

Upliftment of Rural Life in Haryana

Sarita

Research Scholar, Department of Political Science

Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala, University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

Abstract: *Rural development in Haryana is closely related to the participation of women in decision making process, particularly through Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act ensured women's political inclusion through reservation of one-third of seats in PRIs. However, despite legal provisions, there is limited participation of women because of entrenched socio-cultural norms, lack of education, and limited decision making power. This paper focuses on the role of women in PRIs, examining their contributions to rural governance and socio-economic development. The present study focused on political empowerment of women in Panchayat Raj Institutions in Haryana state of India. This describes the political representation of women in Haryana. Women in Haryana have crossed the limit of 33 % reservation and they have empowered but still there is a long way to go.*

The paper delves into assessing the extent of women's involvement in policy formulation, resource allocation and implementation of welfare schemes that impact the rural population in Haryana. Advancements in healthcare, education, sanitation, and women's welfare. It also investigates the topic of proxy representation, in which elected female legislators are influenced by male family members, and assesses strategies to assure their independent involvement. Findings indicate that while there has been a positive change brought by women's involvement in PRIs, there is still a need for capacity building programs, leadership training and policy support in order to fortify their role in governance. Additionally, economic independence, increased awareness and supportive institutional mechanisms can improve their effectiveness. The study suggests that empowering women in PRIs considerably uplifts rural life while also promoting inclusive and sustainable development in Haryana. Strengthening women's political agency in local governance can ensure participatory democracy at the grassroots, bridge the rural-urban divide and act as a catalyst for the larger socio-economic reforms.

Keywords: Skill development in rural areas, Economic growth in rural Haryana, Water management in rural areas

I. INTRODUCTION

The position of women in India has changed a lot in some ways and it hasn't in other ways. Our constitution gives equal rights to women and great steps have been taken to protect their interests but we still have a long way to go. To make our readers aware about the current state of women in India, we are here with recent stats and data on their literacy, safety, work, hygiene, economic status, health, and social status. In India, the society is generally male dominated and patriarchy is strong despite several movements for upliftment of women launched by women's organizations in the pre-independence and post-independence period. Male-superiority emanates from castes, class, patriarchy and sexuality of the male. In fact, we may say that the reason for women's poor condition largely depends on India's social and cultural heritage and strong tradition of patriarchy and male-domination. In Indian society the status of women has been many up and downs. Majority of women are burdened with the dual gaps of gender bias and resource deprivations, gender stereotypes, marginalization, alienation and deprivation are created by the prevailing social order. Women empowerment is now widely employed in the press, on television and in political, academic and even legal circles. The 73rd amendment in constitution is a step forward to empower the women by giving 33 per cent reservation to them in Panchayat Raj institution in local administration to strengthen their positions in local governance. All state governments amended their Panchayat Raj Acts in accordance with the constitutional amendments. While the hopes raised through the amendments are high, the real picture at the grass root level is different and mixed. In the

traditional Indian society, politics is still regarded as 'unwomanly' and the traditional attitude also prevent them from participating in politics, even at the grassroots level in panchayat raj institutions. In order to assess the impact of these constitutional provisions and the legal and administrative measures, the present study proposes to inquire whether these measures have strengthened and empowered, the Dalit and non-Dalit women in Haryana.

Rural Development Department Bhiwani, Haryana

The Directorate of Rural Development Department plays a major role in the socio-economic growth of the State by implementing various schemes for the upliftment of the rural people. The Department has the responsibility to implement Special Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Schemes. In order to effectively pursue the mandate, the Department maintains regular coordination with the Government of India in the Ministry of Rural Development, Planning Commission, State Finance and Planning Departments for release of funds under various schemes. At the district level, the schemes are coordinated and implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies with the help of Block agencies and other line departments. The Panchayati Raj Institutions are also fully involved in planning, execution, monitoring of schemes at the field level. The DRDAs are headed by the Chief Executive Officers. The Engineering Wing of the Panchayati Raj Department is providing the technical assistance and supervision.

The department monitors the Progress of schemes through periodical reports viz. Monthly/Half-yearly/Annually. Besides this, to ensure proper implementation of the schemes at the district level, meetings are held regularly with the Chief Executive Officers and representatives of the DRDAs.

At the Block Level – BDPO and other staff also help to execute the schemes. The Panchayati Raj Institutions – Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad and Gram Sabha have substantial role in formulation and implementation of the wage employment scheme of MGNREGA and self-employment scheme NRLM, area development scheme of IWMP and other Schemes – SAGY, VAGY, SPAGY, PMAGY, SPMRM & PMJVK.

Women Upliftment NGOs in Bhiwani Haryana

Bhiwani has a long way to go in safeguarding the rights and liberties of women. Below are the some NGOs that are working hard for women upliftment in India:

NGOs in Bhiwani Haryana Bhiwani:-

1. GraminShiksha Samiti Chahar Kalan Address: Vpo-chahar Kalan Teh-loharuDistt-bhiwani (Haryana)-127201 Sectors working in:

2. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries, Art & Culture, Children, Civic Issues, Dalit Upliftment, Disaster Management, Drinking Water, Labour & Employment, Nutrition, Panchayati Raj More Details » Adarsh Paramedical Welfare Association Address: Adarsh Paramedical Welfare Association ,Uttam Nagar, Loharu Road, Bhiwani, (haryana)127021 Sectors working in: Children, Differently Abled, Vocational Training, Health & Family Welfare.

Scope of the Study:

The scope of the study is limited to economic, Social, political factors only through Panchyati raj Institutions and its impact on rural women upliftment.

