

Factors Affecting the Role of Women Representatives of The Panchayati Raj Institution in The Process of Rural Development (With Special Reference to Vadodara Taluka Panchayat)

Prof. Dr. Subhasish Chatterjee¹, Principal/Director, Department of Management, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth (An Institution Deemed to be University).

Dr. Banibrata Roy², Director of Accreditation and Continuous Quality Improvement, Northern Ontario School of Medicine, Sudbury, Ontario, CANADA.

Prof. Biplab Halder³, Pro-Vice Chancellor, ICFAI University, Tripura.

ABSTRACT:

Rural development and rural development in the villages through the Panchayati Raj Institute is one of the primary agenda in India. To create a good governance in rural sector 1/3rd reservation was introduced to the women in 73rd amendment of the Panchayat raj institution. Since then the women actively started working for the development of the living status of rural people. But there are many social and other restrictions, which obstructs women to participate in all activities. In this research paper authors have made an utmost endeavor to find and evaluate different factors that impede the women elected panchayati members for the participation in the front line activity and to participate in the process of rural development.

KEY WORDS:

Panchayati Raj Institutions, factors, rural development, Elected women representatives, Social restriction.

INTRODUCTION:

Empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not merely been reserved to create an institute of self-government, but presently it has come into the forefront and is considered to be one of the leading instruments for rural development. Society is fundamentally a dynamic institution, which entails the change to the conventional blueprint of social relation, and it also changes both at the structural and functional level as well as a social value because initiating

some changes in society which is not merely discarding some old institutions and generating some new institutions, or simply changing some present institutions.

With the introduction of the 73rd amendment of the constitution of the Panchayati Raj System in India in ninety decades, the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj came into limelight almost like a glass of “old wine in a new bottle”. The participation of women members was substantially increased due to the enactment of the compulsory policy by keeping a 33 percent reservation specifically for women candidates. At that time, the educational qualification of the majority numbers of women was very low, they were either illiterate or semi-literate. In many cases, it had been observed that their male counterpart was working in the field and even attending various meetings on behalf of them. Women were not allowed in the village area because of traditional gender and cast discrimination systems, so in that situation, their male counterparts used to make the decision. At that time, the journey of the women in the long-established political system under the purview of the Panchayati Raj was not smooth because of the conservative patriarchal mindset of the grassroots level people.

Since the introduction of a Panchayati Raj system, this is the first time, one-third of the seats at each and every level was reserved for women. Beforehand, the people from the lower rung of the diverse social categories, specifically the SC/ST and OBC have not acquired any considerable position in the Panchayati Raj System. But these changes happened in the system of election, which has activated the people of the community under the neglected category. We are very much aware of the status of rural women who have been deprived all the time by the village elite, the most powerful communities.

At present, there are altogether 2,903,277 elected Village Panchayati members in India, 180,000 block Panchayat members, and 17,527 members are elected members of District Panchayat. Out of those, there is 1,292,203 women representative of the village level, 75,620 are elected from the block level and 8,091 are representative from the district level. So, in India, out of a total of 3,100,804 Panchayat representatives, 1,375,914 (44.37%) are women representatives. It is enthralling to see, how the number of women representatives has been drumming up an electoral process that empowers them to take many vital decisions to develop rural India.

As far as the state-wise administration unit/elected women representatives/ percentage of elected women representatives/capacity building & training of elected representatives, Panchayat functionaries, and other stakeholders of Gujarat is concerned, there are altogether 33 districts, 270 sub-district, 250 blocks and 18,967 villages.

OBJECTIVES:

- (I) To recognize factors affecting structural and functional changes in the society in the Panchayati Raj Institution.
- (II) To evaluate the factors affecting the role of women representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institution in the process of rural development.

