

## CHAPTER-V

### Data analysis

There has been a very interest in the functioning of the panchyati raj institutions and empowerment of women after it were mandated by the constitution in 1993. The constitution step appeared as the triumph for those who believed that this will usher in substantive local democratic governance. Panchayati raj and the empowerment of women is being a popular term in rural development. Empowerment of women is very complex conception in its nature, it denote a process in which political, social, cultural and economical are also concluded. Half population of humanity play measure role and give meaning and force in the economy of any country.<sup>1</sup> Economy of a country, state, district and gram panchyats are development through the role of women that empower by PRIs. In other hand, political and cultural domination are also decreased and there are many positive feature generated in that area as like democratization, harmony, non valance, equality liberty and social justice.<sup>2</sup>

Women empowerment have intimate relation with power, it change the relation between personalities and communities in civilization consequences of empowerment denote redistribution of control and power relation among varies section of society as like classes, individuals, castes, gender, races, groups and national . The meaning of empowerment has close relation to change the structure of nature of hegemony through fundamental changes in laws and regulation, culture, political rights and public and private life , which emphasize and continued male commanded civilization ,there empowerment raise many choices for developmental for women and all over society.<sup>3</sup>

The empowerment of women is not a advice perception against males, but then against the system of male dominated society and all its expression. Every person who involved the separate, the joint and the environment are changed through empowerment of women in PRIs. It is a plateform that want to fundamental change of old civilization and culture that give energy to patriarchal society.

To know and evaluating the level of women empowerment in PRIs, following points will have to explain –

- Have the PRIs enhanced the situation and condition of women in rural area after 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment.
- Have the women adequate representation in PRIs after 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment?
- Women participation in decision making process became a mere myth?
- Have women actually empowered socially, economically and politically?
- What are hindrances in the way of PRIs and women empowerment?
- To measure that women representatives have been raising villagers problems in PRIs meeting.

Notion of women empowerment which is empower women on varies of view, have been highlighted at many levels in India, many discussion and educational activities are organized in varies level institution not only in India but also in world, in that context, that Beijing conference (1995) spray the light on issue of women empowerment both private and public life, as it, women empowerment is closely connected to human rights and social justice.

73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment is a mile stone in the way of women empowerment and gender justice. it is strong focused on the issue and create scope and opportunities for women. It is historic step to empower women in decision making process. Through women reservation in local government, its participation have taken place on the ground level.

Present study is a attempt to evaluate the empowerment of women in PRIs.

Through 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment, 33 percent women reservation in PRIs is a positive initiative and example of positive discrimination to eradicate many problems and challenges that is playing negative role for women.<sup>4</sup> It provides opportunities for women to written there destiny and occupy their resources, taking place in decision making mechanism and share their experience to the betterment of society.

Empowerment provides a platform to marginalized groups to identify their subjection and raised question against their deprivation and discrimination by individuals and collective bargaining. In this context the empowerment of women is process by which women received power and authority equal to man to perform development process in society through PRIs.<sup>5</sup> a common question raise in this context, what is women empowerment through PRIs? In real ground it has a serious limitation because of varies traditional factors such as feudal attitude ,

family status ,cast ,religion and community. as a result, women who represent half population of society have been left on the margin of political field.<sup>6</sup>

## **5.1 Valuation and measurement of empowerment**

Valuation and measurement of women empowerment has been observed on the Varies point of view and dimension such as consciousness, observation, participation and the names of decision-making.

## **5.2 Consciousness about PRIs**

To assessment the empowering of women in PRIS is very important issue. In this context, knowing the basic education level about PRIs through elected women representative are mandatory such as role , responsibility and power of representative and varies programs that taking place in betterment of villagers and PRIs. After 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment there are many initiative actions are going on to learn basic training for PRIs members to increase their knowledge achieving gender equality, social justice and woman empowerment, increased consciousness is one of the most important factor government of India accepted reservation policy to increased participation of women in PRIS, Therefore training programs for representatives would be mile to perform role participation and responsibilities evaluation and measurement is a need to know the awareness of women therefore present research work focused on it assessing the awareness levels of women representative, a interview. Schedule prepared and many question are raised before women candidate and other related man and officers related to their role, position and responsibilities.

**Table No. 5.1**

**Table presenting the nature of participation of respondents in PRIs before elected present position**

Nature of participation	Number	Percentage
At all times	9	3.28
Majority of times	20	7.29
Often	23	8.33
Less often	70	25.54
Never	152	55.47
Total	274	100

**Figure 5.1 presenting the nature of participation of respondents in PRIs before elected present position**

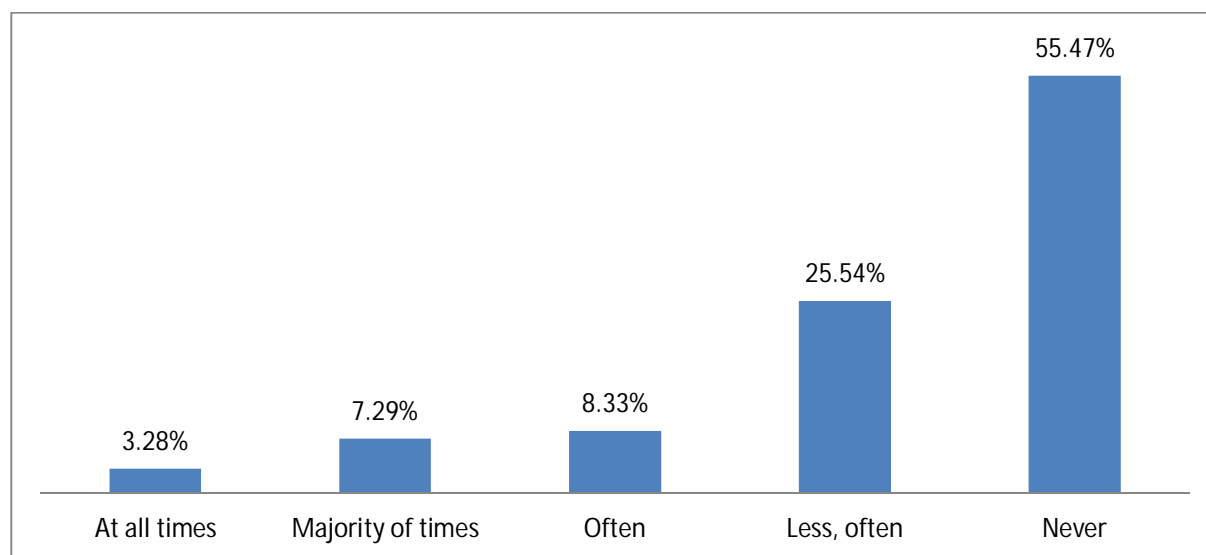


Table and figure No. 5.1 showing the nature of participation of respondents before elected present position, 3.28 per cent respondents accept that they had been participated in PRIs meeting for a long. While, 7.29 percent accepted majority of time , 8.33 percent accepted often , 25.54 percent accepted less often and 55.47 percent accepted never. It is clear that a large number of elected women representatives did not have experience of PRIs meeting that how it is functioning. It is a challenge before PRIs members and it indicates that training is mandatory for representatives.

**Table No. 5.2**

**Table shows base of inspiration of respondents in PRIs**

Bases of inspiration	Number	Percentage
Self	25	9.12
Husband	100	36.5
Family member	50	18.25
Relatives	25	9.12
Local leader	48	17.52
Political party	26	9.49
Total	274	100

