

# "THE INVOLVEMENT OF MALAGASY WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS IN DEMOCRACY TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN".

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## ABSTRACT

The full integration of women into development does not escape gender-based marginalization. The presence of women in parliament can contribute to the struggle for gender equality and at the same time to the eradication of women's poverty. Women parliamentarians in addition to these roles can advocate for and defend their interests in marginalized society. The question is how will women parliamentarians in the search for democracy promote women's development?

The establishment of a democracy is part of the roles of parliamentarians, so, by valianting this democracy, women MPs will be able to use strategies to make themselves heard and at the same time allow freedom for Malagasy women. The aim is therefore to highlight the ability of women in parliament to intervene for women's development. Women's participation in decision-making bodies is not a women's issue or a women's claim issue. Rather, it is a question of the socio-economic and political development of our society, or even social justice.

**Keywords:** *Women- Gender- Parliament- Democracy- Development*

## INTRODUCTION

Up to now, the model of economic development is generally imposed and reinforced by globalization, yet this only increases the poverty and marginalization of a growing number of people. Women do not escape this marginalization, which is the main obstacle to their development. Efforts have been made by several countries and organizations to integrate women into development as effectively as possible by giving them access to modern economic structures. The gender and development approach (GAD) is the most recent theoretical approach in the field of women and development. It stems from efforts to understand both the traditional inequality between women and men and the failure of many development projects aimed at women.

Madagascar has thus adopted a range of measures in an attempt to ensure better representation of its female citizens in decision-making positions. But the promotion of gender is not only limited to the

access of women to power but must also aim at improving the conditions in which the country's women evolve, as a lot of effort awaits the country in this field.

Over the last ten years, efforts to promote gender have multiplied in Madagascar. In particular, the country has put in place various instruments for the promotion of women, with a view to increasing the representation of women in decision-making bodies. The various Constitutions that have followed one another also advocate the principle of gender equality.

The respective missions of the national assembly are, first of all, to legislate, to vote on tax revenues and expenditures, to control the action of the government within the framework of the national budget and others, to control the policies of the executive, to ratify and vote on treaties, or to authorize their ratification, to debate issues of national and international importance, to hear and even to listen to the desires and grievances of the people. Thus, parliamentarians are mediators, and representatives of the people in all its particularity. In the name of national sovereignty, whose mission is to administer and vote in a general and impersonal way, this function of representation is mainly carried out by the deputies?

The exclusion of women is at the heart of the modern political order, despite the progressive recognition of the formal equality between men and women in the exercise of political rights. The evolution of political culture has nevertheless allowed the progressive access of women to power. However, in the case of Madagascar, the consideration of gender in politics is not limited to the integration of women in power, but several challenges await the parliament in terms of women's promotion.

Indeed, it is considered that it is possible for these women MPs to aim at improving the status of women in terms of access to resources, for a social and economic development while emphasizing the importance of democracy within the framework of the roles of parliamentarians. These different situations encourage us to look into the analysis of "the involvement of Malagasy women parliamentarians in the fight for women's development".

The problematic that arises is: How can the involvement of women parliamentarians in democracy improve the development of Malagasy women?

This research aims at demonstrating that women parliamentarians, through the search for democracy, can improve the development of women.

The establishment of a democracy is part of the role of parliamentarians, so by working towards this democracy, women MPs will be able to use strategies to make themselves heard and at the same time allow Malagasy women freedom. It should be mentioned that freedom here translates into freedom of expression and freedom to own property.

Our research work, which consists in identifying the aptitude of women in parliament to intervene for the development of women, therefore requires a demonstration essay that goes through the analysis of the nature and intensity of the involvement of women in parliament up to the evaluation of the improvements in terms of women's development. The use of analytical and statistical methods is necessary for the realization of this work, in order to allow the verification of the hypothesis. The use of these methods requires the use of certain techniques that have also facilitated the collection of the data necessary for the writing of this work.

Thus, an opinion poll of some sixty women parliamentarians elected in the last four terms will make it possible to evaluate their positions with respect to democracy to promote women's development.

