

Assessment of the Empowerment of Women in the Participation of representatives in Panchayat Raj Institutions

Sarita

Research Scholar, Department of Political Sciences, Madhav University, Pindwara, Rajasthan (India)

1. Introduction

The empowerment of women has been the subject of much discussion in various debates on human rights and social issues today. Strengthening women is the central theme of the exchange. Overall, we know and understand that women's participation in all our normal daily exercises is important and inevitable. In fact, the women present in various contexts have contributed fundamentally. Strengthening the status of women is necessary for the financial progress of the public. Women make up almost 50% of the world's absolute population, but they are denied many rights as men. Likewise, they are ordered and rejected on various financial and political issues in the world. Even today, they are getting closer and fighting for their self-sufficiency, their pride and their equal status.

Empowerment of women was considered in the mid-1980s when various women's organizations responsible for controlling their financial situation and the reality of abuse outperformed any detectable inhibitions. Strengthening women in all walks of life, especially in the political arena, is essential to the dynamic participation of women and their elimination in a gender-equitable society. The same applies to a homogeneous financial improvement and harmony. At present, the Indian People's Government is over seventy years old. However, Indian women are usually excluded from important political developments and dynamic political participation. The basic idea of the voting system and its purpose are never achieved.

2. Meaning and Definition of Empowerment:

Switch to more modern times, the many positive points, but on the old stories, writing society, the people conventions we have tragically almost no right to represent women and girls in Haryana hours of electricity. They walk on the slopes, they carry carriages, they wear trousers, they wear groups by the wrists and vodoes on their fingers and with their necks they sway on scooters, they wear masks that you can never imagine past occasions. and in the not so distant past. There was a time when young girls in a mixed organization had a "typical piece" that allowed them to enter the premises - as a temporary ghetto - at leisure or during breaks. It was the time when even fathers or siblings observed these girls not only in their schools and colleges, but also in those areas where they believed that this was unacceptable to them. Go alone. It was close to the birth of Haryana, which was still a state of change in many circles. In the past, female vocation came from the telephone trade in the professions. only the help of women and accessible help were in nursing; and finding only the representation of the rational sex was part of the instructor network. In every other area there were men and only men. In the most difficult times, with the lifestyles modified or adapted, the Haryanvi lady never suffered the pain of custom,

entertainment, emergency concealment, the silent recognition of an "auxiliary status" not written and transmitted; Moreover, she disapproved of things that are never relevant in a vibrant culture. News usually contacted us with young women who lit their parents' fires - a custom practiced by men.

3. Aim of the study

Assessment of the empowerment of women in the participation of representatives in Panchayat Raj institutions

4. Panchayats rights and functions expected of female leaders

The Chaturvedi Study (2004) showed that awareness of Panchayati Raj Act members, Panchayats power, and the role of members of Panchayat and PanchayatSamiti. He noted that 72 female representatives did not know these problems at all, 2 to a certain extent and 1 only to a large extent. The knowledge about the financial situation of Panchayats among them is low. Among the women in Sarpanches, 13 were totally unaware in the reserved category, 2 in the general category. Of the parishioners, 47 knew nothing about financial means. There was only one sarpanch and one neighborhood member in the reserved category, mostly showing a consciousness. The low awareness of women in Panchayati Raj institutions is the main reason for their trust in family members and officials of Panchayati Raj. In some parts of the country, women have become aware of their problems, needs and rights. In Karnataka, Jha (2004) found that women are more concerned about their responsibilities than men who are more concerned about exercising power. It would be useful to experiment with a Panchayat made entirely of women, since our cultural system does not allow women to be present in the presence of men. The rights and procedures of women must be prepared and presented in the media. , sensitize women and improve the quality of their participation in the socio-political system. . At the time of the preparation of the five-year plan, a number of Optimism for Indian women is visible. The commitment to political empowerment must be complemented by a new conceptualization of the role of women in the Indian economy. At this stage, the country planners must strive to end the paradox of participation in a context of powerlessness. Sharma (2005) focused on the status of women in the village of Nagaland in her study. Naga women feel different even in rural areas today because they understand that their rights are violated.

5. The parameters of women's promotion are:

- a) Build a positive image of women in society and recognize their contribution to the social, economic and political spheres.