**Figure No. 5.2 show base of inspiration of respondents in PRIs**

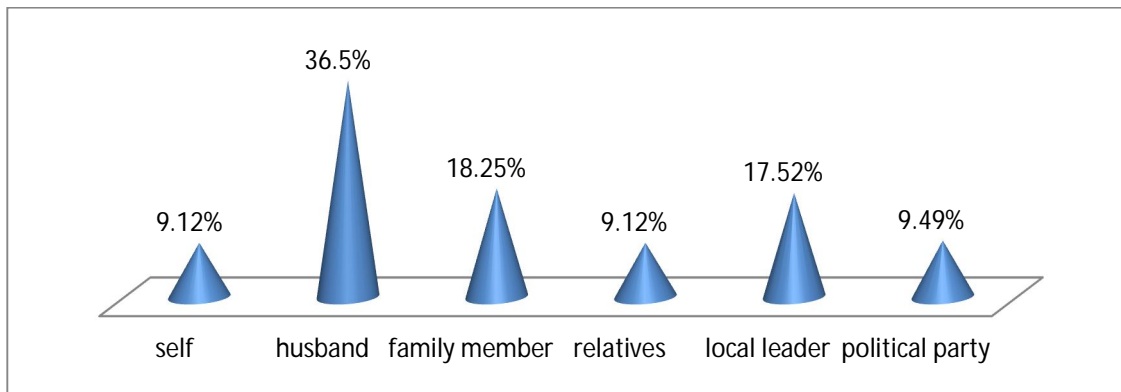


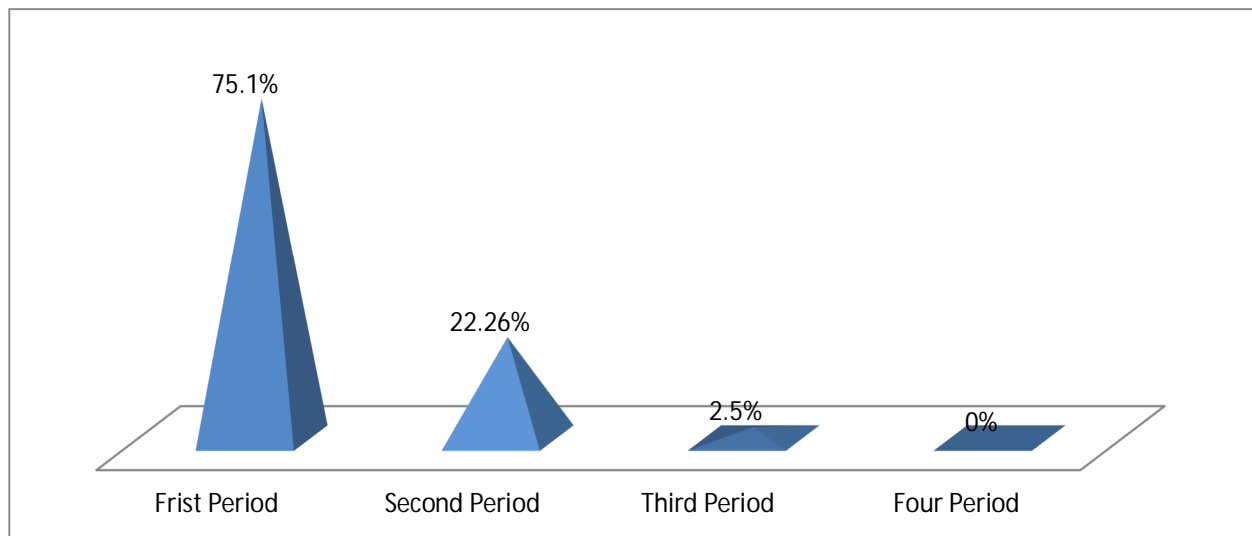
Table and figure 5.2 is showing the base of inspiration of respondents in PRIs. As to table, 9.12 percent women respondent actives were self inspired, while 36.5 percent had inspired by husband band, 18.25 percent inspired by family member, 9.02 percent encouraged through relatives, 17.52 motivated by local leaders and 9.49 were inspired by political parties. After analysis of table, it is clear that husband, family member and local leaders playing major role to inspire woman representative to face PRIs election and contribute their capacity for betterment to PRIs. In this context. Women decision making power is very low that is alarming for state and society also.

**Table No. 5.3**

**Table showing woman respondent elected in PRIs and numbers of periods**

No. of Periods	Number	Percentage
Frist Period	206	75.1
Second Period	61	22.26
Third Period	07	2.5
Four Period	0	0 0
Total	274	100

**Figure No.5.3 showing woman respondent elected in PRIs and numbers period**



Tables & figure No .5.3 denote that 75.1 percent woman representative had elected first time, while 22.26 percent representative had elected third time, 2.5 percent respondents had elected third time, no any respondent had elected fourth time after analysis of table it is clear that absolute majority of respondent had elected first time and naturally they have less experienced. Therefore, adequate and local culture oriented training will be beneficial for respondents to performed their finest role.

**Table No. 5.4**

**Table representing PRIs and current position of the respondents**

Current position	Number	Percentage
President	26	3.2
Member	239	87.48
Member of committees	09	9.4
Total	274	100

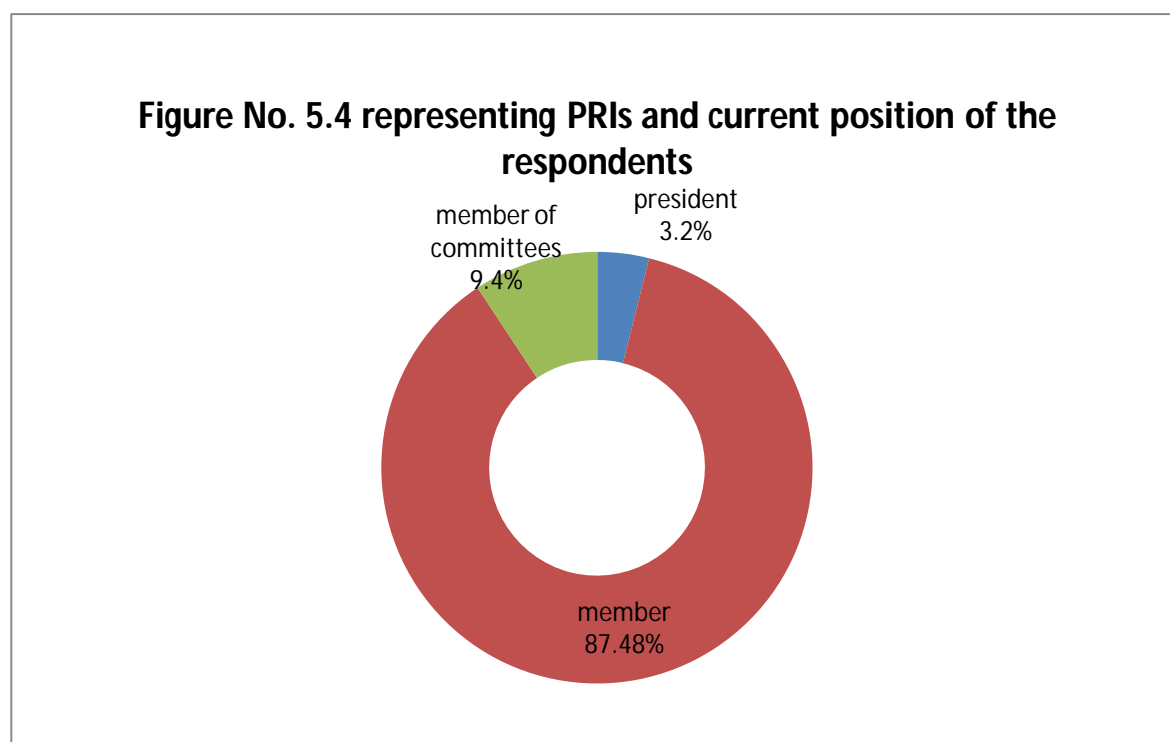


Table and figure No. 5.4 explain the position of the respondents 3.2 percent respondents took position in PRIs as a president in PRIs, while 87.48 percent had taken place as a member of PRIs and 9.4 percent respondents had taken place as a member of committees. After analysis of table is clear that majority of respondents are performed role as a member of PRIs. Awareness level of member will have to increased to best performed to best performance of PRIs.

**Table No. 5.5**

**Table showing elected women representatives and training profile**

Training profile	Number	Percentage
Adequate training	10	3.65
Less training	260	94.89
No training	04	1.45
Total	274	100

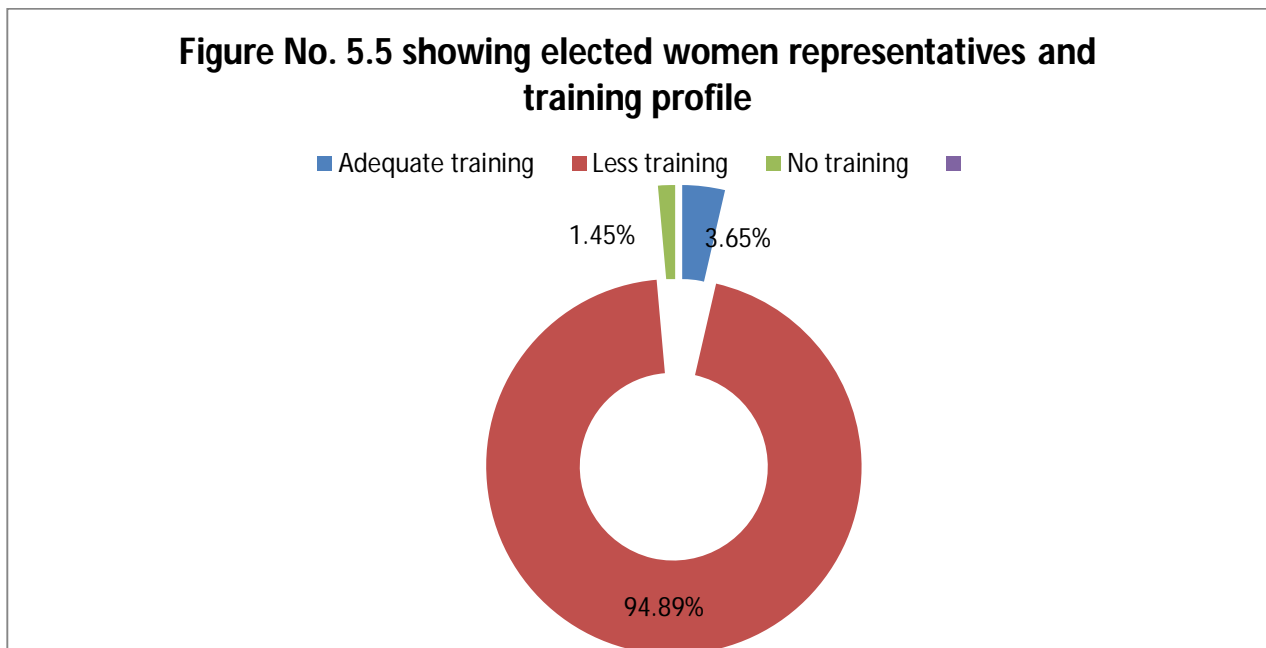


Table and figure No 5.5 showing that 3.65 percent women representative had got adequate training, while 94.89 percent respondents had get less training and 1.45 percent respondents had got no training. After examination of above data, it is clear that most of respondents accepted lack of adequate training that generate many hindrances before PRIs and its member.



