

## **Women Participation In Panchayati Raj In Haryana**

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### **Abstract**

Women comprise half part of the society, but they are away of political, social, economical and health opportunities. Women with disabilities have been largely mistreated. Also due to many societal rules and regulations, they never be a part of the decision making process. Though at present women enjoy equal status with men as per the constitution and legal provisions but still they have a long way to go. In an enormous, diverse and complex, subcontinent, devolution is also a political and administrative very important. Participation is a component of every political system whether established or modern, independent or severe, large or small. The political system may be of any kind. The goal of women's empowerment cannot be accomplished only by giving reservation, the other social and demographic factors also influencing the EWR to participate and work actively in local self governance. These are the bodies where decisions are taken democratically.

**Keywords**-Panchayati Raj, Women, Empowerment, Government, Participation

### **1.1Introduction**

Women with disabilities have been largely mistreated. Also due to many societal rules and regulations, they never be a part of the decision making process. Though at present women enjoy equal status with men as per the constitution and legal provisions but still they have a long way to go. It is true and proved that "a country grow if its women prosper". So women's empowerment is vital towards the development of the society. It is now widely accepted that self governing institutions at the local level are essential for national growth and for effective people's participation and that they are an integral and indispensable part of the democratic The political system may be of any kind.

The goal of allocation of powers through presentation of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitution Amendment Act would have been half achieved without removing gender inequity and prejudice in the institution of local self-government at the functioning level. Women in India have been to

come for this correct share in political power. Constitutional guarantee of the same political rights has been achieved only in part due to socio-economic group of Indian polity. Women were exercising only right to vote humbly. Equal chance to hold political posts and positions infrequently came to them. They remained marginalized politically, socially and economically and subjected to various types of oppression. Justice eluded them and scarcity became most important. The Gandhi an ideology had an unplanned appeal to the rural masses who were threatened with the problems of hunger, ailment and poverty.

## **1.2 Review of literature**

**Samra, M. (2015)** examined that data was collected in the ratio of 46 women's and 75 men respondents from 107 members of Five Panchayat Samiti as well as 14 members of Zila Parishad of the upper Two tiers of panchayati raj institution in the Rohtak District, Haryana. In this sampling survey technique used selecting stratified from different Zila Parishad as well as Panchayati Samiti. The respondents were collected primary data use by the interview schedule. She find out the socio-economic status of women were no significant as compared to the men participants. The study were also supported later by **Pattnaik, G. (2016)** examined that the United Nation was declared in 1975 as the year of women. The women empowerment increase day by day in the world. The man as well as women empowerment in process due to recognition, the human dignity regarding participation the incensement process of the society through the political institution. Under article 40(Principle of Stage Policy) the Panchayati Raj through low In the Panchayati Raj women empowerment deals on that present time level provide a platform for women in political participation and decision –making.

**Ramya, T. (2014)** find the Panchayati Raj Institution have been introduced by the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act 1992 in India. In these rural developments involve to know the strength and democratic position of the society by the panchayati raj institution (PRIs) The Rural Health & Safety, improve income, infrastructure, delivery system all these measure under rural development. The control of Ministry of rural development under the setup department of Rural Development by the Government of India for that takes very important decision. After Independence the panchayats are expected playing important role in rural development in India. Every five years plans, the especially second years plans are the incensement of the role of panchayats in the rural developments. The study was also supported before by **Ansari,**

**LU. (2014)** was found that The State shall very important take the decision to organise village panchayats and help them with such power and authority as may be required to enable them to work as units of self government in Article 40. In India 33% reservation to the women in panchayats and municipal level are important event in India history under the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment act 1992. The women reservation provide the possibility in panchayat have possibility for demolishing traditional gender, caste, and religious inequality but it is long and difficult process for comes on social change. This research paper founded out what had the cases of elected women in Panchayats level representation and how the empowerment increases by the representation. The study was also supported after by **Dekha, M. et. all. (2016)** According to these study women were falling back their male's similitude. These were find out the in the society branded as very low sex tradition. In India is the developing country, these women's of great stumbling block in gender inequality stands. So those in the panchayati raj institution the women empowerment are much effected process the attitude of our society.