Few eminent elected women Panchayat representatives identified through.... REVIEWING THE LITERATURE:

A woman sarpanch from a village of Tonk district of Rajasthan, Ms. Chhavi Rajawat parted with a worthwhile activity in the city to head her village. She has done many changes in her area where she has achieved a remarkable landmark by constructing arrangement for water supply and in addition to that she also built up sun based force arrangements, she has also developed arrangement for cleared streets and lavatories, and she has also invited and started banks¹. A former investment officer with a renowned bank in India, Ms. Arati Devi, the country's most youngest sarpanch leaders in her village in the Ganjam district of Odisha left her job and became sarpanch. She began an enormous education battle for ladies that accomplished about 100 percent proficiency in her town². Ms. Meena Behen, came in the front line by becoming the first woman village sarpanch in the district of Vyara in Gujarat heads an all-ladies Panchayat in an overwhelmingly man-centric culture where ladies were generally never permitted to try and step outside their homes. She started a self-improvement gathering that got a great deal of monetary action in her village³. Sushma Bhadu, the mother of three children managed to make her village of Dhani Miyan Khan, a 'model' when it comes to women's rights and the survival of daughters. She also built a training center for women and ensured that every village child went to school. Her village in Haryana won many awards for its good sanitary conditions, zero dropout rate, and the best sex ratio Under her guidance⁴. Vandana Bahadur Maida, once a quiet homemaker, sleepy village would have imagined that she would one day be making plans to build bridges and schools and solving some critical livelihood problems of her people. Nonetheless, today, such activities are a part of her daily life in the Khankhandvi village of Madhya Pradesh. She became the first female head of her village Panchayat under the head under the patriarchal dominating system in the society. She also proved her ability despite family opposition, moreover, her work also got her featured in the UN women's calendar of 2013⁵. Atmaram Padma Bhai, 37-year-old Padma Bai was once a poor tribal Girijan farmer who only cultivated cotton, oilseeds, and pulses on her 3-acre land. In 2013, she used Rs. 30,000 loans from an NGO to launch a hiring center for farming tools such as pickaxes, sickle, spades, hoes, and wheelbarrows. Her idea was to lend these tools to poor farmers in neighboring villages who could not afford them, at a marginal rate. Other than using the income to build roads in the village, to make clean water available in the village schools, she has also managed to get government funds for rainwater harvesting and to install a water pump⁶. Bhakti Sharma, postgraduate in political science, used to stay in the United States, came back to India, contested sarpanch election in a Barkhedi Abdulla village situated in the outskirts of Bhopal. She won the election and became one of the top 100 most influential women in India. She came back to her village from the US after rejecting the job offer with a good package in the US⁷. Radha Devi is a sarpanch in Bhadsiya village, did many social works concerning the literacy of girls. She became very famous when she brought many girls in the mainstream of education in the Government Girls Higher Secondary School, where many girls used to skip classes and carry heavy buckets of water from a hand pump outside the compound to the kitchen for the preparation of the

