CHAPTER VIII
SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Inferences drawn from the body of the thesis are reported in the form of summary, findings and conclusion in this chapter.

Summary

The topic of research is about Dalit women empowerment in Panchayati Raj institutions. Therefore in the first chapter the details relating to concept of women empowerment, historical development of women empowerment in India, women empowerment in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Dalit women empowerment in Panchayati Raj Institutions have been elucidated. In this chapter an attempt has been made to explain the concept of women empowerment, historical development of women empowerment under the headings women empowerment during the Vedic Period, women empowerment during the Post Vedic Period, women empowerment during the Medieval Period, women empowerment during the Initial Period of British Rule in India, women empowerment during the late nineteenth century, women empowerment during the post-independence period, outcome of the past efforts, women empowerment during the 20th century, women literacy and women empowerment in India and women development and women empowerment, women empowerment in Panchayati Raj Institutions under the headings women empowerment in Panchayati Raj Institutions and reservation and women empowerment, Dalit women empowerment in Panchayati Raj Institutions under the headings Dalit women empowerment in Panchayati Raj Institutions, elected women representatives including Dalit women at Village Panchayat level, elected women representatives including Dalit women at Block Panchayat level and elected women representatives including Dalit women at District
Panchayat level. So far, no attempt has been made to analyze Dalit women empowerment in Panchayati Raj Institutions after the implementation of 73\textsuperscript{rd} Amendment Act. Therefore, the researcher thought it appropriate to take up a research study on Dalit women empowerment in Panchayati Raj Institutions with reference to Karur District.

The important objectives of review of literature are to acquire information about what has been done in the field of study, to gather up-to-date information about previous researches in the area, to obtain information on the topic of investigation, to avoid duplication of the work that has already been done in that area and to help the investigator to study the various aspects of the concept in its multi-dimensional perspective. The scholar has reviewed the available literature on the Panchayati Raj Institutions in India for proper understanding of Dalit women empowerment in the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the \textbf{second chapter}. The review of existing literatures on women empowerment in Panchayati Raj Institutions indicate that much attention has not been paid with regard to studies on Dalit women empowerment in the Panchayati Raj Institutions after the 73\textsuperscript{rd} Constitutional Amendment Act. The present study makes a humble attempt to bridge the gap.

The present study is about the Dalit women empowerment in Panchayati Raj Institutions with reference to Karur District. For proper understanding and analysis of the study, an understanding of the area in which it is set is quite necessary. Therefore, in the \textbf{third chapter} an attempt has been made to provide and analyze the statistical data relating to the profile of Karur District. The details relating to Karur District are provided and analyzed under the headings brief history of Karur District, administrative set-up, highlights of Karur District, number of villages in Karur District, number of towns in Karur District, decadal population growth 2001-2011 in Karur District, density of population in Karur District, sex ratio in Karur District, total population
in Karur District, Block wise total population in Karur District, area of Karur District, Block wise area of Karur District, number of households in Karur District, Block wise households in Karur District, literacy in Karur District, Block wise literacy in Karur District, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population in Karur District, Block wise Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population in Karur District, total workers in Karur District, Block wise total workers in Karur District, main workers in Karur District, Block wise main workers in Karur District, cultivators in Karur District Block wise cultivators in Karur District, agricultural laborers in Karur District, Block wise agricultural laborers in Karur District, household industrial Workers in Karur District, Block wise household industrial Workers in Karur District, marginal workers in Karur District, Block wise marginal workers in Karur District, cultivators in Karur District, Block wise cultivators in Karur District, agricultural laborers in Karur District, Block wise agricultural laborers in Karur District, household industrial workers in Karur District, Block wise household industrial workers in Karur District, household industrial workers in Karur District, Block wise household industrial workers in Karur District, non-workers in Karur District, Block wise non-workers in Karur District, other workers in Karur District, Block wise other workers in Karur District, agriculture, home textiles, paper, bus body building, cement industry, sugar industry, banking industry, jewellery business, nylon nets industry, gem stones industry, picnic spots, Temples, health, road transportation, train transportation, airport transportation and sea port transportation. The data furnished relating to rural-urban population reveals that majority of the populations live in rural areas. The ratio of male-female population reveals that female population, outnumber the male population. The details relating to workers of different categories District and Block wise reveal that majority of population in Karur District belongs to workers categories. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population to total
population constitutes about 21 percent in Karur District. The discussion held with officers of Statistical Department of Karur District revealed that majority of workers belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or Dalit category. Therefore, the researcher considered that a research study on Dalit women empowerment in Panchayati Raj Institutions with reference to Karur District is quite appropriate.

