CHAPTER-VI

CONCLUSION
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This chapter presents the summary and findings of the study. The study is conducted in the East Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh. Study is confined to only three sub-divisions of East Siang District viz, Ruksin, Pasighat and Mebo Sub-Division. The inhabitants of the area are of mainly Adis. In all villages the modern system of Local Self Government has been implemented. The study is mainly empirical through field surveys. Data for the present study has been mainly collected from field, survey of Panchayats in district concerned. Some data were collected from Government reports and records of Panchayats. Both published and unpublished works were used as secondary data wherever available. Relevant data from internet were also taken for the present study. Conventional technique of the data collection such as structured and unstructured interview, questionnaire and case study was also employed.

The size of the sample for the study was consist of 332 respondents, drawn from all 8 (eight) elected women representatives from Zilla Parishad, all 84 elected women representatives from Anchal Samiti and 30 each elected women representative from Gram panchayat (total 90 GPMs) of the three consecutive panchayat elections held in the district, making a total of 182 elected women representatives in three different elections held in 2003, 2008 and 2013 in the district respectively. Moreover, about 30 Panchayat elected male representatives, 30 officials, 30 local villagers, 30 knowledgeable persons, and 30 village women, selected through random sampling have been interviewed to understand the people’s perception on Women as a Panchayat members, about the panchayat system and empowerment.
As the very objectives of the study is to examine the empowerment of women participating in the Panchayati raj institution of the district, the care has been taken during the course of our study to understand their nature of participation in various meetings and trainings programmes, initiation of developmental works, awareness regarding the panchayat systems, socio-economic backgrounds etc. Moreover, a care has also been given to understand the problems that encompasses in their ways to attain the empowerment. On the other hand, an effort has also been made to elicit the opinion of the large groups of peoples to understand their perceptions about women panchayat members, panchayats system and empowerment. Therefore, in this present chapter an attempt has been made to weave all the threads together in order to summarize the major finding of the study for better implementation of the programmer which will greatly help in empowerment of the women participating in the Panchayati raj of the district in particular and state in general. Here, an attempt has been made to present the chapter wise simple findings of the overall study without any comparison in between three different elections. The study is design into six chapters.

Chapter I, is an introduction part of the study which deal with conceptual frame work of the empowerment, women empowerment and panchayat raj, review of literature, objectives of the study, research question, universe of the study and methodology. It also dealt brief introduction of 73rd constitutional amendment Act, 1992, Arunachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1997 and the profiles of the state and the East Siang District.
Findings of chapter I

The term ‘empowerment’ has been widely used in relation to women. Term ‘women’s welfare’, ‘uplift’, ‘development’, ‘awareness raising’, and ‘reservation’ are some of the term that have proceeded to mean and referred to empowerment. Empowerment as a strategy was basically formulated to bring development of the socio-economic and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. Thus, Woman’s participation in the political process has gained importance in all over the world. There has been close relationship in between empowerment of women and their participation in decision-making processes. Panchayati Raj Institution is the best way for empowering women. Empowerment as an important concept today, it has to be relatively examined through Panchayati Raj, specially in the case of Arunachal Pradesh where women’s position in the society has not been wholly subordinate to male counterparts unlike in other parts of the country. The advent of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1993 is viewed “a revolutionary decision”, “a land mark”, “a silent revolution”, has discover a new hopes for the women in local decision making governing bodies. The act has reserved one-third of the total seats for women. The government of Arunachal Pradesh implemented the provision of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, under the Arunachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1997, which provides strong impetus to the status and the role of women especially in political platform and changes the traditional notion of the society against women. It can be evident from the fact that, the history of Bogum-Bokang does not divulged participation of any women in the Bogum-Bokang in the past. But with the advent of modern politics, women are more conscious about their rights and duties and as such at the 9th Bogum-Bokang which was held at Pasighat on the 7th and 8th May, 2000, for the first time in the history of Bogum-Bokang women
were allowed freely to participate in the deliberations. Therefore, it is important to examine the empowerment of women through the participation in Panchayati Raj Institution. Are women really empower by participating in the panchayat of the district or just remain a mere political representations to fill up the allotted quotas. This has been examining in the following chapters of the study.