midday meal. She also took many initiatives to reduce the dropout rates of girls students⁸. Hinal Patel, a nursing graduate, under her competent leadership as Sarpanch formed a team of 12 young unmarried and well-qualified women, have proficiently planned and put into service much significant and expansion agenda for their village since the time they were elected⁹. Nauroti Devi, An inhabitant of Harmada town in the Ajmer region of Rajasthan, 74-year-old Nauroti was conceived by an incredibly oppressed group of the Dalit people group. She never had the chance to go to class or audition any conventional training and worked at a street building site, cutting stones professionally. As a paid worker, she drove the activation of 700 workers and guaranteed installment of the last wages. Motivated by the triumph, she joined the half year-long education preparing program at the Barefoot College in Tilonia and was chosen the sarpanch of her town in 2010. Other than creating the fundamental foundation of the town, the digital keen septuagenarian sarpanch is likewise preparing an enormous number of town ladies in the utilization of PCs¹⁰. Sahanaz, villagers of the Garhazan town in Bharatpur, a 24-year-old female MBBS student, became Sarpanch in March 2018. She isn't just the most youthful sarpanch of Mewat district, yet the most taught ladies in the historical backdrop of Garhazan as well. She is additionally the main female sarpanch of the zone. Shahnaaz plans to spread the importance of sanitation and cleanliness to forestall infections and spare lives¹¹. Sharmila Devi, the Dalit Panchayat leader of Thirumanvayal in Tamil Nadu's Sivagangai region, studied up to class X, decided to challenge for the Panchayat president's post in 2011 when it was reserved for ladies from the schedule caste. Till at that time, the president's post had been filled by landowners¹². Lakshmi, the Dalit Panchayat president of Jakkeri in Tamil Nadu's Krishnagiri district, once an introverted person, spoken at an assembly in front of Anbumani Ramadoss, the former union health minister. Reservations have given women the opportunity to make over into terrifying political leaders. They now motivate a novel generation of women and youthful girls¹³. Rajanikandham, the Dalit Panchayat leader of Nachangulam in Tamil Nadu's Sivagangai region, dealt with her Panchayat's drinking water problem by getting three huge barrels and introduced three overhead tanks. Before that, the water flexibly framework was cornered by existing networks by passing Dalit settlements completely¹⁴. K Kaleswari, of Maruvamangalam Panchayat in Tamil Nadu's Sivagangai locale, campaigned to get Rs 10 lakh designated for converse assimilation (RO) framework introduced in her Panchayat. Ladies pioneers in rustic Tamil Nadu have put vigorously in quality water gracefully in zones that have salty water laid streets worth Rs 30 lakh after her constituents requested it during her political race. Ladies pioneers like her are recognizably progressively receptive to the requirements of their constituents¹⁵. Kalpana Ravindran, leader of Vadagapatti Panchayat in Dharmapuri locale, lay streets worth Rs 30 lakh after her constituents requested it during her political race. Ladies pioneers like her are observably progressively receptive to the necessities of their constituents¹⁶. Rani Muniyakanu, the previous leader of Vaduvanchery Panchayat in Nagapattinam locale, pursued a long and costly fight against the seashore sand mining mafia in her general vicinity. Ladies pioneers in Tamil Nadu who restrict such criminal operations are regularly undermined with brutality¹⁷.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

1. Ho: There is no difference between the two gender groups with reference to factors affecting the role of women representatives of the Panchayati Raj institution in the process of rural development.

Ha: There is a significant difference between the two gender groups with reference to factors affecting the role of women representatives of the Panchayati Raj institution in facilitating the process of rural development.

2. Ho: There is no difference between the various age groups with reference to factors affecting the role of women representatives of the Panchayati Raj institution in the process of rural development.

Ha: There is a difference between the various age groups with reference to factors affecting the role of women representatives of the Panchayati Raj institution in the process of rural development.

3. Ho: There is no difference between the groups of two different Panchayati positions with reference to factors affecting the role of women representatives of the Panchayati Raj institution in the process of rural development.

Ha: There is a difference between the groups of two different Panchayati positions with reference to factors affecting the role of women representatives of the Panchayati Raj institution in the process of rural development.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

STUDY DESIGN

It is a descriptive (cross-sectional) study. The factors affecting preventive health care checkups of 50 people have been assessed in three villages of Gujarat.

Type of Study: Cross-sectional study

Place of Study: Vadodara, Gujarat.(Purposive sampling)

Research Design:

This research was completed in 1 month's time to determine the various factors which change society. The sample size for the study is 50.

Sources of Data: The study leads to capturing primary data on the basis of a structured questionnaire which will define a few important factors that may directly or indirectly affect the rural developments.

Method of Data Collection/Data Collection Procedure: The method of collection is through distributing the questionnaire amongst the representative to fill that voluntarily through consent.

The study is focused on factors responsible for RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Purposive and random sampling has been applied to the population size.

