



PARTICIPATION OF TRIBAL WOMEN IN PANCHAYATI RAJ IN TELAGANA

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ABSTRACT

Panchayat Raj establishment (PRIs) are viewed as strategy to all of the issues of rural improvement and is related to empowerment of the marginalized phase of society, especially ladies. This paper affords a thematic overview at the empowerment of women representatives in PRIs almost about decentralisation method and the 73rd constitutional modification in India protecting the level of attention among representatives approximately panchayat functioning, potential to take self-choice, participation in community sports, changes in their socio-economic situations, choice making strength at panchayat level and their political participation. The participation of women representatives which include participants from weaker sections seems to have improved appreciably over the years especially due to affirmative motion. diverse studies indicate that girls leaders are less corrupt, are able to provide more public items of equal best at effective rate and take into account ladie's choices to improve typical governance. on the opposite, studies have also discovered that girls representatives are illiterate; depend upon husbands and male officials, mainly in taking selections in regards to village development programmes. The evaluate shows that the political journey isn't always clean for girls in a patriarchal and caste-ridden society due to which girls individuals face a lot of troubles within the village panchayat. ladies representatives aren't secure to paintings at the panchayat level due to dominance of male representatives and they take an extended time to prove their capacity in comparison to male representatives. moreover, it become located that male representatives spend more time on political sports while, women spend more time in wearing out family chores.

Keywords

Women, Participation, Panchayati Raj, Governance, Panchayat Raj, Empowerment, Political Participation, Reservation.

Introduction

Ladies represent greater or less than half of the populace of any us of a. but their involvement in politics is insignificant as compared to guys. Political fame of ladies implies a degree of equality and freedom enjoyed by using ladies in sharing of energy and significance given through the society to the function of ladies within the political system. The equality and energetic political participation are inseparable. Participation of women in political arena is integral to the advancement of girls. Their political participation approach no longer only the usage of the right to vote, however also strength-sharing, co-selection-making, and co-policy-making at all levels of governance of the state. Girl's equal repute in every sphere is inextricably linked to uses development and development. Political participation of ladies is broader than their participation inside the electoral and administrative method. It refers to sports not best formally empowered to make choices, but additionally intends to persuade the attitudes and behaviour or those who have powers for decision-making. Participation in grass-root organizations can give them experience in democracy and empowerment. It will become the foundation for democratic life in the society as a whole. Through participation at

the local level, they can gain knowledge and awareness of their own social, economic and political conditions and learn to address them. The discussion made above explicates some important variables of participation. They are:

1. Participation in Panchayat activities through attending Panchayat meetings, standing committee meetings.

. Participating in the selection of beneficiaries for the various development schemes. A significant move in this regard is the adoption policy to enlarge the base of political participation of women and Tribal women in PRIs. The amendment namely 73rd Constitutional amendment provided for 33% reservation to women at all levels of PRIs covering the rural India. To see that women representatives, perform as leaders of these organizations 33% of the posts of Member, President and Vice-President was earmarked for women representatives.

Empowerment of Women Representatives of PRIs

We have completed almost two decades of 73rd amendment. Many research works carried out so far, are related to the provision of reservation for women, whether reservation has benefitted their participation in PRIs, whether they are empowered in terms of decision making and independent functioning after entering into panchayat system, are they aware of their role and responsibility, their participation in capacity building programmes, their interests in politics, community activities and panchayat activities, etc.

Status of Participation of Tribal Women in Panchayati Raj Institution: Status of Women' refers to the position of women in society in relation to men. Although, geographically, men and women share the same space, yet they are not treated equally in many professional fields. In reality, there exists inequality in women's access to education, health care, physical and financial resources and opportunities in the political, economic, social and cultural field. Participation level of tribal women in Gram Panchayats only limited, only to remain as voter. Some of the women even do not know the functioning of Gram Panchayat. In Gram Panchayat election their husband and family decided to whom they have to vote, in many cases tribal women do not have their own choice. Life of tribal is not easy. Since time immemorial forest has been the habitat of the tribal. Tribal areas are the remotest as well as the most scheduled and generally inaccessible hilly tracts. The life of tribal is full of adventures and susceptible. Tribal areas had drawn special attention of the administration since pre independent era. Village Council plays an important part in economic planning and implementations of policy programs at the grass-root levels. However, it is very important to note that since time immemorial the tribal women folks are not given opportunity to participate in the functioning of village/local governments and till date such discrimination continues to exist in the Village Authority/Council. Therefore, to effectively pursue the various powers and functions of Local Self-governing Institutions, there is an urgent need to include women in such institutions through amending the existing laws