- b) Develop the ability of women to think critically.
- c) Promote decision-making and collective action.
- d) Allow women to make informed decisions.
- e) Ensure the participation of women in all areas.
- f) Providing information, knowledge and self-employment skills
- g) Increase women's self-esteem and self-esteem.
- h) Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and girls.
 - i) building and strengthening partnership with civil society, especially women's organizations.
 - (j) implementing constitutional and legal provisions and safeguarding the rights of women.

6. Women Strengthening

Strengthening women is important to the progress of rural India. The Indian government is committed to ensuring that women reach the ascent level. Likewise, software engineers specializing in poverty reduction have a women-only segment to ensure the availability of sufficient resources in this area. The Act of the 73rd Amendment of 1992, which is provided for by law, makes it possible to reserve specific positions for women. In this way, women and Panchayath presidents, who are essentially new participants in Panchayaths, must acquire the necessary skills and guidelines to assume their legitimate jobs as pioneers and leaders. The preparation of the selected delegates of the Panchayath Raj Foundation is essentially the responsibility of the regional organizations of the state government associations.

The Rural Improvement Department and Panchayath Raj are responsible for applying various poverty reduction plans, age at work, sanitation, building construction, women's social and monetary empowerment, and support for women the strengthening of administrations and administrations. The framework of Panchayath Raj has a three-tier structure.

- i) Zillah Panchayath
- ii) TalukPanchayath
- iii) grams of Panchayath.

Female workers in Haryana: Women's participation in the labor market is an engine of development, and in this way employment rates show the potential for the fastest development of a country. (ii) In many developing countries, women's participation is a means to deal with the stress that arises in the face of financial difficulties in the family unit. and (iii) participation is a (polluted) indicator of the financial empowerment of women. Haryana has developed into a monetary dynamic state with a dynamic economy. The participation of women in the labor market is changing dramatically in each country. This reflects the contrasts in terms of financial growth, educational attainment, birth rate and the work of women over the past two decades. is elevated, but the results have not improved (Chandna, 2011). ,

Delegation of powers and functions to Panchayats: As part of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act of 1994, Panchayat's responsibilities and abilities were transferred to virtually all of the 29 thematic areas listed in the eleventh timetable of the Constitution. To further worsen the powers of the Panchayats, the state government has equipped the three levels of PRI with the elements of monitoring and observation of major field

exercises of 16 main departments of the Panchayats the state through a notification in 1995. These departments are Development and Panchayats, Nutrition and Care, well-being of castes and backward classes, people with disabilities (general health),

Problems related to the empowerment of women in Haryana: Various factors have a deterrent effect on the empowerment of women. Some of them are the attitude of society to women, the lower education in some districts, the lack of awareness of individuals, the fear of the guardians from empowering and the increased focus on the armed forces motivation in terms of money, lack of prepared staff, lack of full awareness of administrative conspiracy to empowering women, less work for panchayats and neighboring institutions, limited plans for office work, plans deficient, the lack of specific exercises of the district of plans to carry out no pulse such plans, family responsibilities of women through the work in the Taxation, personal strength, without own rights, fear of insults, social ties, the bad organization of such projects.

Programmers for empowering women: To improve the status of women, the Goal Government has created many sacred safeguards and selective projects to empower women. Some of them are integrated.

7. Authorization and reservation system for women

The intrinsically ordered reserves in the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) acquired by the Seventy-seventh Amendment have guaranteed women and especially underrated assemblies participation in the process of decentralization and thus in improving the city and the network. Apart from the few explicit district laws enacted by the state governments, the 73rd amendment to the constitution, passed in 1993, is a notable reinforcement of the decentralized process, which recognizes the need to inspire women in rural areas, among others. From a social, monetary and political point of view fragile areas. through integration into the organization and improvement. The Indian lawmakers has tried to strengthen the status of women through various software engineers and established shields. The strengthening of monetary policy was focussed on or exercised through the Sectoral Plan for Women, the budget support for personal improvement meetings, the creation of banks, schools and work colleges for women and the appreciation of women's social empowerment. the way of free education for girls to specific dimensions, plans, access to governments, etc. The political reinforcement is ensured by the reservation of places for difficult races of different sizes, the reservation of assets in the secured category, etc.