**Table No. 5.6**

**Table showing awareness level of respondents about 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment.**

Awareness of 73 <sup>rd</sup> amendment	Number	Percentage
Adequate aware	50	18.25
Less aware	155	56.5
No aware	69	25.18
Total	274	100

**Figure No. 5.6 showing awareness level of respondents about 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment.**

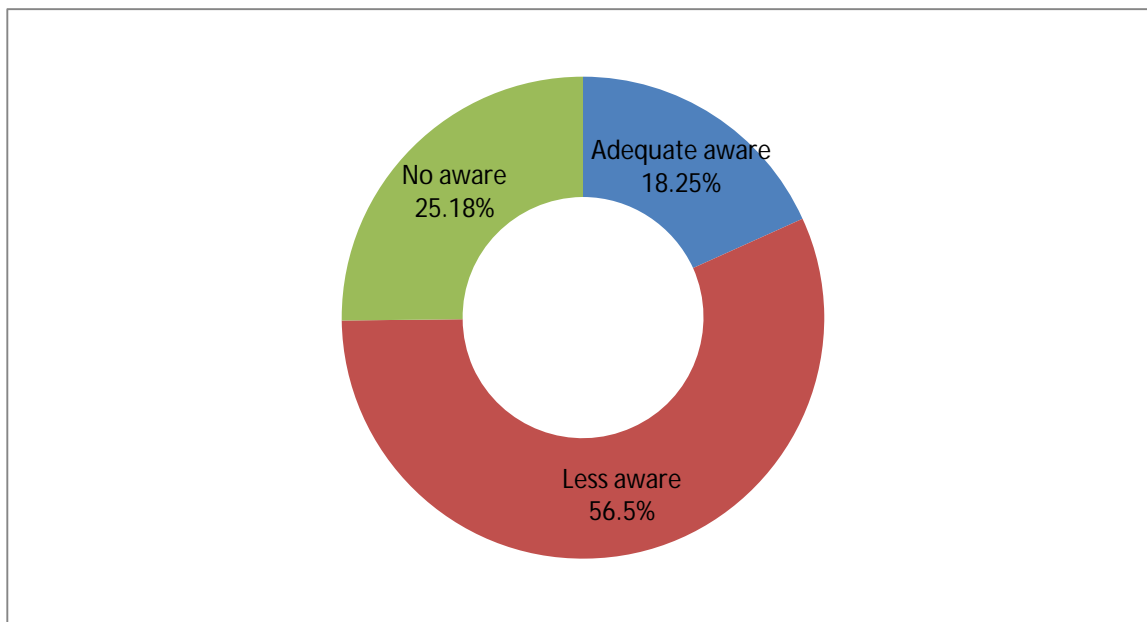


Table and figure No 5.6 show that 18.25 percent respondent are adequate aware about 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment, while 56.5 percent are less aware and 25.18 percent are no aware about it. Respondent who belong to resonance category most of them in which low educated or illiterate and they are less aware about 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment .Low educated category respondents including general respondent also are less aware about 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment.

**Table No. 5.7**

**Outlook of the representative on the issue of women representation in PRIs**

Outlook of representation	Numbers	Percentage
Completely necessary	58	21.1
Necessary	164	59.8
Not necessary	42	15.3
Can not say	09	3.2
Total	274	100

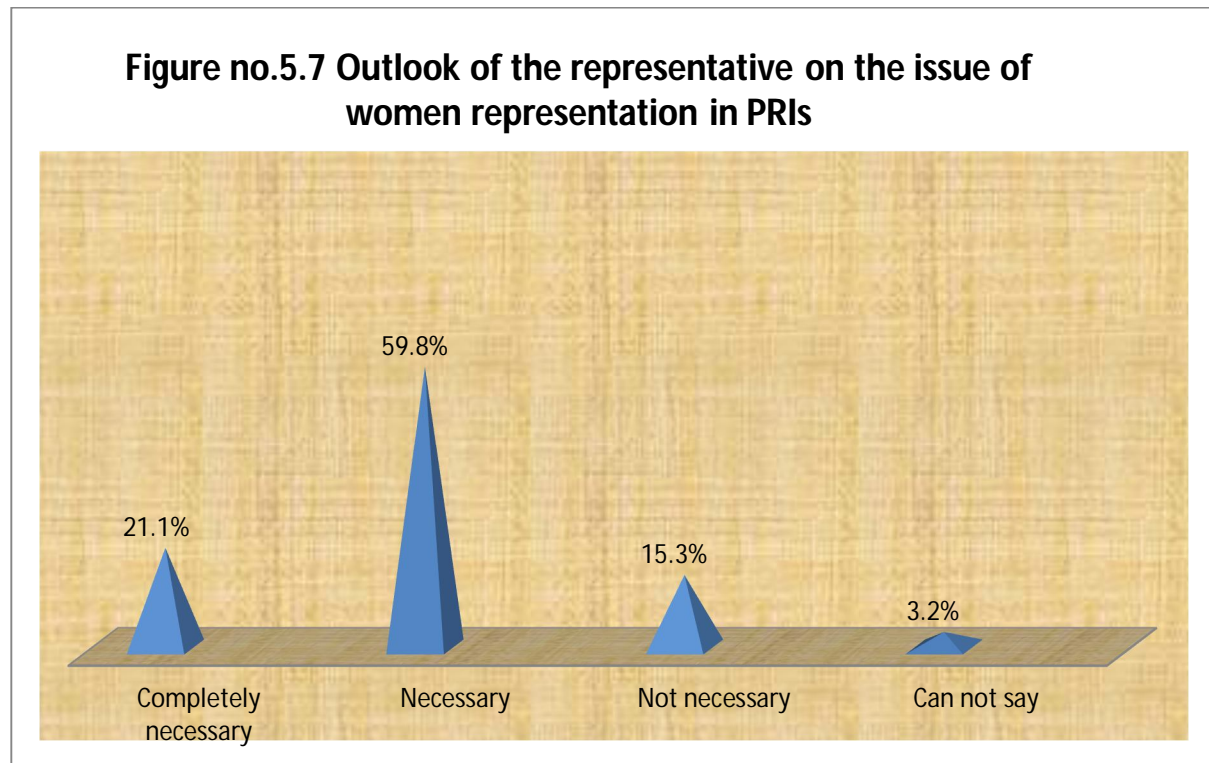


Table and figure No. 5.7 explains that outlook of respondent on the issue of women political representation that is provided by 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment, 21.1 percent respondent had accepted to women political representation as a complete necessary, while 59.8 percent said it is essential and 15.3 percent total not necessary. Majority of representative had admitted the importance of the bill. Respondents admitted that it is means that provide opportunity to deprived section of women to inter political governance.

## **Participation of Women in PRIs:-**

Women participation in PRIs and empowerment of women have intimate relation. Through participation in panchayati raj, women can play measure role in these institutions for betterment of every section of women and all over society in political, social, economical and cultural context, in other words participation is pre condition for development of any state and civilization.<sup>7</sup> through participation in panchayati raj and other political institution women can share their experiences and varies valuable values and learning. Participation in local body will be milestone to inter in states legislature and parliament of India because empowered women would not be a long time. Joining decision making process at the both state and central level would be given meaning and force to actual women empowerment. Empowered women would be focus on the conception of democracy, equality, liberty, human rights and social justice. Therefore, they would be instituted many organization for the betterment of their society. Civil society movement in India is very feeble condition women empowerment can be upgraded through women participation. Through 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment, women had not participation in PRIs but also they can be played important role.

They can be participate Gram sabha, Gram panchyat and zila panchyat meeting and prepare proposal and can debate on it equally as like man, and can vote as to their desire on that proposal .there are many state and central sponsored scheme are running at PRIs level and women played measure role its implementation and social audit also.

To know nature of participation of women, we have to know level of active participation in varies institution of PRIs, their opinion varies issue, gender discrimination, male dominancy, satisfaction level of representative, raising question in meeting etc. after analyzing that type question we can draw a picture about women participation in PRIs.

**Table No. 5.8**

**Table showing features of representation in PRIs meeting**

Features of participation	Number	Percentage
All times	39	14.23
often	174	63.50
Less often	42	15
never	49	6.93
Total	274	100

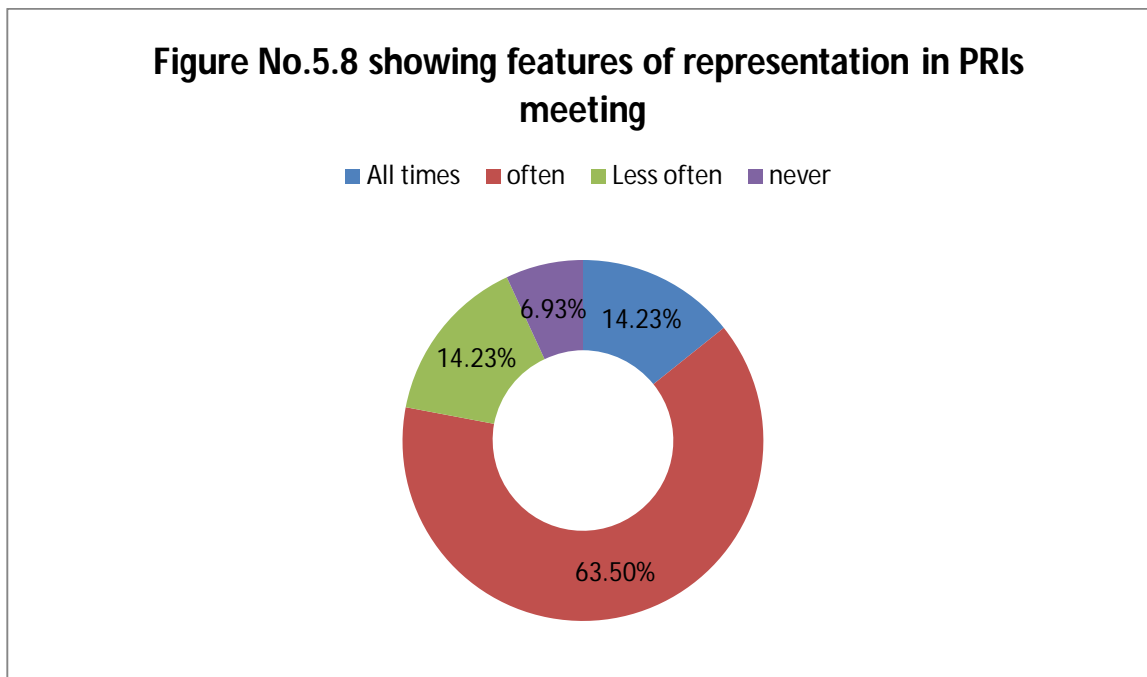


Table and figure No 5.8 explain that 14.23 percent respondents had admitted that they participate in PRIs meeting at all time and raised varies issues, while 63.5 percent had accepted they often participate in the PRIs meeting, 15 percent less often and 6.93 percent never participated in PRIs proceedings. After inquest of table it can be said that above 90 percent respondents participate in PRIs proceeding. It is a best direction for PRIs but only 14.23 percent participation at all time.

