical and prevailing power structures and hierarchical social relations. The stark difference between representation of Dalit women and Dalit men also co-relates with findings. Political inclusion does not directly translate into reconfiguration of existing power structures, and perhaps it may even signify co-optation and reproduction of marginalization, as opposed to an inclusive political system.

Table 3

Distribution of Respondents by Age

S.N	Age group	Responses	Percentage
1	Below 30 years	11	27
2	30 to 45 years	18	44
3	45 years above	12	29
	Total	41	100

Source: Field study, 2022.

The largest percentage of the respondents 44 percentage was found in the age group 30 to 40 years. The respondents of 45 years above age were found to be 29 percent. The age group below 30 years was found 27 percentages. It shows that the ages of 30 to 45 years of women are involved in politics. Young women low involved in politics because our society is based on the traditional concept so men involved in politics since teenage level and women cannot go in the political activity. On the other hand, women involved in politics in long time but do not reach district level. Women have been oppressive for patriarchal society.

Table 4

Educational Status of Respondents

S.N	Educational status	Respondents	Percentage
1	Literate	12	29.26
2	SEE	17	41.46
3	Intermediate level	4	9.75
4	Graduate level.	5	12.19
5	Master's level	3	7.31
	Total	41	100

Source: Field study, 2022.

Among the respondents, literate 29.26 percent women were found to be literate. It is largest group of women literate. 41.46 percent women were found to be SEE (Secondary Education Examination) whereas 9.75 percent women were found to intermediate level and the 12.19 percent women were found to graduate level. And the 7.31 percent women were reached to master's level.

Education is the transmission of knowledge by either formal or informal methods. The concepts of socialization and learning are related to, in fact often inseparable from, the concept of education. Although education is often thought of in terms of schooling (formal education), effective training for the individual role

as both a group member and an autonomous person is a constant process. The main function of the educative process is to pass down knowledge from generation to generation—a process that is essential to the development of culture. Formal education is primarily designed to inculcate crucial skills and values central to the survival of the society or to those who hold effective power. Inherent in education, in all periods of man's history, is a stimulus to creative thinking and action, which accounts in part for culture change, culture change itself being a powerful stimulus to further innovation.

Marital Status of Respondents

In the human society marriage is an important factor for human being. It is mostly compulsory social phenomena but in the Nepalese context marriage is not an option for girls and for man marriage is an option in the entire world. Today in the modern society a few girls can have option for their marriage.

Table 5

Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

S.N	Marital status	Responses	Percentage
1	Married	32	79
2	Un married	3	7
3	Separation	5	12
4	Widow	1	2
	Total	41	100

Source: Field study, 2022.

All the above discussion and collected facts give the clear glimpse of political social and demographic background. Of the study site, Parbat district the study area occupies an important place in the national politics. It consists of the various group of women; among the respondents 79 percent were found to be married, 7 percent were found to be unmarried. And 12 percent were found to be separation and 2 percent were found widow which shows that there is mostly involvement of married woman in politics in Nepal. And a few separated women involved in politics.

Duration of Time Involvement in Politics

The period of time spent in political activities is own of the basis of evaluating one's contribution in politics. Longer the period of time, there has higher in the chances of obtaining party leadership. The Table 6 shows the involved time of the respondents in politics. Some women are full timber politician women and some are part timber. Many women in Unified Maoist are full timber and women are in CPNUML and Nepali Congresses are part timber.

Table 6

Duration of Time Involvement in Politics

S.N	Duration of involvement	Frequency	Percentage
1	0-5 years	5	13
2	6-10 years	15	37
3	11-20 years	9	23
4	Over 20 years	11	27
	Total	41	100

Source: Field study, 2022.

37 percent of the respondents were involved in politics since 6-10 years, 23 percent of the respondents were involved since 11-20 years, and similarly 27 percent of them respondents were involved in since over 20 years. And the other hand 13 percent of the respondents were involved in politics since 0-5 years. The table illustrates that most of the respondents are matured in politics.

Associated Factors of Respondents for Leadership Level

Leadership level is a most important for human society. A leader determines everything to make society. Society is a dynamic change so it is going to change. In ancient society women had been leading in that society but in the modern society women have not been leading the society. Many associated factors to determine women to reach the leadership position in the political parties.

Table 7

Associated Factors of Respondents for Leadership Level

S.N.	Associated factors	Numbers	Percentage
1	Awareness	9	22
2	Education	8	20
3	Equal of property right	11	27
4	Independents of women	13	31
	Total	41	100

Source: Field study, 2022.

