

Role of Women in Politics

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Abstract – Despite what might be expected, examines have additionally discovered that women representatives are uneducated; rely upon spouses and male authorities, especially in taking decisions as to town development software engineers. The survey recommends that the political excursion isn't smooth for women in a patriarchal and position ridden society because of which women individuals face a ton of issues in the town panchayat. Women representatives are not happy to work at the panchayat level because of strength of male representatives and they set aside a more drawn out effort to demonstrate their capacity when contrasted with male representatives. Besides, it was discovered that male representatives invest more energy in political activities while, women invest additional time in doing household tasks. Generally speaking, affirmative activity through 73rd amendment has given women and the underestimated communities a feeling of empowerment however they are yet to arrive at a balance level. As expected by numerous specialists, in the following decade or so the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women will undoubtedly gain further ground in their social status, leadership job, economic position, instructive level and, political awareness and achievement.

Keywords: Panchayat Raj Institutions, Empowerment Women, Political Awareness

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INTRODUCTION

Women Empowerment

Feminist interpretations of power prompted a still more extensive understanding of empowerment. Since they go past formal and institutional definitions of power and incorporate the possibility of the personal as political' from a feminist perspective, power over involves understanding the elements of activity and internalized activity empowerment is in this way more than participation in decision-making; it should likewise include forms that lead individuals to see themselves as capable and qualified for decide. The feminist understanding of empowerment includes power to and power from within. Empowerment procedure will remove a structure which emerges from a specific social, ethnic, recorded, econornical, topographical, political and social area; out of an individual's place in the existence cycle, explicit educational experience and out of the interaction of all the above with gender relations prevailing in the public arena. Most definitely Hake Holly M. says "it is restructuring of gender connection within both family and society everywhere and it is society's acknowledgment of women's equality with men in terms of their value to society as independent person".

According to the National Policy of Education, Government of India (1986) women become empowered through aggregate reflection and decision-making. Its boundaries are building a positive self picture and self-confidence, developing the capacity to think fundamentally, building up bunch union and fostering decision-making and activity, ensuring equal participation in the Ravi, Reddy and Venkatraman, operation cit., p.6 procedure of bringing about social change, encouraging gathering activity in request to bring about changing the general public and providing the fortitude for economic interdependence.

Women Voters

Voting is the "base of political pyramid" in democracy. The decision made at the base would have "special ramifications at the peak level as well". Consequently, voting is viewed as a "stage" for the essential decision-making process in a democracy. It is the most powerful device utilized by the balloters to choose representatives by casting voters in election. It is a technique for registering one's endorsement and dissatisfaction or aggregate assent and objection to a person or a proposition. The term "General" alludes to the citizens who have sole prudence to choose representatives of their decision for public office and who choose disputable issues which stand up

to the society. Voting in election can be said as the most clear and direct method of "mass unrest" in which the entire population can influence the government.

In the political procedure, the gatherings, partners, and campaigners favouring the candidates utilize various assortments of strategies to influence the voters. In political activity, the voters are the main entertainers. Be that as it may, it so happened that a decent number of citizens don't take an interest in voting for they are neither interested nor have a political bowed of mind. Social obligation regularly to induce personal involvement in the electoral decision

Voting behaviour might be supposed to be "essential highlights of democracy". Therefore, the study voting of behaviour has become an important part of contemporary political exploration. It involves an examination of individual mental make-up and their relative corresponding to political action just as institutional patterns, for example, the correspondence procedure and their effect on elections. The study of voting behaviour constitutes an important zone of political science wherein theory can be systematically and qualitatively examined and tried. The complex job of elections in the political system is "sidelined by an examination and perception of voting behaviour of the electorate". In this way, voting is an "individual behaviour", which indicates the voter's "inclination, decision, preferences, agreements, belief systems, concerns, choices, etc with respect to various inquiries of issues on which the elections are battled". In addition, voting behavior indicate the dynamic job that one plays in the accomplishment of aggregate finishes. It suggests the essential "assertion of his rights and correspondence for the society and countries.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN INDIA

The country got freedom in 1947 and the framers of the constitution including the main planner Dr. B.R. Ambedkar understood the unequal social position of women and guaranteed equal rights for women. The best respect was given to women after independence ensuring the equality principle in the constitution. Before independence women were generally neglected and oppressed segment of the society. The fantasies and aspirations of the national leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru were epitomized in the Preamble to the Constitution of India viz., to advance social, political and economic and moral qualities and to give social equity, economic and political freedom of individuals and general welfare. The Fundamental Rights enshrined in Articles 14, 15 and 16 assurance the principle of equality under the steady gaze of law, equality of genders and equal opportunity in varying backgrounds including public employment. Article 15 restricts discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, spot of birth or any of them.²⁰

