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## International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)

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# Women Empowerment in Indian Democracy: An Analysis Study

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**ABSTRACT:** Women play a significant role in strengthening the democratic structure of India through their participation in political activities, leadership, and governance. From the freedom struggle to contemporary politics, Indian women have continuously contributed to national development and social transformation. The Constitution of India guarantees equal political rights to women, and several constitutional provisions, reservation policies, and government initiatives have encouraged their participation in political institutions. Despite these developments, women still face numerous challenges such as patriarchal attitudes, gender discrimination, limited financial resources, lack of political support, and underrepresentation in decision-making bodies.

This research paper examines the historical development of women's political participation in India, constitutional safeguards, representation in Parliament, State Legislatures, and local self-government institutions. It also highlights the contribution of major women political leaders and analyzes the role of women in policy-making, grassroots democracy, and social reform. The study further discusses the major barriers faced by women in politics and evaluates the impact of reservation policies on political empowerment. In addition, the paper suggests various measures to improve women's political participation through education, institutional support, political awareness, and social change.

The study concludes that equal participation of women in politics is essential for inclusive governance, democratic progress, and sustainable national development. Greater representation of women in political institutions can contribute to more balanced decision-making and a stronger democratic system in India.

**KEYWORDS:** Women in Politics, Political Participation, Women Empowerment, Indian Democracy, Gender Equality, Women Leadership, Panchayati Raj,, Political Representation, Reservation Policy, Governance.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Women constitute nearly half of India's population and play an essential role in the social, economic, cultural, and political development of the nation. In a democratic country like India, equal participation of women in political processes is necessary for ensuring justice, equality, and inclusive governance. Political participation not only provides women with opportunities to influence decision-making but also strengthens democratic institutions by representing diverse social interests and perspectives. The involvement of women in politics helps in promoting welfare-oriented policies, social reform, and balanced development.

The role of women in Indian politics has evolved significantly over time. In ancient India, women enjoyed a respected position in society and, in some cases, participated in administrative and public affairs. However, during the medieval period, their role in public life gradually declined due to social restrictions and patriarchal practices. The modern phase of women's political participation began during the Indian freedom movement, when women actively joined national struggles against colonial rule. Leaders such as Sarojini Naidu, Aruna Asaf Ali, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, and Kasturba Gandhi played an important role in mobilizing women and contributing to the independence movement. Their participation created political awareness among Indian women and laid the foundation for future political empowerment.

After independence, the Constitution of India granted equal political rights to all citizens without discrimination on the basis of gender. Women received the right to vote, contest elections, and participate equally in democratic institutions. Various constitutional provisions, government policies, and reservation systems were introduced to increase women's representation in politics. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments became important milestones in promoting women's participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies by reserving seats for women at the



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grassroots level. These measures encouraged thousands of women to enter public life and contribute to local governance and community development.

In recent decades, women have emerged as influential leaders in Indian politics at national, state, and local levels. Leaders such as Indira Gandhi, Pratibha Patil, Sushma Swaraj, Mamata Banerjee, and Jayalalithaa have demonstrated strong political leadership and administrative capability. At the same time, women representatives in local governance have contributed to rural development, education, healthcare, sanitation, and social welfare programs. Their participation has improved public accountability and increased attention toward issues affecting women and marginalized communities.

Despite these achievements, women in Indian politics continue to face several challenges. Patriarchal social structures, lack of financial resources, limited access to political networks, gender stereotypes, and inadequate representation in legislative bodies remain major obstacles to political empowerment. Women often experience discrimination within political parties and face difficulties in receiving equal opportunities and electoral support. Media bias and social criticism also affect the political careers of many women leaders. As a result, women's representation in Parliament and State Legislatures remains comparatively low despite gradual improvement over the years.

### Historical Development of Women's Political Participation in India

#### Women in Ancient and Medieval India

The position of women in ancient India was comparatively respected and dignified. Women were given opportunities in education, religious activities, and social life. Historical evidence from the Vedic period suggests that women participated in intellectual discussions, religious ceremonies, and advisory roles in society. Some women scholars, such as Gargi Vachaknavi and Maitreyi, were known for their knowledge and contribution to philosophy and learning. In certain kingdoms, royal women also influenced administrative decisions and governance.