In the **fourth chapter** an attempt has been made to elucidate the details relating to statement of the problem, objectives of the study, methodology of the study and personal particulars of the Dalit woman respondents.

Empowerment of Dalit women in Panchayati Raj Institutions very much depends upon their awareness about Panchayati Raj Institutions. Therefore, in the **fifth chapter** an attempt has been made to assess the awareness of Dalit women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions from the point of view of Dalit women respondents.

In the **sixth chapter** an attempt has been made to evaluate the empowerment of Dalit women from the point of view of the Dalit woman representatives on the basis of their awareness and participation in the implementation of Developmental Programs.

In the **seventh chapter** an attempt has been made to analyze empowerment of Dalit women respondents after the implementation of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act on the basis of certain indicators such as self confidence, participation in political activities, participation in social activities, participation in cultural activities, improved social status, improved political status, improved economic status, leadership qualities, social habits, liberation from social exclusion, economic liberation of Dalit woman, freedom in decision making, opportunities to control over resources, respect in the family, respect in the society, respect among relatives, family hurdles, sharing of family works among the family members, inter caste marriage and female literacy.
Findings

Personal Particulars of Dalit Woman Respondents

The details relating to the personal particulars of Dalit woman respondents analyzed reveal that majority of the Dalit woman respondents belong to the age group of less than 40 years; majority of the Dalit woman respondents belong to the Scheduled Caste category; majority of the Dalit woman respondents belong to Hindu religion; majority of the Dalit woman respondents are married; majority of the Dalit woman respondents have less than High School education; the occupation of the majority of the Dalit woman respondents is agricultural laborer; the residence of majority of the Dalit woman respondents is rural; majority of the Dalit woman respondents have membership in political parties; majority of the Dalit woman respondents have membership in Self-Help Groups; and majority of the Dalit woman respondents have income below Rs.40,000.

Empowerment of Dalit Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions

A vast majority of the Dalit woman respondents (about 90%) are not aware of the responsibilities of Minister of Rural Development and Local Administration. Since the Dalit woman respondents were not aware of the responsibilities of Rural Development and Local Administration Minister, discussions held with the respondents revealed that they had not approached him to make policies in favor of the Panchayat Raj Institutions. If the Dalit woman representatives have to effectively participate in the activities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, they should have sufficient knowledge about the responsibilities of Rural Development and Local Administration Minster.

A vast majority of the Dalit woman respondents (about 94%) are not aware of the organization and functions of the Secretariat Rural Development and Local Administration Department. Therefore, the
discussions held with the Dalit woman respondents revealed that they had not approached the officials of Secretariat Rural Development and Local Administration Department to consider policies in favour of their Panchayats. Since the officials of the Secretariat Rural Development and Local Administration Department give framework to the policies announced by the Minister, they could have considered some policies in favour of Karur District Panchayati Raj Institutions if they had approached them. Therefore, for effective participation of Woman Representatives in the Panchayati Raj Institutions, they should have sufficient knowledge about the organization and the functions of Secretariat Rural Development and Local Administration Department.

A great majority of the Dalit woman respondents (about 76%) are not aware of the organizations and functions of the Directorate Rural Development and Local Administration Department. As a result the discussions held with the Dalit woman respondents revealed that they had not approached the officials in the Directorate of Rural Development and Local Administration for the problems they encountered in the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions. If the Woman Representatives have to effectively participate in the Panchayati Raj Institutions by contacting the officials of the Directorate of Rural Development and Local Administration, steps should be taken to create awareness among Woman Representatives about the organization and functions of the Directorate Rural Development and Local Administration Department.

Majority of the Dalit woman respondents (about 93%) are aware of the constitution of Panchayats at different levels. Discussions held with the Dalit woman respondents revealed that this factor had enabled them to participate effectively in the Panchayati Raj Institutions by contesting in the elections and getting elected to power.

Cent percentages of the Dalit woman respondents are aware about functions of the Panchayats at different levels only to some extent. Discussions held with the Dalit woman respondents revealed that this
factor had not enabled them to actively participate and discuss the functions of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. If the Woman Representatives have to effectively participate in the Panchayati Raj Institutions they should have complete knowledge about the functions of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Necessary steps should be taken to create awareness among the Woman Representatives about the functions of the Panchayati Raj Institutions at different levels.