**Chapter II**, deal with the study of socio-economic and political backgrounds of the elected women representatives. This chapter is based on three categories, viz social profile, economic profile and political profile of the women representatives. In social profile the variables like, age group distributions, marital status, family size, educational status, and religious status of the elected women representatives of Panchayati Raj Institution on the basis of elections held in April 2003, May 2008 and May 2013 has been studied. In economic profile the variables like, occupational structure, annual income, sources of income, housing types, vehicle owned, accessing to the radio and Television and responses to the newspaper has been studied. In political profile the study was carried out especially to understand the factors that determined them to contest election, affiliation to the political parties, holding post under reserved or unreserved seats, etc.

**Findings of chapter II**

1. From the study of the social profile of the women representatives of the three consecutive panchayat elections in the district, we found that most (41.21%) (43.95%) of the women representatives belong to the young, matured and energetic age groups, who are sincere and also actively participating in the Panchayati Raj Institution in the district. It is also found that too young or below 25 years (00.00%) and too old female (2.75%) in the village shows their reluctance to contest panchayat election and to get involved in the Panchayati Raj Institution in the district.
Again, it is come to noticed that despite their busy schedule to maintain household chores, the married women representative at large numbers (95.60%) took participation in the affairs of the panchayat. Again, it is found that most of the women representatives have big family (73.08%) which could be little tough for them to maintain and co-ordinate in both household and panchayat works. Regarding the practice of religion most (58.24%) of the women representatives are the follower of Donyi polo, whereas another large group (40.66%) follow Christian relation.

The study also found that most of the women representatives have attended only primary education (32.97%) and 15.93 per cent women representatives has even found illiterate. The higher level educated (10.44%)/(3.85%) women representatives are very less in Panchayati Raj Institution of the district. Their low level of education had adversely affected their active participations in the panchayat. And it is noted from the study most of them feel shy, hesitations, inferiority, lack of command and lack of leadership qualities are because of low level of education.

2. From the study of the economic profile of the women representatives, we found that most of the women representatives of the district were belong to the cultivations works (70.88%) as there is little option for them to do business activities (6.04%). Coming to the income level of the family members of the women representatives most of them are low income groups (24.72%) reliable only on agricultural products (44.51%). Another large number were also found who were very high income groups (21.43%) doing business (15.93%), contract works (20.33%) and govt. jobs (10.44%). Most of the women representatives were live in thatched house (68.13%) in the villages and very few of them live in RCC (7.14%) in comparison to SPT (24.73%). We also observed that majority (34.62%) of them posses’ two wheelers vehicles with them and another little majority (31.32%) of them do not posses any vehicles with
them. It is also noted that two wheelers vehicle like Yamaha, hero Honda, TVs etc. and cycle were seen commonly in the villages. Moreover, women representatives belong to economic sound background were able to access four wheelers vehicle in the district.

A large numbers of women representatives were accessing to the radio (52.75%) and television (45.05%) in the villages. Again, in response to tuning to the programmes they mostly favoured cultural (65.30%) in radio and serials (48.94%) in television. This could be little tough for them to keep update to the day-to-day news about the surroundings. And this are also noticed while examining their awareness which is analyse in chapter III. Again, it is noted that only few groups of women representatives (30.22%) were get newspapers and only few of them shown their interest (38.18%) in reading regularly.

3. From the study of political profile we found that great majority (70.33%) of the women representatives in the panchayat are from Indian National Congress. Moreover, other political parties are also operating in the state, but were not able to grip their attention. 14.29 per cent of independent candidate has also been noted from the study. Regarding the study of motivating factors for contesting election in panchayat (31.87%) of the women representatives have decided to contest panchayat election by themselves without the influence of others. However, some influence of their husband (23.63%) and other family members (26.92%) has also been noted from the study. The study also shows that majority of the women representatives are having fresh experience in Panchayat. Only 12.09 per cent are elected second time and 0.55 per cent elected third time. Moreover, 17.58 per cent of the women representatives were also noticed who elected from general seats-competing the male counterpart. Another big finding is that great majority (75.27%) of the women representatives
contested election on their own willingness not on compulsion. It is also noticed that most (50.00%) of the women representatives do not have any political background of their family members.