Article 39(a), states that the state will guide its policy towards securing equality to people the privilege to an adequate methods for business, and 39(d) enjoins the state to coordinate its policy towards securing equal compensation for equal work for the two people. Article 51A forces certain fundamental duties on each citizen of India. Article 51A(c) gives that it will be the duty of each citizen of India to disavow rehearses censorious to the respect of women. Along these lines, a lady can seek to the most elevated office of the state and is allowed to pick any type of education and training in request to seek after a profession of her decision. Articles 325 and 326 introduce grown-up franchise without distinction of sex. Women have additionally option to cast a ballot, option to challenge in elections. Government of India has given certain reservations only to women in political field.

ACHIEVEMENT OF INDIAN WOMEN IN POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

The growing significance of dynamic leaders and the emergence of new patterns of leadership have brought about common qualities of present day political systems. The wonder of leadership has been assuming increasingly more centrality in political field explicitly in developing nations. Subsequently, the study of leadership, especially women leadership in political system with every one of its repercussions calls for more noteworthy attention.

In Independent India, women have held important political and administrative positions. For instance, Indira Gandhi guided the destiny of the country as Prime Minister for over 15 years. Women have likewise filled in as governors, boss ministers, ministers in Union and state governments, presiding officials of legislative bodies, judges of the high court's and secretaries to the Government of India. Election of Prathiba Patil to the workplace of Indian Presidency is the most astounding accomplishment in the records of women's political empowerment. While Vijayalakshmi Pundit was India's Ambassador to the Soviet Union and first women President of the U.N. General Assembly, Hansa Mehta and Sareefa Hamid AM were on a few UN Commissions, and all the more as of late Najma Heptullah was President of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. However regardless of the way that Indian women have held important positions both at the national and international levels what we find in that women's participation in the political field and in the decision-making bodies isn't in proportion to their population.

Need for focus towards rural development

The pace of progress in the entire Indian political system has increased since independence. The introduction of adult franchise, the means taken for all inclusive education, the national adult education

program through National Extension Service, land reforms, democratic decentralization and different projects of rural reproduction have made new awakening among the masses. The new powers of financial change released by the implementation of a few projects of arranged social change in rural zones gave a hit to the traditional social structure and subsequently created new values and visions..

After 1947, India additionally inherited various financial problems. Almost 80 percent of the population of the country lives in the country-side and the majority of the problems are identified with the rural society; generally noteworthy among these were the problems of intense poverty, mass illiteracy, insufficient and in reverse agriculture and absence of techno-industrial growth, nearness of innumerable social inequalities and low degree of political awareness and political participation. Thusly, by accepting the principle of social equity and egalitarianism, India attained the status of a welfare state. In any case, it was additionally acknowledged by policy creators and national leaders that the products of independence were to arrive at the common man. All the while, the development of rural society accept more prominent significance. Henceforth the introduction of various programmers of rural development were initiated and consequently to occupy financial resources towards this end. In this setting the job of rural leadership expect more prominent significance.

Rural Leadership

The Panchayati Raj System introduced in 1959 had a gigantic effect on towns in India as it realized another political awakening among the rural masses. The rural masses just because understood that democracy has made a trip down to the town level and they have an opportunity to take an interest actively during the time spent financial development. It might be inferred that with the introduction of Panchayati Raj System, the rural leadership has come to possess an important spot in the Indian political system.

The Panchayati Raj before long got popular and gained establishes in the countryside. Aside from this, the decision of the government to involve the Panchayati Raj Institutions actively in the planning and implementation of state supported anti-poverty programs gave another job to the local bodies for increasing their sphere of influence. The financial development of any rural community relies by and large upon the nature of leadership. Panchayati Raj leadership which focuses on the development of rural community through its active involvement clear the 'hole between the bureaucracy and the masses; along these lines filling an immense hierarchical hole. Further, the Panchayati Raj leadership intervenes the interaction among custom and advancement and assumes an educative job through broadening and deepening the participatory

procedures by accelerating the pace of modernization. Such a correspondence and interaction would emphatically facilitate in strengthening the administrative responsibility and responsiveness in the sphere of financial development, especially in rural territories.