Area of Study

Panchyati Raj Institutions in their financial, economic, social and political conditions and other related variable through the organized meeting plan gathered by the Sarpanch's. For this purpose, the study conducted for 300 respondents of the sarpanch, Panch and Block Samiti members were selected from various Rural Area in Bhiwani, Bawani Khera, Siwani, tosham, Loharu In Bhiwani District Haryana. Area of Study Proposed study is an empirical study confined to the women participation in the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions in district Bhiwani and Carkhidadri. The state of Haryana came into existence on November 01, 1966. As per the 2011 Census, Bhiwani District has a population of 16.34 Lac (16,34,445) with 8.67 Lac (8,66,672) males and 7.68 Lac (7,67,773) females. The sex ratio in Bhiwani is 886, indicating a below-average ratio compared to the national average of 943 Child Population (Age group

0-6 years) of Bhiwani District is 2.12 Lac (2,12,011) which is 12.97% of Bhiwani District overall population, Child sex Ratio of Bhiwani District is 832 females for every 1000 males.

Problem faced by women in Panchayati Raj Institution

Table: Problem faced by respondents

Problem	Mean	Std. deviation	Rank of Mean
Do you give right speak in Panchayat meetings?	3.2	0.9	5
Do you observe any domination by male member in Panchayati Raj?	4.5	0.6	1
As members were traditionally bound with their domestic works they face problem in balancing between official works and home?	4.2	0.7	2
Remoteness of houses & lack of earmarked vehicles/conveyance women members face difficulties in coming to office visiting work place or attending meetings regularly?	3.8	0.8	4
Illiteracy & low education level of majority of women elected to the PRIs?	4.0	0.6	3
Overburdened with family responsibilities?	3.7	0.7	5
Male family members also leaders from caste group/community come in way of affairs of Panchayats?	3.1	1.0	4
Indifferent attitude & behaviour of officials working in system?	2.9	0.8	4
Apprehension of no- confidence motion by other elected members of system?	2.6	1.1	2
Women were branded as incompetent in eyes of villagers & were forced to quit through passing of no-confidence motions?	2.7	0.9	3
Undue interference by husband of women representatives treating them as more dummies?	3.0	1.2	3
Widespread use of corrupt practices among male members & local bureaucrats' laff?	3.4	1.1	6

Objective of the study:-

The main objective of the present study is to analyse the inter-district disparities in women’s position in Haryana by taking a number of social, economic and demographic parameters. Temporal situation of women’s in the state is also analysed for the period of 2011 or 2021. Attempts were also made to find out the spatial regions where women’s position has improved or has deteriorated.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Devi and Kiran (2013) studied the key factors related to the women workers status in the construction industry. The women who were working in construction industry had to face many problems like wage discrimination, gender biasness, sexual harassment etc. The reasons behind these problems were lack of knowledge and skills. They also revealed that a large number of unskilled women workers worked in rural area as agricultural labourers and in off season they shifted toward the construction sector.

Marnie. S, Shaul (1982), This article “the status of women in local governments: an internal assessment” describes that when women achieve an equal share of political power many things besides political have automatically changed profoundly. The author describes status of women, government policies and changing status of women, progress of women in gaining equal participation, barriers to equal participation by women and recommendation for increasing

women's participation in politics, and also describes that existence of quotas may lead to the belief that a woman is included only to satisfy the quota not because she has ability. Hazarika Sujata.

D, (2006), This article "Political participation of women and the dialectics of 73rd Amendment" is based on a study conducted from Feb 2004 to Dec 2004 in three districts of Assam. The study highlights gross unawareness and misconceptions regarding the Panchayati Raj institution and 73rd amendment. The author describes that primary objective to delineate political participation of women through democratic institution can be contained within the following issues such as awareness, decision making, empowerment, participation and aspirations. It has been specified that Panchayati Raj should be able to change the governance in India. Women can now be chosen at the local level in unprecedented number as an outcome of this amendment.

Mohd. HaniefWani (2016) "Women's participation in Lok Sabha from 1952 to 2009" describes that women contestant has shown a largely increasing trend, the percentage of women contestant as well electorate is largely increased as compared to prior elections. In the general election of 1957 women's voting percentage was 39% as compared to 56%. The general election of 2014 has witnessed the women's increased record in voting percentage. women have always been a significant part of the politics of India but their participation in politics is still very low. The number of women politicians is insignificant as compared to men. This paper described the women as a contestant during various Lok Sabha election, a number of women ministers in the various cabinet of India and representation of women in Lok Sabha from 1952 to 2014.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on secondary data collected from Government websites, journals and books. Data is collected from official website of Haryana Panchayati raj. The data related to Zilla Parishads, sarpanch and block Samiti is accessed from the government records. The study is exploratory cum descriptive in nature.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. There is a Significant Difference Observed Between Factors Influenced on Upliftment of Rural Women before and after Participation in Panchayat Raj Institution in Haryana.

IV. CONCLUSION

Analysis of educational qualifications of women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) highlights a diverse spectrum of academic backgrounds ranging from illiteracy to postgraduate education. Majority of participants have attained secondary education (33.3%) indicating that this level serves as a significant threshold for active involvement in governance.

A substantial portion (26.7%) has primary education, while 20% of the representatives are illiterate reflecting persistent educational challenges faced by women in rural areas. Although women with higher education graduate and postgraduate levels constitute a smaller proportion (20%) their presence signifies progress toward a more educated and skilled representation.

Findings underline critical need for initiatives to address educational disparities among women, particularly at the grassroots level. Enhancing access to education and providing capacity-building opportunities can empower more women to participate effectively in governance. Involvement of educated women can inspire others to pursue formal education and leadership roles creating a positive ripple effect in their communities.

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