

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PANCHAYAT WOMEN IN THE FUNCTIONING OF GRAM PANCHAYAT IN HARYANA

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ABSTRACT: The current Research Paper is a description of the social and economic profile of women Panchayat members in the operation of Gram Panchayat under Panchayat Raj. Percentage method, frequency distribution method is used about age, respondent education, husband education, category, marital status, family size, family type, family political background, and type of house. Several Social-Economic factors come in the way of empowering women in our society. Raising the status of women can be achieved by addressing all the issues associated with bias and inequality. In the meantime, however, the removal of literacy requires special attention.

KEYWORDS: - Quality and value indicators, socioeconomic status, Empowerment.

The local community has programs such as Inclusive Growth and the Disha KA Project which focus on providing young women and marginalized communities with skills and livelihood opportunities. Women and girls are agents of change and not just a vulnerable group. The system often has gender inequalities, forcing women to make decisions that may not be in their favor. Amartya Sen, in her first report on Human Development, said that development includes the removal of various forms of "freedom." The sex lens is not adjusted and changes over time - between cultures and systems. If we use the sexual approach in our program, we focus not only on women and men but also on the barriers that prevent them from working, explaining their roles, responsibilities, and decision-making skills, making great strides in increasing its GDP per capita. This is not in line with the role of women in the workplace, and in lots of unpaid work, as well.

Sundari S. Geetha (2001) reported that women who could read and write in Tamil-Nadu increased by 45 percent in 1991 (10.02% in 1901) but still more than 50 percent of women in the province are illiterate. One comforting fact is that the level of education for women in Tamil-Nadu has always been above the national average of 39.4 percent, which means that the rate of increase is higher in Tamil-Nadu than in India. They also reported that a female worker's role is involved in agriculture as a worker (52.07%). in abundance. Thus the role of women as farmers decreased by more than 50 percent which is from 42.44 percent in 1961 to 21.3 percent in 1991.

Pattanaik (2010) studied the functioning of EWRs in lots of panchayats and discovered "it's far clear that women's management in panchayats is reworking India. These elected women-now function fashions to the alternative girls of their communities- are changing the development agenda to address issues important to village existence. The success memories vary by hundreds of thousands. Girls for the duration of India- from Orissa to Assam to Uttar Pradesh to Bihar- are making sure that roads are repaired, electricity is delivered to their villages, schools are built, latrines established, clinical offerings are to be had, water resources are made safe, nearby financial savings organizations are shaped, and the listing goes on and on.

Bhat and Venkat Ravi (2012) pressurized the want to the community of the various SCs, STs, and girls in the PRIs to permit them to present their stories and, training sessions a mixed action plan to understand their desires in a powerful way. The observation by way of Bhat and Venkat Ravi (2012) determined that the Presence of SCs/STs and girls representatives in panchayats encouraged humans to participate actively in improving matters. They have a look at recognized successful cases of management via the girl president in Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka in which there has been extra performance and transparency inside the going for walks of public affairs. The welfare of girls, water delivery and sanitation, maternal care, fight against alcohol intake, improving mid-day food,

attending to high school dropout cases, creation of gardens for youngsters, construction of lavatories, roads, and so forth., were taken up by means of female presidents inside the sample GPs of the above districts, whilst in a few cases the priorities and felt desires of SCs and STs was now not considered as SC/ST leaders joined arms with higher-caste men. Further, the examiner determined that in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, political parties decided on girls in their desire for GP president.

Das (2013) in his study on Dalit and tribal leadership in Gujarat observed that the Dalit girls were able to win the panchayat elections independently. He unearths training, experience in social issues, motivation to deliver development to their network, earlier performance in panchayats, family aid, and private relation with villagers, monetary stability, and family's political contacts as factors responsible for ladies to get right of entry to panchayat positions, which suggests that the street to success isn't always clean for those without such background.

Based on their observation in the Chitradurga district of Karnataka, Nagraj and Pallavi (2013) found that reservation in PRIs had accelerated the variety of women members and had helped the improvement of tribal women who had to emerge as aware of their balloting energy, obligations and duties of panchayat individuals and were being supported with the aid of their own family members. The absence of affirmative action excludes disadvantaged companies and girls due to which existing divisions are likely to keep (Mansuri and Rao 2013).

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was adverse to the concept of Panchayati Raj, in which there is no duty of village lords who could turn out to be panchas (the participants of gram Panchayat). For Ambedkar, the villages had been websites of violence, discrimination, and communalism. In such a situation, if Dalits are left at the mercy of higher castes, human rights might be abused time and again as Dalits keep witnessing caste-primarily based prejudice for years and years (Aiyer, 2014).