27 percent were found to be equal property right. 31 percent were found to be independent women. Similarly, 22 percent were found to be awareness. And 20 percent were found to be education. From that table most important factor is equal of property right between men and women. Women cannot get equal property rights in our society. Second important factor is independent of women. Women have been depended of men in the society. So women were oppressive from men. Awareness is third important factor. When women are aware, then they destroy all of dominated behavior from society. Another important factor is education. "When women are educated then everything is good".

Associated Factors of Women Involved in Politics

The women who are involved in politics are found to be linked to enter in this field by various factors like for generational, women exploited from society, women exploited from husband and to become women leader. Hence, politics is necessary for women to promote their lives, proletariats class, and development of the nation.

Table 8

Associated Factors of Women Involved in Politics

S.N.	Associated factors	Numbers	Percentage
1	Women oppressed from society,	21	51
2	Women exploited from husband	5	5
3	Generational effect	7	17
4	To become women leader	8	20
	Total	41	100

Source: Field study, 2022.

Various associated factors are playing the roles in women's involvement in politics. Among the respondents 51 percent were associated due to the women exploited from society, whereas 20 percent were involved in these sector to become women leader; similarly, 17 percent of them were involved generational effect and 5 percent were found to be exploited from their husband.

Brave Nepali women have always risen to oppose a conflict that kills their sons, but equally they have raised sons to be soldiers to be sacrificed in the name of nationalism. As Thandi Modise, an MP from South Africa observed: For women, it does not matter which side you are on, on both sides children are maimed and killed and women are raped. It makes it difficult for women to choose sides and enables them to reach out across the ethnic divide. This is particularly so when the violence is perceived as illegitimate, that is violence for violence's sake. However, the neutral space is a contested one with competing ideologies at play of nationalism, community, class, race, and gender.

Some Barrier Factors for Leadership Level

Different factors have to bring barrier for women's leadership level in political parties. Our society is based on patriarchal ideology; therefore, all rules and policies are often shaped and influenced by that framework.

Table 9

Some Barrier Factors for Leadership Level

S.N.	Barrier factors	Numbers	Percentage
1	Patriarchal ideology	16	39
2	Lack of appropriate policy	21	51
3	Lack of political awareness	4	10
	Total	41	100

Source: Field study, 2022.

Most of 39 percent respondents are found to patriarchal ideology as a most barrier for women's leadership level in that political party. 51 percent respondents are found to lack appropriate policy for women's leadership level. Similarly, 10 percent respondents are said to lack political awareness. Further, problematic beliefs and perceptions are held by both men and women. It is worth noting that gender and partisan gaps are also evident in perceptions of discrimination against women. In each case, women and democrats are more likely to say the group faces discrimination.

Problem Faced by Women in Political Parties

Women who were involved in this field had to face different problems. Majority of them were struggling with never ending household tasks. Some of them had not got support from their family and political parties. This study also tries to show the women's violence, discrimination, economic problem faced by women in political parties. Decision making power is very important factor of human life. Generally, Nepalese women have less decision making power due to the patriarchal society. Following chapter is also focused in showing the decision making role of women in their family, political parties and nation as well as their professions

Women appear overall deprived of the main political resources, contact with people, physical mobility, basic education, time, and money. Women's alienation from politics then seems likely to be the rule. In Nepal, family support can either prevent or promote women from participating in politics. The family as an agent of political socialization does not play a similar role for all women (Malla, 2011).

Violence Faced by Respondents in Political Parties

The denial of opportunities and rights to certain group on the basis of race, sex, ethnicity, age or disability is known as women violence. Women's violence is the practice whereby one sex is given preferential treatment over the other sex. In most societies, it is observed favoring men against women. Women constitute more than half portion of the population of Nepal. However, they are far behind men in all aspects of life. There is wide gender discrimination in the political social, economic, administrative, and legal fields primarily because of the patriarchal social system that confines women within the home and men in control most of the resources.



Figure 1. Violence faced by respondents in political parties. Source: Field study, 2022.

71 percent (29) agreed that there is high women's violence or the women discrimination in this field. Only few percent 29 percent (12) did not feel so.

One in three women globally will be subject to gender-based violence in her lifetime. At the same time, women remain significantly under-represented at all levels of political decision making. Acknowledging the intersection between violence against women and women's leadership is crucial. Apart from being a gross violation of women's rights, violence obstructs women's access to leadership roles and ability to participate in, and influence, political processes. These violence targets women because of their gender and can take many forms including intimidation, sexual harassment, online violence and physical, sexual, emotional and economic violence. The under-representation of women in political leadership also impacts on the ability of governments to respond to and prevent violence against women.