Since the day of the introduction of 33% reservation, almost all 'Elected Women Representatives' have been meeting many challenges in the process of RURAL DEVELOPMENT. In the beginning, they had too much struggle due to a lack of their knowledge about the policies, political administration, legal compulsion of the Panchayati act. In addition to that gender prejudice, caste discrimination, restriction of free movement (Pardapratha) in the line of their work, women representatives used to replace by their male counterpart and in many situations, the Panchayat meeting used to conclude by the decision of male members. As it is known that almost fifty percent of the elected representative in the Panchayati Raj institutions are women, despite the many hurdles, they started understanding the responsibility of the work allotted to them and took the opportunity to understand the local problems and issues in-depth, endeavoring to minimize the problem as per their diligence, capability, awareness, and skills.

The Elected Women Representatives are more expressive, aware of their power, and they have the ability to gather knowledge effectively in their respective area and also deal with bureaucratic and political problems. Elected women representatives have created a good image for greater transparency and efficiency in their daily administration and implementation duties.

With the help of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, a gender-friendly Panchayat office outfitted with toilets that could be exclusively used by women only is required. In addition to that, the government also formed a team comprising of the women Panchayat who are having good knowledge in computer, having knowledge in accountant works, and Frontline engineers assist the elected women representative in their administrative duties.

Organizing the limitless capacity building program by UN women representatives under the purview of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has improved the working ability of the elected women representatives. There are two significant practices, gender-responsive budgeting and gender equality measures that played a spectacular role in the positive mobilization of elected women representatives along with government officials.

A set of 10 factors affecting the role of women representatives of the Panchayati raj institution in obstructing the process of rural development.

- i. Low educational background reduces the efficiency of elected women representative.
- ii. Shyness and meekness attitude make a barrier to women for open discussions.
- iii. The vague idea of women about their roles and responsibilities affects their routine work.
- iv. Meager expression skills of women, many times build impediments to do social work.
- v. Low attendance at the meeting of elected women representatives creates a communication gap between villagers and district Panchayati officials.
- vi. The participation of various Panchayat works of male family members in place of elected female members decreases the importance of elected women representatives.
- vii. Support of many elected Panchayat members divided among gender considerations leads to the de-motivate female representative.

- viii. The uninterested and unresponsive attitude of government officials towards women becomes the impediment of elected women representatives to work properly.
- ix. Indifferent attitude of elected male Panchayat representatives towards elected women representatives sometimes becomes a barrier to form a functional team.
- x. Many a time, social restrict system of women in the village becomes a barrier to electing women representatives to function in front level.

STATISTIC ANALYSIS

Table No: 1.1. Age wise Descriptive Statistics

Age group	Frequency	Percentage
21-30 years	10	20
31-40 years	14	28
41-50 years	15	30
More than50 years	11	22
Total	50	100

The highest representation in the sample came from the 41-50 years Age Group (15,30%) with a close second from the 31-40 years age group (14, 28%) and a close third in more than 50 years age group (11; 22%).

Table No: 1.2. Gender wise Descriptive Statistics

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	25	50
Female	25	50
Total	50	100

Out of 50 samples 25 numbers were Male respondents and rest 25 were female respondents.

Table No: 1.3. Position wise Descriptive Statistics

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Village Panch	36	72
Sarpanch	14	28
Total	50	100

Elected members two positional categories (Village paunch and Sarpanch) have been chosen for study.

FREQUENCY STATISTICS:

The frequency statistics mentioned in the table below for a sample size of 50, panchayati elected representative indicates the number and percentage of employees who responded to the agreement disagreement scale of all the 10 factors. The Likert rating of Strongly Agree (5) and Agree (4) is clubbed into one group "Overall Agree", while that of Strongly Disagree (1) and Disagree (2) are clubbed into another group, "Overall Disagree".