Chapter III deals with the study of awareness of the women panchayat members about the panchayat systems, reservation of seats for women, D. Ering Committee reports for Panchayat, NEFA Panchayat Raj Regulation 1967, 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, Arunachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act 1997. Awareness about the Political parties, knowledge of different developmental schemes, aspiration to contest future election etc. Hence, we tried to understand the awareness of the women panchayat leaders by asking different questions specially designed to interview to the women representatives. The study reflected mixed responses.

Findings of chapter III

1. From the study of the awareness regarding the full form of PRI, we found that most (61.54%) of the women representatives of the district are aware of the term PRI stand for. As illiteracy or lack of education is dominating the women representatives in their progress, around 17.58 per cent of them admitted their ignorance about the full form of PRI. It is observed that most of the women representatives are known the term panchayat rather than its full name ‘Panchayati Raj Institution’. However, this has been noted mostly from gram panchayat representatives of 2003 panchayat election.

2. Regarding awareness of different tiers of the panchayats, we found that 83.51 per cent of them know the name of different tiers of the panchayats in order.

3. Another finding of the chapter is that most of the women representatives do not have aware of the D. Ering Committee which recommend for the introduction of the panchayat raj in Arunachal Pradesh, the then NEFA.
4. From the study of their awareness about the existence of NEFA Panchayat Raj Regulation, 1967, we found that most (66.48%) of the women representatives do not have aware of the Regulation, except few who admitted to have little (20.88%) and fully (12.64%) knowledge of the said Regulation. Moreover, another great majority (52.20%) of the women representatives has also been noted from the study who do not retain the knowledge of existence of 73rd constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

5. In regards to the question about the awareness of Arunachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj At, 1997, we found that only 33.52 per cent of them retain the little knowledge and 19.23 per cent of them retain the full knowledge.

6. From the study of their awareness about the reservation of seats for women in panchayat, we found that only 8.24 per cent of the women representatives do not have aware of it. And regarding the operation of different political parties in the state, we found that 59.89 per cent of them have retained full knowledge, while 32.42 per cent have retained little knowledge.

7. In regards to retain knowledge about the name of political parties they belongs to, the study found that majority (87.36%) of them has retained the knowledge of their own political parties. As the Panchayati Raj Institution is based on party basis election, the role of political parties in providing assistance in election has also been undertaken during our study. We found that, majority (43.96%) of the women representatives admitted that they get assistance of the political parties in panchayats. The study also reveals that large majority (86.26%) of the women representatives know the name of their fellow contestants of the panchayat election.

8. The study of their awareness about different organisation, SHGs, Anganwadi, MNREGA, etc. operating in the state, shows that majority (89.56%) of the women representatives have retain such knowledge. Moreover, 31.32 per cent of them are
member of SHGs, from which 59.65 per cent are ordinary member and 22.81 per cent are active members of the SHGs operating in the district. The study also reveals that only 21.98 per cent of the women representatives of the district are active members of women wings of Adi Baane Kebang.

9. From the study of their awareness about different schemes, we found that majority (47.80%) of them has retained such knowledge and disappointedly 32.97 per cent do not possess the knowledge of such schemes. And in regards to their reaction to contest panchayat election in future, only 31.87 per cent shown their aspiration to contest in near future.

Chapter IV deals with the analysis of the extend and pattern of Participation of women members in the functioning, meetings, discussions and presenting views on certain issues and the aspects related to decision-making process on certain matters in the meeting of village Panchayats and Block Panchayats. Besides this, an assessment is also undertaken to examine their empowerment and the nature of problem faced by the women representatives in the way of implementation of developmental programme and representation as a woman representatives in Panchayati raj Institution.

