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WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN GRAM PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS IN BANSPAL BLOCK OF KEONJHAR DISTRICT OF ODISHA: A SOCIO-POLITICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The beginning PRI have consistently been pondered an approach to the good administration and 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was influenced expectation to feasible and reliable rural governance system for the marginalised groups of the society. The SCs and STs Women have opportunities to participate in politics. The objectives of paper examine the political involvement, awareness, leadership quality and decision taking capacity of women at the three-tier system of governance in free India. Both qualitative and quantitative research method was applied with field survey tools. The observation has made with the sample of 120 elected women members from 5 Gram Panchayats of Banspal Block in Keonjhar District of Odisha. The summary and conclusions of the paper disclosed that political involvement of women critical in the male dominated society. Due to lack of proper awareness in rural politics and political party, the women members are victim of the political structure. The reservation system has provided space for women but ruled by the men. The orthodox cultural practice, patriarchal society and lower level of education are accountable for women member's backwardness in grass-root politics.

Keyword: - Participation, women, electoral procedure, Gram Panchayat.

Introduction

India have a fair democratic system, where the people will rule themselves, make development plans by the community, empowerment of women to be

equal politically, economic and self-made country. The democratic system gives fair chance to be part of the nation building process. In the decentralisation process, the Panchayati Raj Institutions initiated by that rural masses and more specifically, women have an opportunity to be part of the constitutional system. Women's in this country has been ignored not to participate in political system, but PRIs and the Introduction of 33 percent seat reservation from Gram Panchayat to parliament. The women become parts plan, policy and decision maker in the Gram Panchayat.

In Odisha, women comprise somewhat less than 50 per cent of total population of the states and in spite of certain ideal conventional qualities valuation upshot and development of influential women characters, circumstances of women is not rosy. Women financial status anyhow, moderately small and they are segregated in varying backgrounds. For quite a long time, women have to stay in the four-wall repressed and destitute of their entitlement to get a reasonable cure from the man ruled in the society. Improvement of women consequently has been situated one of the significant problems in Odisha.

Political Participation: The Concept

Commonly, the period of political Participation mentions to those volunteer activity beside which the individuals from a general public, take part in the choice of rulers at various levels of the government, directly or indirectly comrade themselves in the procedure of planning a public arrangement. In other words. The political procedure involves those activities in various. Groups as they struggle for and use power to achieve group purposes. The importance of the above type of participation must be driven home to the administrators because they do not resist the strongest temptation to call a decision jointly taken with the formal political associates as political in nature, inherent in a political procedure. There are many ways of defining participation and many ways participating. There has been a significant discussion on what comprises participation. It implies numerous things to numerous people, going from just replying of questionnaires to empowering groups to assume responsibility for their destinies. The concept of political participation is undeniably India in inception. Panchayati Raj bodies, which are authentic and in effect fair decentralised Institution, provide sufficient chances for a great number of the rural masses to participate in politics and enhance social and economic condition. More over women for rural areas are benefited in the political sector.

The three-tier local self-governance system, have theoretically and practically invisible for the improvement of the rural mass, participation in tool for progressing withers.

- 1). Political awareness of women members.
- 2). Constitutional provision and women's political participation.
- 3). Women's Participation in rural Governance system in Odisha.

Participation is an essential future of democratic structure. A vote-based system can be productive with citizen's participation in the selection and running of the government. Besides participation in the decision-making is also one of the fundamental highlights of majority rules system. This study reveals the level of participation of women members of Panchayati Raj Institutions in political affairs. Political Participation comprises the different types of exercises like polling, campaigning, contesting in the political election, holding political posts, attending to party meeting and Panchayat meeting, Palli Sabha, enunciation of the interests and residents' explanations on different women issues.

Political awareness of women member

Political consciousness to an individual can be from one's attitude, manners showed in a political structure. The level of attentiveness to an individual can be perceived through political culture which is worried as a lot of orientations of people towards the political framework. Each general public is based upon the common ideologies and outlook that predicament its residents with the framework opposite to each other. The culture refers to the accumulated ideas, values and beliefs of individuals. Political attitude of people can be perceived with the behaviour they show. Political behaviour can best be perceived with regards to specific perspectives that people hold. In a very real sense, these attitudes are the structure squares of political activity.

Existing literature on women participation in politics

There are few existing literatures has been reviewed to authority the study paper. The paper has tried to account as many rules led literature are women's political participation.