Ancient Indian society recognized women as important contributors to family and social stability. Although political participation was not institutionalized in the modern democratic sense, women exercised influence through royal courts, community leadership, and social responsibilities. Their presence in cultural and administrative activities reflected a relatively balanced social structure during the early historical period.

However, the position of women gradually declined during the medieval period due to political instability, foreign invasions, rigid social customs, and patriarchal practices. Systems such as purdah, child marriage, and restrictions on women's education limited their public participation. Women became largely confined to domestic responsibilities, and their role in governance and political affairs diminished significantly. Social conservatism reduced opportunities for women to participate in public decision-making and leadership activities.

Despite these restrictions, some women emerged as powerful rulers and administrators during the medieval period. Razia Sultan became the first and only female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate and demonstrated administrative and military capability. Similarly, Rani Durgavati and Ahilyabai Holkar were known for their leadership, governance, and contribution to public welfare. These women challenged social barriers and proved that women were capable of effective political leadership even in restrictive social conditions.

The medieval period therefore presented a contradictory picture regarding women's political participation. On one hand, the general status of women declined due to social and cultural restrictions; on the other hand, a few exceptional women leaders demonstrated courage, administrative skill, and political influence. Their contribution remained an important source of inspiration for future generations of women in Indian public life.

## II. WOMEN IN THE INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

The participation of women in the Indian freedom movement marked a major turning point in the history of women's political involvement in India. During the struggle against British colonial rule, women actively participated in protests, public movements, revolutionary activities, and nationalist campaigns. The freedom movement not only strengthened the spirit of nationalism among women but also created political awareness and encouraged them to enter public life. Women from different social, educational, and regional backgrounds united in the struggle for independence and contributed significantly to the growth of democratic values in India.



## International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)

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In the early phase of the national movement, women mainly participated through social reform activities and support for nationalist organizations. Reformers and political leaders encouraged women's education and social awareness, which gradually increased their involvement in political affairs. The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 witnessed active participation of women in boycotting foreign goods, promoting indigenous products, and organizing public meetings. This movement became one of the first large-scale political platforms where women participated openly in nationalist activities.

The leadership of Mahatma Gandhi played a significant role in encouraging women's participation in the freedom struggle. Gandhi believed that women possessed qualities such as courage, sacrifice, discipline, and moral strength, which were essential for non-violent movements. Under his leadership, thousands of women joined the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement. Women participated in marches, protests, picketing, and acts of civil resistance against British authorities. Their involvement transformed the freedom struggle into a mass movement involving both men and women equally.

Several women leaders emerged during this period and made remarkable contributions to the nationalist movement. Sarojini Naidu played an important role in civil disobedience campaigns and became the first Indian woman to preside over the Indian National Congress. Aruna Asaf Ali became a symbol of resistance during the Quit India Movement by hoisting the national flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in 1942. Kasturba Gandhi actively supported Gandhian movements and participated in protests and social reform activities. Usha Mehta contributed through underground radio broadcasting during the Quit India Movement, while Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit represented Indian political aspirations at national and international levels.

Women also participated in revolutionary and militant nationalist activities. Leaders such as Rani Gaidinliu, Kalpana Datta, and Pritilata Waddadar actively challenged British authority through revolutionary actions. In addition, Captain Lakshmi Sahgal played a crucial role in the Indian National Army formed under Subhas Chandra Bose and led the Rani Jhansi Regiment, which symbolized women's military participation in the independence struggle.

The freedom movement significantly changed public attitudes toward women's role in politics and society. Women gained confidence, political awareness, leadership skills, and experience in public affairs. Their active participation challenged traditional gender stereotypes and demonstrated that women were capable of contributing equally to national and political movements. The involvement of women in the freedom struggle also laid the foundation for their constitutional rights and political participation after independence.

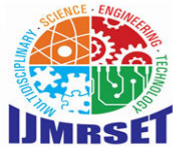
Thus, the Indian freedom movement became an important phase in the political empowerment of women. It transformed women from passive observers into active participants in national politics and established the basis for their future role in democratic governance and public leadership in independent India.

