



Participation on tribal women of panchayati raj system in Telangana state

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Abstract

Panchayati Raj Institutions have always been considered as a means to good governance and 73rd Constitutional Amendment was affected in the hope that it would lead to better governance and provide political space to the disadvantage section of the society like schedule caste, schedule tribes and women. 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. It is more critical to the Socio Economics/Progress of the community and to bring women into the major parts of National development for the Government. The empowerment of rural women is very important for the development of Telangana. The empowerment and autonomy of women and development of women's social, economical and political status is more essential for the achievement of an ideal Government, administration and sustainable development in all areas of life. It has been seen that the relations of power prevent women from leading fulfilling lives operate at many levels of society from personal to public.

Keywords: panchayati raj system, tribal women's political participation

Introduction

Women's comprise pretty much than half of the number of inhabitants in any country. Be that as it may, their contribution in legislative issues is immaterial contrasted with men. Political status of women's infers a level of balance and opportunity delighted in by women's in sharing of force and significance given by the general public to the job of women's in the political framework. The uniformity and dynamic political interest are indistinguishable. Support of women's in political field is indispensable to the progression of women's. Their political investment implies not just utilizing the option to cast a ballot, yet additionally power-sharing, co-independent direction, and co-strategy making at all degrees of administration of the state.

Women's equivalent status in each circle is inseparably connected to nation's advancement and improvement. Political support of women's is more extensive than their cooperation in the appointive and managerial process. It alludes to exercises officially enabled to simply decide, yet in addition means to impact the perspectives and conduct of the individuals who have abilities for independent direction. Support in grass-root associations can give them experience in majority rule government and strengthening. It will end up being the establishment for majority rule life in the general public overall. Through investment at the nearby level, they can acquire information and familiarity with their own social, monetary and political circumstances and figure out how to address them. The conversation made previously elucidates a few significant factors of investment. They are: 1. Cooperation in Panchayat exercises through going to Panchayat gatherings, standing board of trustees meetings. 2. Taking part in the choice of recipients for the different advancement plans.

To acquire the objective of equivalent interest of ladies furthermore, men in dynamic will give legitimate capacity in a majority rule Government. Women's equivalent cooperation in independent direction isn't just an interest for straightforward equity however likewise an essential interest for ladies. Without the dynamic interest of ladies at all degrees of decision-production the objective of balance, advancement and harmony can't be accomplished. Because of these viewpoints we can concentrate the job of ladies as political forerunner in three variables, for example, - Pre-Independence Period, Post-Independence Era and Present Era.

Pre-Independence Era

In the Pre-Independence period there was an outstanding record of women's participation in the political struggle. According to Gandhi – Women is the companion of men gifted with equal mental capacities. She has the right to participate in the minute detail activities of men and she has to same right to freedom and liberty Gandhi also said. I am uncompromising in the matter of women's right. Most of women had joined in the freedom struggle. As Jawaharlal Nehru mentioned during Civil disobedience movement women came to the front and took change of the struggle. The significant event is the movement for women's political rights in India was the demand for equal political rights made by delegation of distinguished women led by Sarojini Naidu to the British Parliament in 1917.

Post-Independence Era

On the Post-Independence Period the women were involved in the important task of constitution making. Jawaharlal Nehru was known that they should share in the task and in hammering out provisions, which would ensure an equitable treatment and in honored place for women in the new and independent India. Eminent women like Sarojini Naidu, Hansa Mehta, renuka Ray, Durgabati Desmukh and Begum Aizaz Rsul took part in the constitution making. There are so many study on role of women as political leader like Raja Laxmi's study in Tamilnadu, Rama Mitra and N.R. Mitra's study. Ram Chandra and Laxmi's study and Kranti Rana study are more important for it.

Constitution Provision for Women

After The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, which were passed by the Parliament in 1992 and rectified in 1993, Panchayati Raj Act, which not only, provided autonomy to the grassroots but it also provided reservation of one-third of seats for women in every Panchayat and municipality, not less than one third seats shall be reserved for women belonging to scheduled casted and scheduled tribes. This may be allotted by rotation from the constituency to constituency. Till the enactment of the 73rd and 74th Amendments no one was sure about the role to be played by the women in the process of development of the society and women themselves. There was 33 per cent reservation for women among elected representative to the local government. This has been a big achievement in empowerment of women. It provided opportunity for women to actively participate in the decision-making processes of their locality. Holding of periodic elections to the local bodies has been made mandatory as well as so that there is democratic renewal of reservations from time to time. India highlights the constant daily struggles of tribal communities and the severe limitations placed on women in formal public life.