Findings of chapter IV

1. From the study of their attendance in the different meetings of the village and block panchayats, we found that majority of them attended all meetings sincerely. Women representatives have given more preference to attend village panchayat meetings rather than block panchayat meetings specially call at Block centre. But, large numbers of proxy attendance has also been noticed. Another thing to ponder here is that representing by male family members in place of women representatives in the meetings especially during the selection of beneficiaries, decision in matters of
importance proposal, etc., has also been noticed from the study. But, it is also reveals that large numbers of active women representatives has been in favour of self participation and discussion in the meetings.

2. In regards to attendance in training programmes, we found that majority of them attended all training programmes but by the accompanied of their family members. It was reported during the study that due to bad road condition and non availability of transportation, they show their reluctance to actively participate in the training and meeting conducted under Panchayati Raj Institution.

3. In response to our query about simple a mere spectator in meetings or raising question or issues, we found that large numbers (43.96%) of women representatives favour to raise issues or questions occasionally whenever feel necessary. But, another medium group (36.26%) are active members by sharing, giving and holding their own decision in every meetings.

4. From the study of initiation of developmental works, we found that large numbers of developmental programmes has been initiate since 2003 panchayat election like Indira Avas Yojana, IRDP later SGSY, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, NRGEA, construction of Primary School, toilets, culverts, etc. are initiated by the Panchayat Women. But, most of them are carried out by the male family members of the women representatives. It is noticed that women representatives generally not able to deals with the officials because of their poor knowledge, lack of command, shy nature and mostly lack of education. Moreover, lack in communication skill, information and awareness also proved to be an obstacle in their ways. But, it is important to ponder here that 36.26 per cent of women representatives initiate developmental works by themselves.
5. A trial has been made to assess women's empowerment by understanding their own perception regarding various issues relating to them. This was followed by different questions. In response to the boosting of their confidence level after being elected as panchayat leaders, we found that majority of them admitted that their confidence levels has increase. And their freedom of expression of opinion in meetings and home has also been increased as admitted by them. In response to their views to increase the present 33% to 50% reservation of seats for women in panchayat, we found that majority of them are in favour of expansion of reservation quotas for women.

6. In response to change in their role and responsibilities in the family and increase in workloads after being elected as panchayat leaders, we found that a large majority of them admitted to be increased significantly.

7. In response to taking benefit from the literacy training programmes, a small group of women representatives admitted they took benefit of such training programmes.

8. Another interesting finding is that majority of the women representatives admitted that their involvement in panchayat do not disturbed their family relations. And marginal groups (39.01%) of them also admitted that they are more capable than their counterparts in the working of panchayat.

9. Hence, from the study we found that the women representatives in the district are not only showing their active presence in the grassroots politics but have also played a significant role to fulfil the requirements of women in the panchayats and also contributing their efforts for the development of the large society.

10. Nevertheless, women functionaries of Panchayats face different kinds of problems in carrying out their duties and discharging their responsibilities in the panchayats. It is reported that there are so many factors upsetting the process of participation and level of performance of women in the institution. For better understanding the factors
that put hindrances in the way of their participation and the process of their empowerment has be divided into- internal factor and external factors.

11. The internal factors which affecting the process of women empowerment and participation are identified as- illiteracy or the lack of education, lack of awareness, experience, knowledge, skill, leadership qualities, unusual shyness, etc.

12. The external factors which affecting the process of women empowerment and participation are identified as- Patriarchal domination of society, Males domination in work, influence of family members, lack of transportation facilities, poverty, negative attitudes of the officials, interference of the MPs and MLAs, Women leaders made tools, etc.

Chapter V deals with the perception of the respondents regarding the women as a panchayat member, their role in initiating of developmental works in village, etc. opinion regarding the panchayat system and also focussed on the empowerment of women through Panchayat Raj Institution. The respondents consist of 150 different groups of people viz, 30 elected male representatives of the PRI, 30 officials, 30 local male villagers, 30 knowledgeable persons and 30 local women villagers has been selected on the basis of random sampling and were interviewed.

