

SRNK GOVT.DEGREE COLLEGE BANSWADA 2020-21

(NAAC ACCREDITED WITH 'B' GRADE)

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

JIGNASA

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

ON

"WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT"



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INTRODUCTION :

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment has served as the Institutional breakthrough towards ensuring equal access to and enhanced participation of Rural Women in the Local Government at grass root level i.e. village level. It is here, attempted to highlight dynamics of the opportunities and outcomes realized and the challenging realities encountered in the exercise of empowerment of rural women.

HISTORICAL BACK GROUND REGARDING THE ACT:

In the ancient Period worshipping the women is equally natural Gods like Indra, Varuna, Agni and Bhoomatha. Then after Medical Age women suffering and harassment by the main reason is that physically not strengthen than Male Person. some Eminent Female Personalities like Jansi Laxmi Bhai, Savithri Bai Pule, Durgabhai Deshmukh, Sarojini Naidu joint effort to abolished at Social Evils. After that implementation of Indian Constitution Female Equality Feminism challenge to Male Domination



AIMS AND OBJECTIVES :

Awareness among women to know about their Health Issues among the Rural Folk.

To increase educational levels among women at village levels.

To strengthen the Agriculture and DWACRA Groups.

Women should participate in Village Development their ideas at Gram Sabha Level



Women participation in Elections-2014

Women turnout during India's 2014 parliamentary general elections was 65.63%, compared to 67.09% turnout for men. In 16 out of 28 states of India, more women voted than men. A total of 260.6 million women exercised their right to vote in April–May 2014 elections for India's parliament



Women politicians in Lok Sabha

Lok Sabha (Year elected)	No. of women politicians elected
<u>17th</u> (2019)	78
<u>16th</u> (2014)	64
<u>15th</u> (2009)	52

Women politicians in Lok Sabha

- India has a federal form of government, with devolved powers. The electorate votes to elect a national parliament as well as state assemblies. In 2012, India had a minimal percentage of 10.9% women elected representatives in the national parliament.
- A broader measure of political participation includes number of women candidates who compete for elections and women in state assemblies. According to World Economic Forum's annual global gender gap index studies, which considers such a broader scale, India has ranked in top 20 countries worldwide for many years, with 9th best in 2013 - a score reflecting more women's participation in India's political process than Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, France and United Kingdom.
- To remedy low participation of women electors, India in 1994 established quotas (reservations) in constitutional amendments (73rd and 74th) to reserve 33% of seats in local governments for women.
- The Women's Reservation Bill (108th amendment) has been introduced in the national parliament to reserve 33% of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha seats for women. The bill has yet to be passed by Lok Sabha and signed into law.
- The discussion of women's reservations began in the 1920s and continued into the 1930s until a compromise was reached with Britain to allow women in urban areas to vote.

- Discussion of women's reservations were again introduced in 1974 by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in India, but India did not fully establish quotas in local government until 1994.
- Local governing bodies in India are called Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and one-third of seats and leadership positions must be reserved for women. States such as Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, and Uttarakhand have increased reservations to 50%.
- The national government has also proposed to raise the level of reservations in PRIs to 50%. Seats reserved for women are rotated for assurance that each seat has an equal chance of being reserved.
- After the establishment of women's reservations, political participation went from 4-5% to 25-40% among women, and gave millions of women the opportunity to serve as leaders in local government.
- Odisha, an Indian state, established reservations prior to the 73rd amendment and they had 28,069 women elected in 1992 and 28,595 women in 1997. Class differences have manifested with poorer women gaining presence in panchayats, but women of a higher class being elected as chairpersons (sarpanch)

HYPOTHESIS :

The Study of Project on Women Empowerment enacted 73rd and 74th Amendment of the Constitution of India. Location: Our college located at Rural Background area.

Durki & Someshwar in distance of 2 kilometres from our college. Women Sarpanch in Someshwar and Male Sarpanch have Administered in Durki.

□ Local Activities against women.

□ Reservation of Women at Village Level

□ Abolishing of Child Marriages, / Education to Girl Students / Education to Girl Child.

□ Awareness on Gender Sensitization / Prevention of AID / She Teams / Swacha Bharath.



METHODOLOGY:

The Present study following the Methodology

1.Primary Data Collection (Empirical Method):

Study of women Empowerment after implementation of 73rd CAA amendment act of constitution of India. The study depends enterly on primary data. The data is collected from 50 villagers there men and women sarpanches with the help of questionnaire.