8. The Transformation of the Rural Women's Society of Haryana

To improve the status of women, the Goal Government has created many sacred safeguards and selective projects to empower women. Some of them are integrated

Tyke Development Program, National Rural Health Mission, Integrated Child Protection System JananiSurakshaYojana, Public Sales System (TPDS), Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY), Ujjawala - Program for the

Prevention of Human Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration, Rashtriya Swasthya Bashimaa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajiv Gandhi Regime for Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), Working Women's Hostel, STEP (Women's Education and Employment Support Program), Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Mahatma Gandhi, National Law on Rural Employment (MGNREGA) and women's promotion, 2010. In Haryana many projects, for example, Kishori Shakti Yojna, Apni Beti Apna Dhan, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Dhan Lakshmi, a plot for rustic girls, Devi Rupak, Ladli Conspire, the Ladli Government, grant a plan and honor the development at the level of the state gender, expressed for the well-being of women

9. Outstanding women from rural Haryana

If you want to examine the status and profile of Haryana's current periphery, you should no longer be disappointed to see the successful women in Haryana, who not only have a life contract, but also a career that is enviable you would not only be proud on their own, but want their own daughters to emulate and follow them. This was not the case recently, when there were very few women and girls who outdid themselves when they became national and international icons and broke with the traditional form in which a Haryana's wife has always been molded against herself. Education (Deshwal, 2013) The current scenario shows that women and girls in Haryana continue their careers beyond education, which was not the case before, as the most studied girls after one for themselves.

10. Authorizing Women:

The term "reinforcement" has been used for more than 10 years. The term has no fixed or legitimate meaning, but is very often used to describe a procedure whereby powers are conferred on a disadvantaged area of the community. The word "reinforcement" can not be understood without the word "control". Undoubtedly heightening concerns about power, especially the change in power relations and the redistribution of intensity between individuals and assemblies. Power can be characterized as authority over material, human and scientific goods. These assets can be land, water, forests, individuals, their work and skills, learning, data, ideas, money and access to money. Power is dynamic and relative and is inconsistent. The moment power is qualified as a control, one gains regular basic control over leadership.

This ability to choose is practiced in three basic ways: to choose, to agree on others, to concretize his choices, and ultimately to influence the decisions of others without direct mediation. Power is firmly linked to the term "belief system," as every power structure requires a different power philosophy to legitimize and spread the current example of wealth control and distribution. Philosophy itself is a complex structure of beliefs, qualities, dispositions, and methods for seeing and examining social reality.

Reinforcement is a process whereby women oversee wealth (salary, learning, data, innovation, capacity building), questioning the belief system of male society, and thus participating in an empowerment process. Initiative, fundamental leadership process. The National Policy for Reinforcing the Role of Women (2001) has selected some key contributions to strengthening the role of women in advance. These sources of information are:

1. Create such an atmosphere by implementing positive social and financial approaches, so that the woman can pay attention to her full potential for advancement.
2. Access to all important rights of opportunity, all human rights and assurances of de-jure and deserter rights for women.
3. Equal opportunities for women in the financial and political spheres and equal participation of women and men in basic leadership positions at all levels.
4. Protecting and strengthening the legal framework to end all forms of sexual orientation segregation.
5. Develop social and networking approaches for women.
6. Elimination of a variety of constraints and concealment of women.
7. Select a coordinated methodology that enables women to successfully combine existing administrations, assets, frameworks and work of explicit and women-related segments.

11. Participation of women in the political process

The Constitution of India states that the powers of the administration (central and state authority) are based on the population in general. Therefore, the realization of the political order of the nation depends on the viable participation of the inhabitants. The appointment framework provided that everyone was politically dynamic in a specific way. Since there is a direct vote for a legitimate native of the country, there are very different rights, eg. B. to have an interest in the decision-making process as a competitor or to effectively support a hope. In this way, individuals or networks with different interests can make demands and strengthen the political hopes or political projects of ideological groups. In this sense, developments such as the development of breeders, workers and women at various levels are some forms of political participation of the assemblies or networks concerned. From time to time, these gatherings become so dynamic and dominant that they can have a significant impact on the promulgation and state regulations. They can even give impulses for progress. From this point of view, political power can be described as the ability to protect the enthusiasm of a gathering or a network and to influence socio-political change in ideal topics. Similarly, the developments initiated by women at different times are the global activities of women to ensure their social, monetary and political reinforcement.

12. Development of the powers of the Panchayati raj institutions

Since 1994, the government of Haryana has designated certain commitments and elements of 16 major offices as PRIs. They integrate the organization and arrangement of recommendations into the network. Progress Program Managers, Haryana Rural Development Fund, Revenue Generating Plans, Monitoring Grant Coordination Plans and Account Assistance for each of these plans. The Department of Food and Supplies has degenerated the construction of city-level warning signs to control transactions of reasonable value as part of open transport and to identify counterfeit distribution cards. Observing an open dispersion scaffold, the Panchayats will place the terminal holder.