Women in rural politics

Leadership among rural women is an ongoing wonder. In spite of the fact that history uncovers scarcely any situations where rural leadership among women was seen some time in the past, it has no continuity. In India, after the introduction of Panchayati Raj Institutions in 1959, the concept of women leadership has emerged. Genuine seeds of women leadership where planted in the year 1993 by the establishment of 73rd Constitutional Amendment. This Amendment has facilitated to save certain seats at grass-root level to SCs, STs, BCs and Women. The reservation of hardly any seats solely for women has made ready for the emergence of women leadership in rural regions. Such a protected assurance has guaranteed women to step into politics and hence women leadership has picked up its underlying foundations at the grass-root level of democracy.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Gender Related Problems of Women, Women's Empowerment and Panchayati Raj has made an attempt to assess the activity of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions, women as leaders, representation of women in close by bodies, history of women in political life, issues of women as a leader and issues of women in domestic sphere

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Tapan Biswal (2016) focused on Gender is a socio-social development of natural distinction among male and female. In a complex society of human association male and female are required to perform a few jobs and maintain some patriarchal types of relationships. In the entire complex procedure, it is women, who are consigned and set in a disadvantaged position than their male counterparts. Thusly, the society has been functioning under male domination or at the end of the day „patriarchy. Male centric society alludes to a system of social structure and practice wherein men abuse women over some undefined time frame. It is showed in society through bunch offices ranging from the family to state, substantiated by some other mediating institutions.

Shobhana Nelasco (2013) intricately talked about the Status of women in India has been dependent upon numerous incredible changes over the past. From a to a great extent less fortunate status of women in ancient occasions, to the advancement

of women rights by numerous reformers, the historical backdrop of women in India has been astounding. Gender equality in all fields of life is continuing to be a begging to be proven wrong issue. Women are both loved just as abused in the Indian society, some of the time even within she own home the attempts to explain the status of various classes of Indian women.

(Basu, 2012). Regardless of the established proclamation, women in the Indian subcontinent continue to be horribly under-spoke to in the legislatures, both at the national and the state levels. Female representation in the lower house (Lok Sabha) of the Indian Parliament is still considerably less than the world normal of 20%, lower than the "minimum amount" required introducing gender equality in political decision-making and legislation. Likewise, the number of female representatives in legislative bodies in the vast majority of the states in India is additionally beneath the 20% imprint reflecting a container Indian gender rejection from electoral participation and quality representation.

Sengupta (2016) in his book portrays the lives of women in rural Bengal. This book has emerged because of field study conducted by the author in Jhargram territory of Midnapur locale of West Bengal. The focal point of the study has been on analyzing status of rural women with regards to the present financial structure. By ascertaining changes in esteem orientation, regulating structures and social patterns of women they can assess the degree and direction of progress in their excursion from custom to advancement. In the end this book portrays a sociological model of changing status of rural women and offers recommendations to empower rural women to become dynamic partners in rural communities, both at the familial and community level.

Pruthi and Devi (2012) in their all around explored work follow the growth of women in modern India as to their education, employment, empowerment their quality in law and politics, their current status lastly the future possibilities of their status and position. In the Encyclopedia an attempt has been made to comprehend the status and empowerment of women in India over some stretch of time, and to dissect how much the various reforms have served to improve the part of women. All in all, it attempts to feature women's accomplishments in India and the direction it needs to go in for additional improvement,[^] Sengupta, Niianjan, "Women on the Move", Minerva Associates, Kolkata, 2000^{*} Pruthi, Raj Kumar, Rameshwari Devi and Romila PruUii, "Encyclopedia of Status and Empowerment of Women in Fndia (Volume 1 - 4) Saurabh Communications, Delhi, 2002. Which is basic. Development of women society at a national level naturally guarantees the advancement of the country.

Sivas (2013) article concentrated on the noteworthy accomplishment of the provisions of the 73^{*^}

Amendment Act concerning reservation of seats and political workplaces for women and the disadvantaged area of rural community. The 73^{"<^} Amendment could be viewed as noteworthy and extremely radical without precedent for the historical backdrop of independent India that has made obligatory provision for the reservation of a minimum number of seats and workplaces of chairpersons to women just as to the marginalized segment of the rural community. Political empowerment would be meaningful just in the event that it is directed and joined by capacity building among the women and the weaker segment of Indian rural society.

