

Chapter-IV

Field study

In Indian political system Panchayati Raj Institutions plays an important role at local level. In ancient times women did not have much space in Panchayati Raj election. But 73rd Amendment provides 33% reservation to women at Grass Root Level. After the 73rd Amendment Act, Haryana Panchayati Raj act came into effect on 22nd April 1994. 29 subjects have been listed to PRIs which are stated under the eleventh schedules of the constitution.

By this, women have got an opportunity to raise their voice in politics. Women get opportunity to participate in politics at least at grass root level by the 73rd amendment. This study tries to understand the role of women in PRIs in Rewari district of Haryana. There are total 139 women representatives in Rewari district. Rewari is one of the 22nd district of Haryana, in India. Rewari city is the biggest city in the state. It is located in south of Haryana around 80 kilometres from the capital of India, New Delhi. Rewari attain the position of a district on 1 November 1989. According to the census of 2011 it was the second lowest populous district of Haryana state, out of 21, after Panchkula district.

According to the 2011 census, Rewari district has a population of 896,129, which is roughly equivalent to the country of Fiji. Rewari district has a populace density of 562 residents per square kilometre which is 1,460/sq. metre. It has a sex proportion of 905 females as per 1000 males, and literacy rate of Rewari district is 82.2 per cent.

The Panchayati Raj Bill was passed by the Parliament in 1992. According to this, a three tier Panchayati Raj System was established in each state of India subsequently. It has three vital elements -Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Panchayat. The tenure of Gram Panchayat is five years.

Haryana Panchayati Raj elections were held in 1994, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015 respectively. The fifth Haryana Panchayat Raj election (2015) was very significant because for the first-time education criteria was accorded as a qualification for the purpose of candidature. Women secured 37% seats out of the total seats in Rewari district. There are five blocks in Rewari district which are Khol, Nahar, Jatusana, Bawal

and Rewari. In all the Haryana Panchayati Raj election the number of elected women representatives has gone beyond 33% reservation.

In the present chapter, an effort has been made to analyse the factors which effects women participation in Rewari Panchayati Raj Institutions.

In this study sample of 40 women representatives have being taken out of 139 women representatives which is more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total representatives. Interview was conducted to get the responses on the raised questions and also non-participatory observation method was used by the researchers to get the information from the women representatives concerning about the participation of the elected female representatives in the PRIs.

After the work of field study, collected data is organised into tabulation form. Included tables are very simple and efficient. Tables have been also arranged in a very efficient way, the main purpose of arranging the table is to make the comparison very simple and to display the data in a very efficient way.

Table 1

Caste background of the respondents

Seat	Frequency	Percentage
Unreserved	11	27.5
Other backward caste	22	55.0
Schedule caste	7	17.5
Schedule tribe	0	0
Total	40	100.0

Table 1 presents the classification of the respondents on the caste basis. It shows that out of the total sample of 40 respondent's majority of women 55% (22 respondents) were from OBCs (since Rewari district is highly populated by Yadav community), followed by 11 respondents (27.5 per cent) belongs to unreserved category and 7 respondents (17.5 per cent) belonged to SC. No respondent in Rewari district belongs to ST category. So, it

can be depicted that all sections of the society which are presented have their representations in the sample, but the representation of SC category (17.5 per cent) was comparatively less than other. And no respondent belongs to ST category. Majority of the respondents belongs to OBC caste which is 55% of the total 40 respondents.

Table 2

Age group of the respondents

Age group	Frequency	Percentage
25-35	27	67.5
35-45	8	20.0
45-55	5	12.5
More then 55	0	0
Total	40	100.0

Table 2 presents the age wise classification of female representatives in PRIs. This table reveals that out of the total 40 female representatives, the 27 respondents (67.5 per cent) belongs to 25-35years of age group, 08 respondents (20 per cent) belongs to 35-45 years of age group, 05 respondents (12.05 per cent) are from the age group of 45-55 years. Data analysis shows that majority of respondents (67.5 per cent) belongs to 25-35 years. And no respondents belong to more than 55 years of age.