Desai and Thakur (2001) attempted to clarify of the historical background of women's significant problems and activities ever since the nineteenth century. They attempted to the attention in the complicated idea of work make a contribution by females, theirs instructively prestige, their involvement in made disorganized areas, theirs political participation and lawful prestige,

theirs situation in the home and society. R. Mishra (1998) contends this spouses and family circle sway the female delegates in alluring decision-making in Odisha. R. Arun (1997) out of contextual analysis of Madhya Pradesh establish it as a rule women representative in housewife, 1st time contestants in the governmental issues, the greater part of they are illiterate and half educated. Palanithuri (2001) for has noted that females was not invite to the meetings in male members Panchayat. Spouses of educated members go with women when they come back to the meeting. S. Pai (1998) in her case study in Meerut locale establishes that Pradhan is in Panchayats was uneducated and simply prepared to put their signs on specialists' papers. The women delegates challenge for political race as a result of homework and besides making of their region and no favourable position. S. Panda (1996) stated women participated went into governmental issues as a result of mandatory providing of reserved seat or Wight as of their household members or weight as of their village communal. Manikyamba (1990) Observed that the monetary establishment when in doubt male establishment in specific are important determining factor of the setting the areas of political participation of women member assessment completes that the enthusiasm of powerless women members is commonly found unimportant. Singh (2004) In presents the conclusions of the observational study on chosen females delegates of Panchayati Raj Institutions of the Haryana for investigating the degree of theirs strengthening because of the usage of 73rd Amendment Act. Bharti (2011) clarifies that 73rd Constitutions Amendment Act came into power, Administration of Orissa had received a portion of the significant arrangements, for example, seats reservation for women Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes in its existing Panchayati Raj Acts.

Main objectives of the paper

The paper have interrogated following objectives.

- a. To inquiry, the village females' interest in the various circles of exercise and making decision to practice in electives process.
- b. To investigate in the curiosity, consciousness, and contribution of females in the Gram Panchayat elections.
- c. To understand the women members leadership qualities in Gram Panchayat.
- d. To evaluate the perspective on women concerning the Panchayat structure and function.

Adoption of methodology and Sampling strategy

The paper designed from an empirical study stratified sampling has used by the study. Both qualitative and quantitative data collection method was

applied. Interview scheduled his use by to collect the data from the Gram panchayat. The material is from empirical and secondary sources has used by the study. Some relevant books, articles, newspaper chippings and government five-year plan documents related in this study.

To execute the study, survey district Keonjhar has selected and Banspal Block has taken for study. Banspal Block have 20 Gram Panchayat of which 5 Gram Panchayat have selected for the survey. The GPs are Fuljhar, Kunar, Suakati, Talakadakala and Kumundi of the 5 Panchayats, 120 women members has selected and from each selected Gram Panchayat 24 women members asked for participate the interview process.

The respondents were not focused to participate the interview process. They are asked to join voluntarily and share, their experience in working of gram Panchayat. The women are also asked by their availability and time, so that they can fore by answer the questions.

Constitutional Provisions and Policies for women

Gandhiji understood about significance of the village Panchayats a significant instrument of rustic improvement, of advancing and sustaining majority rules system at the grass-roots. Constitution of India, Article 40 Part IV in his constitution. The Article 40 in the part on order principles of the state policy expresses that. beforehand upcoming to the genuine of women's participation in the Panchayat exercises, it is indispensable to have a concentration of the lawful arrangements which have been assured arrangements has been construct of the Constitution so as to the manufacture them equivalent with their man partners. The constitutions to India identify social, financial and political fairness to every one of its residents and furthermore equality of status and of chance and to advanceto among them all. The fundamental rights as ensured by the Constitution (Part III, Articles 12-35) attempts to eliminate disparities which Indian women had endured a great deal. In such manners, Article 14 promises fairness under of steady gaze of the rule and equivalent safeguard the rules. Article 15 forbids discernment on lands of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth and furthermore provisions that the state may manufacture exceptional arrangements for women and kids. Article 16 ensures uniformity of chance in public employment. Article 23 forbids traffic in the human beings as well as constrained work. Other than these significant provides in the Fundamental Rights, few rules Directive Principles of State Policy (Part-IV, Articles. 36-51) that in non-justiciable. Article 51 (e) (Fundamental Duties, Part IVA 42nd Amendment Act, 1976) guides the state

to advance accord and the soul of the communal fraternity among all the populaces of India and to leaves practices offensive to the pride of women.