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## CONCEPTUAL BASE

Since the productive use of human resources is essential to development, much more attention should be given to the role that women play, or could play, in development.

The full integration of women in development will only take place when women's human resources are no longer wasted; when health and other social services are applied to the issue of integration; and when a system of education, training, and employment that benefits women is in place.

Several authors have demonstrated the negative effects of the development process on the situation of women in developing countries in general. The key ideas relating to the difficulties of access to resources for women have been taken up by Western feminists to demand the integration of women from developing countries into the economic development of their countries (Muller, 1986; Mignot-Lefebvre, 1985; Tinker, 1983). Thus, the claims of American feminists led to the promulgation of the Women's Decade by the United Nations for the period 1975-1985 (Tinker, 1983).

For economic success to occur, the integration of women into the development process is of paramount importance. If the work potential of women is neglected, it will be seen that not only will the development initiative as a whole suffer, but children and family life in general will be subjected to unnecessary strain and stress.

Any change in the system whereby women have not been able to participate effectively in the development process involves, among other things, changes in the important point of allowing women relative freedom of expression, of choice.

Parliaments have a function of proposing laws. They have the right to propose laws. In parliamentary systems of government, this right is often given to the government, since it represents the majority in parliament and the likelihood of the law being passed is greater. As a rule, a relative majority is sufficient to pass a law. Parliaments are therefore characterized primarily by their function of articulating and expressing political will.

The most common definition of democracy is that of Abraham Lincoln: "government of the people, by the people and for the people." To be more concrete, one could say that, in a democratic system, power comes from the people, is exercised by the people and for their own interests. For the proper functioning of a democratic system, certain principles must be respected. Fundamental rights and freedoms (human rights) are much more than a simple component of democracy, they are the *sine qua non* conditions for the proper functioning of a democratic system. Man enjoys these rights from birth and the State cannot take them away. They form the very basis of human relations that govern life in society. They touch different domains such as the rights of the individual personality (right to life and right to the free development of the personality), the political and civil rights which are there to guarantee to each citizen a free participation in the political life of his community and the social and economic rights (to guarantee the vital minimum for the survival of the human being).

The democratic societies are characterized by the unconditional preference that they grant to the egalitarian value. Freedom means the liberation of the individual from a foreign force, which annihilates his free will. This freedom does not only mean a freedom of action, but also "the overcoming of the traditional principle of subordination". The emancipation of an individual "aims at freeing himself from the forms of subjection anchored in the "society"". The individual autonomy is then the corollary of freedom since each citizen is free to act without any external constraint. Thus, the emancipation of the women means a liberation of the women through a process of subjectivities which "supposes a recognition of the differentiated relations that the women maintain compared to the men in their experiences of the everyday life". Therefore, political emancipation means that women can freely enter the political world. Free from social constraints, women can thus pursue their personal ambition on the professional level. Emancipation is not just a matter of "individualism", but encompasses a collective process

There should be no preconditions for entering politics. In principle, every individual should have the opportunity to participate in social and political life. If we want to consider the emancipation of women, it is essential to examine in depth all types of norms from the point of view of justice. This questioning of social norms makes it possible to deconstruct those which are unequal in order to ensure a rebalancing of social relations in favour of women. Democracy makes it possible to ensure a peaceful cohabitation of the various otherness of each citizen in the society. That is why the aspiration to the equality of the otherness makes of the democracy the only system that allows the expression of all the conflicts within the framework of the nation, and that leads to the formation of units more and bigger. Through the idea of an egalitarian society, the choices of values that our conscience makes are more and more often true choices, free choices, less and less constrained, as the society and its culture become properly democratic.

Wanting to bring clarifications on the involvement of women parliamentarians in democracy to improve the development of Malagasy women; the finality of the analyses will turn on the involvement of women parliamentarians in their roles and the development of Malagasy women. By analyzing respectively their positions in relation to democracy and their efforts to use it for the development of women.