### III. WOMEN'S POLITICAL RIGHTS AFTER INDEPENDENCE

After India achieved independence in 1947, the political status of women underwent a major transformation. The framers of the Indian Constitution aimed to establish a democratic system based on equality, justice, and freedom for all citizens. Women were granted equal political rights without any discrimination on the basis of gender. This constitutional recognition marked the beginning of a new era of political empowerment for Indian women and provided them with opportunities to participate actively in democratic governance and public administration.

One of the most significant achievements after independence was the introduction of universal adult franchise. The Constitution of India granted equal voting rights to all adult citizens regardless of caste, religion, gender, or economic status. Unlike many Western countries where women obtained voting rights gradually after long struggles, Indian women received equal suffrage immediately after independence. This step reflected the democratic vision of the Indian Constitution and recognized women as equal participants in nation-building and political decision-making.

The Constitution also guaranteed women the right to contest elections and hold public office. Articles related to equality, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity created a legal foundation for women's participation in politics. Women became eligible to serve in Parliament, State Legislatures, local governing institutions, and executive offices. These



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constitutional safeguards promoted political inclusion and encouraged women to engage in electoral politics and public leadership.

In the early decades after independence, women's representation in political institutions remained limited due to social conservatism, low literacy rates, economic dependence, and male dominance in political parties. However, several women leaders emerged and established their influence in Indian politics. Indira Gandhi became the first woman Prime Minister of India and played a major role in national and international politics. Her leadership demonstrated that women could successfully occupy the highest political office in the country. Similarly, women leaders began participating in ministerial positions, parliamentary debates, and administrative functions at different levels of governance.

The political participation of women expanded further through institutional reforms and reservation policies. A major turning point came with the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments passed in 1992, which provided reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies. These amendments reserved one-third of seats for women in local governance institutions and later many states increased the reservation to fifty percent. As a result, millions of women entered grassroots politics and became actively involved in rural administration, development programs, and community welfare activities. This reform strengthened democratic decentralization and created opportunities for women from marginalized and rural backgrounds to participate in governance.

Government policies and welfare programs also contributed to women's political empowerment after independence. Various initiatives focused on women's education, leadership training, self-help groups, and awareness campaigns encouraged women to participate in elections and public life. Women's organizations, civil society groups, and social movements further promoted gender equality and political awareness among women across the country.

Despite these advancements, women continued to face challenges in achieving equal political representation. Their participation in Parliament and State Legislatures remained comparatively low, and many women encountered difficulties related to social prejudice, financial limitations, political violence, and unequal opportunities within political parties. Nevertheless, the post-independence period witnessed gradual progress in women's political awareness, leadership, and representation.

Therefore, the period after independence played a crucial role in establishing women's political rights in India. Constitutional equality, voting rights, reservation policies, and democratic reforms collectively strengthened the participation of women in political institutions and laid the foundation for their continued empowerment in Indian democracy.

#### IV. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR WOMEN'S POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

##### Constitutional Safeguards

The Constitution of India provides a strong legal foundation for women's political empowerment by guaranteeing equality, justice, and freedom to all citizens. The framers of the Constitution recognized the importance of women's participation in nation-building and therefore included several provisions to eliminate gender discrimination and ensure equal political rights. These constitutional safeguards aim to create an inclusive democratic system where women can participate equally in political, social, and economic life.

One of the most important constitutional provisions related to women's empowerment is the principle of equality before law. Article 14 of the Constitution guarantees equality to all citizens and ensures equal protection of laws without discrimination. This provision establishes that women and men are equal in the eyes of the law and possess equal political rights and opportunities. It serves as the basis for women's participation in elections, governance, and public administration.

Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. This provision protects women from gender-based discrimination and promotes equal access to political institutions and public opportunities. At the same time, Article 15(3) allows the State to make special provisions for women and children. This clause provides constitutional support for reservation policies and welfare measures aimed at improving women's representation and participation in politics.



## International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)

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Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity in matters related to public employment and government services. It ensures that women can participate equally in administrative and political institutions without discrimination. This provision has encouraged women to enter civil services, public administration, and leadership positions within government structures.