Table 3

Educational background of the respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	0	0
Up to 8 th	9	22.5
Up to 10 th	21	52.5
Up to 12 th	4	10.0

Graduation and more	6	15.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 3 shows the educational qualification of the respondents. As it evident from the table 3 that out of total 40 female representatives, 9 respondents (22.5 per cent) are qualified up to 8th, 21 respondents (52.5 per cent) are qualified up to 10th, 4 respondents (10 per cent) are qualified up to 12th and 6 respondents (15%) are either graduates or post graduates. So, it can be concluded that in PRIs of Rewari district most of the respondents were middle, Matric, and 10+2 passed. Respondents that hold the qualification of Graduation or more than graduation is only 15% out of 40 respondents. Graduated women are more active in politics and doing official work with full dignity. They are not working as a proxy to men.

Table 4

Family income of the respondent per-anum

Annual income	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 lack	30	75
1 lack to 4 lacks	03	7.5
4 lacks to 10 lacks	00	00
More than 10 lacks	07	17.5
Total	40	100.0

Table 4 shows the data about the annual income of family of women respondents. Majority of the women respondents belongs to the income group of less than 1 lack per anum. 30 respondents (75 per cent) out of 40 belongs to the that family whose income is less than 1 lack and 3 respondents belongs to the income group of 1 lack to 4 lacks (7.5

per cent) which is very less. 7 respondents belong to the income group of more than 10 lack which is 17.5 per cent of the total respondents. One of the interesting findings of the study is those respondents who belong to income slab of more than 10 lacks were working very efficiently. And they regularly attending the meeting and training program organised by the government of Panchayats. These women representatives raise the concerns of women such as domestic violence, women safety, foetus killing, and girl child education. They work for the welfare and upliftment of the women. These women comprising very high social and economic status.

Table 5

Marital status of the respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	0	00
Married	40	100
Divorcee	0	00
Widow	0	00
Total	40	100

Table 5 represents the marital status of 40 women representatives. It has been found that all 40 respondents are married which is the 100 per cent of the total respondents. No respondent is unmarried, widow or divorcee among all the 40 women respondents.

Table 6

Family type of respondents

Nature of family	Frequency	Percentage
Joint	33	82.5
Nuclear	7	17.5
Total	40	100.0

This table shows the data about the nature of the family structure of the women representatives. On analysing the types of families of the total 40 women representatives it has been found that most of women representatives come from joint families. Out of the 40 respondents 33 women (82.5 per cent) belongs to joint families. And only 7 respondents (17.5 percent) women come from nuclear families. Those women who belongs to joint families find it difficult to take active part in political activities. Because of burden of household duties, they have no time for the political activities. And the women who belongs to nuclear family have extra time to take part in the political activities.

Table 7

Family size of the respondents

Size of the family	Frequency	Percentage
2-3	05	12.5
4-6	21	52.5
6-10	11	27.5
More than 10	03	7.5
Total	40	100.0

Table 7 presents the data about the family size of the respondents. Out of the 40 women respondents five respondents belong to their family size of 2-3 which is the 12.5 per cent of the total 40 respondents. And 21 respondents (52.5 %) have family size of 4 to 6, and 11 respondents (27.5%) belong to the family size of 6-10. And 3 respondents (7.5 %) belong to the family size of more than 10 members in a family.

Table 8

Husband's educational qualification of respondents

Husband's educational qualification	Frequency	Percent age

Illiterate	0	0
Up to 8 th	2	5.0
Up to 10 th	6	15.0
Up to 12 th	13	32.5
Graduation or more	19	47.5
Total	40	100.0

Table 8 depicts the data about the educational qualification of the husbands of women respondents. No one is found illiterate among 40. Out of 40 the husband of 2 respondents (5 per cent) were qualified up to 8th, husband of 6 respondents (15 per cent) were qualified up to 10th, 13 husbands of the respondents (32.5 per cent) were qualified up to 12th and 19 husbands of the respondents (47.5%) either graduates or post graduates. So, it can be concluded that in PRIs most of the husband of respondents were either 10+2 passed or graduates/post graduates. Graduate men were 47.5% out of 40 respondents. Husbands of the women representatives were more qualified than women respondents. Qualification up to graduation among women representative was 15% whereas 47.5% husbands of respondents were graduate.

