

PARTICIPATION OF ELECTED WOMEN PANCHAYAT SAMITI MEMBERS IN PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION

Anuradha Ranjan Kumari*, Satendra Kumar¹, Laxmi Kant² and Ravindra Kumar²

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (IIVR) Malhana, Deoria, UP.INDIA

¹*Department of Soil Science, S.V.P.U.A.&T, Modipuram, Meerut-250110*

²*Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rampur, UP*

Email- anuradha_rau@rediffmail.com

Received-03.04.2015, Revised-23.04.2015

Abstract: The present study was an effort to know the extent of Participation of elected women Panchayat Samiti members in Panchayati Raj Institution. A total 23 women representative's randomly selected from Pusa & Kalyanpur Block of Samastipur district in Bihar. In which 40 villages were selected from these two selected block (20 villages from each block). A schedule was used to collect the data by personal interview method. In order to determine the condition governing the extent of Participation of elected women Panchayat Samiti members, the data were subjected to multiple correlation regression and Path analysis. Participation was taken as dependent variable. The findings revealed that maximum 21.73 Percent of EWPSMs were "always" participated with regard to health, welfare and development followed by 17.39 percent of respondents were participated to construction, repair and maintenance and only 8.69 percent of respondents were with regard to poverty alleviation related activities. Maximum 8 respondents performed supervisory duty three times for road construction work. The association of participation by EWPSMs in Panahayati Raj was positively and significantly correlated with marital status, family income, interaction style, developmental constraints and size of land holding at 1 percent level of probability. The t - value of only marital status was positive and significant at 5 percent level of probability. The direct effect of independent variables on participation was substantial in case of Personal Education, Marital Status, Knowledge, Size of Land Holding, Interaction Style, Development Constraints, Caste, Social Linkage, Occupation, Family Size, Family Education House Type, Family Income and Material Possession.

Keywords: Participation, Panchayat Samiti members, Elected women, Panchayati Raj Institution

REFERENCES

- Bhagat, N.** (2005). *Women in Grass root Democracy*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
- Buch, N.** (1999). From oppression to assertion: A study of Panchayat and women in M.P. Rajasthan and UP, *Centre for Women's Development Studies*, New Delhi.
- Chandrasekhar, B. K. and Inbanthan, A.** (1991). Profile and Participation of women, Zila Parishad and Mandal Panchayat members. *Journal of Rural Development*. **10**:575-589.
- Dubey, L. et.al. (eds)** (1986). visibility and power. Eassy on women in society and Development. New Delhi : *Oxford University Press*
- Gowda, S.; Lakshminarayan, M.T.; Murthy, B.K. and Ranganathan, A.D.** (2000). Factor influencing participation of women in Panchayati Raj institutions. *Current Research University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore*. **29**:2-10, 156-158.
- Jain, S. P.** (2002). Panchayati Raj in Andhra Pradesh, yesterday, *Today and Tomorrow*. Kuraukshetra, **51**(2): 34-49.
- Mishra, S.** (1997). Women and 73rd constitutional amendment act: a critical appraisal. *Social Action New Delhi*. **47**(1): 16-30.
- Narayana, S.S.** (1998). Gender Equality through reservation in decision making bodies. *J. Social Action*. **48**(2): 147-60.
- Prasad, R. C.** (1997). Participation and development: The arena of *Panchayati Raj* in S.K. Sharma (Ed). Dynamics of development: An international perspective. *Concept Publishing Company*, Delhi.
- Prasad, K.** (1994). Women in Panchayats making success of the new experiment. *Kurukshetra*. pp 16-18
- Tyagi, L. K. and Sinha, B.P.** (2000). Development orientation of Panchayat representatives and non-representatives. *Indian Journal Extn.Edn*. **36**(142): 1-8.

*Corresponding Author