FREQUENCY TABLE: TABLE 2.1

Questions	1 SDA	2 DA	3 N	4 A	5 SA	1 & 2 SDA +DA	4 & 5 SA +A	Mean	Median	S.D
1] Low educational background reduces the efficiency of elected women representative	11 22%	16 32%	9 18%	9 18%	5 10%	27 54%	14 28%	2.62	2.00	1.29
2] Shyness and meekness attitude make's a barrier for women for open discussions	14 28%	19 38%	8 16%	6 12%	3 06%	33 66%	9 18%	2.30	2.00	1.18
3] Vague idea of women about their roles and responsibilities affects their routine work	2 24%	15 46%	5 16%	4 10%	4 4%	27 70%	8 14%	2.06	2.00	1.26
4] Meager expression skills of women, many times build impediment to do the social work	16 32%	16 32%	4 8%	7 14%	7 14%	32 64%	14 28%	2.46	2.00	1.43
5] Low attendance at meeting of elected women representative creates a communication gap between villagers and district Panchayati officials	12 24%	23 46%	8 16%	5 10%	2 4%	35 70%	7 14%	2.24	2.00	1.06
6] The participation of various Panchayat works of male family members in place of elected female members decreases the importance of elected women representatives	15 30%	18 36%	9 18%	4 8%	4 8%	33 66%	8 16%	2.28	2.00	1.21
7] Support of many elected Panchayati members divided among gender considerations leads to de-motivate female representative	7 14%	9 18%	6 12%	15 30%	13 26%	16 32%	28 56%	3.36	4.00	1.41
8] The uninterested and	9 18%	15 30%	3 6%	13 26%	10 20%	24 48%	23 46%	3.00	3.00	1.45

Unresponsive attitude of government officials towards women becomes the impediment of elected women representatives to work properly										
9] Indifferent attitude of elected male Panchayati representatives towards elected women representatives sometimes becomes a barrier to form a functional team	6 12%	7 14%	8 16%	18 36%	11 22%	13 26%	29 58%	3.42	4.00	1.31
10] Many times social restrict system of women in the village becomes the barriers for elected women representatives to function in front level	17 34%	16 32%	9 18%	5 10%	3 6%	33 66%	8 16%	2.22	2.00	1.20

1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neutral 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree

The 2 factors based on Frequency study affecting the role of women representatives of the panchayati raj institution in enhancing the process of RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

- i. (Factor 7) Support of many elected Panchayati members divided among gender considerations leads to de-motivate female representative. (56% SA+A over 32% SDA+DA)
- ii. (Factor 9) Indifferent attitude of elected male Panchayati representatives towards elected women representatives sometimes becomes a barrier to form a functional team. (58% SA+A over 26% SDA+DA)

MANN-WHITNEY U-test for Gender: TABLE 3.1

Factor	Gender	N	Mean Rank	Mann-Whitney U	Asymp. Sigh. (2-tailed)
(1) Low educational background reduces the efficiency of elected women representative	Female	25	20.50	187.500	0.013
	Male	25	30.50		
(2) Shyness and meekness attitude create a barrier to women for open discussions	Female	25	24.34	283.500	0.557
	Male	25	26.66		
(3) Vague idea of women about their roles and responsibilities affects their routine work	Female	25	24.00	275.000	0.446
	Male	25	27.00		
(4) Meager expression skills of women, many a times build impediment to do the social work	Female	25	25.14	303.500	0.856
	Male	25	25.86		
(5) Low attendance at meeting of elected women representative creates a communication gap between villagers and district Panchayati	Female	25	25.72	243.00	0.152
	Male	25	25.28		

officials					
(6) The participation of various Panchayat works of male family members in place of elected female members decreases the importance of elected women representatives	Female	25	22.98	250.500	0.210
	Male	25	28.02		
(7) Support of many elected Panchayati members divided among gender considerations leads to de-motivate female representative.	Female	25	27.76	281.000	0.530
	Male	25	23.24		
(8) The uninterested and unresponsive attitude of government officials towards women becomes the impediment of elected women representatives to work properly	Female	25	24.76	294.000	0.711
	Male	25	26.24		
(9) Indifferent attitude of elected male Panchayati representatives towards elected women representatives sometimes becomes a barrier to form a functional team	Female	25	27.28	268.000	0.372
	Male	25	23.72		
(10) Many a time social restricts system of women in village becomes the barriers for elected women representatives to function in front level	Female	25	27.60	260.000	0.289
	Male	25	23.40		