Women's participation in PRIs has become official after the 73rd, 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts 1992 mandates. The Act his made following.

1. No less than one-third counting the quantity of seats 33 per cent reserved for females having a place with the STs and SCs of all out number of seats direct elections to be filled by every GP to be seat reservation for women and such as seats to be allocated by revolution the various voting electorates in a Panchayat [Article 243 D (3)].
2. Equality before law for women (Article 14)
Equality under the watchful eye of law for ladies (Article 14)
3. No less than one-third of the all-out number of workplaces of the administrator in the Panchayats at every level to be seat reservation for females [Article 243D (4)].
4. Reserved of workplaces of the administrators in Municipalities for the STs and SCs the women in such a way as the governing body of a state may by law give [Article 243 T(4)]. The 84th, 85th Constitution Amendment Act to the will likewise manner expectation 33% of complete number of seats in the Lok Sabha and state Assemblies to be held for women including those from the STs and SCs. All the Five- Year Plans has given significant for the improvement of females with a significant goal of raising their financial and economic status. In spite of all such as constitutional provide, there is no please improvement in theirs economic status. Since they aren't yet manner as active residents, they are living in a parochial conventional culture.

Women Participation in Rural Governance system in Odisha

Odisha is one of the forerunning states in field of Panchayat Raj activities in India. Not long later on the freedom of our nation. The Government of Odisha payorder Orissa GP Act in 1948. Then the PS and ZP Act, 1959 were payorder and executed on 26th January 1961 in Odisha. Biju Patnaik when became Chief Minister during sixties, he had put invested strong among amounts of energy to realize Panchayati Raj(PR) structure. He is one of the forerunners in the field of women participation who firmly supported for female's involvement in nearby administration governance structure in Odisha. Actuality betold honestly through his second term as Chief Minister (1990-95), below his mover authority, Odisha turned into the 1st in quite a while India to instrument the sound setup of 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 in ahead of time offer to opportunities to females by reservations of 33 per cent seats for them and women having a place with Scheduled tribes and

Scheduled Castes. Biju Patnaik was the instrumental Chief Minister who boldly introduces women into the Panchayati Raj 1992.

A Brief Account of Odisha's PRIs

As of now, Odisha has three-level structure of the village local self-governance structure the 1st level is the village level that is Gram Panchayat, 2nd level is the Block level that is Panchayat Samiti and 3rd level is the district level that is Zilla Parishad and 50 per cent of seats for women have been reserved in the grass-root level government system.

The present PR system of Odisha comprises 30 Zilla Parishads with 850 elected Zilla Parishad members, 314 Panchayat Samitis with 6,563 elected Panchayat Samiti members, 6,564 Gram Panchayats including 6,563 elected Sarpanches out of which 3499 Sarpanch Women Member, elected Chairman of Panchayat Samiti 307, establish the provincial local governance structure. Hence, in Odisha now there is an entirety of 20,847 elected re of 1,00,876 elected representatives in the three-level village local self-governance structure out of which 50% women elected members that underlines the significance of females participation in the three-level rural local self-governance structure.16 As an order and as per the established and lawful and legal set up, the overall Panchayat elections were held in Odisha during 2017 and a total of 4138 Sarpanch, Zilla Parishad and Chairman Panchayat Samiti women representatives were elected for the this time to the three-level village local governance structure panchayats.

The following overall elections to Panchayati raj Institutions were held in Odisha in this year 2017. Total elected representatives of the local administration system alongside female elected representatives of 30 districts of Odisha chosen for the village local administration structure through the Panchayat General Election 2017 are given in Table no.1

1. Table No-1 Women 's Participation in Panchayat Elections in Odisha

PRI Elected Members	Total elected Members	Elected Women members
Sarpanch	6563 (85 %)	3499 ((84.6 %)
Zilla Parishad Member	850 (11 %)	448 (10.8 %)
Chairman of Panchayat Samiti	307 (4 %)	191 (4.6%)
Total	7720 (100 %)	4138 (100 %)

Source: Panchayat Election of Odisha 2017

Table No 1 show that through the Panchayat general elections 2017. Standing of Women Participation in Odisha. Out of all Sarpanch, Zilla Parishad and Chairman of Panchayat Samiti 7720 elected Panchayati Raj Institutions members, women representatives only 4138 of elected members. Similarly, Sarpanch elected members 6563 it shows that among the Sarpanch women 84.6 (3499) per cent member elected. For which 10.8 (448) per cent Zilla Parishad women members representative and for which 4.6 (191) per cent Chairman of panchayat Samiti women members representatives. They are more active to participate in the Gram Panchayat.