13. Democratic Decentralization In Panchayat Raj

While decentralization is discussed as an idea in Section II, this section examines the use of decentralization as found in the Panchayat Raj institutions. Vote-based decentralization was finally fun for analysts and creators of approaches. "Decentralization is the basic principle of exchange for all who are directly affected, and it is being adopted in 80% of developing and developing countries, and the neighborhood government has become a notable definition of the scope of the approach It promotes good governance, enhances participation, and offers the option of not being separated: Neighboring governments could become more and more powerful and more authentic. The union of a joint venture is more feasible, but the poor governments have proved more formidable The cases of extended responsibility are generally less, and if decentralization is assessed only quantitatively, the question of reinforcement is not addressed ".

14. Conclusion

In order to strengthen the role of women, they need to be trained to enable women with different socio-economic backgrounds to become equal and active partners in addressing local issues. The daily awareness of women is encouraging. It is therefore positive to become a democratic system that is more receptive to people. Improving the status of women is therefore an advantage for the country, especially for

rural areas where local rural resources need to be used. Their participation and improvement would lead to better social life, political life, education and medical and other sectors. Thus, politically empowered women can do much better for the well-being of society and the country as a whole. Women's participation means improving women, improving families, improving society, improving the state, and developing the nation as a whole. The perspectives and perspectives on women have now changed, which is good for the country to use holistic human resources. This has led to self-confidence and self-help of women. Representatives of men and elected members should play an active role in more actively involving women in decision-making at all levels of society and at the levels of Gram Sabha and Panchayat. The participation of men and women can contribute to the overall development of society and the country as a whole. In India, half of women's resources are not used before MIC. Now, following the implementation of the PRI, comprehensive remedies, both men and women, are being used to strengthen the democratic system more effectively and efficiently. This is necessary in order to use the remedial measures to improve and develop the country's socio-economic, cultural, educational and medical sectors. Therefore, the main objective of this study was to identify the empowerment dimension of women through PRIs in the REWARI district of Uttar Pradesh, following the adoption of the 73rd Revision Act in 1992.

References

1. Gochhayat Artarrana, Political Participation of Women in the Granny Panchayat
2. Patel Amrit "Giving women more power in agriculture" Yojana June 2012 p.22
3. Narayan, Shriman. 1946. Gandhian Constitution for Free India. Allahabad: Kitabistan.
4. G. Palanithurai, Networking of elected Base Representatives, Concept, New Delhi, 2009 "p. 19
5. Shils, Edward. Political development in the new state. The Hauge: Sheep. p.122
6. Phillips, CH 1965 "The Concept of Political Development". The Anal of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences. March, p.156
7. Ojha, M., Women and Crime, Times of India, Patna, Ed., October 14, 2005, pp. 88-89. 37. Ibid.
8. Mathew, G., Panchyati Raj: From Legislation to the Movement, New Delhi, p.157 39. Verma, UP, Modern Indian Political Thought, Pub Laxmi Narain, Agra, 1959, p.126
9. Kumara, IU, Women's Advancement and Rural Development, Serial Pub., New Delhi, 2005, p.150-51.
10. Dayal, I., K., Mathur and M. Bhattacharya. 1876. Administrative district in India. New Delhi: Macmillan, p.88
11. Thakur, Minni. "Emancipation of Women by the Institutions Panchayati Raj", Indian Journal of Political Science, Vol.LXXII, p. 13th
12. Patel Amrit "More Power for Women in Agriculture" Yojana June 2012 p.178
13. Rashmi Arun, "The Role of Women in Panchayati Raj", Administrator, vol. 12, April-June 1996, p. 45
14. Subha and BS K. Bhargava, "Feminism and Political Strengthening of the Role of Women: The Experience of Karnataka" (ed.) In MR Birju, Decentralization: An Indian Experience by National Publishing, Jaipur, 2007, p. 158.
15. R. Venkata Ravi and D. Sunder Raj, "Local Governance: Empowering Women by Panchayati Raj Institutions", as in MR Birju (ed.), Decentralization: An Indian Experience, National Publishing House, Jaipur 2007, p. 481-482. ,
16. UNDP Human Development Report, 2002.