Sandhu (2017) in a book audit examined the book composed by Navnita Chadha Behra named "Gender, Conflict and Migration". According to the author this book is an assortment of 11 papers that emerged from an international gathering held in Delhi. This volume goes on to successfully pass on the profound understanding of the concepts of gender, strife and savagery. This book gives a unique and instinctive understanding of women's relocation because of contention and furthermore centers around the conceptual approach, legitimate and policy related issues recognized by the benefactors in this book. In this book the benefactors have utilized various examination techniques, for example, oral history, ethnographic exploration, inside and out interviews and so forth. This book is exceptionally informative and can be of incredible assistance to scholars of social sciences.

Gupta and MittaFs (2013) book is an assortment of papers wherein an attempt has been made to cover different parts of the subject including the status of women and children in India. The author says[^] Siva, K. Subramanyam, "Empowerment of Women and Marginalized Groups in Panchayats", Kurnkshetra, Vol.50, No.7, May 2002.^{.*} Sandliu, Amarinder, "Women on the Move", An Article, The Tribune, 13tli August 2006.^{." Gupta Sunit and Mukta Mittal, "Status of Women and Children in India", Anmol Publications Pvi Ltd., New Delhi, 2006, that the position of women in India is as yet distant from the status of equality with men. This book includes a wide scope of substance and approaches in the ambit and, as such it is required to be of much interest to an immense range of scholars. This book may, maybe be best portrayed as multidimensional in which various educational, economic, political and social elements are talked about which have changed the world of work in India since Independence.}

Mathur (2012) in his paper contemplated the effect of the Constitution (74[^]) Amendment Act (CAA), 1992 on Municipalities which is a way breaking exertion in achieving democratic (CAA) decentralization in India, notwithstanding ensuring sacred legitimacy to Urban Local Bodies (ULB's) this legislation also targets broadening the scope of powers and functions of municipal governments.

This paper is an attempt to audit the implementation status of selected required optional provision of the CAA. The Paper has illuminated the performance of various states on the consistence implementation of the Act provisions.

Ganesamurthys (2017) work is an assortment of papers composed by various scholars identified with empowerment of women. This book gives a total image of women whether it is identified with financial or political rights of women. This book likewise stresses on the legal laws of women, about the problems looked in the private area just as the job of women associations in the empowerment of women. As according to these papers women structure an important piece of the Indian work power and they bear a twofold weight, special advances must be taken to advance their welfare and development. The accentuation should be on compelling requirement of the protective measures, policies which encourage Mathur, M.P., "Effect of the Constitution (74th) Amendment Act on the Urban Local Bodies A Review", National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delli, 2007. Ganeshmurthy, V.S, "Empowerment of Women-Socio, Economic and Political". New Century' Publication, New Delhi, 2008. education, aptitude development and training among women likewise should be given continuous attention.

Satija (2013) in her paper talks about that lady empowerment in India is a challenging assignment as we have to acknowledge the way that gender based discrimination is a profound established social vindictiveness rehearsed in India in numerous structures since a great many years. Women's rights are the methods by which an honorable living is guaranteed subsequently safeguarding her benefit. Formulating laws and policies are insufficient as it is observed that a large portion of the occasions these laws and policies simply remain on paper. Progress in increasing the representation of women in national parliaments has been increasing at a steady yet at a moderate pace, yet growth has been lopsided over the region. This paper gave noteworthy data on women's job at local government level just as their job in senior bits in different zones, for example, private division and common society. In the writing investigated over the issues of women empowerment in Urban Local Government institutions yet the region which analyst has taken has not been completely investigated. The 74th Amendment has changed the connection between the women and administration. This investigation is the essence for this specific study just as the authoritative structure of Municipal Corporation Haryana, Municipal Council Rampur and Municipal Council Theog. Henceforth, highlighting some new regions is considered for investigation further more

Biju, M.R., (2016) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights expresses that everybody has the option to partake in the government of his/her country. The United Nations Economic and Social

Council supported a target of 30 percent women at all degrees of decision-making by 1995. Despite this, all around women establish just 10% of legislative bodies and even less in parliamentary positions.

In India, the post-independence period has seen numerous positive strides to improve the financial status of women. Women themselves have gotten definitely aware of their rights and are spearheading movements the nation over against a wide range of social evils. This consciousness is to a great extent because of an increase in women's literacy despite the fact that they have a long way and miles to go. The most noteworthy milestone in the excursion is the memorable 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments. These Constitution Amendment Acts saved 33% seats for women in the Panchayati Raj and Municipal bodies.