**Table No. 5.9**

**Table & figure showing connection of representative in civil organization**

Member in civil organization	Number	Percentage
Mahila Shakti	20	7.29
Self help Group	55	20.07
Social reform Dal	50	18.25
Can not say	148	54.01
Total	274	100

**Figure No 5.9 showing connection of representative in civil organization**

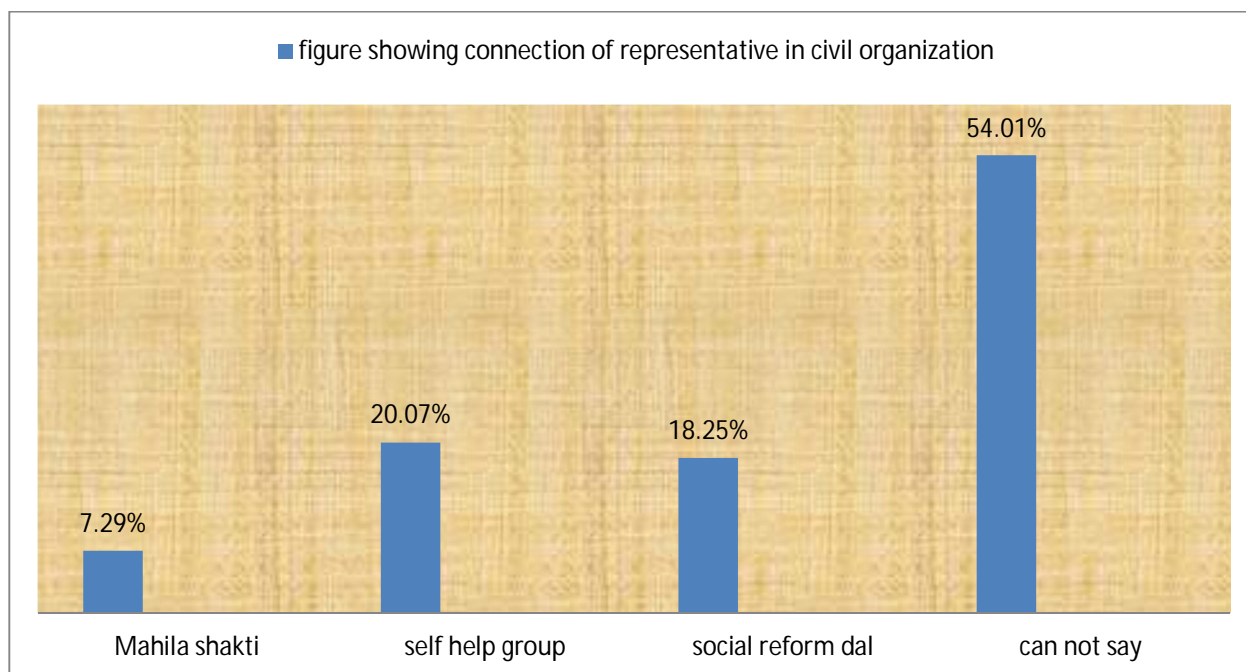


Table and figure No. 5.9 explains that 7.29 percent representatives are connected to “Mahila Shakti” , while 20.07 percent are connected to “self help Groups”, 18.25percent connected to “social reform Dal” and 54.01 percent representatives are not express their idea on this issue. It is clear that civil society movement is in feeble condition.

**Table No. 5.10**

**Table showing the feature of respondents participated in PRIs.**

Feature of participation in meeting	Number	Percentage
Actively	35	12.7
Less Actively	126	45.98
Passively	87	31.75
Less passively	26	9.48
Total	274	100

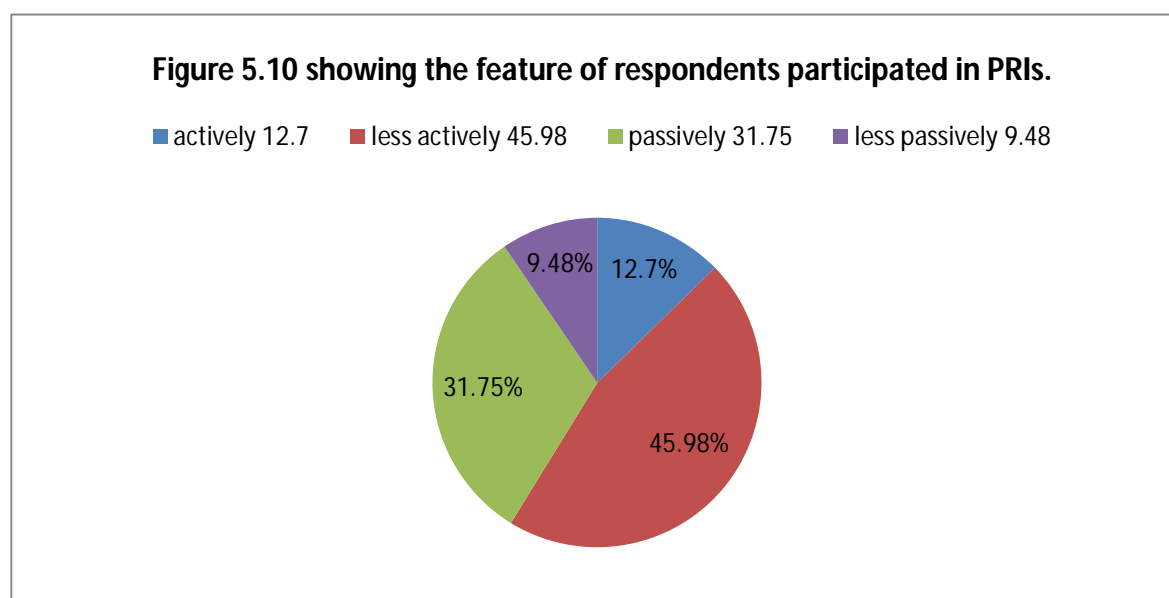


Table and figure No 5.10 illustrate that the participation of respondent in PRIs. In which 12.7 percent of respondents participated actively and raised the issue frequently while 45.98 percent member are participated less actively and discuss the issue moderately, 31.75 percent of participated member responded passively ,9.48 percent respondent are participated less passively and did not deliver any view in PRIs meeting.

**Table No. 5.11**

**Table showing terms of participation by representatives to their panchyats**

Participation to Panchyat	Number	Percent
All the times	84	30.65
Often	105	38.32
Less often	79	28.83
Never	06	2.18
Total	274	100

**Figure 5.11 showing terms of participation by representatives to their panchyats**

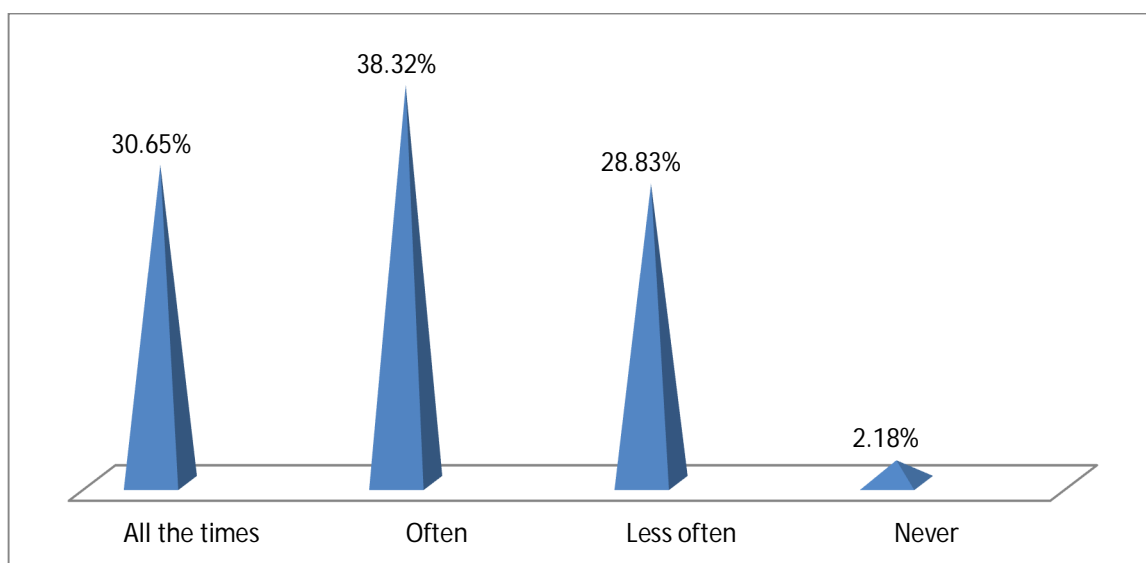


Table and figure No. 5.11 showing that terms of participation by representatives to their panchyats, in which 30.65 percent representatives participated in PRIs meeting all times, 38.32 percent representatives often participated in PRIs meeting, 28.83 percent representatives less often participated in meeting, while 2.18 percent representatives never participated in PRIs meeting. It is clear that a large number of women representatives participate in PRIs meeting, in other hand, a number of women representatives do not participate in PRIs meeting. To participate in meeting by women representatives are good initiative for PRIs. But some women representatives are not fully involved in PRIs meeting.