Finding of chapter V

1. In response to our query regarding the acceptance of women as panchayats leaders and satisfaction of their works, we found that most of the respondents were accepted but little majority of the respondents rather disappointed and hard to satisfy the works of the women panchayat leaders carried out in the villages.

2. Regarding the capability of panchayats leaders most of the respondents said in favour of male panchayat leaders, but none the less, around 35 per cent of the
respondents also viewed that woman panchayat leaders are more capable in the functioning of the panchayat.

3. It is also found that most of the respondents viewed that most of the developmental works are initiated by the male or family members of the women representatives in panchayats. And this has been also observed from the study.

4. In response to our query about the involvement of women representatives in panchayat disturbed family relations, we found that most of the respondents said it does not disturb the family relation. Moreover, only 14 per cent viewed in negative way.

5. In response to the opinion of the respondents regarding the favour for 33 per cent of seats for women and proposal for its increase up to 50 per cent, we found that most of the respondents are in favour of reservation of 33 per cent, but only 30.67 per cent of the respondents viewed that reservation should increase up to 50 per cent. It is also found that most of the women respondents are also not in favour of this proposal.

6. Regarding our query for who should be the panchayat leaders and what should be the process to induct the leaders, we found that most of the respondents viewed that anybody should be leaders but must elected by the people and regarding the process of induction most of them favour for secret ballot through election against customary law/method.

7. It is also found that most of the respondents are viewed that political parties are playing good role in panchayats and also viewed that it help the candidate in election.

8. Regarding the opinion of the respondents to the query that devolution of power enhance the effective performance of the PRIs, we found that most of them viewed in favour and another large groups of respondent also viewed that panchayat in the district is not working properly because of lack of adequate financial resources.
9. Regarding the query—are women really empowered through panchayats, we found that most of them viewed in favour and only 19 per cent respondents viewed that mere political representation in panchayats means empowerment of women.

10. In response to the role of panchayats in women’s socio-economic and political development, we found that most of the respondents viewed in favour.

An analysis of the findings of the study

Hence, by studying the findings of all the chapters we observed and can say that—

Firstly, the variable like age, marital status, size of the family, level of educations, level of income, etc., are the decisive factor in the way to their participation which influence their decision-making process. As the study noted that the women representatives belong to high income groups and good education are more actively participate in the panchayats than the lower one. It is in the sense that high education and income has more interrelated and provides dominating behaviour in the society which boost their confidence levels.

Secondly, a great disappointment has been reflected after examining their awareness as most of the women representatives despite participation in Panchayat Raj Institution is still unaware about the very existence of different Act, regulation, Reports, etc., related to the panchayats. Here, the correlation of education, training programmes, their accessing to the radio, newspapers and television matters. Moreover, the educated women representatives have retain such knowledge to some extent.

Thirdly, however, it is also observed that the women representatives are reluctant to attend the meetings and trainings programmes because of their low level
of education, lack of command, lack of leadership qualities, transportation problems etc. But, many of them are realizing the importance of meetings, training programmes, etc.

**Fourthly,** an excessive interference of male family members in the working of panchayats has been noticed from the study. And most of the works carried out by the women representatives was backed by the supports of their family members. However, some of the women representatives have initiated the developmental works by themselves which we cannot undermined.

**Fifthly,** a positive reaction has been noted from the women representatives regarding their boosting of confidence level, responsibilities, expression of opinions, and acceptance of changes among them after being elected as panchayat leaders. Here, we can say this change indicates their empowerment after participating in the Panchayati Raj Institution.

**Sixthly,** large numbers of public respondents are made most of the opinion in favour of women representatives and also admitted that Panchayati raj institution has magnificently change the women’s socio-economic and political life and are rapidly empowering them through participation in Panchayati raj institution. But, most of the public respondents do not favour the view that mere political representation will bring empowerment of the women.