Constitution provision for women

After The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the constitution, which had been handed by means of the Parliament in 1992 and rectified in 1993, Panchayati Raj Act, which not only, supplied autonomy to the grassroots but it also provided reservation of 1-0.33 of seats for ladies in each Panchayat and municipality, not much less than one-1/3 seats shall be reserved for women belonging to scheduled casted and scheduled tribes. this will be allocated by rotation

from the constituency to constituency. till the enactment of the 73rd and 74th Amendments no one turned into sure approximately the function to be played by the ladies inside the manner of improvement of the society and ladies themselves. There have been 33 in step with cent reservation for girls among elected representative to the local authorities. This has been a huge achievement in empowerment of girls. It furnished possibility for girls to actively take part inside the choice-making tactics of their locality. Maintaining of periodic elections to the neighbourhood bodies has been made mandatory in addition to so that there's democratic renewal of reservations from time to time. India highlights the constant daily struggles of tribal groups and the intense boundaries positioned on girls in formal public existence. The Telagana state government and the India vital government have added some of vital measures to 'empower' women in India. as an instance, the national fee for girls became installation with the aid of an Act of Parliament in 1990 to shield the rights and felony entitlements of women, a 33% reservation for tribal ladies in local politics changed into handed within the 73rd amendment to the Indian constitution in 1992, and the national policy for the Empowerment of ladies turned into advanced in 2001. India has additionally signed a number of worldwide conventions that goal to make sure the rights of women. The role of girl's leaders in developmental technique is a aggregate of some form of harassing and meaningful. It is determined that, due to illiteracy and bad socio-monetary reputation, the women chief couldn't assert impact on the selection-making technique. Thus reservation has made girls able to participate in the electoral method of the neighbourhood self-governance system in a large manner. Girl's management has come under monstrous strain because of the criminalizing panchayat election which includes harassment and murder.

Policy Issues on Reservation for Women in Panchayats

The principle of gender equality is enshrined within the Indian constitution in its Preamble, fundamental Rights, essential responsibilities and Directive concepts of state coverage. The charter not only ensures equality to girls, but also empowers the country to undertake measures of positive discrimination in favour of ladies. because the fifth five year Plan (1974-78), India has been making a marked shift in its method to girls's issues from welfare to improvement even as keeping the empowerment of girls because the imperative issue in figuring out their repute in the society. The countrywide commission for women became installation through an Act of Parliament in 1990 to protect the rights and felony entitlements of ladies. Guidelines for girl's political reservation have emerged as academic debates on account that Panchayati Raj establishment have come into force early Nineteen Nineties. in the decade of Eighties some of political tendencies specially the moves and struggles at some stage in the emergency and post emergency durations caused more debates on women problems and renewed hobby in favour of women. These included an accelerated attention on girls in development in 6th and 7th five year plans. The country wide angle Plan (NPP) for ladies and the alternative angle plan presented by using the girl's movement. On this manner of ladies empowerment, the government of India crucial constitutional change popularly referred to as 72nd amendment bill in 1990 which turned into given not less than 1/3rd reservation for girls in membership in any respect ranges through legitimised entry of girls of PRIs. It was hailed as a chief step for inclusive politics and addressing as it does their continued political marginality it has a capacity of converting the present gender family members. The 74th Amendments of the charter in 1993 have provided for reservation of seats

within the neighbourhood bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for girls, laying a strong basis for his or her participation in choice-making at the nearby ranges. Similarly, India has ratified diverse global conventions and human rights devices committing to comfy identical rights of girls.

Challenges

□ Tribal women were especially susceptible as a set due to robust traditional values maintained in village regions lack of ladies' training and get entry to to statistics, terrible exposure to the "outdoor" international and absence of strength.

□ they have much less cognizance approximately the 73rd change of Panchayati Raj Act and the working of gram Panchayats. much less participation is because of reasons like illiteracy, poverty, conventional circle of relatives values and sample of society, male dominance society etc. are responsible for their less participation in Panchayati Raj institutions.

□ The progress of tribal ladies in Panchayati Raj group is gradual and it's going to take extra time to acquire girls' purpose. because tribal ladies are abnormal within the Panchayat sports due to day by day wage and fear approximately their crying infants and circle of relatives.

