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### ROLE OF WOMEN IN PANCHAYAT RAJ



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#### **Abstract**

Democracy and participation opportunities for the individual have equal voting rights. The concept of equality and freedom, equal rights, consumer groups interconnection arrangements are submitted by removing differences. On the other hand, the constitutional provisions, the social legislation relating to women's emancipation socialist, liberal, extremist movements and women's welfare, development and rights related programs and social policies are not only women, but also are economically and politically empowered. The paper presented at the

73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment as a result of one-third reservation for women in elected women representatives is based on practical activities and their decision-making.

#### **Keywords :**

Democracy, Individual, Rights, Women, Role, Panchayat Raj,

## Research Paper :

There is Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh Sample - research presented overall and female village heads, women Panchayat members and female district council members based on region and district elected women representatives out of a total of 1504 to study, researcher selected 300 women representatives. Since women in Panchayats elected village heads rest on the foundation of the PRI and the development of their village, they only carry liability has Master Level. Therefore, researcher selected 247 female village heads. Purposive oriented quota sampling method is based on the general category of which 55 female village head, 150 OBC and 42 SC has had. The main task in the field practically is only to block panchayat members to vote in the election and to choose the major remaining task. There are only 48 women in the area, so researchers modeled their elected panchayat members, 10 general category, 28 other Backward Classes, 10 Scheduled Castes and the like. 29 to 5 women are elected Zilla Panchayat members, of which 2 bit 0, 2 + 0 at 0 and 1 corresponding to the class of 0 to race.

The aim of the aim of the research is to find answers to the following questions :

- Women in the decision-making process in the Panchayati Raj system, to what extent are free?

- For these decisions what is the role of her husband or other relatives and the spouse or other relative of the intervention is to what extent?
- The decision-making process is the role of female literacy, economic and ethnic status?
- PRI women in political, economic and constitutional rights are not able to consume what extent?
- PRI extends the empowerment of women and social mobility is to what extent?
- The structural changes in the status of women in Panchayati Raj came to what extent?
- What is the impact on other women, elected women?

Smnk collection method - the study of social science research entity person, her interaction and relationship oriented interaction, institutional behavior patterns, values, social norm, reference group and others are cultural highlights. The specific conditions in the study area as well as the experience gained, research topics related to literature and research material has been obtained from previous research and for studies of the individual units have been selected, they are also the facts collected. This research method is best to schedule interviews for the compilation of the primary facts found. The usefulness of this

method of observation was felt, was subsequently also used personal chronicle. 1% illiterate women elected, 15.33% primary, 28% junior high school 21.33%, 21.33% Intermediate, 12% of such masters graduate and 1% of women representatives in the higher education authorities do not hesitate to speak is bound to.

It has women's family background influences their decision-making and efficiency. Single women in family leisure time is greater, gives them the freedom to act. That is 56.33% of elected women representatives relate to families alone, 43.66% of the combined families. Women cannot act independently of the joint family, their home Jimmdarian are high. Husband, brother, there is pressure on these Shwsur etc. Patriarchal values are more effective in these families, so the women of these families are suffering from narrow views, Anrtvirod their family is the center of discussion and debate.

Elected women heads of household to influence decision-making, there are only 19 percent of women in her family, and the remaining 44.66% of the principal husband, 17% Shwsur, Dewar at 5.33%, 3.67% in son, mother of 8%, 2.33%, leading the family law. Up 70.67%, it is clear that the elected women representatives are subject to the patriarchal family. 17% of female

representatives in their opinion that all major decisions that affect their families, 37.33% of the vote that their decisions are affected sometimes by family heads, 32.33% believe that the family head has the advisory role, only 13.33% of women are able to decide freely

Economic status of women affects their decision-making, maybe that's why women contesting gets done economically. That 60.66 percent of women elected representatives whose annual family income is more than Rs two lakh and these women from the same family take its election expenses. 39.33% women in the rest of the fruit, or from other sources that the election expenses.

Women's entry into politics and their political party affiliation influence their decision-making. Women who voluntarily enter politics, they are able to make decisions automatically, but the number of women is only 22%. The pressure of a person remaining women (24%), because of family background (18.67%) and the women's (20%) or other reasons (15.33%) to enter into politics. 53.33% in the number of women elected representatives is a woman. But these representatives of the family member, someone in the past, has been associated with the political parties with which they are associated. In this situation, these women representatives

in their tasks are to seek help from your family member is affiliated to the political parties.

It is clear that some women but most women are not able to decide freely. Yet these elected women representatives in Panchayati Raj Act, 1992, the positive effects can be seen. 54.33% of the women admitted that women's political participation has increased. Additionally, there is 65.66% increase in the freedom of women, 72% increase in the awareness of political participation, 9 to 6% compared to the previous increase in accepted gender equality. Although 6 of 9 .67% women representatives believe that men are still dominant and 86.67% of the opinion that women are not able to decide freely, but equality between men and women has increased. Decision freely taken by the women behind the biggest reason is the lack of knowledge of their illiteracy and external society. The biggest impact of women's political participation, social relations, social interaction and social mobility had on. This husband-wife, brother-sister relationship of equality arose, elected by 60% of women believes that equality between men and women emerged, but just 40% of women believes that gender equality is far away, because there are the patriarchal values, female illiteracy, in men's political Cracking

screw and arrogance. Nevertheless, 76.66% of women believes that they are not merely a pawn of men. They are able to make decisions themselves. From the above analysis, it is clear that women have not fully independent in terms of decision-making, or Partner.

Social interaction is not that of women in relation to the enactment of this Act, the increase in their social interactions. Increasing women's social interaction has had an impact on family adjustment. 56% of women has had a positive impact on the adjustment of the opinion that the family, spouses and other family members have emerged between the good relations, 27.33% of the opinion is that it has had no effect on family relationships. Kinship relations impact on the largest number of women, but I am not mixed (81%) of women believe having a positive impact, only 9.67% of women considers it negative, relatives said they believe that after the election assuming distanced him against the family reputation, while 33% are of the view that 9 had no effect on kinship relations.

The Act also participates in economic decisions is made by the women. 85.66% of women has increased their participation in economic decisions that it is not, only 5% of women believes that it has had a negative impact on economic decisions.

While 11.33% is of the view that political participation, economic participation or decision has nothing to do with. Not only women elected decisions regarding property have started to play an important role. 61.66% believes that the decisions they take property or fully participates in decision making, while 38.33% is of the opinion that the property is of no relation to decisions.

The conclusion is that increased participation of women in Panchayats also increased. Women are aware of their rights but illiteracy and patriarchal values are still effective against them. However, based on the above analysis and the facts it could be said that the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment to the one-third reservation for women has brought a social revolution.

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