**Seventhly,** large numbers of women representatives contested the panchayat election by their own willingness without under compulsion and 17.58 per cent are even contested from general seats thus defeating the male members. These indicate that women of the district are in the way to attain empowerment by equally participating in the local decision-making bodies with that of male and also have capability to compete them.
Eighthly, many factors has been identified which are debarring their progresses in the way to attain full empowerment. The foremost factors are illiteracy or lack of education, lack of experience, lack of awareness, knowledge, skill, leadership qualities, unusual shyness, etc. The other factors are patriarchal domination of society, Males domination in work, influence of family members, lack of transportation facilities, poverty, negative attitudes of the officials, interference of the MPs and MLAs, Women leaders made tools, etc.

Ninthly, the study noted that women representatives of the three panchayat elections viz, 2003, 2008 and 2013 are actively participated or participating in the decision making bodies which show their sincerity, dedication and hard working to the affairs of the panchayat which paved them a way to their empowerment through participation. Moreover, it is noted that women representatives of the 2013 panchayat election has more active in every field in comparison to women representatives of the 2003 and 2008 panchayat election.

Hence, the study clearly brings out that Panchayati raj Institution has paved the way for women’s participation in the political activities in the district. As indicated by the findings, their economic dependency on men and looking at them as their role models includes lacks of confidence and inability to take decisions has change somehow. Moreover, the acceptance of large public respondents regarding the positive role of panchayat has made the study fruitful and they believed that Panchayati raj can empower the women in better way if women should more conscious, literate, confidence, self reliance, etc. Moreover, the study also noted some of the women representatives, who are poor, helpless, politically weak, lacking self confidence, illiterate, unorganized, deprived and financially weak in general and above all, facing and struggling with own customs of the society in everyday lives.
The women’s problem should not be overlooked. All the elements that prevent women to go forward should be removed.

**Suggestive measures to improve the Empowerment of Women**

By analysing of the finding of the present study and extensive filed experience, in the present context some suggestions have been given to improve the empowerment of women representatives in particular and women in general.

1. As the study noted that the women representatives could not effectively operate their functions because of the lack of power assign to them, here is urgent need to devolve substantial powers and taxes to panchayats. There can be no empowerment without delegation of power. There is need for partial devolution in model panchayats and then gradually devolve powers to all panchayats. Though, the state started devolution of power to PRIs in the field of (i) identification of the beneficiaries under all beneficiary oriented scheme implemented by the departments of horticulture, agriculture, power, education and social welfare, (ii) selection of watersheds for the implementation of watershed development project under centrally sponsored schemes, and (iii) identification of training need of farmers. However, in real practice the women panchayats workers are facing numerous problems in operating these powers. There are several formalities which interdicting them to become more empower by using these stipulated powers.

2. As most of the public respondents also viewed that panchayat is mostly hampering due to lack of adequate resource in the district, there is in need of transformation of financial power immediately. It can be realised that the empowerment of the panchayat in general and the women in particular cannot be completed without devolution of adequate and rightful financial and administrative powers to the Grassroots Democratic Institutions.
time to engage in the task of panchayats. Family members should encourage and
motivate to attend all the training programmes and meetings and also allow the
women representatives to more socialise. Moreover, proxy attendance, attending in
meetings by family members as representatives of the wife and daughter should be
discourage.

8. More and more awareness campaign should be launce about the importance of the
empowerment of the women and this can be actively play by the help of mass media,
NGOs, Self Help Groups, Adi Baane Kebang Women Wing, Government initiatives,
etc. This can help more significantly the participation of women in panchayat at large
numbers.

9. Improve women’s access to productive resources such as land, credit, technology
and marketing techniques to facilitate their entry into viable self-employment
opportunities that can provide decent standard of living for themselves and their
dependents.

10. Explore the potential of women’s informal associations, enhance their capacity to
strengthen women’s subjective sense of empowerment and the objective access they
have to a diversity of resources and decision making.