Table 9

Husband's occupation of respondents

Husband's occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	14	35
Government job	10	25
Private job	16	40
Total	40	100.0

Table 9 presents the data about the occupation of husband of women representatives. Out of 40 women respondents 14 respondents accept that their husband is unemployed which

is 35 percent of the total respondents. And 10 respondents (25%) told that their husband is in government job and 16 respondent's husband's occupation is private job which is the 40 % of the total respondents.

Table 10

Tenure of women respondents in politics

Tenure in politics	Frequency	Percentage
0-5	35	87.5
6-10	4	10.0
11-15	1	2.5
More than 15	0	00
Total	40	100.0

Table 10 presents the data about the tenure of the 40 women representatives. Out of the 40 respondents 35 respondents (87.5 per cent) are first time entrants into the politics. And 4 respondents (10 per cent) entered second time into the PRIs. And only 1 respondent won the PRIs election for third time which is only (2.5 per cent) into politics. Most of the respondents accept that they are force to contest the election and won only because seats were reserved for women. And their family member fills the application without their permission. Respondents asked to their male counterpart about their role in contesting elections and what they have to do after winning elections, male counterparts said to respondents that you have to perform a nominal role, I/We (male member of the family) will perform all the necessary function and role in the name after you.

Table 11

Family support of respondents

Family support	Frequency	Percent
Yes	40	100

No	00	00
Can't say	00	00
Total	40	100

Table 11 depicts the picture of support of women representatives for politics. All the 40 respondents out of 40 accept that their family members supported them to join politics. None of their response is found of no support from family. All the respondents have family support which is the 100%. of the total respondents.

Table 12

Respondent's Husband belongs to politics

Husband belongs to politics	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	15.0
No	29	72.5
Can't say	5	12.5
Total	40	100.0

This table presents the relation of husband of women respondents with politics. According to the retrieved data 6 respondents out of total 40 accepted that their husband belongs to politics and their percent is 15. And 29 respondents (72.5 %) out of 40 accepted that their husband does not belong to politics. While 5 respondents did not say anything about it and their percent is 12.5%.

Table 13

Other member of respondent's family belongs to politics (in laws) side

Other member belongs to politics (in laws)	Frequency	Percent
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Yes	5	12.5
No	31	77.5
Can't say	4	10.0
Total	40	100.0

This table presents the data of other member of women respondents belongs to politics. According to the retrieved data 5 respondents out of total 40 accepted that their family member belongs to politics and their percent is 12.5. And 39 respondents (77.5 %) out of 40 accepted that their family member (in law) does not belong to politics whereas 4 respondents did not say anything about it and their percent is 10.

Table 14

Other Member of respondent's family belongs to politics (maternal side)

Member belongs to politics (maternal side)	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5	12.5
No	27	67.5
Can't say	8	20.0
Total	40	100.0

This table presents the data of other member of women respondents (maternal side) belongs to politics. According to the retrieved data 5 respondents out of total 40 accepted that their family member belongs to politics hence their percent is 12.5. And 27 respondents (67.5 %) out of 40 accepted that their family member (maternal side) does not belong to politics whereas 8 respondents did not say anything about it and their percent is 20.

Table 15

Participation of respondents in the functioning of Gram Panchayat

Participation in the functioning of Gram Panchayat	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	55.0
No	13	32.5
Can't say	5	12.5
Total	40	100.0

Table 15 presents the data about the respondents participate in the functioning of the PRIs, majority of respondents (55 per cent) participate in the functioning of PRIs, and 13 respondents (32.5%) do not participate in the functioning of PRIs. Out of 40, 22 respondents accepted that they participate in the functioning in the Gram Panchayats which is the 55% of the total respondents. Whereas 5 respondents gave no response on it and their percentage is 12.5 % of the total respondents.