The Directive Principles of State Policy also promote women's welfare and equality. Article 39 directs the State to ensure equal livelihood opportunities for men and women and equal pay for equal work. Article 42 emphasizes humane working conditions and maternity relief for women. Although these principles are not legally enforceable, they guide the government in framing policies that support women's empowerment and participation in public life.

The Constitution further guarantees political equality through universal adult franchise. Article 326 provides voting rights to all adult citizens without discrimination on the basis of gender. This provision enabled women to participate equally in elections from the very beginning of independent India. Equal suffrage strengthened democratic participation and recognized women as equal partners in the political process.

Another significant constitutional development for women's political empowerment was the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments enacted in 1992. These amendments introduced reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies. At least one-third of the seats, including positions of chairpersons, were reserved for women in local governance institutions. Many states later increased this reservation to fifty percent. These reforms greatly increased women's participation in grassroots democracy and created opportunities for leadership among rural and marginalized women.

In addition to constitutional provisions, several legal measures have been introduced to protect women's rights and dignity in public life. Laws related to domestic violence, workplace harassment, dowry prohibition, and equal rights contribute indirectly to women's political empowerment by improving their social and economic security. A secure social environment enables women to participate more confidently in political and public activities.

Thus, the constitutional safeguards provided by the Indian Constitution play a crucial role in promoting women's political empowerment. These provisions ensure equality, protect women from discrimination, encourage political participation, and strengthen democratic inclusion. The constitutional framework of India therefore serves as a powerful instrument for advancing gender justice and enhancing the role of women in Indian politics.

### V. WOMEN IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The participation of women in local self-government has become one of the most significant developments in the political empowerment of women in India. Local self-government institutions, including Panchayati Raj Institutions in rural areas and Urban Local Bodies in cities and towns, play an important role in grassroots democracy and local administration. Women's involvement in these institutions has strengthened democratic participation, increased social inclusion, and created opportunities for leadership among women from diverse social and economic backgrounds.

A major transformation in women's participation in local governance occurred through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments enacted in 1992. These amendments granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies and reserved at least one-third of seats for women, including positions of chairpersons. Many states later increased this reservation to fifty percent. This reform brought millions of women into political institutions and became a landmark step toward democratic decentralization and gender equality.

The reservation policy enabled women from rural, marginalized, economically weaker, and socially disadvantaged communities to enter public life and participate directly in governance. Before these reforms, women had very limited opportunities to engage in political decision-making at the local level. Reservation created institutional support that encouraged women to contest elections, participate in administrative activities, and contribute to community development.

Women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions have played an important role in addressing local issues related to education, healthcare, sanitation, drinking water, nutrition, child welfare, environmental protection, and rural infrastructure. Their participation has increased attention toward social welfare and community needs. Women leaders



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often focus on practical issues affecting daily life, particularly those concerning women, children, and disadvantaged groups. Their involvement has improved accountability and strengthened communication between local authorities and rural communities.

In urban local governance, women councillors and mayors have contributed to public welfare programs, urban development, sanitation projects, environmental management, and social services. Their participation has helped promote inclusive urban governance and improved representation of women's concerns in municipal administration. Women leaders in urban bodies have also encouraged greater community participation in local decision-making processes.

Local self-government institutions have become important training grounds for women's political leadership. Participation at the grassroots level has provided women with administrative experience, public speaking skills, political awareness, and confidence in governance. Many women who began their political careers in Panchayats and Municipal Bodies later entered State Legislatures and national politics. Thus, grassroots governance has contributed significantly to the development of future women leaders in India.

Women's participation in local governance has also brought social changes in rural and urban communities. It has challenged traditional gender stereotypes and increased public acceptance of women in leadership roles. The visibility of women representatives has encouraged greater awareness regarding girls' education, women's rights, health awareness, and social equality. In many areas, women leaders have become role models and sources of inspiration for younger generations.

However, women in local self-government continue to face several challenges. In some cases, elected women representatives function under the influence of male family members, a situation often described as proxy leadership. Lack of education, limited administrative training, financial dependence, and social pressure sometimes restrict independent decision-making by women representatives. Patriarchal attitudes and political interference also affect their ability to perform effectively.