Seema P. Salgaonkar (2016) There is growing consciousness to perceive women's independence, and their capacity to go about as full citizens. They must be looked as change operators and important supporters of the national development. Their job in social, political and economic setting must be comprehended in right sincere. The powers operating in the society which ghettoized women should be perceived and disproved, and not disguised. The author contemplated the pretended by women in political field in Goa and saw that there are inter-regional just as intra-regional varieties in the position and job of women. Various factors, for example, class, caste, strict affiliations, social milieu, the existing patriarchal practices and their differing accounts assume significant job in determining the position of women in a given region.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine their awareness about their powers, functions and obligations under the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act and the level of their participation in PRIs.
2. To examine the institutional and authoritative instruments to enhance Scheduled Castes women's participation in the associations of local governance.

HYPOTHESIS

H02 Lack of awareness, knowledge and capacities confines Scheduled Castes women from assuming compelling employment in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

H03 Despite reservations for women, male dominations to a degree has prevented women from entering politics

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Status of Rural vs. Urban Women

Women's development has another point, in light of population conveyance in the rural and urban territories. A few regional factor influence the participation of women in the development procedure, yet among them, the placing of a person in a rural or an urban setting cannot be overlooked. In spite of the fact that women in urban zones are in an ideal situation as compared to their rural counterparts in numerous respects.⁹ The rural lady is as yet dominated by her better half and different individuals from the family. She has no alternative but to work within the hover drawn by the society which checks her freedom of action from all concerns. ¹⁰ There are better higher educational offices for women in huge urban areas and towns. In any case, in rural territories, the development of women's education is moderate. Numerous children from rural territory go to urban territories for advanced education even at this point. Be that as it may, today, an ever increasing number of women are availing the offices of cutting edge and expert education even from the rural territories. In any case, there is a requirement for encouraging more women to partake in professional specialized and expert education. ¹¹

With this suspicion about the states of rural women, we solicited the women leaders from both the classifications - rural and urban in the type of statement "status of rural women is lower as compared to the urban women" do you concur or differ or are uncertain. Their responses in the arranged structure have been introduced in table 1.

Table 3.2 Whether Status of Rural Women is lower than Urban Women

S.No.	Responses	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Agree	332 (100)	28 (100)	360 (100)
2.	Disagree	-	-	-
	Total	332 (100)	28 (100)	360 (100)

Note: Percentages have been given in brackets.

It is obvious from our data in table 1 that (100 percent) of women leaders of local self-governing institutions of rural just as urban territories accepted that the status of rural women is still lower than their urban partner. Further, they were approached to give their reasons for the lower status of rural women as compared to the women of urban regions. Their answers in classified arrangement have been given in table 2

Table 2 Reasons for lower status of rural women

S.No.	Reasons	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Illiteracy	85 (25.60)	10 (35.71)	95 (26.38)
2.	Economic dependence	91 (27.40)	7 (25.00)	98 (27.22)
3.	Burden of work	75 (22.59)	8 (28.57)	83 (23.05)
4.	Lack of opportunities	48 (14.45)	10 (35.71)	58 (16.11)
5.	Domination of the men folk	93 (28.01)	9 (32.14)	102 (28.33)
6.	Poverty	84 (25.30)	6 (21.42)	90 (25.00)

Note: Percentages do not add up to 100 because of multiple responses.

Our data in table 2 unmistakably indicate that majority (28.33 percent) of women leaders of the two classifications rural just as urban found the domination of men society over women as the main explanation behind the lower status of rural women. About the same number (27.22 percent) of them accepted that the economic reliance of rural women on men was the another explanation of their lower status as compared to the urban women. Illiteracy among the rural women (26.38 percent) was the third important explanation behind their lower status as compared to their urban counterparts followed by (25.00 percent) the poverty among the women of rural territory as another explanation of the lower status as compared to the women of urban zones. About one fourth (23.05 percent) of women leaders of local self-governing institutions accepted that the weight of work on rural women hampers them to improve their status. A huge number (16.11 percent) of them felt that the rural women didn't get full opportunities to build up their gifts and use them appropriately as compared to the women of urban focuses. In any case, very little contrast was found in the perceptions of both the rural and urban women leaders under study regarding the reasons of lower status of rural women than the urban women.

Based on the above investigation we are inclined to infer that the illiteracy, poverty, weight of work and economic reliance and the domination of man people over rural women were a portion of the main reasons of their lower status as compared to urban women.