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## RESULTS

Faced with the various political crises, one should not draw a hasty conclusion to discredit democracy in Madagascar, without providing a credible alternative solution. The idea is that liberal democracy remains the optimal choice for Madagascar, but it is the political actors who have hijacked it to serve their own interests. The promoters of gender equality advocate for a reform of the political system, integrating the gender approach. The understanding of the structuring of the Malagasy political field cannot be understood without taking into account the gender relationship.

Female participation in politics is a key component of democracy. According to Tocqueville (1986), democracy is a social state where equality is ensured by the participation of all in public affairs and a passion for equality, hence the existence of participatory and representative democracy.

**The notion of democracy among women parliamentarians**

Many organizations or institutions at the local, regional or international level work to promote democracy through the institution of parliament. Ensuring the existence of democracy for all is one of the roles of parliament. Gender equality and the full participation of women in decision-making are key indicators of democracy. Women's involvement in all aspects of political life leads to more equitable societies and strengthens democracy by making it more representative.

Our study of the contemporary scope of this dimension of democracy, specifically women parliamentarians and democracy, led us to use 24 basic or even theoretical items on the overall concept of democracy, all of which are considered relevant for assessing and measuring the scope of democracy. The exploration of all the responses collected during the opinion survey through correspondence factor analysis brought out scientific indicators such as the KMO index, whose value is 0.798, close to 1, and the highly significant p-value equal to 0.000 of the Bartlett test, which suggest the possibility of grouping the opinions of women parliamentarians with regard to the concept of democracy.

**Table 1: KMO Index and Bartlett's Construct, Women Parliamentarians and Democracy Test**

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin index for measuring sampling quality.		,798
Bartlett's sphericity test	Khi-deux approx.	975,000
	Ddl	351
	Signification	.000

Source: Author, 2020

The factorization or the idea of grouping these items evaluating the attitudes of women parliamentarians towards democracy considered opportune according to the exploratory analysis we carried out is divided into 3 factors, more exactly 3 constructs that generally cover the 71.76% of the total information relating to the dimension of women facing democracy.

**Table 2: Total variance explained by the construct items, women parliamentarians and democracy**

Total explained variance			
Component	Initial eigenvalues		
	Total	% of variance	% cumulative
1	5,34	37,56	37,56
2	2	20,78	58,34
3	1	13,42	71,76
4	0,765	4,21	75,97
5	...	...	...

Source: Author, 2020

The three constructs generated by factoring the responses provided by the respondents represent the concept and interpretation of democracy, the perception of democracy in Madagascar, and the strategies for establishing democracy, which are themselves defined respectively according to the matrix of the components of the factorial axes, presented in the appendix, by 9, 9, and 6 items, all of which are judged to be reliable according to the values of Cronbach's Alpha, all of which are greater than 0.7.

**Table 3: Clustering and construct reliability, women parliamentarians and democracy**

	WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS AND DEMOCRACY <sup>1</sup>		
	Concept and interpretation of democracy	Perception of democracy in Madagascar	Strategies for the establishment of democracy
Number of items	9	9	6
Cronbach's Alpha	0,781	0,821	0,845

<sup>1</sup> Cf annexe 3 Matrice des composantes des femmes et la démocratie



Source: Author, 2020

### Interpretation of the concept of democracy

The idea that the legitimacy of democratic decisions cannot reside in the mere fact that they have been ratified by the people's vote; they must also have passed the test of citizen deliberation. "The legitimate decision is not the will of all, but that which results from the deliberation of all»<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 4: Women MPs' views on the concept of democracy**

