From the advent of the twentieth century, the issue of women empowerment has come to great focus throughout the world. In the Indian context, we have completed 62 years of our country’s independence, but the large segments of our population are still below the poverty line. Being a welfare state, many developmental schemes have been taken up by the government for the overall upliftment of the people and make women socially, economically and politically empowered. But lots are yet to be achieved. A large number of rural women are forced to remain confined within the four walls of their homes. They are subject to different types of exploitations carried over to the present from the past which are blatantly discriminatory.

The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act was passed with great enthusiasm and expectations with an aim to empower women politically. The intentions of the state are genuinely expressed in the words of the amended provisions but the greatest hurdle the nation faces in changing the ground realities prevailing in the country which differ from region to region. After breaking the inertia, women are to march ahead. It is a great task. The emancipation of women requires works in different fields which are complementary to each other. But still today it cannot be said that the rural women are empowered in true sense of the term.

The Katigorah Constituency is situated in the Cachar district of Barak Valley in Assam. A work on the Women of this area needs a micro study which will enable us to know the rate of empowerment of women
and their problems. The present study deals with the political empowerment of women of the Katigorah Constituency and their socio-economic development. This study is an intensive one including a detailed field work.

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