Despite these challenges, the participation of women in local self-government has achieved remarkable success in strengthening grassroots democracy and promoting political empowerment. It has increased women's visibility in public life, encouraged community participation, and improved social development at the local level. The experience of women in Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies demonstrates that inclusive governance becomes more effective when women participate actively in political and administrative institutions.

io politics by holding important ministerial portfolios, including Finance and Defence. Her leadership in economic and security matters demonstrated the expanding role of women in strategic and policy-oriented positions.

Women leaders at the national level have also contributed significantly to social justice, welfare policies, and democratic inclusion. They have raised issues related to women's rights, education, healthcare, poverty reduction, child welfare, labor rights, and social equality in Parliament and government institutions. Their participation has broadened the focus of governance and encouraged more balanced policy-making that reflects diverse social concerns.

The success of national-level women leaders has inspired millions of women across the country to participate in politics and public life. Their achievements have challenged patriarchal attitudes and increased public confidence in women's leadership abilities. Women leaders have also encouraged political parties to provide greater opportunities to female candidates and include gender-related concerns in public policies.

However, women leaders at the national level often face challenges such as political criticism, gender bias, media scrutiny, and unequal treatment within political environments. In many cases, women politicians are judged more strictly than their male counterparts. Despite these obstacles, national-level women leaders have continued to demonstrate determination, leadership capability, and commitment to democratic governance.

Therefore, the contribution of women leaders at the national level has been highly significant in the development of Indian politics and democracy. Their leadership has strengthened political institutions, promoted social progress, and created new opportunities for women's participation in governance and public administration.



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### VI. CONCLUSION

Women have played a vital role in the development of Indian politics and democracy from the freedom struggle to the present day. Their participation in political movements, governance institutions, public administration, and social reform activities has contributed significantly to national development and democratic progress. Over time, Indian women have emerged as influential leaders at local, state, and national levels and have demonstrated their ability to participate effectively in decision-making and governance.

The Constitution of India provided a strong foundation for women's political empowerment by guaranteeing equality, voting rights, and protection against discrimination. Constitutional provisions, reservation policies, and government initiatives have encouraged women's participation in political institutions and strengthened democratic inclusion. The introduction of reservation in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies became a historic step that enabled millions of women to enter grassroots governance and contribute actively to local development.

Women's participation in politics has strengthened Indian democracy by promoting inclusive governance, social justice, welfare-oriented policy-making, and community development. Women leaders have focused on issues related to education, healthcare, sanitation, child welfare, women's rights, and poverty reduction. Their involvement in governance has improved public accountability and increased attention toward the needs of marginalized and vulnerable sections of society. Women's political participation has also contributed to social transformation by challenging patriarchal attitudes and encouraging greater acceptance of women in leadership roles.

Despite these achievements, women in Indian politics continue to face several challenges. Social and cultural barriers, economic dependence, unequal educational opportunities, gender discrimination, political violence, media bias, and lack of institutional support continue to restrict women's representation and leadership opportunities. Women remain underrepresented in Parliament and State Legislatures, and many women leaders still struggle for equal recognition and decision-making power within political systems.

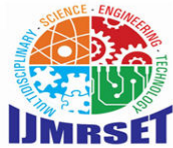
Reservation policies have produced important positive outcomes by increasing women's representation and political awareness. However, limitations such as proxy representation, inadequate political training, and structural inequalities indicate that reservation alone is not sufficient for achieving complete political empowerment. Long-term progress requires broader reforms in education, economic development, political institutions, media representation, and social attitudes.

The future of women's political participation in India depends on collective efforts by government institutions, political parties, educational organizations, media, and society as a whole. Equal educational opportunities, leadership training, financial assistance, safe political environments, and fair representation within political parties are necessary for strengthening women's role in governance. Positive media representation and social reforms can further encourage women to participate confidently in public life and democratic processes.

In conclusion, equal participation of women in politics is essential for the success of democracy and sustainable national development. A democratic system cannot be truly representative and inclusive unless women receive equal opportunities in leadership and governance. Strengthening women's political empowerment will not only improve gender equality but also contribute to more balanced, responsive, and socially just governance in India. Therefore, continuous efforts are required to ensure that women become equal partners in shaping the political, social, and democratic future of the nation.

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