Opinions Concept of democracy	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Somewhat agree	Agree Strongly	agree total	TOTAL
48- Participation of all in the election	5,0%	21,7%	50,0%	16,7%	6,7%	100%
49- Freedom of expression	11,7%	1,6%	15,7%	13,3%	57,7%	100%
50- Equality in power	5,0%	11,7%	13,3%	60,0%	10,0%	100%
51- Equality of all before the law	10,0%	16,7%	10,0%	53,3%	10,0%	100%
52- Existence of several polite parties	19,7%	10,3%	51,7%	11,6%	6,7%	100%
53- Existence of the opposition	18,3%	11,3%	50,4%	8,3%	11,7%	100%
54- Existence of civil society	8,7%	8,7%	50,3%	28,0%	8,3%	100%
55- Existence of media accessible to all	13,3%	10,0%	10,0%	56,7%	10,0%	100%
56- Popular Sovereignty	10,0%	13,3%	15,0%	53,3%	8,3%	100%

Source: Author, 2020

In many respects, the concept of democracy according to the appreciative opinions of more than the majority of women parliamentarians are seen as freedom of speech, gender equality in power, equality of all before the law and the existence of media accessible to all as well as popular sovereignty. On the other hand, the participation of all in the election, pluripartism and the existence of the opposition do not meet with unanimity among women parliamentarians when talking about democracy. In fact, according to the results presented in the table below, no more than one out of two respondents agree on such a representation of democracy.

### Women parliamentarians' perception of democracy in the country

In fact, according to the results presented in the table below, almost 7 out of 10 women deny the existence of what could be for them, the reflection of democracy, notably freedom of expression, gender equality in power, equality of all before the law and the existence of media accessible to all as well as popular sovereignty.

**Table 5: Perception of democracy by women MPs in Madagascar**

Opinions Perception of my democracy in Madagascar	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Somewhat agree	Agree Strongly	agree total	TOTAL
57- Participation of all in the election	53,0%	11,7%	13,3%	10,3%	11,7%	100%
58- Freedom of expression	10,0%	55,0%	10,0%	11,7%	13,3%	100%
59- Equality in power	8,3%	56,7%	6,7%	18,3%	10,0%	100%
60- Equality of all before the law	13,3%	13,3%	53,3%	8,3%	11,7%	100%
61- Existence of several polite parties	13,3%	8,3%	11,7%	61,7%	5,0%	100%
62- Existence of the opposition	10,0%	11,7%	18,3%	48,3%	11,7%	100%
63- Existence of civil society	13,3%	6,7%	11,7%	53,3%	15,0%	100%
64- Existence of media accessible to	8,3%	56,7%	15,0%	13,3%	6,7%	100%

<sup>2</sup> MANIN Bernard, « Volonté générale ou délibération ? Esquisse d'une théorie de la délibération politique », Le Débat, n°33, 1985, p.72-94 (ici p.83).

all						
65- Popular Sovereignty	8,3%	57,7%	6,7%	10,7%	16,7%	100%

Source: Author, 2020

**Reality on the representation and perception of women parliamentarians on democracy in the country**

In order to better understand the reality of women parliamentarians' representation and perception of democracy in the country, we thought it would be useful to present the results of the comparison of the average scores of opinions on a scale of 1 to 5, ranging from total disagreement to perfect agreement of women MPs about their concept and experience of democracy.

**Table 6: Concept and reality of democracy as seen by Malagasy women MPs**

Concept of democracy	Representation of democracy	Perception of democracy
	Average score	Average score
48- According to you, does democracy mean participation of all in an election?	2,00	2,00
49- In your opinion, does democracy mean freedom of expression?	3,00	2,00
50- In your opinion, does democracy mean the existence of a constitution that takes precedence over equality?	3,00	2,00
51- In your opinion, does democracy mean equality of all before the law?	3,00	2,00
52- In your opinion, does democracy mean the existence of several political parties?	2,00	3,00
53- In your opinion, does democracy mean the existence of the opposition?	2,00	3,00
54- In your opinion, does democracy mean the existence of civil society?	2,00	3,00
55- According to you, does democracy mean the existence of media accessible to all?	3,00	2,00
56- According to you, does democracy mean the existence of popular sovereignty?	3,00	2,00

Source: Author, 2020

**The position of women parliamentarians in relation to democracy**

Fundamental rights and freedoms (human rights) are much more than a simple component of democracy, they are the sine qua non conditions for the proper functioning of a democratic system.