**Table No. 5.12**

**Table showing the nature of participation of respondent in PRIs meetings**

Nature of participation in meetings	Numbers	Percentage
Actively	126	45.98
Fewer actively	87	31.75
Passively	26	9.48
Can not say	35	12.7
Total	274	100

**Figure No. 5.12 showing the nature of participation of respondent in PRIs.**

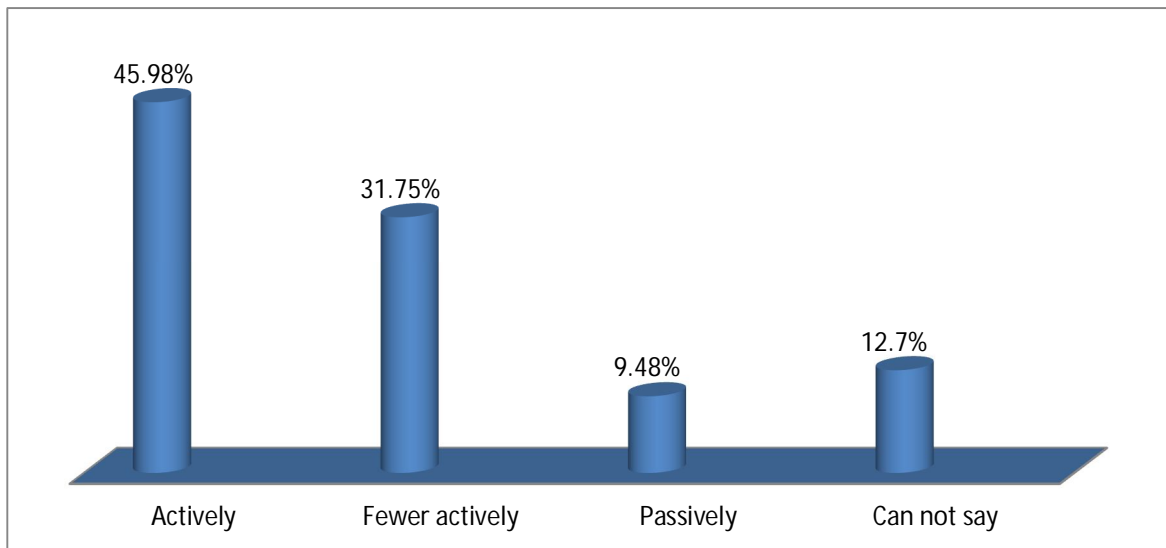


Table and figure No 5.12 showing the nature of participation of respondents in PRIs meetings, 45.98 percent respondents had participated actively in PRIs meeting, 31.75 percent respondents took part fewer actively and 9.48 percent respondents had took less keen interest in PRIs meeting, at last 12.7 percent respondents had shown that they never participated in PRIs meetings.it is clear that majority representative had involved in PRIs meeting that is an indication to PRIs betterment. In other hand, some representatives had not took keen interest in PRIs meeting. It is a considering point for government.



**Table No. 5.13**

**Table No 5.13 displaying the role of performance of difficulties by representatives in PRIs meetings**

Role of act of difficulties	Number	Percentage
Every times	32	11.6
Often	84	30.99
Less often	102	37.22
Not at all	56	10.58
Total	274	100

**Figure 5.13 displaying the role of performance of difficulties by representatives in PRIs meetings**

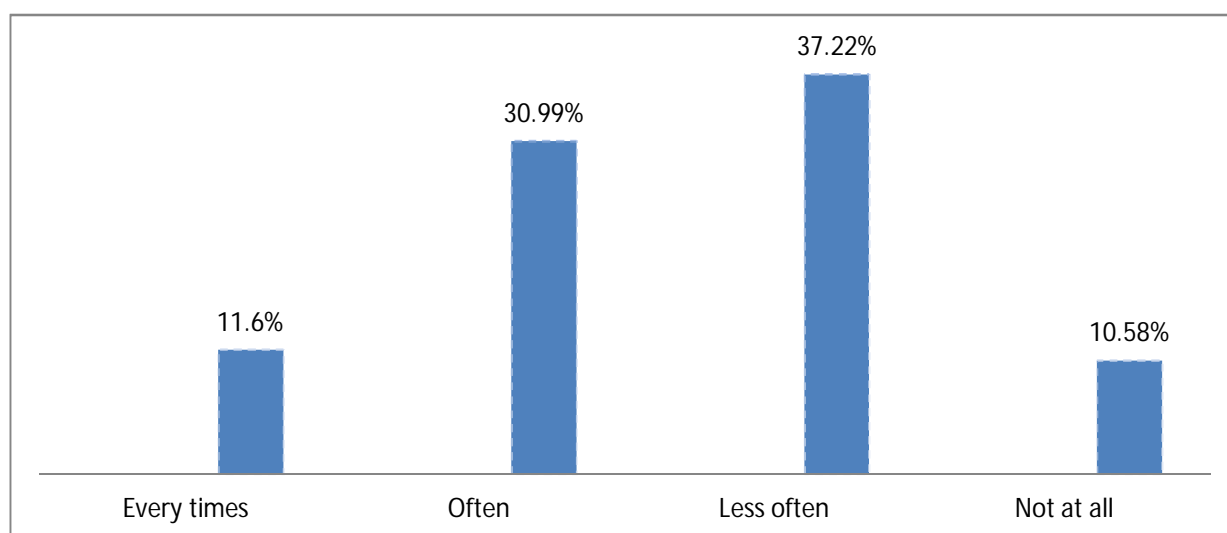


Table & figure 5.13 displaying the role of performance of difficulties that tackled by women representative in PRIs. 10.58 percent of representative never raised the issue against difficulty, 37.22 percent representative raised the issue less often, 30.99 percent representative raised the problem often while 11.6 percent representative raised the difficulties every times. Absolute majority of women representatives identify major problems of villagers and they feels their responsibility and for solution of problems they raises problem before PRIs meeting. But a large number of women representatives do not fully involved in PRIs meeting and raised problems. It is a worrying point for PRIs.

**Table No. 5.14**

**Table showing the main hardness tackled by women representatives in local politics**

Main problem	Number	Percentage
General prejudice	71	27.84
Dominant attitude of male members	148	58.15
Balancing between private and public life	51	20.15
Low experience of politics	100	33.23
Male control society	193	75.89
Little knowledge of rights	84	32.8
Can not say	55	21.5

Note: owing to multiple choice percentage is not equivalent to 100

**Figure 5.14 showing the main hardness tackled by women representatives in local politics**

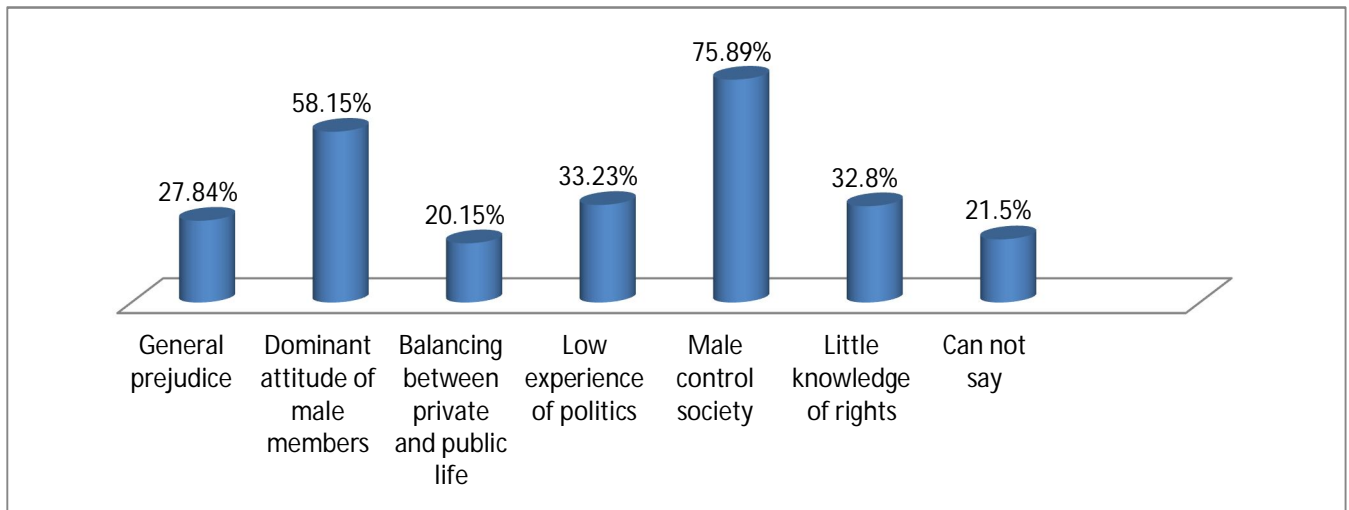


Table & figure No. 5.14 showing that the inelastic decision by women representative, 27.84 percent women representative took General prejudice, 58.15 percent women representative handled the Dominant attitude of male members matter, 20.15 percent representative Balancing between private and public life, 33.23 percent of female representative having low experience of politics, 75.89 percent women representative feels problem due to male control society and 32.8 percent of women representative have Little knowledge of rights that's why they got difficulty, while 21.5 percent women representative did not express any idea.

**Table No. 5.15**

**Table showing opinion of respondents about the issue on improvement of status in society after became member of PRIs**

Opinion	Number	Percentage
Fully improved	45	16.42
Moderately improved	55	20.07
Low improved	84	30.65
Neither increase nor decrease	90	32.84
Decrease	Nil	00
Total	274	100

**Figure No.5.15 showing opinion of respondents about the issue on improvement of status in society after became member of PRIs**

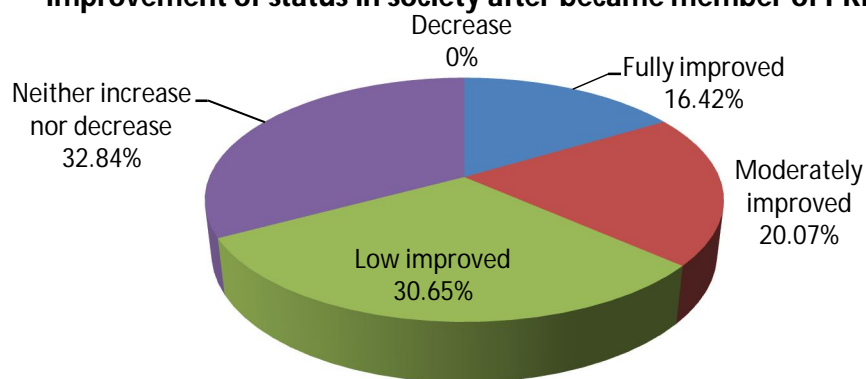


Table & and figure No.5.15 showing opinion of respondents about the issue on improvement of status of society after become member of PRIs. 16.42 percent women representatives had accepted that they feel improved status in society after become PRIs member, 20.07 percent women representatives feel moderately improved, 30.65 percent women representatives feel low improved, 32.84 percent women representatives feel neither improved nor decreased and 0 percent women representatives had accepted that their status in society had decreased after become PRIs member. it is clear that majority of women had improved their status in society.