Table 16

Participation of respondent's family member in the functioning in Gram Panchayat

Participation of family member in the functioning in Gram Panchayat	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	19	47.5
No	15	37.5
Can't say	6	15.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 16 presents the data about the participation of family member of women representatives in the functioning of Gram Panchayat. This table shows that according to 19 respondents (47.5 per cent) their family member participates in the matters of the Gram Panchayat. 15 members of respondent's family (37.5 per cent) do not participate in the functioning of Gram Panchayat. And 6 respondents (15 per cent) gave no response on it. This shows that the level of participation of women varies from Gram Panchayat to Gram Panchayat.

Table 17

Respondent's Participation in the training program

Participation in the training program	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	57.5
No	7	17.5
Can't say	10	25.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 17 presents the data about the participation of 40 women respondents in the training program. 23 respondents out of 40 take part in the training program which is (57.5 per cent) of the total respondents. And 7 respondents (17.5 per cent) never attend the training program of Panchayati Raj. 10 respondents (25 per cent) did not respond to question. Most of the respondent accepted that they attend the training program only because it is mandatory to do so.

Table 18

Decisions taken by respondents asking by family members

Decision taken by asking family	Frequency	Percentage
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member		
Yes	24	60.0
No	6	15.0
Can't say	10	25.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 18 present the data about the decisions making power of women representatives by asking their family members. Out of the total 40 respondents 24 respondents accepted that they take any decision if their male counterparts of family asked to do so and their percentage is 60. And 6 respondents (15 %) accepted that they do not take any decision by asking their family members, while 10 respondents (25 %) did not reply anything.

Table 19

Discrimination at work place with respondents

Discrimination at work place	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	14	35.0
No	20	50.0
Can't say	6	15.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 19 presents the discrimination with female representatives at work place. This table presents the data out of the total 40 female representatives. 14 respondents (35 per cent) said that they faced discrimination at work place, 20 respondents (50 per cent) said that they never faced discrimination at work place, 06 respondents (15 per cent) did not give any response.

Table 20

Respondent's help by family members

Help by family members	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	70.0
No	7	17.5
Can't say	5	12.5
Total	40	100.0

This table presents the data about the help of women respondents by their family member in their household work. According to the collected data out of 40 respondents 28 respondents told that their family members help them in their household work, which is the 70 percent of the total 40 respondents. And 7 respondents accepted that their family members never help them in their household work, their percent is 17.5 of the total 40 respondents. And out of 40 respondents 5 respondents refused to tell anything that is the 12.5 % of the total respondents.

Table 21

Feel difficulties in making coordination between political works and household works

Feel difficulties in making coordination between political works and household works	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	6	15.0
No	23	57.5
Can't say	5	12.5

Seldom	6	15.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 21 presents the difficulties faced by women representatives in making coordination between household works and political works. Out of the 40 respondents 6 respondents feels difficulties in making coordination, and their percentage is 15%. And 23 respondents do not feel difficulties in making coordination between household works and political works, and their percentage is 57.5 percent of the total respondents. While 6 respondents did not reply anything and their percentage is 15 percent of the total 40 respondents.

Table 22

Give preference to household works by respondents

Give preference to household works	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	30.0
No	23	57.5
Can't say	05	12.5
Total	40	100.0

Table 22 presents the preference given by women respondents to their household work in case when they feel difficulties between the household work and political works. Out of 40 respondents 12 women respondents accepted that they give preference to their household duties and their percent is 30. And out of 40 respondents 23 accept that they do not give preference to their household duties and their percent is 57.5. While 10 respondents did not reply anything, their percent is 12.5.

Table 23

Give preference to political works by respondents

Give preference to political works	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	50.0
No	08	20.0
Can't say	12	30.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 23 presents the preference given by women respondents to their political work in case when they feel difficulties between the household work and political works. Out of 40 respondents 20 women respondents accepted that they give preference to their political works and their percent is 50. And out of 40 respondents 8 accepted that they do not give preference to their political work and their percent is 20. While 12 respondents did not reply anything, their percent is 30.