It needs joint advocacy campaign working to increase the representation and effective participation of women, with a broad commitment to gender equality and women's rights, in decision-making at all local levels.

Problem Faced by Respondents in Political Parties

There are various types of problem prevalent in political parties. Women have to face many kinds of discrimination in working place. Women struggle the many kinds of problem in many working place. In that political party women feel the violence. But they fight back that problem and do own works.

Table 10

Problem Faced by Respondents in Political Parties

S.N	Problems	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low level responsibility	11	27
2	Less opportunity	22	53
3	No help of economic aspect	8	20
	Total	41	100

Source: Field study, 2022.

Among the respondents 27 percent were found to face low level of responsibility. 53 percent of them realized that they had fewer opportunities in various field. However, 20 percent through them were no help of economic aspect. These problems faced by women in the politics parties.

A new era of politics also brings with it new challenges as political battlefields transform from the maiden of old to online arenas such as social media platforms. This necessitates time; workers and money, all of which are more easily available to male candidates. Women leaders are struggle the many kinds of problem in working place

Women's Role in Decision Making Process

In order to understand women's overall status, their decision making power must be considered as an important tool. As women have less decisive role in household level to nation level, in decision making, they have even lesser role in political activities. Here the following information analyzes women's decision making process in the political parties. Generally Nepalese women have less decision making power. They are rarely participated in the important works political parties, family, and other societal works.

Table 11

Women's Role in Decision Making Process

S.N	Role in decision making	Frequency	Percentage
1	Major role	5	12
2	General role	30	73
3	No role	6	15
	Total	41	100

Source: Field study, 2022.

Among the respondents 73 percent had general role similarly, 15 percent were no role in decision making process. However, 12 percent respondents had main role in decision making process of political parties in Parbat district. Still women's role in political parties has been sub-ordinate role. Large numbers of the respondents were found to be general roles in decision making process in the political parties in Parbat district.

Respects to the Respondent

Politics is an important factor for nation. Without politics people cannot do the any work. Politics is a rule of law which is made by people for people. In that ancient society women had been leading that society. Women had respected in that society. Women established in politics and then women can lead that society and reach the leadership level in politics.

Table 12

Respect to the Respondents

S.N	Respect level	Frequency	Percentage
1	Respect	32	78
2	Most respect	7	17
3	Not respect	2	5
	Total	41	100

Source: Field study, 2022.

Majority of the respondent are not still most respected. 17 percent are found to be most respected. 78 percent of them are respected and 5 percent are found to be not respected in the society. It is generally said that only by that, only by self-respect will you compel others to respect you. Men respect women who love and respect themselves. Holding yourself and your life in high regard is a great way to demonstrate respect for yourself.

Supportive Behavior From the Family

The society is a social web of social relationship as well as supportive behavior. Generally, easy life, progress as well as other activities is directly related with family support.

Table 13

Respondents Distribution on the Basis of Supportive Behavior From the Family

S.N	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	Major support	24	58.53
2	Minor support	17	41.46
	Total	41	100

Source: Field study, 2022.

Majority of the respondent (58.53 %) mention that they are getting major support from the family while minority respondents (41.46 %) mention that they are getting minor support.

To Help of Respondents From Political Parties to Reach in Leadership Level

Women involved in political parties but they cannot do every work without help of political parties. Politics is a back bone of the women. If political parties do not help women reach in leadership level, women cannot access in vital post and leadership level.

Table 14

Help of Respondents From Political Parties

S.N	Help level	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sufficient help	16	39
2	Somewhat help	15	37
3	Just reservation	10	24
	Total	41	100

Source: Field study, 2022.

Knowing that from the table 39 percent respondent were found to be sufficient help from political parties. Similarly, 15 percent respondents were found to be somewhat help from political parties. And the large percent

of respondents were found to be just reservation help from political parties. Political parties have been not helping sufficient. Political parties have been helping of women just reservation.

To Increase Women's Leadership in Political Parties

Situation of women's leadership is very low in the Nepalese society, in every organization and every decision making place. In the political parties, women are nominal participation. So women's present situation is necessary to change. How can it possible to change women's situation in political parties? Our need is to increase women's leadership in political parties.

Table 15

To Increase Women's Leadership in Political Parties

S.N	Increase element	Frequency	Percentage
1	To bring appropriate policy	21	51
2	Empowerment	13	32
3	Self-study and hard working	7	17
	Total	41	100

Source: Field study, 2022.