For its establishment, the parliament plays a fundamental role not only in the promotion of gender equality and women's rights, with regard to its traditional attributions as a parliamentarian but also and especially in the implementation and effectiveness of democracy in the country.

**Degree of involvement in democracy**

Democracy presupposes the effective participation of all citizens in political life without distinction of sex. In the critical light of gender, the participation of women in the political field is not only a question of equality but also of democracy.

The concept of democracy according to the women parliamentarians interviewed is a question of social equality and rights.

For these women parliamentarians, they noted that the involvement of women in democracy is not sufficient with a rate of 56%. They fully agree that democracy requires an increase in the number of women in parliament with a rate of 58%, and finally, they also fully agree that the participation of women in the proposal and voting of laws will improve democracy with a rate of 51%.

**Table 7: Degree of involvement of women MPs in democracy**

Question on the degree of involvement of women MPs in democracy		
72- How would you rate the involvement of women in democracy?	Not at all sufficient	8,0%
	not enough	56,0%
	quite sufficient	10,0%
	sufficient	10,0%
	completely sufficient	15,0%
73- Do you think that democracy requires an increase in the number of women in parliament?	Strongly disagree	10,0%
	No agreement	11,0%
	Somewhat agree	16,0%
	Agree	3,0%
	Strongly agree	58,0%
74- Do you think that the participation of women in the proposal and voting of laws will improve democracy?	Strongly disagree	11,0%
	Not at all agree	11,0%
	Somewhat agree	13,0%
	Somewhat agree	11,0%
	Totally agree	51,0%

Source: Author, 2020

The p-values from the chi-square tests of uniformity allow us to evaluate the significant differences between the different percentages associated with the items relating to the 3 constructs. We find that these p-values for women's involvement in democracy is 0.000; for women's involvement in democracy the p-value is 0.001 and for women's involvement in legislative proposals and voting, p-value is 0.000, all of which are well below 0.05, validate the result of our test and confirm the trends in the opinions of women parliamentarians in their involvement in democracy.

**Table 8: The p-values of the tests of significant differences between the percentages of the items of the 3 constructs respectively on Women's involvement in democracy, the number of women**

	72-Implication of women	72-Implication of women	72-Implication of women
p-value	0,000	0,001	0,000

Source: Author, 2020

**Strategies for building democracy**

Our study looked at this aspect through the evaluation of the opinions of the women MPs on what they could think of as a strategy for the implementation of democracy. 6 basic items reflecting the classical strategies for the implementation of this democracy were asked to them.

**Table 9: Strategies for building democracy**

Opinions Strategies for democracy building	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Somewhat agree	Agree Strongly	agree total	TOTAL
66- Pacifism	8,3%	18,3%	10,0%	50,0%	13,3%	100%
67- Complicity with men	5,0%	53,3%	20,0%	11,7%	10,0%	100%
68- Caucus	8,3%	50,0%	13,3%	16,7%	11,7%	100%

69- Adherence to parliamentary committees	51,7%	15,0%	15,0%	5,0%	13,3%	100%
70- Listening skills	13,3%	6,7%	13,3%	55,0%	11,7%	100%
71- Understanding	16,7%	8,3%	16,7%	6,7%	51,7%	100%

The dependence is very significant.  $\chi^2 = 211,51$ ,  $ddl = 20$ ,  $1-p = >99,99\%$ .  
 Source: Author, 2020

**WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS, IN THEIR SEARCH FOR DEMOCRACY, ARE REFORMING THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN.**

The verification of the hypothesis is based on the analysis of the involvement of women parliamentarians who will be characterized by their motivations for running for office <sup>3</sup>, their knowledge of the concept of democracy and their strategies for encouraging democracy. The effect of this involvement on women's development will be analyzed through their visions for improvement in this area.

First, we analyzed the possibility of correlation or dependence between the two matched samples formed by the opinions of women parliamentarians on democracy as a reason for candidacy and its impact on women's development in general, using the Wilcoxon static test. The result of this test, presented in the table above, provides a significant p-value of 0.000 expressing this dependence.

