CHAPTER – 7
Discussion and Suggestions

The aim of this study was to make an empirical analysis of political participation especially in rural society among the higher and lower caste elected women leaders. The discussion has been composed in three parts. The first part of the research deals with the socioeconomic background of higher and lower caste women leaders in village panchayats, second part reveals the role of women leaders and third part the political participation of higher and lower caste women leaders in village panchayats.

In this study 27 villages have been investigated through personal contact, interview schedule and observation, material has been collected. Each chapter has been considered as an independent variable of this study. The present study has been divided into eight chapters. The total 160 elected women leaders of higher and lower caste group have been studied from 27 villages of Sadar and Jansath Block of Muzaffarnagar district of U.P. Marriatal status, religion, education, age, occupation, family income, affiliation of political parties, political background and political participation have been studied of elected women leaders of village panchayats.

Formulation of unit of local self-government is to out come of the idea of decentralization of power, as it facilities the task of administration. Established under various act and statutes unit of local self-government, such as village panchayat participate in the excavation at development
scheme in the village. The Panchayati Raj System has now completed more than five decades, Hence it is interesting to examine its structure and function.

In order to understand some of the questions raised in the present study.

1. The socio-economic background of higher and lower caste elected women leaders.

2. The political aspect of higher and lower caste elected women leaders.

3. The dimensions and limitation of higher and lower caste elected women leaders.

4. The political participation of higher and lower caste elected women leaders.

The main focus of this research has been to study or examine the role of elected women leaders and political participation of higher and lower caste women leaders in Panchyati Raj System. Since the rural women for the first time were given an opportunity to enter in the local political institution through reservation policy introduced by Uttar Pradesh Government on the basis of 73rd constitutional amendment.
Discussion and Suggestions

First Part:

All the elected women leaders are married in both the higher and lower caste group.

Most of elected women leaders are 31 to 40 and 41 to 50 age group. Both the higher and lower caste elected women leaders belong to same age group.

In the field of education most of elected women are illiterate or less educated in both the higher and lower caste group. Among them lower caste women leaders belong to more education than higher caste women leaders. This is very interesting finding in rural society.

In the filed of occupation most of elected women leaders were found house wife in both the higher and lower caste group. But in lower caste elected women leaders were found in other occupation also more than higher caste elected women leaders.

It become evident from the study that elected women leaders of higher and lower caste group in village panchayat find out whose family have below 3000/- monthly income. Among them higher caste elected women’s family income is less than lower caste women’s family income. Here mostly higher caste elected women leaders hesitate to tell the actual family income clearly.

The elected women leaders in village Panchayat election received donation from family members and community members for contesting the election of village panchayat. Among them higher caste elected women leaders receive
donation from family and lower caste elected women leaders from family, caste and community members. It has been clear that the both higher and lower caste elected women leaders find out who told that their husband and other relatives have involvement in politics.

Undoubtedly elected women leaders have been inspired through caste group and women group etc. Among them higher caste elected women leaders through their family and lower caste elected women leaders through their husband respectively.

Elected women leaders in both the higher and lower caste group of village panchayat have no relationship with any political parties at the time of village panchayat election. But mostly elected women leaders have the relations to different political parties at the time of election (except Panchayat election). In spite of the fact that political parties voters prefer the caste and function group in the election (except village panchayat).

Mostly elected women leaders have got help from family members in the election of village Panchayat. Among them mostly elected women leaders have no political background in both the higher and lower caste women leaders. This is very interesting figure after the implementation of 73rd constitutional amendment.

Second Part:

It is also fact that elected women leaders have no direct communication but they have indirect communication especially by their husband or mainly
through their family members. Some of them communicate themselves. Among them higher caste elected women leaders communicate to the public specially through their husband and other family members. On other hand lower caste elected women leaders have direct communication to the public.

It is found that the mostly elected women leaders have faced pressure on decision making process but some of them have been found facing no pressure of their decision making. The higher caste women leaders have indicate that they have been pressurized by dominant personalities from their Kinship in village. It is the same position in lower caste elected women leaders.

Mostly elected women leaders were found who have the best mutual and satisfactory relationship with their panchayat members and a few members of elected women leaders have no mutual relations with their panchayat members. Among them lower caste women leaders have good relation and higher caste elected women leaders have better and strong relation with their panchayat members.

Generally elected women leaders were found who are giving priority to implementation of programmes, construction in village panchayat. Among them higher caste elected women leaders giving less priority comparatively lower caste elected women leaders in reference to village development.
Most of elected women leaders in village panchayat are not satisfied with the co-operation of administration with women leaders. It was the same position among the both higher and lower elected women leaders.

Most of elected women leaders told that construction work, loan facilities, drinking water facilities and awareness programmes for village people are important. Among them both the higher and lower caste elected leaders have less knowledge about programme of rural development and objectives of panchayati Raj Institution. Here it is very much clear that district administration and rural leadership have a communication gap.