**Table No. 5.16**

**Table showing opinion of representatives on continuation in politics**

Contribution in politics	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	107	39.05
No	64	23.35
Can not say	103	37.59
Total	274	100

**Figure No. 5.16 showing opinion of representatives on continuation in politics**

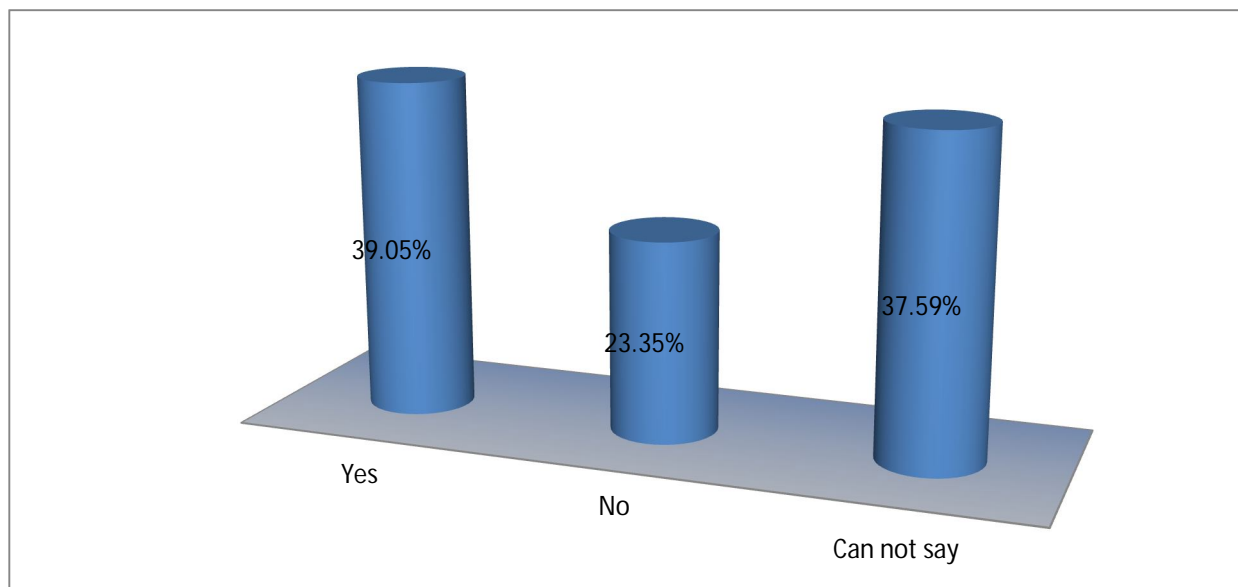


Table & figure 5.16 is showing opinion of representatives on continuation in politics.39.05 percent women representatives want to continuation in local politics and they feel empowered,23.35 percent women representatives do not want to continuation,37.59 percent women representatives want to can not say on that issue.it is clear that majority of women want to continuation in local government.it is a best indication for society and state.in other hand 37.59 percent women’s opinion are not positive for PRIs.

## **Representatives and decision making in PRIs**

Decision making is very valuable step to participate in PRIs for betterment of villagers. The ability to think and take independent decision is a milestone step to the way of women empowerment in local government. To take decision , individual or in group, is a scientific process, included many contents that are mandatory for getting best decision .in that context, socialization of women respondent playing measure role. Real, empirical and behavior education and learning affected decision making capacity. Subjugation of women of varies point of view including society, economically, politically and culturally, can playing negative role towards women empowerment. This present study want to examine the capacity of women representative to taking decision in local government

**Table No. 5.17**

**View of Respondents on the Issue of party based election in PRIs**

Opinion of Respondent	Number	Percentage
Yes	125	45.62
No	100	36.49
Not Known	49	17.88
Total	274	100

**Figure 5.17 View of Respondents on the Issue of party based election in PRIs**

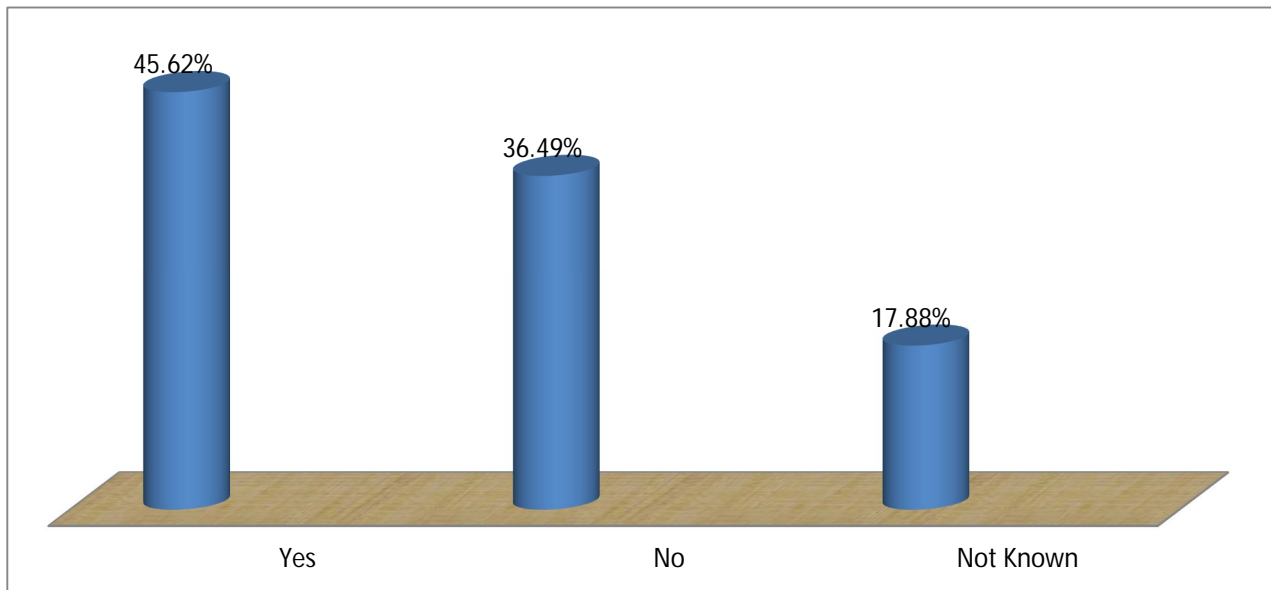


Table & Figure No. 5.17 shows that 45.62 per cent PRIs members wants party line election. But 36.49 per cent of PRIs members do not like party line election and 17.88 per cent did not express any idea on this issue, finally majority of member Of PRIs wants party line election.

**Table No 5.18**

**Showing opinion by respondents on the issue of extra responsibilities towards women.**

Opinion on extra responsibilities	Number	Percentage
Yes	155	56.56
No	119	43.43
Total	274	100

**Figure 5.18 showing opinion by respondents on the issue of extra responsibilities towards women.**

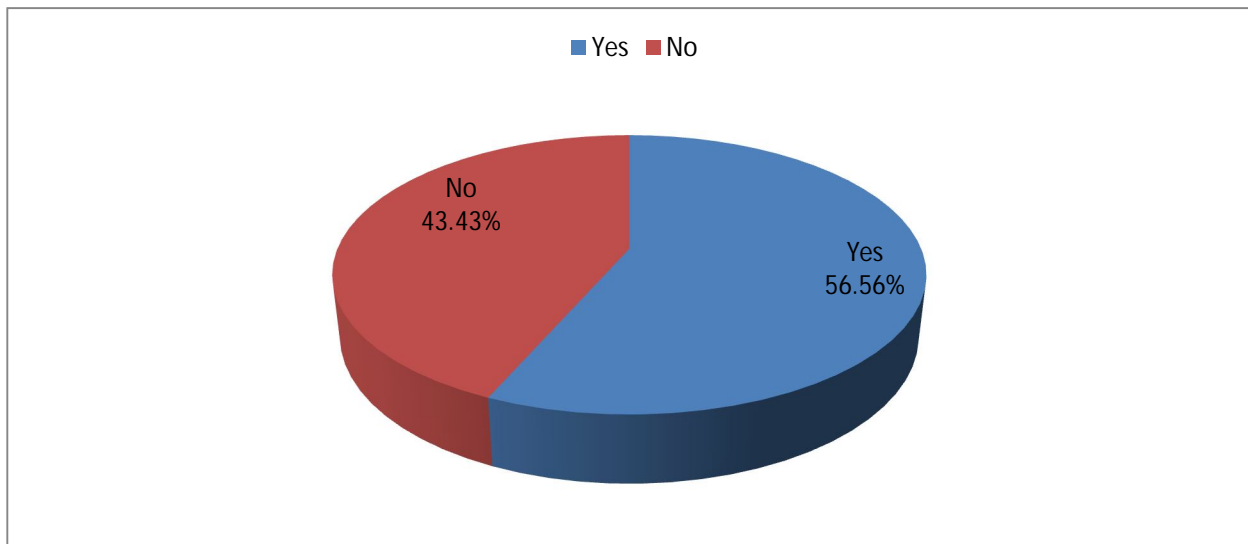


Table & figure No.5.18 showing opinion by respondents on the issue of extra responsibilities towards women.56.56 percent women had accepted that they want to perform extra responsibilities towards women that is a basic philosophy of panchayati raj institutions.in other hand, 43.43 percent women had not accepted extra responsibilities towards women. It is a clear that majority of women are aware their hidden obligation. But adequate number of women are not aware their unseen commitment. Therefore, it is a challenge decentralization conception.