**Benke, S.A. (2011)** examined that in India, the one of the major issue of women's development. The women's Rights were from independence gender inequality has been known about the serious issue. After Independence the society are realised that the women become the equally partner of development, and absence of women the country cannot the success. When analysis that found the women's rights and gender equality are very important play the role by father of Indian Constitution have made special provision. The women representative comes into Grampanchayats by the special provision of 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act. The reservations have been created a very important place for women's requirement with the organised framework of politics and legal women issues. But it has not the full worked in their proper and effective representation of women.

**Kumar, A. (2012)** examined that in our country panchayats have been increase long term existence. Before 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment where known as popular panchayati raj act 1992 was decision – making regarding providing the reservation to women's and SCs/STs in the country. The provisions of 73rd amendment were not cross the limit article 370 for Jammu and Kashmir to state owing special status. The panchayati raj takes the decision to the base level of democracy where very low section of the community reside. He was check the present paper and found that the low participation i.e., women's and SCs /STs in panchayati raj institution of J & K. The main purpose of paper checks that the participation of

panchayats by exceeds the involvement the lower section functioning for the decision-making.

### **1.3 Objective of the study**

Every study has certain objectives to be achieved for which some corrective measures and actions are taken. The objective is the main driver of the whole study. Without any objective the path of the study is not clearly defined. So, objective plays an important role to achieve the final result and conclusion of the study and to discover new facts.

The objectives of the study are as follow:-

- To check level of attitude on women in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Haryana.
- To Find the problem faced by the women in Panchayati Raj Institution in Haryana.

### **1.4 Research methodology**

Research is a logical and systematic search for new and useful information on a particular topic and the process is used to collect data and information for the purpose of making business decisions. The methodology may include interviews, surveys, research publications and other research techniques, and could include both historical and present information. Descriptive research design is used in the present study, as it seeks to discover ideas and insight to bring out new relationship. Research design is flexible enough to provide opportunity for considering different aspects of problem under study. The present study is based on both primary and secondary data collected from Haryana State. Descriptive research refers to the type of research question, design, and data analysis that will be applied to a given topic. Descriptive statistics provides simple summaries about the sample and about the observations that have been made.

### **1.5 Data analysis and interpretation**

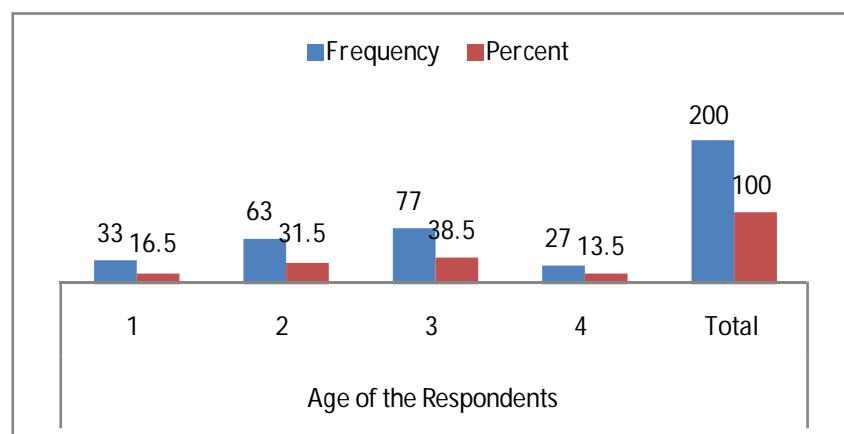
#### **Study the demographic background of the women participation in Panchayati raj**

The demographic background of the respondents includes the following:-

**Table 3: Age of the respondents**

<b>Age of the Respondents</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
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	18-25	33	16.5
	25-35	63	31.5
	35-45	77	38.5
	Above 45	27	13.5
	Total	200	100.0



**Figure 1: Age of the respondents**

**Interpretation:** - Figure 1 show that 200 respondents are analyzed out of which 33 (16.5%) respondents are 18-25, 63 (31.5%) respondents are 25-35, 77(38.5%) respondents are 35-45, and 27 (13.5%) respondents are above 45. The most of the respondents are belong to 35-45 categories.