Most of the 51 percent respondents were found to bring appropriate policy for women to reach in leadership in the political parties. So 32 percent respondents were found empowerment of women is necessary to reach in leadership position and a few respondents 17 percent were found self-study and hard working for increase the women leadership in political parties. Including women during democratic transition processes offers opportunity to create political institutions that are more favorable to women's political representation and leadership, work with political parties to identify potential women candidates, increase public demand for women party candidates and leaders, and build alliances with men to support gender equality.

Major Finding

- The majority of poor participation of women in district committee in Parbat, 41 members of women 23.84 percent and 131 members of men (76.16) percent, are participated of district committee in Parbat. In the study symbolic representations of women are taken low level vital post in district committee without access in the leadership level. Two women were sub-secretary and one woman was treasurer in district level among them.
- Among the respondents, two women were found to be sub-sectary and the other treasurer of the Nepal Communist Party and in Parbat district committee and one woman was found to sub-sectary of Nepali Congress in Parbat district committee.
- Associated factors with women's leadership level: Among the respondents 51 percent respondents were found to be women exploited from society, 20 percent women found to become women leader, 17 percent respondents were found to be generational effect, and 5 percent respondents found to exploit from husband due to involved in politics.
- The associated factors of the respondents to help of women to reach in leadership level: 31 percent respondents were found to be equal of property right between men and women, 27 percent respondents were found to be independents of women, 22 percent were found to be awareness, and 20 percent of respondent were found to be education.

- The study shows that most of the women have been married. There is a mostly involvement 79 percent married woman in politics. 12 percent were found to be unmarried and 7 percent were found to be separated and 2 percent were found to widow; its shows that a few separated women involved in politics.
- The duration of time involvement of the respondents in politics: from 6-10 years is 37 percent, and 10-20 years' time spent for politics 27 percent, over 20 years' time spent for politics 23 percent, and 0-5 years' time spent for politics 13 percent. The majority of the sampled respondents were of age group 30-45 years. Maximum 44 percent and the minimum 27 percent found to be below 30 years age and 29 percent age group of respondents were 45 years above.
- 14.46 percent women of total respondents are literate i.e. 29.26 percent women are SEE, 9.75 percent respondents are intermediate level, 12.19 percent women are graduate level, and 7.31 percent respondents are Master's level.
- 51 percent respondents are found to be patriarchal ideology as a barrier for women's leadership level in those political parties. 39 percent respondents are found to lack appropriate policy which is another factors for women's leadership level. Similarly, 10 percent respondents are said that lack political awareness.

Conclusion

Many of the problems with women's advancement are now related to patriarchal ideology, behavior, and structures. All sectors/sub-sectors, discussed above are hampered in achievement of their objectives by a patriarchal ideology. For example, in the political leadership position and government sector too, there is no resistance to involving women in development, fulfilling their basic needs by increasing their access to political, education, employment, and decision making process. But, the inadequate gender sensitivity of the implementing machinery remains a major hurdle to implementation of all government policies. Nation has already made improvement in women's leadership level in politics one of its major policy objectives along with poverty reduction.

Nevertheless, its implementation remains a challenge, due to the patriarchal value systems and structures. When equality in access to resources, decision making positions and powers and socially accepted ideology are concerned, any change that has taken place has been accidental. There is no general recognition that unless women are recognized as full citizens on par with men, the development process cannot proceed rapidly. The basic challenge therefore is how to change this ideology. The main cause of women's poor condition of leadership level in political parties is found: low level responsibility to give political parties for women, patriarchal ideology, lack of appropriate policy, no role of decision making process in political parties, fewer opportunities in various fields, high violence of women or gender discrimination of women in comparison to male counterpart.

Because of these reasons women are backward in every aspect of their life. Women are found participated very less in politics as well as decision making process and social activities. Most of the respondents were spent long time in politics but political parties had not to give high responsibility according to their capacity. So women were not very satisfied in the sectors. Most of married women involved in politics and thus women realized difficulties to play dual roles of household works and politics together. Political parties are not sufficient help for women to reach leadership position in political parties just help of reservation. This study shows that women are facing the high economical problem for their work politics. Family and political parties are not enough economically support for women. It shows that women achieve few support from political

parties for every works. In this study women said that, they feel patriarchal behaviour in political parties. Women are facing many problem and struggle in own political parties and with all society. Same capable men reach in leadership level in political parties but same capable women do not achieve the leadership in political parties. It shows lack of appropriate policy for women in political parties. Overall development of women increases their participation in politics; it is essential to promote role of women in decision making in their political parties and household level as well as in professional level, providing them equal opportunities in related field. It is better to provision special right for women than reservation and quota system. Women can be successful to achieve the leadership level in political parties.

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