**Table No. 5.19**

**Table showing handling matters individually by respondents**

Handling issue	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	168	61.31
No	106	38.68
Total	274	100

**Figure 5.19 showing handling matters individually by respondents**

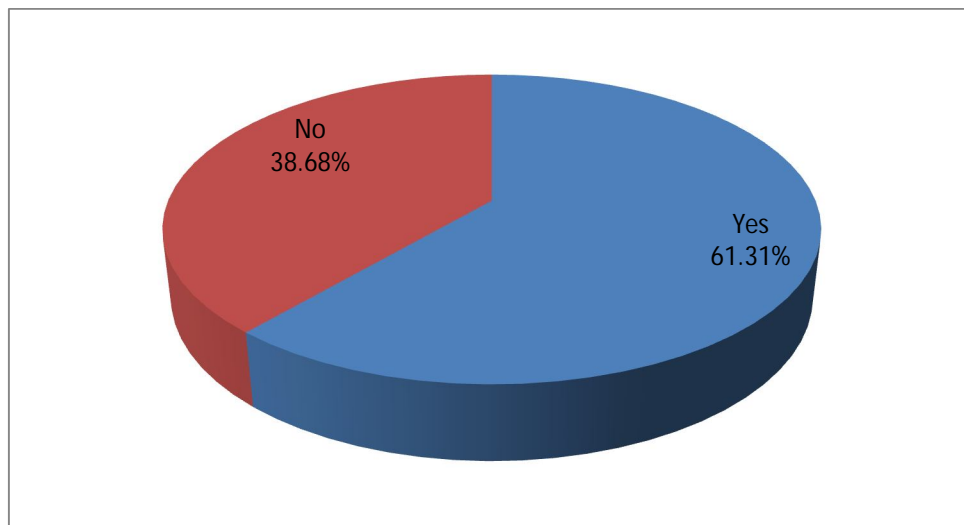


Table & Figure No.5.19 is showing handling matters individually by respondents.61.31 percent women representatives had accepted that they handling issues individually that is a basic objective of panchayati raj institution.in other hand, 38.68 percent women representatives had not accepted that narms. majority of women candidates give meaning and force to basic panchayati raj notion.but a large number of women representatives are not able to handle matters related to PRIs individually.



**Table No. 5.20**

**Table showing nature of participation of respondents in the process of decision making**

Participation in decision making	Number	Percentage
Involved	74	27
Involved to a modest level	100	36.49
Fewer involvement	64	23.49
Not at all involvement	36	13.13
Total	274	100

**Figure 5.20 showing nature of participation of respondents in the process of decision making**

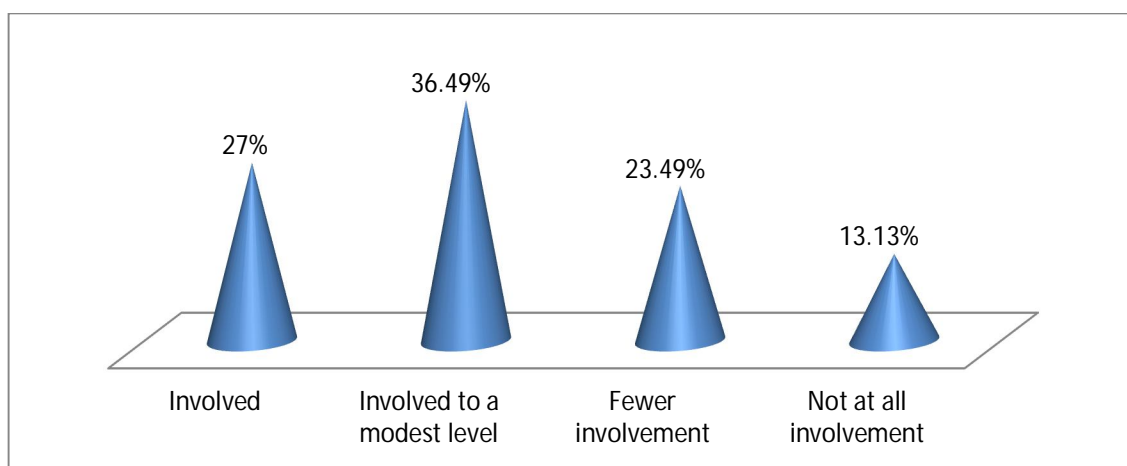


Table & Figure No.20.20 is showing nature of participation of respondents in the process of decision making.27 percent women respondents had fully involved in decision making process at grass root level, 36.49 women representatives had involved to a modest level, 23.49 percent women representatives had fewer involvement and 13.13 percent women representatives had not at all involvement majority of women representatives had involved in the process of decision making at grass root democracy. But adequate numbers of women representatives had not involved in decision making process at grass root democracy.it is a reconsidering point for policy makers.

**Table No. 5.21**

**Table showing tasks performed by the respondents**

<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Recognize to existing problems of the ward	71	27.84
Putting the problem in the assembly of PRIs and receiving the consent	110	43.1
Taking preliminary deed to understand and government & scheme reach	35	13.72
Taking beginning to complete the half done development	26	10.19
Putting the problems identified by the people	68	26.66

Note: percentage is not equal to 100 due to multiple choices

**Figure No. 5.21 showing tasks performed by the respondents**

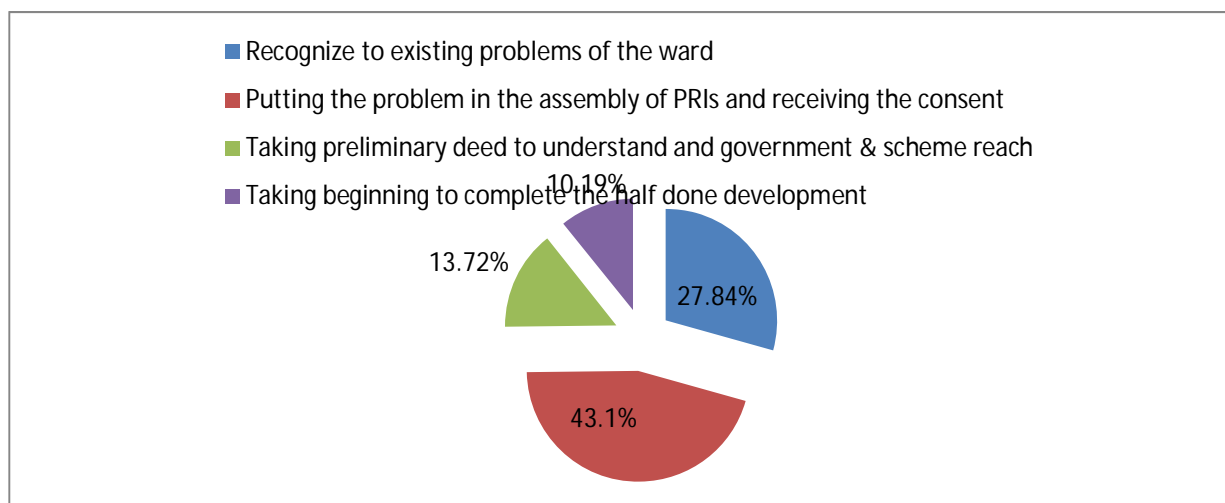


Table & Figure No.5.21 is showing tasks performed by the respondents.27.84 percent women representatives Recognize to existing problems of the ward,43.1 percent Putting the problem in the assembly of PRIs and receiving the consent,13.72 percent Taking preliminary deed to understand and government & scheme reach,10.19 percent Taking beginning to complete the half done development and 26.66 percent women representatives Putting the problems identified by the people.it is clear varies type of task performed by representatives.

**Table No. 5.22**

**Table showing particular involvement made by representatives**

Particular involvements	Number	Percentage
Beginning to make available basic infrastructure	45	16.42
Information to ban alcoholism	12	4.37
Focus on sanitation	114	41.60
Proper implementation of ICDS scheme	93	33.94
Proper implementation of MANREGA scheme	64	23.35

Note: Percentage is not equal to 100 due to multiple choices

**Figure 5.22 showing particular involvement made by representatives**

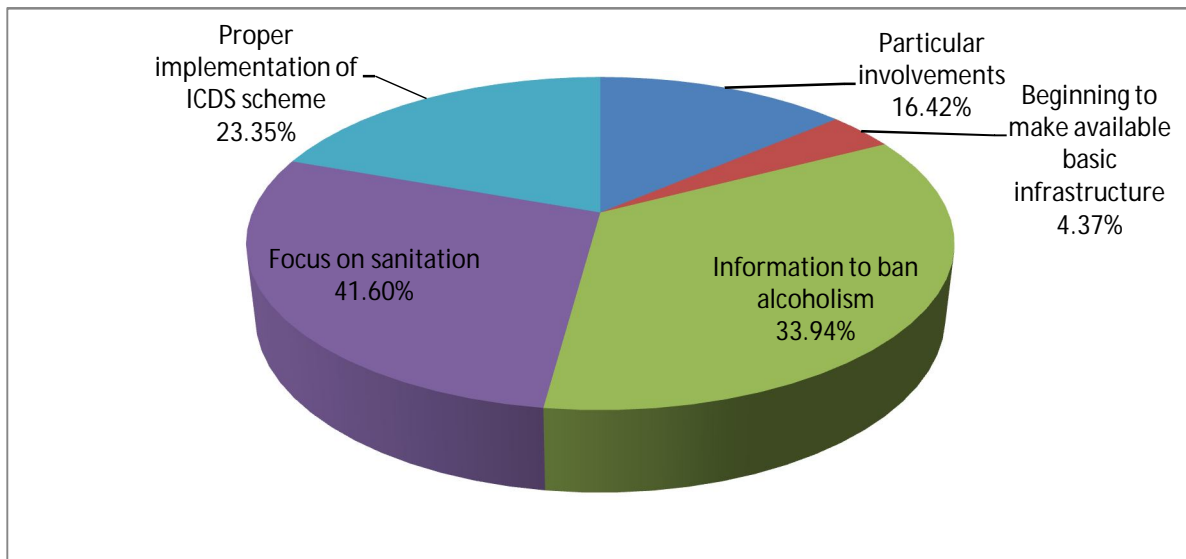


Table & Figure 5.22 is showing particular involvement made by representatives.16.42 percent women representatives had involved to Beginning to make available basic infrastructure,4.37 percent had involved to Information to ban alcoholism,41.60 percent had involved to Focus on sanitation,33.94 percent had involved to Proper implementation of ICDS scheme and 23.45 percent had involved to Proper implementation of MANREGA scheme.it is clear that women representatives had involved in varies types of schemes at gross root level democracy.