11. Laws regarding women should be properly implemented and police and
administration should be mentally and psychologically prepared for this. Crime
against women should be checked so that they don’t feel insecure and can freely step
forward in every field.

12. Providing spaces where a woman could meet and facilitating discussion on issues
related to their participation in governance as well as social issues and policy matters.

13. Government should established separate administrative system to look after
women’s problems.
14. Government should encourage research and extension for higher income generating activities.

15. As the women representatives of the district are more facing hurdles in progress of their works because of unnecessary intervention of the outsiders. Therefore, restriction should be made to the politician and influential persons in the interference of the working of the women representatives.

16. It is the duty of State Government to give focus to strengthen the women wing, so as to develop rapidly.

17. As the women representatives of the district are badly affected by the low economic development in the region therefore, there is need to organise women workers either in cooperative or any other form whereby production and marketing are integrated. Government institutions or voluntary welfare organisations must come forward to organise women who are self-employed and reduce their exploitation and active participation in panchayat.

18. As the agriculture is the main occupation of the state as a whole and women are the main labour forces, engaged mostly in agricultural works besides giving their full time in household works, therefore modernisation of agriculture will improve the productivity of women workers. Which will economically help them and so they can mentally and physically participate in the working of the panchayat.

19. Further, the following necessary action should be followed by men and women to ensure women's participation:

   a) Male Panchayat representative should allow sufficient opportunities to the women member to speak out their views and take note of them. Women should always try to give some inputs in the particular
programmes or in the meetings so that she could be recognized as a leader and thus built her confidence and self esteem,

b) Women should participate actively in designing development project to suit their needs.

c) Women view on issue of general concern of the communities should be sought by the male members.

d) Women should be able to identify and priorities issue for action based on expending awareness (including new information, knowledge) analyzing the needs, and informed decision making.

e) Expose women to new information, knowledge and skills of accessing information, knowledge and skills on their own.

f) Give chance to women to formulate a vision of an alternative society, an alternative model of social and economic relations.

g) Acknowledge women intelligence, skills and their contribution in the society.

Lastly it is not undermining the role of women in the fast and emerging, modern and dynamic era that despite colossal problems and hindrance in the way of their success, women of the district are actively participating in the working of the Panchayati raj institution. Large numbers of women are actively participating in the panchayats, by which we can say that they are empowered to the large extent. Development of women is one of the key indicators of developed country. Realizing the importance of women empowerment for overall development, India is giving emphasis on women empowerment through 73rd constitutional Amendment Act, Fundamental Right’s and various development programmes.
Constitutional guarantee towards women political participation:

- Article-243(D)-3 says that not less than one-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women.

- Seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

- Article-243(D)-4 says that offices of the chairpersons in the Panchayat at the village or any other level also be reserved for women and such reservation for women shall not be less than one third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the Panchayat at each level.

- Article-243(G) – item-24– Family welfare and item-25- women and child development of Eleventh schedule, were participation of women is vital.

Fundamental Right’s guarantee towards equal status to men and women:

- Article-14-Equality before Law: says all are equal before law.

- Article-15-prohibitions against discrimination: Any kind including gender based in discrimination is prohibited.

- Article-15-(3) empower the state to make any special for women and children:
  - Labour legislation.
  - Factories Act
  - Mines Act

- Articles-16-1: Equal opportunity for all in the matter of employment/appointment.

- Article-16-1: Prohibits discrimination on the ground of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, resident in the matter employment and under the office of State.
Directive Principle of State Policy towards women’s safeguard:

- Article-39(a):- The right to an adequate means of livelihood for men and women equally.
- Article-39(b):- Equal Pay for equal work for both man and women.
- Article-39(e):- Protection of the health and strength of worker – men, women and children.
- Article -42 just and humane condition of work and maternity relief

Women Panchayats leaders of the district needs to participate actively and genuinely in all the Panchayat to curb a niche for all women despite the obstacle face in various forms even after constitutional amendments towards equality of both men and women. And they should know the different rights and provision of the constitution which specially laid for them.