Table 24

Decision taken by whom in the family

Decision taken by	Frequency	Percentage
Respondent	00	00
Husband	14	35.0
Father in law	18	45.0
Mother in law	00	00
Brother in law	08	20.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 24 presents about the data who takes decision in family affairs. Out of 40 respondents 14 respondents (35 per cent) told that decisions are being taken by their husband in the family, 18 respondents (45 per cent) replied that the decisions are being taken by their father in laws and 8 respondents (20 per cent) told that decision is taken by their brother in law in the family. It has been clear from the above table that women have no role in decision-making at home also. No respondents reply that we take decision at home.

Table 25

Education level creates obstacles in the way of respondents

Education level creates obstacles	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	30.0
No	22	55.0
Can't say	06	15.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 25 presents the data about the education level which creates obstacles in the way of women representatives. Out of the 40 respondents 12 respondents (30 per cent) accept that their education level creates obstacles, 22 respondents (55 per cent) accepted that their education level does not create obstacles and 6 respondents gave can't say response about this. Which is 15 per cent of the total respondents.

Table 26

More women should participate in politics

More women should participate in politics	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	35	87.5

No	03	7.5
Can't say	02	5.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 26 presents the data about the more and more participation of women in politics. 26 respondents (87.5) give their opinion about it that more and more women should participate in politics. So, that condition of women improved somewhat. And 3 respondents (7.5%) say no women should participate in politics because men do not allow women to participate in the functioning of panchayat. so, there's no benefit to participate in the politics as puppet. And 2 respondents (5.0%) gave can't say response on it.

Table 27

Desire to contest election again by respondents

Contest election again	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	21	52.5
No	07	17.5
Can't say	12	30.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 27 presents the data about whether the respondents want to contest election again or not. Out of the 40 respondents 21 (52.5 per cent) respondents accept that they want to contest election in next term also, and 7 respondents refused to contest election again which is 17.5 percent of the total respondents and 12 respondents gave can't say response which is 30 per cent of the total 40 respondents, they were not sure about it.

Table 28

Respondents Knowledge about the functioning of Gram Panchayat

Knowledge about the functioning of Gram Panchayat	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	13	32.5
No	08	20.0
Can't say	09	22.5
Little bit	10	25.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 28 shows that out of the total 40 respondents 13 respondents (32.5%) were well informed about the functioning of Gram panchayat, and 10 respondents (25%) of them had little bit knowledge about the functioning of Gram Panchayat, 8 respondents (20%) have no knowledge about the functioning of Gram Panchayat. And 9 respondents (22.5%) gave can't say response on it.

Table 29

Respondent's views hear by Male members in meetings of Panchayat

Male member hears you when go in meetings	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	18	45.0
No	11	27.5
Can't say	11	27.5
Total	40	100.0

This table presents the data about the women representatives whether their ideas or views are listened in the meetings by male member or not. Out of the total 40 respondents 18 respondents (45%) reply yes, and 11 respondents (27.5%) reply no answer. And 11 respondents gave can't say response on it. Those women who are more educated say graduate or post graduate, supported by their family members, attend meetings and

training programs and well informed about the functioning about the Panchayati Raj or other constitutional right are more efficient and empowered than others.

Observation of field study:

Questionnaire was not much comprehensive because of the facts which occurred during the field observation. When researcher go for the interview of women sarpanch and asked to in fill the questionnaire but it was observed that respondent called her son to fill the questionnaire and go away to say that “I have lots of work to do, I do not know what to fill”. Then her brother in law came and fill the questionnaire himself. Respondent even hesitate to meet with researcher and came out after requesting a lot. Researcher asked whether you go to attend the meeting, she replied no and said “if I will go in the meeting then who will work at home”. When asked that what is your purpose to join politics. She replies that “I am 10th pass and no one is 10th pass at home, due to educational criteria I am here on this post”.