2. Table No-2: Women's Participation in elections in Keonjhar District

PRI Elected Members	Total elected Members	Elected Women members
Ward member	3754 (85.4 %)	2114 (85.2 %)
Sarpanch	297 (6.7 %)	167 (6.7 %)
Panchayat samiti member	297 (6.7 %)	171 (6.9 %)
Zilla Parishad Member	37 (0.9 %)	20 (0.8 %)
Chairman of Panchayat samiti	13 (0.3 %)	10 (0.4 %)
Total	4398 (100 %)	2482 (100 %)

Source: Panchayat Election of Odisha 2017

Table-2 it is evident from the above that through the Panchayat general elections 2017. Status of Women Participation in Keonjhar District. Out of all Sarpanch, Zilla Parishad, P.S members, Ward members and Chairman of Panchayat Samiti members 4398 elected Panchayati Raj Institutions. Women representative only 2482 of elected members. Similarly, Sarpanch elected members 297 it shows that among the Sarpanch women 6.7 (167) per cent member elected. For which 6.9 (171) per cent Panchayat Samiti women members representative. For which 0.8% (20) per cent Zilla Parishad women members representatives. For which 0.4% (10) per cent Chairman of Panchayat Samiti members. Likewise, 85.2 (2114) per cent women ward member representatives in the Gram Panchayat.

Table No-3: Women's Participation in election in Banspal Block

PRI Elected Members	Total elected Members	Social Groups women				Total Elected Women members
		ST	SC	OBC	General	
Ward member	260 85.2%	97 58.0%	21 12.6%	11 6.7%	10 6.0%	139 83.2%
Sarpanch	21 6.9%	10 6.0%	0	0	1 0.1%	11 6.7%
Panchayat samiti member	21 6.9%	10 6.0%	2 1.2%	2 1.1%	1 0.1%	15 8.9%
Zilla Parishad Member	2 0.7%	1 0.6%	0	0	0	1 0.6%
Chairman of Panchayat samiti	1 0.3%	1 0.6%	0	0	0	1 0.6%
Total	305 100.0%	119 71.2%	23 13.8%	13 7.8%	12 7.8%	167 100.0%

Source: Panchayat Election of Odisha 2017.

Table no-3 shows above that through the Panchayat general elections 2017. Status of Women Participation in Banspal Block in Keonjhar District. Out of all 305 elected members. likewise, ST women member 71.2 (119) per cent representatives that among the Ward member 58 (97) per cent of the elected women, for which 6 (10) per cent Sarpanch and P.S women members and for which 0.6 (1) per cent Zilla parishas and Chairman of panchayat samiti women members elected in Gram panchayat election. Similarly, SC women 12.6(21) per cent Ward member and 1.2 (2) Panchayat samiti member representatives in gram panchayat election. OBC women 6.7 (11) per cent ward members and 1.1(2) per cent Panchayat samiti members' representative. Likewise, General women 6 (10) per cent Ward members and 0.6(1) per cent Sarpanch and Panchayat Samiti members representative in Gram panchayat election.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Socio-Economic Profile of elected Women

The basic permanent required to hold on the data for the field in primary information of the respondents. The general age, caste, sub-caste, tribe, sub-tribe, education, occupation, household etc.

Table No-4:Age -group wise distribution of Respondents: (N=120)

Age	Social Group				
	ST	SC	OBC	General	Total
21-30	19 (32.2%)	13 (33.3%)	2 (14.3%)	3 (37.5%)	37 (30.9%)
31-40	15 (25.4%)	10 (25.7%)	11 (78.6%)	4 (50%)	40 (33.3%)
41 -50	20 (33.9%)	14 (35.9%)	1 (7.1%)	1 (12.5%)	36 (30.0%)
50 Above	5 (8.5%)	2 (5.1%)	0	0	7 (5.8%)
Total	59 (49.1%)	39 (32.5%)	14 (11.7%)	8 (6.7%)	120 (100 %)