Most of elected women leaders told that they do not take decision in village panchayat. Among them both the higher and lower caste women leaders do not take decision themselves they take decision through their husband and other relatives.

**Third Part:**

It is found that most of elected women leaders participate in election. Among them lower caste elected women leaders play active role comparatively higher caste elected women leaders in election.

So far at the matter of convince of the voters is a positive step in the election process. Most of elected women leaders generally convince the voter during the election. Among them higher caste elected women leaders less convince the voters comparatively lower caste women leaders.
Most of elected women leaders have knowledge about the capturing both and anti-regularities at the time of election. Among them lower caste elected women leaders have more knowledge about the capturing of booth and anti-regularities comparatively higher caste elected women leaders at village panchayat level. It means lower caste women leaders have more political aware than higher caste women leaders.

The formulation of election manifesto is the important part of election. Most of elected women leaders told that they do not formulate the election manifesto before the election. Among them lower caste elected women leaders more formulate the election manifesto comparatively higher caste elected women leaders.

Generally elected women leaders were found who are less participate in election activities. Among lower caste elected women leaders more participate comparatively higher caste elected women leaders. It is also found that mostly elected women leaders not participate in policy making at gross root level politics. Among them higher caste elected women have less participation in policy making than lower caste elected women leaders.

Most of elected women leaders do not effort to know the discussion of parliament. Among them higher caste elected women leaders have less interest to know the discussion of parliament comparatively lower caste elected women leaders.
Most of elected women leaders have no worry about the political unstability. Among them higher caste elected women leaders have less worry about political unstability comparatively lower caste elected women leaders.

Near about half of the elected women leaders effort to know of validity of political declaration. Among them lower caste elected women leaders do more effort to know the validity of political declaration comparatively higher caste elected women leaders.

Most of elected women leaders used the right of vote. Among them lower caste women leaders use more right of vote as compare to higher caste women leaders.

It is found that mostly elected women leaders are illiterate due to this most of women leaders do not read the magazine for women development and related to panchayati Raj Institution. Among them both have the same position in higher and lower caste elected women leaders.

**Conclusion**

Number of studies has been completed on Panchayti Raj System and the rural leadership. The power structure in the rural setting was depend only on caste, class, education and age. Although these factor playing an important role for the rural leadership but 73rd constitutional amendment occurring the change in the traditional Panchayti Raj System. The 73rd constitutional amendment focuses on reservation of sheats, people participation, gender justice, women empowerment and development on grass root level.
Consequently a great change has been seen through the new Panchayti Raj System. The present study revealed that the most of elected women leaders were from 31-40 age group, maximum elected women leaders were illiterate, lower caste women leaders were more educated than higher caste women leader and a big proportion of women leaders were house wife. The elected women leaders of lower caste have more income than higher caste women leaders and most of lower caste women leaders have not political back ground. Now can be said that 73rd constitutional amendment change the traditional power structure and factors at great level (in total power structure in rural society).

The political aspect of elected women leaders reflect that the elected women leaders of higher caste have no direct communication with public. On the other hand lower caste elected women leader have direct communication with public. All the women leaders have pressure of the decision making of the dominant personality of family, all together women leaders were not satisfied with the co-operation of officers and most of elected women leaders taking decision with the help of their husband in both the higher and lower caste women.

The most clearing fact found that the lower caste elected women leaders have play more active role in the election, convince the rural public, have more knowledge about the capturing the booths and antiregulatory in election, have more interest in the parliamentary discussion, they have worry for the political instability and they used more the right of vote as compare to higher caste.
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elected women leaders. It can be said that the lower caste elected women leaders became more conscious, empowered, participated and developed as compare to higher caste elected women leaders through the 73rd constitutional amendment.

Suggestion

The present study has sought to examine the comparative study of political participation of higher and lower caste women in District Muzaffarnagar: A case study of Village Panchayats. Further studies, however, should be made in various directions for formulating a theoretical base of the rural social order and political change visible therein.

1. A large number of intensive case study of political participation of women in rural areas are needed in order to build up the empirical base. The villages under different situational setting and processing, different characteristic should be selected for the field study. Such field study may provide a wide range of empirical data and help in building up hypothesis and evolving generalizations.

2. The patterns of new social and political conflicts and their influences on village community and leadership may be examine in the villages located in different regions and states of India.

3. An independent study of new social and political conflicts should be made.
4. The government should improve the voting system especially if the expense in election because women depend on men economically and they are unable to bear the expense in election.

5. The government should train the elected women leaders at grassroots level or Panchayati Raj System.

6. The government should arrange a refresher course in which related material and knowledge of women's empowerment can be provided to elected women leaders.

7. The officers related to Panchayati Raj Institution should be made to cooperate with elected women leaders.