**Objective 1: To check the level of attitude on women in Panchayati Raj Institutions.**

**Table 9: Attitude level of the respondents**

	N	Mean	Median	Std. deviation	Range	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Attitude level</b>	200	2.0290	1.8000	.67917	2.80	1.20	4.00
<b>N</b>	200						

**Interpretation:-** Table 9 shows that evident the level of attitude of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions is positive. And this is proved the help of mean value which is 2.0290. Yes, in the Panchayati Raj Institutions women’s are regular attend the meetings and with a great participation in decision-making process.

**Objective 2: Which problem faced by the women in Panchayati Raj Institution**

**Table 10: Problem faced by the respondents**

<b>Problem</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	<b>Rank of Mean</b>
Do you give right speak in Panchayat meetings?	2.25	0.971	1
Do you observe any domination by the male member in the Panchayati Raj?	2.59	1.043	2
As the members were traditionally bound with their domestic works they face problem in balancing between the official works and home?	2.75	1.228	7
Remoteness of houses and lack of earmarked vehicles/conveyance the women members face difficulties in coming to the office, visiting the work place or attending the meetings regularly?	2.88	1.215	8
Illiteracy and low education level of the majority of the women elected to the PRIs?	2.93	1.349	12
Overburdened with family responsibilities?	3.07	1.326	14
Introversion due to the lack of communication skill?	2.89	1.310	9
Male family members also leaders from the caste group/community come in the way of the affairs of the Panchayats?	2.89	1.318	10
Indifferent attitude and behaviour of officials working in the system?	2.67	1.224	4
Apprehension of no- confidence motion by the other elected members of the system?	2.96	1.322	13
Mounting pressure from the political party which has vested interests in the gender reservation for position in the PRI system?	2.72	1.233	6
Women were branded as incompetent in the eyes of villagers and were forced to quit through passing of no-confidence motions?	2.68	1.214	5
Undue interference by the husband of women representatives, treating them as more dummies?	2.89	1.181	11

Widespread use of corrupt practices among the male members and local bureaucrats' laff?	2.66	1.309	3
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Statement	Rank
Do you give right speak in Panchayat meeting?	1
Do you observe any domination by male member in the Panchayati Raj?	2
Widespread use of corrupt practices among the male members and local bureaucrat's laff?	3
Indifferent attitude and behaviour of officials working in the system?	4
Women were branded as incompetent in the eyes of villagers and were forced to quit through passing of no-confidence motions?	5
Mounting pressure from the political party which has vested interests in the gender reservation for position in the PRI system?	6
As the members were traditionally bound with their domestic works they face problem in balancing between the official works and home?	7
Remoteness of houses and lack of earmarked vehicles/conveyance the women members face difficulties in coming to the office, visiting the work place or attending the meetings regularly?	8
Introversion due to the lack of communication skill?	9
Male family members also leaders from the caste group/community come in the way of the affairs of the Panchayats?	10
Undue interference by the husband of women representatives, treating them as more dummies?	11
Illiteracy and low education level of the majority of the women elected to the PRIs?	12
Apprehension of no- confidence motion by the other elected members of the system?	13
Overburdened with family responsibilities?	14

**Interpretation:** - It is found that the most of women's members' problem faced Right to speak in the Panchayati Raj Institutions. And this is proved the help of mean value which is

2.25. The 2<sup>nd</sup> problem is domination by male member in the Panchayati Raj. The 3<sup>rd</sup> problem is faced by women's widespread use of corrupt practices among the male members and local bureaucrat's laff. And then many problem faced by the women's Indifferent attitude and behaviour of officials working in the system.

## 1.5 Conclusion

Our study has found that the women are insulation behind their male counterparts. They are usually considered as weaker gender in our society. In a developing country like India, this gender inequality stands as a large uncertain block to women liberation. Thus, the attitude of our society has positively affected the process of women empowerment through Panchayati Raj Institutions. The result of the above study shows that the reservation for women can be an important force to women's participation in India in village level but it is not a guarantee for participation of the elected women. It is found that the most of women's members' problem faced Right to speak in the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The goal of women's empowerment cannot be accomplished only by giving reservation, the other social and demographic factors also influencing the EWR to participate and work actively in local self governance. These are the bodies where decisions are taken democratically. Regular meetings are convened for this purpose. Village, block and district level problems are identified and discussed.

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