**Table 10: Wilcoxon statistical test on democracy development impact and reason for candidacy of women parliamentarians**

	130- According to you, can democracy impact the development of women? 8- Is the search for democracy a reason for your candidacy?	
<b>Z</b>		,678
<b>Sig. asymptotique (bilatérale)</b>		,000

Source: Author, 2020

Pearson's correlation coefficients and Spearman's Rho, an indicator for evaluating the dependence of two numerical and ordinal variables on opinions, all show positive values of 0.897 and 0.841 close to 1 and significant (p-values lower than 0.05), confirming the correlation and asserting the fact that the more women's candidacy for parliament is conveyed by the search for democracy, the more confident they are that democracy is one of the vectors of women's development and empowerment.

**Table 11: Pearson and Spearman's Rho Correlations on Development Impact Democracy and Reason for Application**

	8- Is the search for democracy a reason for your candidacy?	130- In your opinion, can democracy impact the development of women?
8- Is the search for democracy a reason for your candidacy?	1	,897 ,000
<b>Pearson correlation Sig. (two-tailed)</b>		,841 ,000
<b>Spearman's Rho Sig. (two-tailed)</b>	1,000	.
130- In your opinion, can democracy impact the development of women?	,897 ,000	1
<b>Pearson correlation Sig. (two-tailed)</b>		1,000
<b>Spearman's Rho Sig. (two-tailed)</b>	,841 ,000	.

Source: Author, 2020

On the other hand, our results of analysis by the same Wilcoxon test on the participation of women deputies in the proposals and votes of laws in the parliament on the one hand, the improvement of democracy and on the other

<sup>3</sup> Cf Annexe 2



hand, the improvement of women's development always establishes by the value of the p-value of 0.000 lower than the risk of error of 5%, the significance of the correlation between these two items.

**Table 12: Wilcoxon statistical test on women parliamentarians' participation, democracy improvement and women's development**

	129- Do you think that women's participation in the proposal and voting of laws will improve women's development?	
	74- Do you think that the participation of women in the proposal and voting of laws will improve democracy?	
<b>Z</b>		,738
<b>Sig. asymptotique (bilatérale)</b>		,000

Source: Author, 2020

The positive values of the Pearson and Spearman's Rho correlation coefficients in the table below, equal to 0.769 and 0.745 respectively, also analyzing the dependence between the two previous items, express the significant correlation. Therefore, we can say that the more women parliamentarians participate in the proposals and votes of laws on the improvement of democracy, the more they feel the improvement of the development of women in general.

**Table 13: Pearson and Spearman's Rho correlations on women parliamentarians' participation, democracy improvement and women's development**

	74- Do you think that the participation of women in proposing and voting on laws will improve democracy?	129- In your opinion, can women's participation in proposing and voting on laws improve women's development?
74- Do you think that the participation of women in proposing and voting on laws will improve democracy?	Pearson correlation Sig. (two-tailed) Spearman's Rho Sig. (two-tailed)	1 ,000 1,000 .
		,769 ,000 ,745 ,000
129- In your opinion, can women's participation in proposing and voting on laws improve women's development?	Pearson correlation Sig. (two-tailed) Spearman's Rho Sig. (two-tailed)	,769 ,000 ,745 ,000
		1 1,000 .

Source: Author, 2020

In addition, to better establish the validity of the hypothesis, we proceeded to the development of a simple regression model analyzing the impact of the number of women MPs in parliament in the search for democracy on the relevance of their strategies for establishing this democracy. The value of the coefficient of determination or positive correlation of 0.733, which is significant because of the value of the associated p-value of 0.000 deduced from the table below, expresses in a general way that 73.3% of the variability on the relevance of the strategies for the establishment of democracy in Madagascar by women parliamentarians are explained by the variability of the number of women parliamentarians.