The majority of the Dalit woman respondents (about 93%) are aware about the organization and the functions of Gram Sabha in Tamil Nadu only to some extent. Discussions held with the Dalit woman respondents revealed that this factor had not enabled them to participate very effectively in the political process of Gram Sabha.

A vast majority of the Dalit woman respondents (about 94%) are not aware about the administrative machinery of the Panchayat at different levels in Tamil Nadu. Discussions held with the Dalit woman respondents revealed that this factor had not enabled them to approach the officials of the Panchayati Raj Institutions for the various problems that exist in the implementation of various programs. If Woman Representatives have to effectively participate in the Panchayati Raj Institutions, they should have sufficient knowledge about the officials working in the Panchayati Raj Institutions and their powers and functions. Therefore, efforts should be made to create awareness among Woman Representatives about the powers and functions of the officials working in the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

The majority of the Dalit woman respondents (about 84%) are not aware about the constitution of different funds in the Panchayati Raj Bodies and how they were spent. Therefore, the discussions held with the Dalit woman respondents revealed that they had not taken part in the allocation of different Panchayat funds.

A vast majority of the Dalit woman respondents (about 104%) are not aware of the amount collected by the Village Panchayats
and Block Panchayats through local cess. Therefore, the discussions held with the Dalit woman respondents revealed that they had not taken part in discussions about the rules regarding collection of Local Cess and amount collected by the Village Panchayats and Block Panchayats. So long as the Woman Representatives are not aware of the rules regarding collection of local cess and amount collected by Village Panchayats and Block Panchayats, they cannot utilize the available funds properly with the Village Panchayats and Block Panchayats. Therefore steps should be taken to create awareness among the Woman Representatives about the rules regarding the collection of local cess and amount collected by the Village Panchayats and Block Panchayats.

The majority of the Dalit woman respondents (about 71%) said that they knew the sources of taxable income and the amounts collected from the taxable income from the Village Panchayats only to some extent. Therefore, the Dalit woman respondents had not taken part in discussions for augmenting the taxable sources of income for the Village Panchayats. Without finance the local Governments cannot carry out their functions. Therefore, they should know the various sources of taxable income and the amounts collected from the various sources of taxable income so that they can plan to increase the taxable income and thereby the local Governments will be able to have sufficient funds and carry out their functions properly.

A greater majority of the Dalit woman respondents (102%) said that they did not know how the duty on transfer of property was levied. Therefore, the Dalit woman respondents had not taken part in the discussions held regarding the duty on transfer of property.

A vast majority of the Dalit woman respondents (about 73%) are not aware of the different grants assigned to the Panchayati Raj Bodies and most of them are not aware of the amounts received through the various grants in Karur District Panchayats. Therefore, the Dalit woman respondents had not taken part in discussions relating to the
various grants available to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. If Woman Representatives have to effectively mobilize enough funds through the various grants, they should have sufficient knowledge about the various grants and the amounts released to the Panchayat Raj Institutions. Therefore, necessary steps should to take to create awareness among the Woman Representatives about the various grants and the amounts released to the Panchayat Raj Bodies.

A vast majority of the Dalit woman respondents (about 93%) are not aware about the constitution and functions of State Finance Commission. The State Finance Commission provides assistance to the Panchayati Raj Bodies. Unless the Representatives know about the constitution and functions of the Finance Commission, they cannot be able to mobilize the necessary funds. Therefore, steps should be taken to create awareness among the woman representatives about the formation and functions of the State Finance Commission.

A vast majority of the Dalit woman respondents (about 90%) are not aware of the various controls over exercised over the Panchayati Raj Bodies. Therefore, the discussions held with the Dalit woman respondents revealed that they had not taken steps to remove the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and dissolve them when they were unable to discharge the functions properly. In order to enable the Woman Representatives to participate effectively in the Panchayati Raj Institutions, they should have sufficient knowledge about the various controls exercised over the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Therefore, steps should be taken to create awareness among the Woman Representatives about the various control mechanisms available to exercise control over the Panchayati Raj Institutions when they did not discharge the functions properly.
Empowerment of Dalit Woman in the Implementation of Development Programs