□ The 73rd Constitutional amendment Act (CAA) blanketed a provision for a 33% reservation of seats for women politicians in Panchayati Raj establishments (PRIs). the notice level of all Panchayat participants are very bad regarding the significance of women's reservation in Panchayat Raj establishments, as well as regarding laws referring to women, monetary elements of the Panchayat and problems to be addressed via PRI.

Constraints to Tribal women in Empowerment

Length to the Vedic civilisation, there has been a well evolved Indus Dale civilization which flourished from about 3000 B.C to 1500 B.C within the north-western a part of India. The archaeologist, ethnologist and anthropologist have diagnosed the existence of Indian primitive social evaluation into three stages: savagery, Barbarism and civilization. From their findings, it is inferred that the primitive Indian society become primarily based at the not unusual possession of the approach of production. there was no private manufacturing. no personal intake and no non-public assets but, the entirety changed into owned in commonplace and was for commonplace use members of the family with the human beings have been ruled through the collective nature of manufacturing and consumption. women and men loved identical popularity in elevating food and of their own family members of the family. The women's work and their contribution to the circle of relatives were equal as that of fellows. within the due direction of time, ladies' role as progenitor of the circle of relatives began to be acknowledged as an extra qualification for their accomplishing superior fame over them. as a result of this development in the social evolution, ladies have become the only belongings owners which proper became willingly well-known with the aid of their guys-folks. This matrilineal gadget persevered for lengthy and girls's fame seem to have attained a advanced one over guys.

Women in Panchayati Raj Institution

Political gadget and choice-making manner are seen definitely inside the modifications incorporated inside the Panchayati Raj group. The goal of bringing improvement within the socio-financial situation of women can be a success simplest by using taking appropriate

projects and measures for empowering them. Empowerment of girls will now not be viable until they are provided proper representation inside the political system. This objective need to be carried out at the preferred level thru making the availability of linking and associating the most wide variety of girls in political views even at the lowest degree of political activity. In recently introduced Panchayati Raj group, the coverage for reservation is in favour of ladies. consequently, the concept is an essential approach to maximise their participation on the nearby degree, political system and decision-making technique inside the activities of the rural location. below the 73rd modification of the constitution of Panchayati Raj group, one-0.33 of the overall seats for scheduled caste, backward elegance, scheduled tribes and standard caste ladies participants in Gram Pradhan of the village panchayat, Block panchayat, and District panchayat are reserved for ladies candidate. Conceptually, providing representation to women in Panchayati Raj institution may be regular as an essential making plans technique regarding minimizing the traditional felling of human beings about the status of women in our society, especially in phrases of keeping women below the subjugation of fellows, enforcing www.theresearchers. regulations by the households and society towards them inside the available of positive possibilities and several different social, cultural and traditional binding disfavouring them for enhancing personal way of life and status in existing social and monetary putting. therefore, this newly brought coverage might decorate the opportunities of growing equalities in the technique of socio-economic improvement, participation in extraordinary activities in mutual understandings fame and position to play inside the family and the sports performed outside families and one of a kind choice-making processes of the circle of relatives amongst males and females. this will also develop the knowledge of girls regarding their duties and proper approximately national welfare and its integrity and they may be capable of contribute correctly together with their male opposite numbers.

Conclusion

it's miles frequently argued that the girls participants participation in Panchayati raj sports best on the dictates of male circle of relatives individuals and that they themselves do not act independently. Over half of the male women members attending most of the panchayat conferences with some exceptions. All endorsed that girls attend greater meetings now than before, and additionally feel recommended to accomplish that. Over two-1/3 of the males reported women members making previous preparations for attending meetings and over half of them experience that they are doing so greater now earlier than clearly, the sooner view about terrible participation of women individuals in panchayat activities was no longer recommended by using male contributors of panchayats.

The migrant tribal ladies and girls confronted some of issues immediately after their migration to towns which covered difficulty of communiqué in local language, residential lodging, employment, schooling of youngsters, local contacts, adjustment with metropolis existence and surroundings and many others. the primary reasons of financial, physical and sexual exploitation of the migrant tribal girls and ladies in towns had been poverty, lack of employment opportunities, lack of expertise, schooling, unorganized nation of labour force, misunderstanding of the area people about loose sex in tribal's, and lack of community guide to sufferers of sexual exploitation. they've a poor power stability, high morbidity fee, and



occasional child survival price. They be afflicted by taboos and superstitions and continue to be disadvantaged of the benefits from current development and welfare programmes.

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