**Table 14: Summary of the model on women parliamentarians' membership and democracy-building strategies**

Model	R	R-two	R-two adjusted			
				ddl1	ddl2	Sig. Variation of F
1	,856	,733	,707	1	58	,000

Source: Author, 2020

The significance of this model can be seen again by referring to the significant p-value resulting from the analysis of variance or ANOVA between the two variables studied.

**Table 15: ANOVA on women parliamentarians' membership and democracy-building strategies**

Model		Sum of squares	ddl	Medium square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	,058	1	,058	,000	,000
	Residuals	7,000	58	,000		
	Total	8,039	59			

a. Dependent variable: Democracy building strategy

b. Predictors: (Constant), 73- Do you think democracy requires increasing the number of women in parliament?

Source: Author, 2020

The characteristics of the elements of the coefficient table below for the variables in our simple regression model allow us to reconfirm the significance of the dependence by referring to the value of the significant p-value 0.000 and the limits of the confidence interval established at 95% for the variable number of women parliamentarians, which are all strictly positive and therefore non-zero and signify the presence of the number of women parliamentarians in their democracy implementation strategies. The Beast coefficient expresses the overall explanatory power of 68.5% of the number of women parliamentarians on the relevance of their democracy implementation strategies.

**Table 16: Coefficients of the model on women parliamentarians' membership and democracy-building strategies**

Model	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% confidence interval for B	
	B	Norme Ecart	Bêta			Lower terminal	Upper terminal
1 (Constant)	3,000	,000		22,000	,000	2,000	3,000
73- Do you think that democracy requires an increase in the number of women in parliament?	,322	,033	,685	,000	,000	,188	,464

Dependent variable: Democracy-building strategy

Source: Author, 2020

Finally, the correlation matrix below expressing the values of the correlation coefficients of the opinions of women parliamentarians through their involvement in democracy, the evolution of women's freedom of expression in the country and the number of women in politics, taken two by two, allow us to translate through the positive values of the correlation coefficients, all of which are close to 1 (0.774 ; 0.782; 0.872 for Pearson's coefficient and 0.629; 0.704 and 0.842 for Spearman's Rho coefficients) the mutual and significant significance of the opinions of women MPs on the three items.

**Table 17: Pearson's and Spearman's Rho correlations between involvement of women parliamentarians in democracy, changes in freedom of expression and women's participation in politics**

		72- How do you evaluate women's involvement in democracy?	137- How do you evaluate the evolution of women's freedom of expression in the country?	138- How do you evaluate the evolution of the number of women politicians in the country?
72- How do you evaluate women's	<b>Pearson correlation</b>	1	,774	,782
	<b>Sig. (two-tailed)</b>		,000	,011

involvement in democracy?	<b>Spearman's Rho Sig. (two-tailed)</b>	1,000 .	,629 0,000	,704 0,005
137- How do you evaluate the evolution of women's freedom of expression in the country?	<b>Pearson correlation Sig. (two-tailed)</b>	,774 ,000	1	,872 ,014
	<b>Spearman's Rho Sig. (two-tailed)</b>	,629 0,000	1,000 .	,842 0,000
138- How do you evaluate the evolution of the number of women politicians in the country	<b>Pearson correlation Sig. (two-tailed)</b>	,782 ,011	,872 ,014	1
	<b>Spearman's Rho Sig. (two-tailed)</b>	,704 0,005	,842 0,000	1,000 .

Source: Author, 2020

The results of the different analyses presented above validate our hypothesis: "Women parliamentarians, through their search for democracy, reform the development of women".

## CONCLUSION

Parliamentarians make public the choices and dilemmas that the people and policy makers face. They also have a duty to be open and transparent to the population. The democratic and collective aspiration depends in major part on the capacity or aptitude of the parliamentary institution to remain relevant in the votes of concretization of the laws. Women parliamentarians, aware of the inequality of considerations between women and men, take advantage of their status to remedy the situation. Knowing their roles and their powers to impose themselves in parliament, the development of women is part of their objectives. Indeed, they hope that paying particular attention to the promotion of democracy will lead to the economic and social development of women.