When researcher go to meet the other respondents then inquired a lady then she said why because she was her mother in law. Researcher said that she wants to meet her to take her interview. Then her mother in law said that she (sarpanch) don't know anything. All the Panchayati work is done by my son, she even does not know about the functioning and working of PRIs as a sarpanch. Later on, she allowed researcher to talk with the respondent. Respondent filled the questionnaire herself. But one thing was notable that respondent was asking to researcher what to write in the questionnaire in place of answer of a particular question, even respondent was 12th pass. When the researcher asked that who takes decision, she replied that all the decision taken by her. Then her mother in law chide her that why are you telling lie. And told to researcher that daughter all the decision is taken by my husband (respondent's father in law).

When researcher goes to meet the other respondent, she was not at home. Her sister in law was present at home. Researcher asked that when respondent would come. She said that “you can ask me whatever you want to know because she do not know anything about it, she is doing work at the plot. All the Panchayati work is done by my brother (respondent's husband). Few minutes later respondent come and then researcher asked her to fill the questionnaire. Respondent said “I do not know what to fill in the questionnaire. My sister in law will fill this”. When researcher asked to respondent that

whether you go for the meetings then she replied “my husband goes in the meetings. And I have to do lots of work at home and also replied that who will do the domestic task if I will go to attend the meetings” and did not fill the questionnaire.

Researcher went to meet another respondent and said her to fill the questionnaire then respondent’s husband stopped her wife asked her to get involved in domestic work and he himself respond all the queries on the behalf of respondent. Researcher said that this is to be filled by respondent. But respondent’s husband refused her to do so. And the questionnaire was field by her husband.

It has been cleared from the observation that government has reserved seats for women but due to patriarchal set up of society women are not allowed to participate in the politics.

When researcher go to meet the other respondent then her brother in law filled the questionnaire. And said that all the work of panchayat is done by me because she (sarpanch) do not know about the official work and she has no idea about the problems of villagers. He (respondent’s brother in law) also accept that not only I go for the meetings in fact in most of the cases male member of the women representative go for the meetings on behalf of them. Women rarely go to attend the meetings. Women go in the meeting when SDM comes and it is compulsory for them to go there. Otherwise they stay at home and do the domestic work. Most of the women have been elected only because the seats are reserved for women.

When researcher go to meet the other respondents then she filled the questionnaire herself. Researcher said to her that do you participate in the functioning of Gram Panchayat. Then respondent said that if we will come forward to attend the meetings and to participate in the meeting then all the member of villages would say that this woman does not care for her family’s modesty.

When researcher go to meet the other respondent, the respondent filled the questionnaire and said to researcher that “I never go for the meetings all the works of sarpanch is done by my father in law. He takes care for all the matters of Panchayati Raj”. She also told that she has been elected only due to women reserved seat, and she also said that I want to do the work for myself but family member does not allow me to do so.

It concludes that women have joined politics just because of seats are reserved for women. They are not allowed to attend meeting or participate in the functioning of Gram Panchayat. They act as proxies to men. Women joined politics forcibly. From the above study, it has been cleared that women are not allowed to do the panchayati work just because of they are female.

After that researcher asks to women sarpanch that do you think that more and more women should join politics or not. Then she replies that of course women should come forward to join politics so that their condition may change somewhat. Because it is only women who can understand the problem of other women. If women will not come forward then women's problem will not be solved. Men do not know about the various problem which women faced like various health related problem, water and child welfare, education, sanitation and alcoholism.

When researcher go in other village and asked few people about the sarpanch then they told the name of female sarpanch's husband. And tell that he is actual sarpanch. All the work is done by husband of sarpanch. When researcher asked to respondent then why you do not participate in the functioning of Gram Panchayat then respondent tell that I do not want to do panchayati work because I have much pressure of family's responsibility. All the work is done by my husband.

Other respondent told to researcher that no one in our family fulfils the educational criteria that's why I have been selected on unreserved seat. She says "I want to work for the upliftment of people and want to open a school for the girl because they have to go in other village for their secondary education and they are suffering from many types of problems, but I am unable to do anything because I am also a women and family member does not allow me to do this. They never let me go alone because of safety issues. Various evils are there in the society. Until these problems will not completely removed no men will allow their female member to go outside the home". She filled the questionnaire and tells the researcher that government should also take effective steps to remove the problems from the way of women's development and the factor that hinders the empowerment of women should be fully eradicated from the society. Only reservation of seat cannot bring much change.