## **Perception of respondents**

women empowerment is a process that includes much aspect. There are many institution gives meaning and force to it. In that context, political participation is a milestone to empower of women to perform their role in public life. The empowerment of women through panchyati raj institution is a hard task, because perception is not objective conception, it is fully subjective. Every man has capacity to analyze and to observe the situation in varies context and find different conclusion. Socialization, civilization and behavioral experiment playing major role to understand the varies problems related to varies segments of society. A democratic, liberal and tolerate society create a noble culture that provide best environment to women to make sound perception. Sound perception and development of any society have intimate relation. There are many hardness before villagers specially women, schedule caste, schedule tribes, other backward caste, minorities and weaker section of general caste that generate varies type unlawful and non social activities as like terrorism, alcoholism, extremism, crime, communalism and other problems. All of those are against of healthy rural government and society. Awarred and empowered women representatives can uproot all of that hardness through implementation of their power and position. so perception level of women representatives play a major role in grass root democracy.

Present research work is an attempt to know the perception level of elected women representatives. For that context, some question raised before them as like do they satisfied their power and role that provided to them through 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment of Indian constitution? Do male representative want to play dominant role in PRIs meeting?

**Table No. 5.23**

**Table showing view of Respondents on the issue of adequate economic support to members of PRIs**

<b>Opinion</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	130	47.44
No	95	34.67
Not Known	49	17.88
Total	274	100

**Figure No. 5.23 showing view of Respondents on the issue of adequate economic support to members of PRIs**

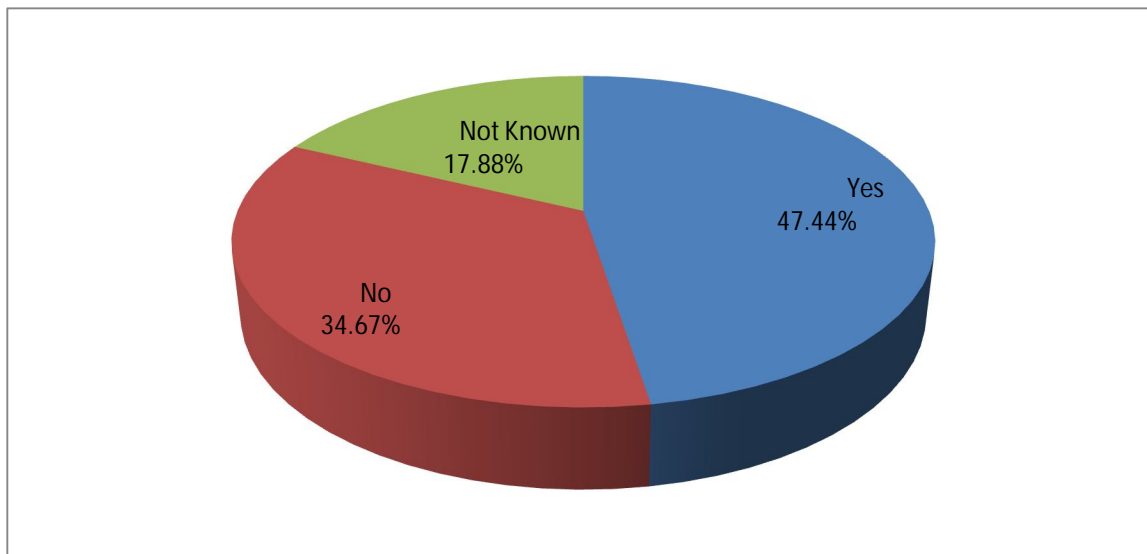


figure Show that 47.44 per cent of members of PRIs wants adequate support but 34.67 per cent do not want it while 17.88 per cent did not express any idea. ultimately majority of PRIs members want adequate economic support for best performance.

**Table No. 5.24**

**Table represents the level of satisfaction of power and position of respondents**

Satisfaction of power	Number	Percentage
Noble	23	8.39
Good	100	36.49
Neither good nor bad	90	32.84
Can not say	61	22.26
Total	274	100

**Figure 5.24 represents the level of satisfaction of power and position of respondents**

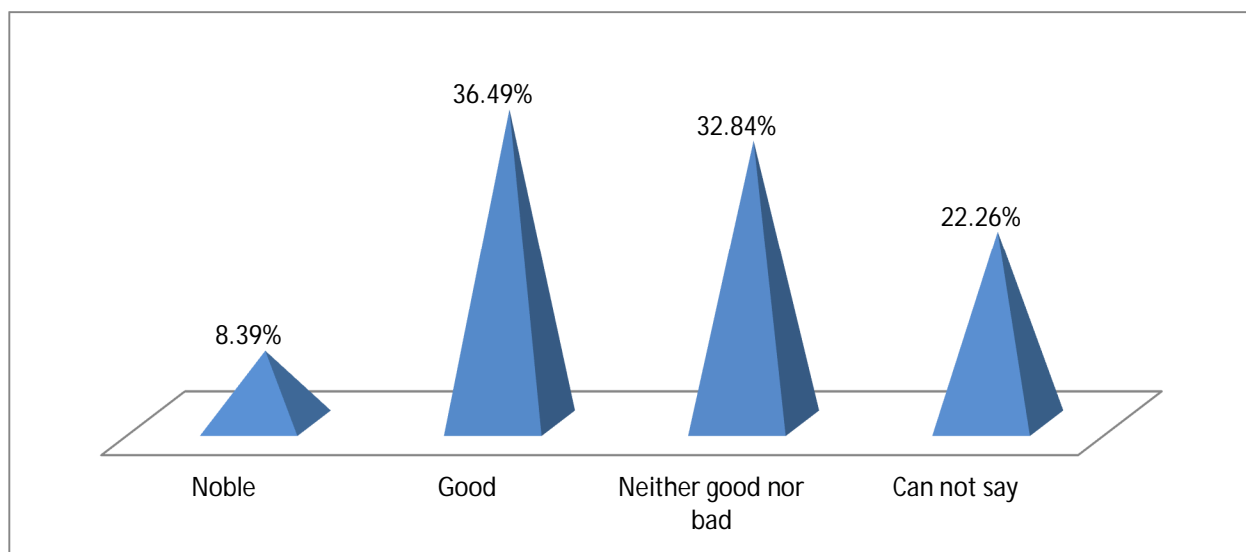


Table & Figure No 5.24 is represents the level of satisfaction of power and position of respondents at grass root level democracy.8.38 percent women representatives had received noble level satisfaction through power and position,36.49 percent had received good level satisfaction,32.84 percent had received neither good nor bed level of satisfaction and 22.26 percent women representatives had can not say any opinion.it is clear that majority of women representatives had satisfied their power and position. But a large number of women representatives had not satisfied their power and position.it is a feedback for policy makers.

**Table No. 5.25**

**Table represents the level of domination in PRIs by male representatives in meeting**

Domination by male	Number	Percentage
High domination	39	14.23
Moderate domination	68	24.81
Minimum domination	58	21.16
Can not say	109	39.78
Total	274	100

**Figure 5.25 represents the level of domination in PRIs by male representatives in meeting**

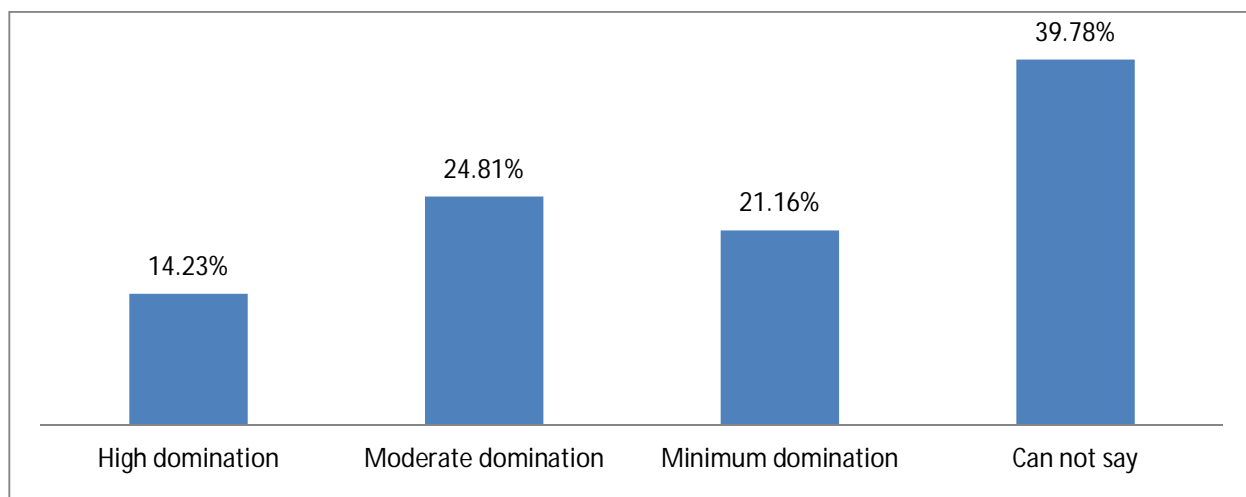


Table & Figure No 5.25 is presents the level of domination in PRIs by male representatives in meeting.14.23 percent women representatives had accepted high domination in PRIs by male representatives,24.81 percent had accepted moderate male domination,21.81accepted minimum male domination and 39.78 percent women representatives had said can not say on male domination issue.it is clear that majority of women had faced male domination in gross root level democracy.it is challenge to uproot that practice before PRIs and policy makers.

## **5.26 PRIs and male member perception**

Present study would not be perfect without knowing the views of male members, villagers and related officers of PRIs. Therefore, in this study try to know the valuable opinion of those at the issues related to PRIs and about the performance of women representatives.<sup>7</sup> Overall their view on women empowerment and PRIs are following

- A majority of man accept women representation in PRIs is a noble initiative for empowerment of women and society.
- Women representative have been increasing their status and respect in family and society also.
- They are improved awareness level of village community to implement various development programme.
- Criminalization of politics and other types of unsocial activities are decreased in PRIs.
- Lack of adequate economic support is a challenge before women members.
- Little training programme is generated hardness before women representatives.



## 5.27: References:

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