Source: Field Survey

Table No 4 Due to the absence of recording birth dates the age of the women respondents are based on their own guess. In Table no- 4 shows that for ST women the highest percentage of the respondents, that is 33.9% (20) per cent found for the age group between 41-50, followed by 32.2% (19) per cent for those in the 21-30 age group and which 25.4% (15) per cent are in the age group of 31-40, of which 8.5% (5) percent respondents are age group of 50 above. It shows that among the ST women, 41-50 age groups are more active to participate in the Gram Panchayat. Activities compared to younger group of 31-40 and the middle-aged women respondents of 21-30. Of the 39 SCs women, 35.9 (14) percent are under the age group of 41-50 followed by 33.3(13) percent 21-30 age group, of which 25.7(10) percent 31-40 age groups. of which 5.1 (2) percent 50 above respondent. Likewise, among the 14 OBCs women respondent's 78.6 (11) per cent are the age group of 31-40, of which 14.3(2) per cent respondents are 21-30 age groups. Of which 7.1(1) percent respondents are 41-50 age groups women respectively. It shows that those women who are under the age group of 31-40, are taking more interest to participate in to the Gram Panchayat members. In the sample of 120, General caste women respondents are only 6.7(8) percent, of which 50 (4) per cent are the age group of 31-40, for which 37.5(3) per cent respondents are 21-30 age groups. Of which 12.5 (1) percent are under the age group of 41-50.

Table No 4 also shows that 33.3(40) percent of total (120) respondents are under the age group of 31-40, emphasizing that they are keen to women participate in gram Panchayat. Likewise, 30.9 (37) percent of total women respondents are in the middle aged group 21-30. Of which 30 (36) percent of

total women respondents are under the age group of 41-50, and 5.8 (7) percent are in the aged group 50 above old.

Social group of the Respondents

Caste system is a significant characteristic of the rural Indian society, caste largely determines the function of an individual it also determines the status and avails opportunity as well to the handicaps or to an individual. Caste plays decisive role in molding the pattern of leadership at the village, state and national level. Many studies indicate that the leadership in Panchayati Raj Institutions has been monopolized by higher castes. The studies of indicate that rural leaders belong to the upper castes, while the studies, reveal that rural leadership belong to backward communities (SCs, STs and OBCs). Thus, caste is a dominate factors in leadership in Panchayati Raj Institutions. Therefore, an attempt has been made to understand, elected women belonging to which caste.

Table No.5 Social group distribution of the Respondents: (N=120)

Social group	Frequency	Percept	Cumulative Percept
ST	59	49.1%	49.1%
SC	39	32.5%	81.6%
OBC	14	11.7%	93.3%
General	8	6.7%	100.0
Total	120	100.0	

Source: Field Survey

Table No.5 This table also show that Caste and politics affect each other. The election procedure, government and legislative issues are significantly influenced by position. As indicated by him, polling inclinations are made on caste line. From the above information it is establish that women from the reserved category are participating in greater number which may the equation in Panchayat electoral politics. Reservation of seats and posts for them has been the fundamental explanation behind the unmistakable quality of Schedule Castes. However, the number of Scheduled Castes women have been elected from the open seats can just build up the phenomenal presence of reserved women.

From the analysis of data in Table -5. It is revealed that elected women members of 49.1(59) percent belong to scheduled Tribe. Because they are socially and economically in a strong position further 32.5 (9) percent of members belong to Schedule caste. Category, 11.7 (14) percent of the

members belong to OBC and 6.7 (8) percent of the members belong to General.

Table No.6: Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Married	107	89.2%	89.2%
Unmarried	8	6.7%	95.9%
Widow	5	4.1%	100.0%
Total	120	100.0	

Source: Field Survey

Table No.6 shows that majority of the respondents in the sample are married. Out of the whole sample, of which 89.2 (107) percent of the women respondents were married, whereas 6.7 (8) percent of them were unmarried and of which 4.1 (5) percent of the women respondents were widows. Married which indicates that more married women are getting family support to join politics. The findings of the study indicate that married women have more acceptability as women leaders in the society as compared to unmarried women leaders.

Education

Education is that seedbed that cultivates the social character. It encourages present society, to the capacity of understanding the issues prevailing in the communal. The skill to communicate one's conception to the other is an important quality of a leader. Education is one of the means of acquiring such a capacity. Education is one of the basic indices of socio-economic status and affects the political behaviour of a person in a significant way. Women's education can also bring about changes in decision-making and participation. Educations of rural women representatives have a great significance; in fact, they have become very important members of institutions.