Factors with Significant difference between Female and Male:

- (i) Low educational background reduces the efficiency of elected women representative as compared to male representative. Since the p value 0.013 is lower than 0.05, there is a significant difference between the female and male elected representatives.

Factors with No Significant difference between two genders:

- (ii) Shyness and meekness attitude create a barrier to women for open discussions.(p = 0.557 is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- (iii)Vague idea of women about their roles and responsibilities affects their routine work.(p = 0.446is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- (iv)Meager expression skills of women, many a times build impediment to do the social work.(p = 0.856is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- (v) Low attendance at meeting of elected women representative creates a communication gap between villagers and district Panchayati officials. (p = 0.152is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- (vi)The participation of various Panchayat works of male family members in place of elected female members decreases the importance of elected women representatives.(p = 0.210 is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)

- (vii) Support of many elected Panchayati members divided among gender consideration leads to de-motivate female representative. ($p = 0.513$ is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- (viii) The uninterested and Unresponsive attitude of government officials towards women becomes the impediment of elected women representatives to work properly. ($p = 0.711$ is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- (ix) Indifferent attitude of elected male Panchayati representatives towards elected women representatives sometimes becomes a barrier to form a functional team. ($p = 0.372$ is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- (x) Many a time social restricts system of women in the village becomes the barriers for elected women representatives to function in front level ($p = 0.289$ is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)

TABLE: 3.2: MANN-WHITNEY U-TEST POSITION:

		N	Mean Rank	Man – Whitney U	Asymp. Sig.
(1) Low educational background reduces the efficiency of elected women representative.	Village Panch	36	23.38	175.500	0.098
	Sarpanch	14	30.96		
(2) Shyness and meekness attitude create a barrier to women for open discussions.	Village Panch	36	25.33	246.246	0.892
	Sarpanch	14	25.93		
(3) Vague idea of women about their roles and responsibilities affects their routine work.	Village Panch	36	24.06	200.00	0.233
	Sarpanch	14	29.21		
(4) Meager expression skills of women, many a times build impediment to do the social work.	Village Panch	36	24.93	231.50	0.646
	Sarpanch	14	26.96		
(5) Low attendance at meeting of elected women representative creates a communication gap between villagers and district Panchayati officials.	Village Panch	36	26.56	214.00	0.383
	Sarpanch	14	2279		
(6) The participation of various Panchayat works of male family	Village Panch	36	26.21	226.50	0.566
	Sarpanch	14	23.68		

members in place of elected female members decreases the importance of elected women representatives.					
(7) Support of many elected Panchayati members divided among gender considerations leads to de-motivate female representative.	Village Panch	36	25.00	234.00	0.689
	Sarpanch	14	26.79		
(8) The uninterested and Unresponsive attitude of government officials towards women becomes the impediment of elected women representatives to work properly.	Village Panch	36	24.75	225.00	0.548
	Sarpanch	14	27.43		
(9) Indifferent attitude of elected male Panchayati representatives towards elected women representatives sometimes become barrier to form a functional team.	Village Panch	36	25.71	244.50	0.867
	Sarpanch	14	24.96		
(10) Many a time, social restrict system of women in village becomes the barriers for elected women representatives to function in front level.	Village Panch	36	27.21	190.50	0.166
	Sarpanch	14	21.11		

Summarizing all the 10 factors, there are no factors in which the results are significant, therefore for all 10 factors, the results are not significant:

Factors with Significant difference between Positions:

There is no significant difference found between positions.