Other respondent came into veil and refused to tell answer of anything. Then his father in law come and say to researcher that you can ask me what you want to know. He said that

I will fill the questionnaire because respondent do not have knowledge about any work, she always busy in her household duties. Researcher request him that questionnaire should be filled by the respondent then he said that when she do not know about anything then how can she fill it. Because of educational criteria she is on the post of sarpanch.

It seems that after the 73rd amendment women have gain only status not power. Most of the women in Panchayati Raj in Rewari district of Haryana not allowed to go in the meetings. They have occupied the status of sarpanch either by education criteria if nobody is fulfilling this or by women reserved seat.

When researcher go to other village his brother in law said “sarpanch does not know anything you can ask me whatever you want to ask”. When researcher ask to him that where is sarpanch then brother in law of sarpanch strictly refused to tell her anything. He said to researcher that she (sarpanch) is ill. I can fill the questionnaire and now you may go.

Then researcher go to meet the other respondent. She agreed to fill the questionnaire but request the researcher that “please you tell me what to fill because I do not have much knowledge about it. And tell to researcher that all the panchayati work is done by my son. He takes care for all the matters of panchayat. I only sign on the official papers”. Then she fills the questionnaire by the help of researcher.

When researcher meet the other respondent then she said that my husband married me just for the post of sarpanch because I am postgraduate. But I am not working as a stamp machine not my work is limited to sign on the papers. All the panchayati work is done by me. She said “In beginning I was not allowed to go outside the home and also, said that I always lived with veil by covering my face even at home also. I was sick off from all these and now I never cover my face by veil. Even I myself go for the meetings and in training programs because women also have right to participate in the politics”.

When researcher asks to respondent that whether you face any problem between your household work and panchayati work. Then she laughed and tells that she never goes for the meetings then how she can face problem. When researcher asked her that what is your purpose to join the politics then she said “that I have been elected just because of pressure from the family. I was not interested to join politics but male member of my family said me to join by saying that we will do all the work only your name will be used for the post”.

When researcher go to meet the other respondents. They were belonged to 25-35 age group. They said that we only go for the training program. After attending the training program, we think that we should do the whole panchayati works to our self. Most of the women respondents said that we want to work for the betterment of women because in our society the condition of women is very worst. They tell that we are full of enthusiasm when we attend the training program. But after some time, their whole enthusiasm disappears when they stay at home. Men does not want to give power to women which they have occupied since ancient times.

Another respondent told to researcher that she has been elected just because of women reserved seat. She filled the questionnaire and told to researcher that “I was not interested to join politics, my father in law takes care for all the official work and said that neither I go to attend the meetings nor I participate in the other functioning of GP. Also, I am in trouble because of this post because I am unable to fill the form for government job for the five-year tenure.

Most of the women who belongs to 25-35 age group thinks that more and more women should come forward and participate in the functioning of Gram Panchayat. And women belong to 45-55 age group thinks that women should not participate in the politics because here men exploit the women by different means, they should stay at home. Most of the women agreed that rights should be given to women so that they can participates in the functioning of Gram Panchayat. Women should freely participate in the meetings of Gram Panchayats. They should not act as proxies of men. Most of the women accepted that they stay at home and fulfils the domestic duties and rearing of children.

It has been clear from the above study that women have got constitutional right to participate in PRIs, but women representatives are not working actually themselves. Male member of their family either their husband, father or brother in law are using the power of female representatives. For to win the seat of sarpanch, male member of the family prefers to marry with educated girl either for the reserved seat or for the women reserved seat if no candidate at their home is fulfilling the following criteria. All the female representatives are working proxies to men. They are only source of doing signature on the official papers. But those respondents who were graduates and post graduates are more conscious then others because of their high education and economic status.