Present Era

In the advanced society the different National Political parties are not by any stretch empowering women's to include in governmental issues. Then again there are a few States, where women's support in governmental issues is exceptionally unfortunate like Telangana. In this present circumstance the seventy-third protected correction gives reservation of seats to ladies which has brought another expectations of the multitude of states. After that booking of seats half for women's in the Panchayati Raj framework have carried rustic women's to the front. After that protected change, an enormous number of women's in grass-root pioneers of Telangana locale have taken more dynamic interest than their male family members in the undertakings of their Panchayat.

Proxy System

In Panchayt level is a serious problem among the elected women. In Panchayat level election women are elected but practically offices are being functioned by their husband or related male members. Female feticide and infanticide is a common event in this district. So they are going to insult by false character association when they talk with the view that they have illicit relations with the men. The women are asked to put off and put on shoes of her husband in regular routine against her will.

Vote Bank System

The top level politicians are finding their potential rivals hidden under the Panchayat Raj representatives. She acts as a Vote Bank during the general election for top level leader.

Role of Muscular and Money power

Presently a-days a vote based system runs on solid and cash force of pioneers. So the ancestral region women's are avoid governmental issues because of their life risk. Aside from this there are other such countless issues which will stifle the ancestral women's to partake in legislative issues. An ideas might be thought about to make the Panchayat Raj women's initiative in additional majority rule, viable and point of view.

Emphasize on Gramasabha

Government should emphasize on the Gramasabha and working committee in each Grampanchayat. The step should be taken to create attraction among the women citizen by taking photograph of physically present citizens.

Bureaucracy is not been cooperating to empowering the women. They are feeling more superior than the women elected representative of the Panchayat. Providing reservation only for women does not enable them to effectively participate in decision-making through Panchayat. They are facing a number of problems inside and outside of the household which need to be solved. Participation of women in Panchayat Raj system in a tribal based district of Telangana is very very important to inject consciousness, responsibility and ability among the women.

Profile of Telangana State

Panchayats have been the backbone of the Indian villages since the beginning of recorded history. In 1946 Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the father of the India nation had aptly remarked that the Indian independence must begin at the bottom and every village ought to be a Republic or Panchayat having powers. Gandhiji's dream has been translated into reality with the introduction of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system to ensure

people's participation in rural reconstruction. The 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution have impacted nearly 600 million Indian people in 500,000 villages. Interestingly the percentage of women at various levels of political activity has risen from 4-5% to 25- 40%. The State of Telangana spans over an area of 1,14,840 sq.kms. It is bound by the states of Andhra Pradesh on the south and east, Maharashtra on the north and north-west, Karnataka on the west and Chhatisgarh to the North-east. The state comprises ten districts, namely, Hyderabad, Khammam, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Mahaboobnagar and Ranga Reddy. Presently the state has 33 districts. The scheduled tribes or otherwise referred as original inhabitants (Adivasi's) portrayed as one of the most economically deprived and marginalized groups when compare with the other segment of the population. They live in remote and isolated regions and engage in primitive occupations, animism and nomadic habits. They constitute about 9.34% of the total population or 31.77 lakh in Telangana state. About 89.05% live in rural areas and 10.05% live in urban areas. Their literacy rate is 49.51 as against State literacy rate of 66.46. There are 32 Tribal groups living in the State which include 4 PVTGs (Particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups) viz., Kondareddies, Chenchus, Kolams and Thoties living in Khammam, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy, Adilabad Districts. The dominant tribal groups in the State are Lambada with a population of 20,46,117, Koyas – 4,86,391, Gonds – 2,97,846 and Yerukalas – 1,44,128. Among these tribes.

Conclusion

It is often argued that the women members participation in Panchayati raj activities only at the dictates of male family members and they themselves do not act independently. All endorsed that women attend more meetings now than before, and also feel encouraged to do so. Over two-third of the males reported women members making prior preparations for attending meetings and over half of them feel that they are doing so more now before evidently, the earlier view about poor participation of women members in panchayat activities Was not endorsed by male members of panchayats. It is generally believed that the family responsibilities, social traditions and domestic duties and above all lack of education and poor understanding of the processes and functions of panchayats act as strong impediments to women participate in Panchayati raj meetings. Besides routine household work, the tribal women work in the agricultural fields, forests for long hours. The overall output if seen in terms of number of hours of work is low. Their schedule of long working hours continues even during pregnancy, natal and postnatal stages. They have a negative energy balance, high morbidity rate, and low child survival rate. They suffer from taboos and superstitions and remain deprived of the benefits from existing development and welfare programmes.

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