The collective agency of women in parliament can influence the institutions, markets, and social norms that delimit the agency and opportunities of individuals. Thus, by applying different strategies to achieve democracy, women's presence and involvement in parliament will enhance the development of women in the country.

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## ANNEXES

## ANNEXE 1

**Opinions of women MPs on the items in the constructed roles of MPs at the national level**

Roles of MPs at the national level	Scores of opinions	
	Medium	Ecart type
37- In your opinion, the role of MPs is to represent the voice of the population?	4,27	0,120
38- According to you, the role of MPs is to listen to the grievances of the population?	3,00	0,786
39- According to you, the role of MPs is to propose and vote for laws?	4,00	1,000
40- Do you think the role of MPs is to defend democracy?	3,00	0,893
41- According to you, the role of MPs is to act as an intermediary between citizens and the public administration?	3,00	0,904
42- According to you, the role of MPs is to develop their constituency?	3,00	0,890
43- According to you, the role of the MPs is to control the action of the government?	3,00	0,912

Source: Author, 2020

## ANNEXE 2

**Members' views on their reasons for running**

	Medium	Ecart type
7- Is the search for personal development a reason for your candidacy?	4,00	0,980
8- Is the search for democracy a reason for your candidacy?	3,00	0,9230
9- Is the desire to develop other women a reason for your candidacy?	3,00	1,000
10- Is the will to develop your constituency a reason for your candidacy?	3,00	0,859
11- Is the search for good governance a reason for your candidacy?	3,00	1,000

Source: Author, 2020

## ANNEXE 3

**Component matrix of the items on the variable women parliamentarians and democracy**

	Composante				Composante		
	1	2	3		1	2	3
48- According to you, does democracy mean participation of all in an election?	,512	,000	,000	62- In your opinion, does the opposition exist in Madagascar?	,000	,786	,000
49- In your opinion, does democracy mean freedom of expression?	,870	,000	,001	63- According to you, does the civil society exist in Madagascar?	,000	,546	,000
50- In your opinion, does democracy mean the existence of a constitution that takes precedence over equality in power?	,621	,000	,000	64- According to you, is the media accessible to all in Madagascar?	,000	,657	,078
51- In your opinion, does democracy mean equality of all before the law?	,543	,070	,000	65- According to you, does popular sovereignty exist in Madagascar?	,000	,734	-,051
52- In your opinion, does democracy mean the existence of several political parties?	,763	,000	,000	66- In your opinion, is pacifism a necessary strategy to establish democracy?	,000	,032	,532
53- In your opinion, does democracy mean the existence of the opposition?	,542	,000	,000	67- In your opinion, is complicity with men a necessary strategy to establish democracy?	,000	,334	,734

54- In your opinion, does democracy mean the existence of civil society?	,658	,000	,000	68- In your opinion, is the caucus a necessary strategy to establish democracy?	,000	,278	,678
55- According to you, does democracy mean the existence of media accessible to all?	,523	,000	,000	69- In your opinion, is the commission a necessary strategy to establish democracy?	,000	-,332	,732
56- In your opinion, does democracy mean the existence of popular sovereignty?	,734	,000	,000	70- In your opinion, is listening a necessary strategy for democracy?	,000	,292	,592
57- In your opinion, does the participation of all in an election exist in Madagascar?	,000	,786	,000	71- In your opinion, is understanding a necessary strategy for building democracy?	,000	,000	,560
58- In your opinion, does freedom of expression exist in Madagascar?	,000	,564	,000	72- How do you evaluate women's involvement in democracy?	,000	,000	,764
59- According to you, does democracy mean the existence of a constitution that takes precedence over equality in power?	,000	,873	,000	73- Do you think that democracy requires an increase in the number of women in parliament?	,000	,000	,543
60- According to you, does equality of all before the law exist in Madagascar?	,000	,589	,000	74- Do you think that women's participation in the proposal and voting of laws will improve democracy?	,000	,000	,723
61- According to you, are there several political parties in Madagascar?	,000	,675	,000				,532

Extraction method: Principal component analysis.

Source: Author, 2020