Table No.7 Educational status of the Respondents: (N=120)

Education Qualification	Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	General	Total
Illiterate	17 (28.9%)	6 (15.4%)	2 (14.3%)	0	25 (20.8%)
1 st -5 th	2 (35.6%)	17 (43.6%)	6 (42.9%)	4 (50.0%)	48 (40%)
7 th -10 th	18 (30.5%)	14 (5.9%)	5 (35.7%)	3 (37.5%)	40 (33.3%)
+2	3 (5.0%)	2 (5.2%)	1 (7.2%)	1 (12.5%)	7 (5.8%)
Total	59 (49.1%)	39 (32.5%)	14 (11.7%)	8 (6.7%)	120 (100%)

Source: Field Survey

Table No.7 it is evident from the above that in the total Sample 40(48) per cent each of the women members educated up to 1st -5th up to primary school. While others 33.3(40) per cent have completed upper primary level education. 20.8(25) per cent respondents are Illiterate and 5.8(7) per cent have completed plus two level. Hence, there is no significant difference with respect to their own economic variable education of the respondents. 20.8 (25) per cent illiterate women members in the case of respondents being a lamented fact that is observed the level of working literacy among the Panchayati Raj women leader is poor. They depend either male family member or male panchayat member for the working.

Analysing Table-5 in terms of social groups, of 49.1 (59) per cent ST respondents, 28.9(17) per cent respondents are illiterate and rest 35.6(2) per cent are primary 30.5 (18) per cent respondents are got upper primary education. And rest 5(3) per cent are plus two-level educations. Likewise, out of 32.5(39) SC respondents, 15.4 (6) per cent respondents are illiterate, 43.6(17) per cent has completed primary level education and 5.9(14) per cent has completed upper primary level education and 5.2 (2) per cent are plus two-level education. Among OBC respondents, out of 11.7(14) respondents, 14.3 (2) per cent respondents are illiterate. 42.9(6) per cent has completed primary level education and 35.7(5) per cent got upper primary education and 7.2(1) per cent is plus two-level educations. Among the General category Sample of 6.7(8) respondents, 50(4) per cent have completed primary education and 37.5 (3) per cent have completed upper primary education. Only 12.5(1) per cent (1) have completed plus two-level educations.

Table No.8 The Occupation States of Women and households: (N=120)
Husband Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Cultivation	87	72.5%	72.5%
Service holder	7	5.8%	78.3%
Cultivation/ Manson	1	.8%	79.1%
Business	8	6.7%	85.8%
Cultivation /Business	10	8.3%	94.1%
Non-agricultural wage worker	2	1.7%	95.8%
Cultivation /Service	3	2.5%	98.3%
Cultivation/Driver	2	1.7%	100.0
Total	120	100.0	

Source: Field Survey

Table No.8the occupational status also positively influences the level of participation. Occupational is likewise one of the significant factors which determine family society vertical.

This is owing of the way that various occupations have diverse renown as well as related with various advantages and financial advantages. It is accepted that the individuals who are proprietor developments have force and preferable life openings over the individuals who are agricultural workers since they depend for their occupation on the landowners.It is evident from the above table-7 shows the occupational status of the 72.5 (87) per cent of the responds husbands was involved in cultivation, of which 8.3(10) percent of the respondent were engaged in Cultivation /Business, of which 6.7(8) percent of the respondents were engaged only own business, of which 5.8 (7) per cent of the respondents were Service holder, of which 2.5(3) per cent of the cultivation and Service, of which 1.7(2) per cent of the engaged Non-agricultural wage work and Cultivation /Driving . These categories of earners are daily wage workers and workers in the informal sector. Of which .8(1) per cent of the Cultivation/ Manson husbands, of which .5 (1) per cent of the engaged cultivation with driving husband. But overall majority of the respondent's husband are in cultivations. It is clear from this table that rural leadership is dominated by the agricultural class and particularly by the women leadership.

Table No.9 Participation of women in Panchayat elections

Participate of women Election	YES	NO	TOTAL
ST	41 (34.2%)	18 (15%)	59(49.1%)
SC	27 (22.5%)	12 (10%)	39 (32.5%)
OBC	8 (6.7%)	6 (5%)	14 (11.7%)
General	4 (3.3%)	4 (3.3%)	08 (6.7%)
Total	80 (66.70%)	40 (33.30%)	120 (100%)

Source: Field Survey

Table No.9 shows that out of the total sample 120 women respondents of which 66.7 (80) per cent of the women respondents participated in the Panchayat election. And of which 33.3 (40) per cent of the women respondents are not participated in the Panchayat election. Though GPs in the sample democratic unit election to these organizations in the political involvement for the women.