Empowerment of Dalit woman in the implementation of developmental programs reveals that majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%), about 68% of Block Panchayats and about 63% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Pooled Assigned Revenue Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%), about 81% of Block Panchayats and about 75% of Village Panchayat are not participated in the allocation of funds under Pooled Assigned Revenue Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%), about 83% of Block Panchayats and about 61% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%), about 94% of Block Panchayats and about 76% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%), about 72% of Block Panchayats and about 61% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Rashtriya Gaurav Grama Sabha Puraskar Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%), about 56% of Block Panchayats and about 61% of Village Panchayat are not participated in the allocation of funds under Rashtriya Gaurav Grama Sabha Puraskar Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%), about 72% of Block Panchayats and about 61% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%), about 83% of Block Panchayats and about 56% of Village Panchayat are not participated in the allocation of funds under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat
Sashaktikaran Abhiyan Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of cent percent of District Panchayat, Block Panchayat and Village Panchayats are aware of the allocation of funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Garantee Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%), about 81% of Block Panchayats and about 72% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%), about 81% of Block Panchayats and about 72% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Indira Awass Yojana Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%), about 71% of Block Panchayats and about 69% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Indira Awass Yojana Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%) about 62% of Block Panchayat and about 58% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%), about 60% of Block Panchayats and about 75% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%), about 78% of Block Panchayats and about 67% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat (50%), about 61% of Block Panchayats and about 67% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under National Bio-Gas and Manure Management Program; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat
(50%), about 55% of Block Panchayats and about 45% of Village Panchayat are not participated in the allocation of funds under National Bio-Gas and Manure Management Program; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 50% of Block Panchayats and about 64% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 83% of Block Panchayats; about 56% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 68% of Block Panchayats and about 63% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Chief Minister’s Solar Powered Green House Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 56% of Block Panchayats; about 75% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Chief Minister’s Solar Powered Green House Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 56% of Block Panchayats and about 61% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Energisation of Street Lights with Solar Power Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 81% of Block Panchayats; about 75% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Energisation of Street Lights with Solar Power Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 50% of Block Panchayats and about 56% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Energization of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union Office Buildings with Roof Top Solar Power Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 56% of Block Panchayats; about 67% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under
Energization of Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union Office Buildings with Roof Top Solar Power Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 68% of Block Panchayats and about 63% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Comprehensive School Infrastructure Development Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 56% of Block Panchayats; about 75% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Comprehensive School Infrastructure Development Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats 50%, about 71% of Block Panchayats and about 69% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 90% of Block Panchayats; about 86% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 90% of Block Panchayats and about 86% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Rural Buildings Maintenance and Renovation Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 70% of Block Panchayats; about 68% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Rural Buildings Maintenance and Renovation Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 72% of Block Panchayats and about 61% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Self Sufficiency Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 61% of Block Panchayats; about 64% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Self Sufficiency Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 72% of Block Panchayats and about 60% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the
allocation of funds under Rural Infrastructure Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 86% of Block Panchayats; about 74% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Rural Infrastructure Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 68% of Block Panchayats and about 69% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Renovation of Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 56% of Block Panchayats; about 75% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Renovation of Integrated Sanitary Complexes for Women Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 68% of Block Panchayats and about 63% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Integrated Men Sanitary Complexes Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 44% of Block Panchayats; about 59% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Integrated Men Sanitary Complexes Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 56% of Block Panchayats and about 61% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Bio-Digester Linked Community Green Sanitary Complexes Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 56% of Block Panchayats; about 75% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Bio-Digester Linked Community Green Sanitary Complexes Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 83% of Block Panchayats and about 61% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Clean Village Campaign Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 83% of Block Panchayats; about 56% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Clean Village Campaign Scheme;
majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 83% of Block Panchayats and about 67% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Solid and Liquid Waste Management Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 94% of Block Panchayats; about 76% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Solid and Liquid Waste Management Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats 50%, about 78% of Block Panchayats and about 61% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Socio Economic Development Program; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 56% of Block Panchayats; about 75% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Socio Economic Development Program; and majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat 50%, about 62% of Block Panchayats and about 81% of Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under Thane Housing Scheme; majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); about 68% of Block Panchayats; about 69% of Village Panchayats are not participated in the allocation of funds under Thane Housing Scheme.