Factors with No Significant difference between Positions:

- i. Low educational background reduces the efficiency of elected women representative Low educational background reduces the efficiency of elected women representative ($p = 0.098$ is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference).
- ii. Shyness and meekness attitude create a barrier of women for open discussions ($p = 0.892$ is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)

- iii. Vague idea of women about their roles and responsibilities affects their routine work.(p =0.233 is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- iv. Meager expression skills of women, many a times build impediment to do the social work.(p =0.646 is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- v. Low attendance in meeting of elected women representative creates a communication gap between villagers and district Panchayati officials (p =0.383 is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- vi. Participation of various Panchayat works of male family members in place of elected female members decreases the importance of elected women representatives (p =0.566 is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- vii. Support of many elected Panchayati members divided among gender consideration leads to de-motivate female representative.(p =0.689 is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- viii. The uninterested and Unresponsive attitude of government officials towards women becomes the impediment of elected women representatives to work properly. (p =0.548 is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- ix. Indifferent attitude of elected male Panchayati representatives towards elected women representatives sometimes becomes a barrier to form a functional team (p =0.867is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- x. Many a time, social restrict system of women in the village becomes the barriers for elected women representatives to function in front level (p =0.166 is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST for Age Group Division

Table below provides the Chi-Square test statistic H for 19 factors with N=50 and 4 age groups (21-30, 31-40, 41-50, More than 50) for each factor with degrees of freedom 3.

Table no. 3.3.: KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST for Age Group Division

Age Group	N	Mean Rank	Chi-Square H	Asymp. Sig.	
(1) Low educational background reduces the efficiency of elected women representative.	21-30 Years	10	26.05	0.44	0.998
	31-40 Years	14	25.82		
	41-50 years	15	25.00		
	More than 50	11	25.27		
(2) Shyness and meekness attitude create a barrier to women for open discussions.	21-30 Years	10	23.30	2.106	0.551
	31-40 Years	14	29.86		
	41-50 years	15	25.03		
	More than 50	11	22.69		
(3) Vague idea of women about their roles and responsibilities affects their routine work.	21-30 Years	10	22.60	0.866	0.834
	31-40 Years	14	24.86		
	41-50 years	15	27.67		

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Age Group	N	Mean Rank	Chi-Square H	Asymp. Sig.	
	More than 50	11	26.00		
(4) Meager expression skills of women, many a times build impediment to do the social work.	21-30 Years	10	24.50	1.846	0.605
	31-40 Years	14	29.57		
	41-50 years	15	22.67		
	More than 50	11	25.09		
(5) Low attendance at meeting of elected women representative creates a communication gap between villagers and district Panchayati officials	21-30 Years	10	22.85	0.707	0.872
	31-40 Years	14	26.86		
	41-50 years	15	24.80		
	More than 50	11	27.14		
(6) The participation of various Panchayat works of male family members in place of elected female members decreases the importance of elected women representatives.	21-30 Years	10	20.65	8.028	0.045
	31-40 Years	14	19.36		
	41-50 years	15	32.23		
	More than 50	11	28.47		
(7) Support of many elected Panchayati members divided among gender considerations leads to de-motivate female representative.	21-30 Years	10	27.10	2.271	0.538
	31-40 Years	14	26.75		
	41-50 years	15	27.33		
	More than 50	11	19.99		
(8) The uninterested and Unresponsive attitude of government officials towards women becomes the impediment of elected women representatives to work properly.	21-30 Years	10	16.75	6.315	0.097
	31-40 Years	14	30.46		
	41-50 years	15	24.20		
	More than 50	11	28.91		
(9) Indifferent attitude of elected male Panchayati representatives towards elected women representatives sometimes becomes a barrier to form a functional team.	21-30 Years	10	30.25	2.007	0.571
	31-40 Years	14	25.46		
	41-50 years	15	25.27		
	More than 50	11	21.55		
(10) Many a time, social restrict system of women in the village	21-30 Years	10	26.25	7.553	0.056
	31-40 Years	14	33.14		
	41-50 years	15	19.03		