DATA ANALYSIS

Continuity Political Interest of Women Leaders

It is expected that once a lawmaker consistently a government official. When they joined this field they keep on being in governmental issues. They would prefer not to leave this field. Keeping in see this suspicion, we asked our ladies chiefs under examination, regardless of whether they keep on looking into governmental issues. Their reactions in

classified organization have been introduced in table 3.

Table 3 Continuity of Political Interest of Women Leaders

S.No.	Responses	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Yes	219 (65.96)	24 (85.71)	243 (67.50)
2.	No	113 (34.04)	4 (14.29)	117 (32.50)
	Total	332 (100)	28 (100)	360 (100)

Note: Percentages have been given in brackets.

Our information in table 4.19 show that a vast larger part (67.50 percent) of ladies pioneers were found to keep up their enthusiasm for legislative issues persistently with no break. Be that as it may, sizable number (32.50 percent) of them couldn't keep up the progression of enthusiasm for Public life. Yet at the same time, higher number (85.71 percent) of urban ladies pioneers could keep up the coherence of enthusiasm for governmental issues when contrasted with the number (65.96 percent) of the provincial ladies pioneers.

Based on above analysis we may infer that the majority of the ladies chiefs once went into governmental issues proceeded with their enthusiasm for legislative issues.

Factors responsible for entry into Politics

In a majority rule nation each resident is relied upon to be politically cognizant and dynamic. A few residents in view of their training, family foundation, investigation of political writing, effect of political pioneers and developments may look into legislative issues when contrasted with others. At the end of the day, these elements may move an individual to go into governmental issues. 12 obviously the variables that persuade an individual to join legislative issues may vary from individual to individual. Instruction has an immediate and positive relationship with political investment or ladies. 1\1odem instruction has changed ladies' outlook generally.

The qualities which they appreciated affected by custom are experiencing an extreme change. Aside from training, ladies' investment in legislative issues by and large is likewise affected by their family foundation. Family foundation assumes a huge job in instigating ladies into dynamic governmental issues. It is commonly accepted that ladies related with more elevated level of governmental issues all things considered originate from the groups of prior political foundation. 13 Once a relative possesses a significant situation in gathering and government, the likelihood of different individuals moving into dynamic political layer increments. 14 Linda, K. More extravagant saw that "in India ladies with more differing foundations are moving into governmental issues, however most keep on being from

knowledgeable, politically dynamic families." 15 With this foundation we asked ladies pioneers under examination what have driven them to go into legislative issues? Their reactions in classified structure have been introduced in table 4

Table 4. Factors responsible for entry into politics

S. No.	Factors responsible for entry into politics	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Influence of the family	125 (37.66)	10 (35.72)	135 (37.50)
2.	Fight for social justice and women development	135 (40.65)	8 (28.56)	143 (39.73)
3.	Urge to serve the nation and the society	72 (21.69)	10 (35.72)	82 (22.77)
	Total	332 (100)	28 (100)	360 (100)

Note : Percentages have been given in brackets.

Our information in table 4. plainly demonstrate that there were various variables which energized the grassroots level ladies pioneers to join legislative issues. The lion's share (39.73 percent) of ladies pioneers of the provincial just as urban self-overseeing foundations were gone into governmental issues to battle for social equity and for the improvement of ladies. About an equivalent number (37.50 percent) of them went into governmental issues on account of their families impact on them. Short of what one fourth (22.77 percent) of them were gone into governmental issues due to their inward inclination to serve the country and the society.

Based on above analysis, we may infer that to battle for social equity and for the advancement of ladies and the family impact were the most significant elements that prompted the grassroots ladies pioneers to go into dynamic legislative issues.

CONCLUSION

Majority of women leaders of both the classes of rural just as urban were hitched between the gatherings of 15-17 years. In examination none of the urban leaders were hitched in this age gathering. In the urban zones the marriage age for girls has been between 21 to 23 years. Further, the vast majority of women leaders were discovered unskilled especially in rural territories. Be that as it may, the women leaders of urban zone were additionally very little unique in relation to their rural counterparts most definitely. Comparatively urban women leaders were discovered better taught as against their rural counterparts. The educational degree of the parents of women leaders of rural just as urban self-governing organizations was additionally discovered low. In any case, the educational degree of their spouses was very high. We found that the spouses or urban women leaders had advanced education as compared to the husbands of rural territory. A majority of women

leaders were living in joint families in rural territories while, a huge number of them were living in nuclear families. The leaders were huge in terms of the modern little measured families.

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