2.Secondary Data Collection:

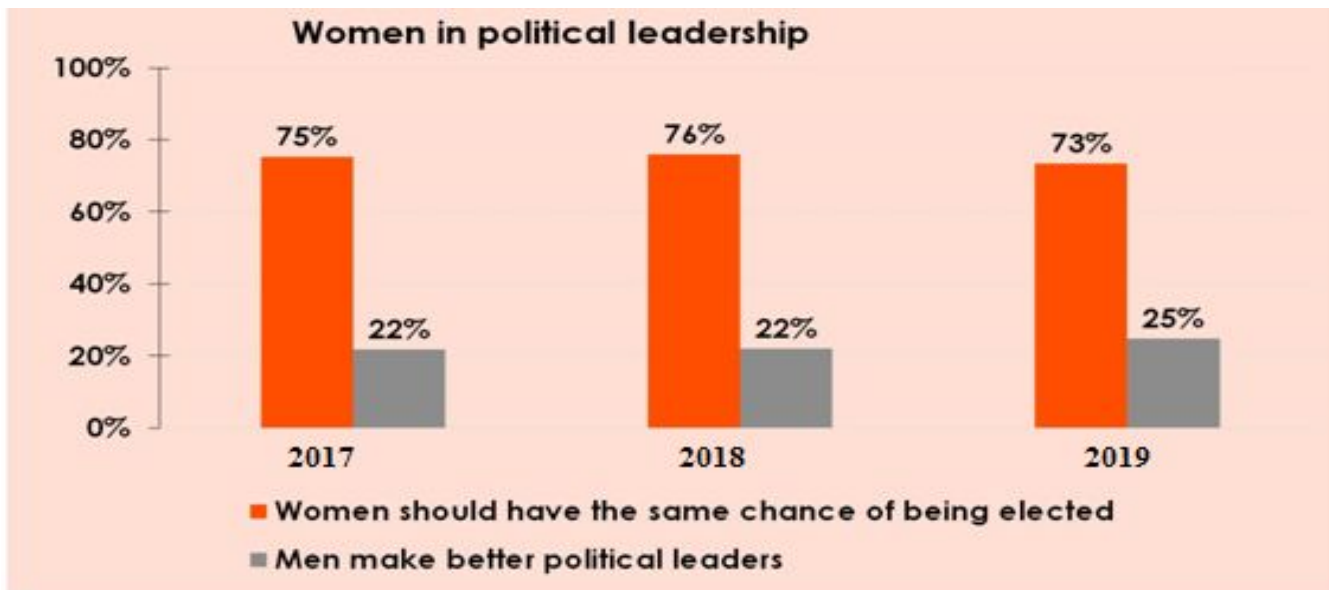
- Net data
- News papers
- Reference of books from library on women empowerment and 73 amendment act.
- B.A II year pol. Science and pub. admn & IV paper text books.

3.SAMPLE SURVEY :

- Reduce to gender sensitization.
- Decreasing Social Violence.
- Increasing social responsibility and awareness among women at grass root level.

FINDINGS OF THE SUVERY:

- Increasing women participation at grass root level.
- Increase political awareness among the Women community at Grassroot level
- Increasing of Education percentage among the women at rural level.





REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

1. Panchayati Raj Act 73rd Constitutional Admendment, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.
2. Balwanth Rai Mehta Committee Report.
3. National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, Workshop on Village Administration at Grass root level.

BENEFITS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT :

Political participation to women in Rural Governments.

Women has strengthen to Economical Independence.

Strengthen to Social Reforms at Gras root level.

Developing their communication and inter personal skills

PROBLEMS OF QUALITATIVE WOMEN PARTICIPATION :

- Women representatives lack their aspects of qualitative participation, the Constitutional provision is only a necessary step which should be followed by effective measures for women's upliftment in the rural areas to make women's participation in society and politics a reality, enormous work remains to be done. Given their present socio-economic and political conditions.
- Illiteracy and low education levels .of the majority of the women elected to Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- Over Burdened with family responsibilities.
- Introversion due to the lack of communication and inter personal skills.
- Poor socio-economic back ground.

GOVERNMENT TAKEN ACTION PLAN FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

243 (D) (2) (3) (4)(5)(6) according to this section 1/3 Reserve the Panchayathi Raj

Seats for women.

Now 50% seats Reserve to Women at all levels in Rural Elections.

Not Less than 50% n seats reserved for women belong to the SC, STS and B.Cs

CONCLUSION :

- Reservation of seats for women under 73rd Constitutional amendment has undoubtedly, provide Rural Women with an opportunity of for men involvement in the development and political process at the grass root level there by enabling them to influence the decision making process in the Local Governments.
- It has enabled them to emerge as Leader in the society so as to do developmental works at grass root level and also they are the torchbearers of social change at village level so that every women may earn their livelihood and able to participate in the developmental activities in the village very effectively.

SUGGESTIONS :

- Increase the Women Reservation at Village level in Local Bodies.
- Implementation of Social Status of Government very effectively.
- Application of Education Programmes to eradicate the problems at village level.
- Strengthen to Women Empowerment Cell in all level of colleges and Universities.
- Strengthening the Self Help Groups at village level so as to administer themselves very effectively.
- Government should constitute a Committee to increase the Women's participation and increase the reservations at grass root level.
- Injustice and gender based inequalities can not be removed without women empowerment
- Empowerment act as a powerful tool against exploitation and harassment faced by women.
- It provides legal protection for women.

REFERENCE :

PRIMARY SOURCE:

Data was collected from different authors and prescribed books and also telugu academy English medium books.

SECONDARY SOURCE :

collected data from internet

Thank you