Age Group		N	Mean Rank	Chi-Square H	Asymp. Sig.
becomes the barriers for elected women representatives to function in front level.	More than 50	11	23.91		

Factors with significant difference between age groups:

The participation of various Panchayat works of male family members in place of elected female members decreases the importance of elected women representatives ($p = 0.045$ is less than 0.05, so there is a significant difference, so null hypothesis is rejected)

Factors with No Significant difference between age groups:

- i. Low educational background reduces the efficiency of elected women representative ($p = 0.998$ is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference).
- ii. Shyness and meekness attitude create a barrier to women for open discussions ($p = 0.551$ is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference).
- iii. Vague idea of women about their roles and responsibilities affects their routine work ($p = 0.834$ is less than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- iv. Meager expression skills of women, many a time builds impediment to do the social work ($p = 0.605$ is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- v. Low attendance at meeting of elected women representative creates a communication gap between villagers and district Panchayati officials. ($p = 0.874$ is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- vi. Support of many elected Panchayati members divided among gender consideration leads to de-motivate female representative ($p = 0.538$ is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- vii. The uninterested and Unresponsive attitude of government officials towards women becomes the impediment of elected women representatives to work properly ($p = 0.097$ is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- viii. Indifferent attitude of elected male Panchayati representatives towards elected women representatives sometimes becomes a barrier to form a functional team ($p = 0.571$ is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)
- ix. Many a time, social restrict system of women in the village becomes the barriers for elected women representatives to function in front level ($p = 0.056$ is more than 0.05, so there is no significant difference)

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study conducted here focuses on the factors affecting the role of women representatives of the Panchayati raj institution in facilitating the process of rural development. The structure of the questionnaire has been designed which is inclusive of all factors divided into the prominent list of the social factors that are affecting their behavior and due to which the women elected representatives to face the hurdles toward facilitating the rural development. It includes several factors such as low educational background, shyness and meekness attitude, the vague idea of women about their roles and responsibilities, meager expression skills of women, low attendance at meetings, the participation of various Panchayat works of male family members in, divided among gender consideration, the uninterested and unresponsive attitude of government officials,

Indifferent attitude of elected male Panchayati representatives towards elected women representatives sometimes, and social restrict system of women in the village.

Statistical analysis of the collected data has also been conducted through SPSS software and as per the results, effective solutions to the affective factors are recommended. Based on the Descriptive frequency response of 50 elected Panchayati members, the two factors affecting the rural development in the village are observed.

I. Support of many elected Panchayati members divided among gender considerations leads to the de-motivate female representatives.

II. Indifferent attitude of elected male Panchayati representatives towards elected women representatives sometimes becomes a barrier to form a functional team.

The Mann-Whitney U tests were applied to the gender-based data of 50 professionals comprising of 36 males and 14 females. Since 1 out of the 10 factors has an Asymptotic Significance of less than 0.05, it was concluded that 9 factors are not having significant difference gender-wise.

Kruskal-Wallis tests were first applied to data broken into 4 age groups, with 10 in the age group 21-30 years, 14 in 31-40 years, 15 in 41-50 years, and 11 in more than 50 years. Chi-Square H statistic was used in the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis Test. All the 10 factors resulted in 'NO' Significant difference between age groups:

It is obviously comprehended from this investigation that majority numbers of women elected representatives are taking interest in various formative works, it is also categorically understood from the study, since impeding factors which have been recognized for the women working in the front line are not considered as proper obstructions for the development work now days, still in the wake of experiencing the detail of study, it is recommended that support of many elected Panchayati members divided among gender considerations are required to change their traditional mind set to reduce that attitude for motivating the elected female representatives to participate in rural development work. Another noteworthy point to be considered as a suggestion that male Panchayati members must discard there indifferent attitude towards women members in the rural development work..

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