IndiaSpend (2017) examine six districts of Tamil Nadu, has found that 60% of women elected representatives of PRIs are functioning independently from their male family participants or colleagues.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In a recent study, two regions of wetlands and two dry areas were selected based on agricultural climate. The study was designed to be conducted with samples. Two blocks from each sample region namely Mohindergarh and Nangalchudhary of Mahindergarh, Rewari 1st and Rewari 2nd of Rewari, Ambala-I and Ambala-II from Ambala and Thanesar and Ladwa in the Kurukshetra region. To adopt random sampling strategies in low-income areas, and for each sample, research blocks are selected. Two types of independent and dependent variables are used in research. An Independent variable is a separate unit unaffected by other variables. Variables identified for study purpose are class, age, education, political background, marital status, family size, family type, and type of housing. The dependent variable was the performance of Gram Panchayat. The Panchayat Women's Socio-Economic Profile was screened and tabulated as given in the table.

Table: Social-Economic profile of Panchayat Women

S . N .	Variables	Categories	Sarpanch(N=32)			Panchayat Members(N=1280)			Total N=160		
			F N=32	%	wms	F N= 128	%	wms	F N=150	%	wms
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Age	Young	0	0		8	6.3	1.73	8	5.0	
		Middle	18	56.3		69	53.9		87	54.4	
		Old	14	43.8	1.87	51	2.33		65	40.6	2.35
	Respondent Education	Illiterate	15	46.9		68	53.0		82	56.6	
		Primary	7	21.9		34	26.6	2.48	41	25.6	
		Middle	2	6.3		26	20.3		2	1.3	
		High School	5	15.6		0	0		31	19.4	
		Graduate	2	16.3		0	0		2	1.3	
		Postgraduate	1	3.1	2.21	0	0		1	0.6	1.93
3	Husband Education	Illiterate	2	6.3		40	31.3		40	25.0	
		Up to primary	0	0		23	18.0		25	15.6	
		Up to middle	5	15.6		20	15.6		25	15.6	
		Higher secondary	18	56.3		42	32.		60	37.5	
4	Caste	Above high sec.	7	21.9	3.87	3	2.3	2.57	10	6.3	2.78
		Schedule caste	10	31.3		42	32.8		52	32.5	
		Backward caste	4	12.5		26	20.3		30	18.8	
5	Marital Status	General	18	56.3	2.35	60	46.9	2.14	78	48.8	2.16
		Unmarried	0	0		0	0		0	0	
		Married	32	100.0		128	100		160	100	2.0
6	Family size	Widow	0	0		0	0		0	0	
		Divorced	0	0		0	0		0	0	
		Small(up to 3 meb.)	0	0					0	0	
7	Family type	Medium (4.5)	32	100					160	100	
		Large(above 5)	0	0	2.0	0	0	2.0	0	0	2.0
		Joint	7	21.9		35	27.3		42	26.3	
8	Political Background	Nuclear	25	78.1	1.78	93	72.7	1.72	118	73.8	1.73
		No	20	62.5		100	78.1		120	75.0	
		Yes	8	27.5	1.12	28	21.9	1.21	40	25.0	1.25
9	Type of house	No house	0	0		0	0		0	0	
		Hut	0	0		0	0		0	0	
		Kacha	0	0		0	0		0	0	
		Kacha pacca	0	0		31	24.2		31	19.4	
		Pacca	0	0		97	75.8		129	80.6	
		Pacca big house	32	100	6.0	0	0	4.75	0	0	4.80

F=frequency

wms= weighted means score

% =percentage

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

It is clear from the information provided below that majority of women sarpanches and panchayat members are middle-aged(54.4%) and are illiterate (56.6%).Most of the women Sarpanch's husbands studied up to high school level (56.3%) followed by high school secondary (21.9%), middle-aged (15.6%), and illiterate (6.30%). In the case of Panchayat Member husbands, 32.8% of husbands were educated up to primary 18.0% up to between 2.3% only above the second grade. In total, the majority of those who studied up to the secondary level were 37.5% followed by the illiterate 26.3% and at least above the secondary level.

Caste determines the social status of the individual in Indian society. Caste research is very important in the formation and emergence of a rural leader. Previously, rural leadership was one of the highest levels but the empowerment of older persons and democratic allocation of land had changed the role of diversity in the emergence of leadership.

The caste distribution of respondents revealed that the majority (56.3%) Sarpanches were ordinary class members followed by a schedule of 31.2% and the other 12.5% back ends. The same thing happened to the Panchayat members and the majority of the Panchayat members 46.9% were in the general caste followed by a schedule of 32.8% and 20.3% were in the backward. They all had middle-class families. In rural areas, compact families are still popular so many respondents lived in close-knit families. Most respondents had no political background and all sarpanch women-owned large pucca houses.

CONCLUSION:

The study discussed the socio-economic profile of members of female sarpanches and Panchayat members under Panchayati Raj in terms of age, husband's education, category, marital status, family size, and a few other factors. It shows that women's leadership at the Panchayat level is dominated by uneducated, middle-aged, and politically disadvantaged women with a moderate economic status.

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