**Dalit woman Empowerment after the implementation of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act**

Empowerment of Dalit women respondents after the implementation of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act analyzed on the basis of certain indicators reveals that majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%); Block Panchayats (about 62%); and Village Panchayats (about 59%) disagree or strongly disagree that self confidence has been created among them. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), majority of Dalit women respondents of Block Panchayats (about 52%) and Village
Panchayats (about 68%) disagree or strongly disagree that participation in political activity has been encouraged. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), Block Panchayats (about 54%) and Village Panchayats (about 64%) disagree or strongly disagree that participation in social activity has been allowed. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), Block Panchayats (about 58%) and Village Panchayats (about 50%) disagree or strongly disagree that participation in cultural activity has been allowed. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), (about 58%) and Village Panchayats (about 54%) disagree or strongly disagree that social status has been improved. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), (about 53%) and Village Panchayats (about 45%) disagree or strongly disagree that political status has been improved. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), (about 66%) and Village Panchayats (about 59%) disagree or strongly disagree that economic status has been improved. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), Block Panchayats (about 52%) and Village Panchayats (about 63%) disagree or strongly disagree that leadership quality has been developed. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), Block Panchayats (about 54%) and Village Panchayats (about 50%) disagree or strongly disagree that social habit has been changed. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), Block Panchayats (about 56%) and Village Panchayats (about 59%) disagree or strongly disagree that social exclusion has been liberated. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), Block Panchayats (about 61%) and Village Panchayats (about 55%) disagree or strongly disagree that Dalit woman has been liberated economically. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), (about 52%) and Village Panchayats (about 68%) disagree or strongly disagree that freedom in decision making has been provided. Majority of Dalit women respondents
of District Panchayats (50%), Block Village (about 55%) and Village Panchayats (about 50%) disagree or strongly disagree that opportunities to control over resources has been provided. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), (about 60%) and Village Panchayats (about 59%) disagree or strongly disagree that respect in the family has been created. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), (about 66%) and Village Panchayats (about 59%) disagree or strongly disagree that respect in the society has been fashioned. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), (about 61%) and Village Panchayats (about 64%) disagree or strongly disagree that respect among relatives has been produced. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), (about 56%) and Village Panchayats (about 57%) disagree or strongly disagree that family hurdles has been created. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), (about 57%) and Village Panchayats (about 63%) disagree or strongly disagree that sharing of family works among the family Members has been encouraged. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), (about 56%) and Village Panchayats (about 54%) disagree or strongly disagree that inter caste marriage has been encouraged. Majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats (50%), (about 56%) and Village Panchayats (about 52%) disagree or strongly disagree that female literacy has been promoted.

**Conclusion**

It is believed that Dalit women empowerment through induction of more number of Dalit women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions could help them to effectively participate in discussions relating to various aspects of Panchayati Raj Institutions and developmental programs and they are likely to bring about qualitative change in the political goals. But the findings of study make it clear that
a vast majority of the Dalit woman respondents are not aware of the details relating to organization of New Panchayati Raj System in Tamil Nadu, personnel administration in New Panchayati Raj Bodies, financial administration of Panchayati Raj Bodies and State control over Panchayati Raj Bodies on the basis of the awareness and participation of Dalit women respondents. Empowerment of Dalit woman in the implementation of developmental programs reveals that majority of the Dalit women respondents of District Panchayat, Block Panchayats and Village Panchayats are not aware of the allocation of funds under the central Government Sponsored programs such as Indira Awaaz Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and State Government sponsored schemes such as Namakku Naame Thittam, Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme, Rural Infrastructure Development Scheme, Rural Building Maintenance and Renovation Scheme. Empowerment of Dalit women respondents after the implementation of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act analyzed on the basis of certain indicators reveal that majority of Dalit women respondents of District Panchayats; Block Panchayats; and Village Panchayats disagree or strongly disagree that self confidence, participation in political activities, participation in social activities, participation in cultural activities, improved social status, improved political status, improved economic status, leadership qualities, social habits, liberation from social exclusion, economic liberation of Dalit women, freedom in decision making, opportunities to control over resources, respect in the family, respect in the society, respect among relatives, family hurdles, sharing of family works among the family members, inter caste marriage and female literacy have not been created among them. The Government should take steps to create awareness about the various aspects of Panchayati Raj Institutions and to enable
them to participate effectively in the discussions relating to the various aspects of Panchayati Raj Institutions and in the implementation of development programs to create self confidence, improved social, political, economic status, leadership qualities, social habits, liberation from social exclusion, respect in the family, society and relatives, encourage participation in political, social and cultural activities, intercaste marriage and female literacy so that Dalit woman empowerment could become a reality.