Interpretation

To analyse all the information gathered from the respondents in this survey it is very obvious that some of women infrequently participate in the Panchayat constituent procedure. This paper shows that women have almost no awareness in the matter of the electoral procedure and they have no assumption about their rights, liberties and their own situation in the general public. During the survey a very interesting thing have been gathered from the respondents that some of them don't think about the various political parties functioning in our country, however they just know the images is which they voted. In other words, they are the mere instruments in the hands of the political parties. As such, they are the simple instruments responses show; by political participation they simple comprehend casting votes. Despite the fact that they are viewed as electors, they don't have the value of polls. Indeed, even a large portion of them hold the political posts, however they are suppressed and guided by.

They have almost no sense about the setup like polling age, polling age of an individual to contest in the political decision, the time of elections, the setup fundamental rights, the reservation of seats for women in Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Assemblies and Parliament etc. Their communication with the gram panchayat is very less and they never put trot their claim previously

the Gram Panchayat about the offices and benefits implied for them. This is direct result of their lack of awareness and low levels of education. Finally, so far as the presentation of the Gram Panchayat is concerned, they are least happy with that. In this way, in the light of the above investigation, it is very evident that various reasons are responsible for their disinterested and lack of concern mentality towards political participation. The reasons like lack of education, destitution, traditional pattern of society, limited mentality of the individuals from the family and somewhat, the unreliable and neglected attitude of the Gram Panchayat. Therefore, the females in this block, not only politically, yet in generally, addition socially, economically, culturally and educationally very backward.

Observation and Conclusion

First, Panchayati Raj Institutions work in an intricate social atmosphere. A caste, class and gender hierarchy have a vital behaviour on the institutional procedure and practices of the democratic. Second, participation in Gram Panchayat is artificial by indifference of the females. This apathy has its basis in non-participation in governance of the long historical background, as embedded class, caste and sex hierarchies, where are as a whole participatory. Third, political culture of the promoted since freedom, likewise has been a backing. It has surely not devoted the women participation in institutional procedure. Fourth, lower level of education of females and socio-cultural standards prohibits theirs go into government of the issues. Fifth, conservatism behaviours of the family members and the structure of head of the man social provision overcome of society likewise duty regarding them backwardness. Last, to the something of extended, poorly and lacks of monetary situation depends of women make them depend to their male partners. Thus, they don't have freedom make decision capacity in the family for which they show their lack of concern towards government issues. In spite of the fact that an enormous woman is backwards in all regards, there is some up sign that has come out from this study. Some of female as found in the paper is extremely cognizant and effectively partake in the issues of the Panchayat and they are likewise interested to challenge in the political decision to practice power. It is the consequence of expanding improvement of the broad communications media (like radio, paper, T.V. and as so on), communications structure, and function of political party and may be 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Act brought an ocean change in the viewpoint of males towards females. Thus, the political partake of female in the undertakings of the Panchayat is bit by bit development.

The paper shows that political involvement of females in the about the Panchayat elections isn't of to spot. They have less mindfulness concerning the PR 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and the working of GPs. Indeed, like our respondents have exceptionally deficient information in matter the seats reservation of seats for women in Panchayats, assemblages and Parliament. Simple consideration of political changes, lawful setup and rights are insufficient; the issue is basic and it needs contemplation by females from the outset hand of the course by male. This is first through another perspective, an expensive point of view of investigation, with a method. A plausibility torrent of think irrespective of sexual orientation; it can think some level of the progress. The women participation in politics claim to the values of balance and equity in the everyday life, the able to residents of the support citizens groups in cry reported against abuses and receipt women's activist viewpoint in the open area. Women need to perceive, critically and collectively. Powers that restrict them to be part and constantly to alteration the inconsistent force system. The family, communal and state should together make a position wherein elected women representatives efficaciously of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. They should be invested with limits and motivating forces to handle the rising difficulties subsequent to going into Panchayati Raj structure. More favourable climate ought to be made which would empower of women to assume further compelling part in the decentralized development. Most importantly, the GPs should all the more effectively and energetically of the improvement females in edict to realize them the profits of the rights and equality a cherished in the constitution of India.

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