

## Inconvenience Faced by Tribal Women Sarpanches in Performing their Duties at Village Level Under Panchayati Raj System

S.M. Bhabhor<sup>1</sup>, K.D. Kunchala<sup>2</sup> and J.K.Patel<sup>3</sup>

1 & 2 PG student Dept. of Ext. Edu. AAU, Anand  
3 Associate Professor, Dept. of Ext. Edu. AAU, Anand  
Email : krishnakunchala123@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*Present investigation was conducted with all the 88 tribal women sarpanches working under panchayati raj system in Dahod, Zalod and Limkheda talukas of Dahod district. Results revealed that the most important constraints / inconveniences faced by the women sarpanches in performing their duties at village level were: Lack of funds from government for development work, Lack of training to women sarpanches, delay in sanction and permission for development works from upper level and lack of experience as leader.*

**Keywords :** Inconvenience, Tribal women Sarpanches, Panchayati raj

### INTRODUCTION

The panchayati raj as a system of self-governance was introduced for the first time in the 1959 following the Balwant Rai Mehta committee report. A three-tier structure of local self-government consisting of gram panchayats at the village level, taluka panchayat Samitis at the sub-district level and zilla parishads at the district level are existed after implementation of panchayati raj system. After socio political movement in present changing scenario, women got 33.33 per cent reservation at different administrative level though different inconvenience in performing their role. Present investigation was plan for generating sound and systematic knowledge about actual constraints of women sarpanches in performing their role effectively and efficiently.

### OBJECTIVE

To identify and study the different type of inconveniences faced by tribal women sarpanches in performing their role under panchayati raj system.

### METHODOLOGY

The present investigation was carried out in Dahod district of Gujarat state. Three talukas, viz, Dahod, Zalod and Limkheda having maximum total number of women were selected purposively. All the villages having woman sarpanch were selected for the study. Thus, in all, 88 woman sarpanches were selected as the respondents. The data of this study were collected by arranging personal interview.

At individual level each person have different psychology and because of this they have different opinion, perceptions and problems. The different constrain as the item of difficulties faced by the women sarpanches in performing their role were classified into four categories viz. (1) economic (2) technical (3) administrative and (4) personal and socio psychological constraints. After personal interviewed all the items collected as constraints were ranked on the basis of frequencies and percentage.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data with regards to the constraints are presented in Table:-1

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Constraints faced by tribal women sarpanches

n = 88

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequencies	Per cent	Rank
<b>(I)</b>	<b>Economic constraint</b>			
1	Lack of funds from government for development work.	83	94.31	I
2	Lack of honorarium to women sarpanches working at village level.	63	71.59	II
3	No work is initiated without giving bribe.	25	28.25	III
<b>(II)</b>	<b>Technical constraint</b>			
1	Lack of training to women sarpanchs.	78	88.63	I
2	Lack of knowledge regarding PRS and development programmes.	54	61.36	II
3	Lack of information regarding different rural development programmes.	44	50.00	III
<b>(III)</b>	<b>Administrative constraint</b>			
1	Delay in sanctions and Permission for development work from upper level.	62	70.45	I
2	Lack of administrative and financial power to women sarpanches.	40	45.45	II
3	Lack of communication media at village level.	35	39.77	III
4	Lack of co-operation from VLW and talati to women sarpanches	30	34.09	IV
5	Lack of any type of protection to women sarpanches.	29	32.95	V
6	Women sarpanches could not work freely, she has to work what her husband says.	27	30.68	VI
7	Lack of discipline in gents members at panchayat office.	22	25.00	VII
8	Groupism in gram sabha stopped the development of village.	15	17.05	VIII
9	Lack of staff in village panchayat office.	10	11.36	IX
<b>(IV)</b>	<b>Personal, social and psychological constraint</b>			
1	Lack of experience as leader.	60	68.18	I
2	Low level of education.	52	59.09	II
3	Lack of people's interest in developmental work.	45	51.13	III
4	Difficulties in expressing the village constraints to upper level authorities.	30	34.09	IV
5	Lack of co-operation and unity among elected members.	21	23.86	V
6	Difficulties to go alone in the meeting outside the village.	16	18.18	VI

The data presented in Table – 1 clearly inferred that among the economic constraints, Lack of funds from government for development work (94.31 per cent) were ranked first, followed by lack of honorarium to women sarpanches at village level (71.59 per cent) and no work is initiated without giving bribe (28.25 per cent) was ranked third.

As regards to the technical problems, Lack of training to women sarpanches (88.63 per cent) was the first major constraints followed by lack of knowledge regarding

PRS and the development programs (61.36 per cent) and lack of information regarding different rural development programs(50.00 per cent).

In case of administrative constraints, delay in sanctions and permission of development work from the upper level officials was the first major constraints faced by 70.45 per cent of tribal women sarpanches followed by lack of administrative and financial power to women sarpanches (45.45 per cent) and lack of communication media at village level (39.77 per cent) lack of co-operation from village level

workers and Talati cum mantri to women sarpanches, (34.09 per cent), lack of any type of protection to women sarpanches (32.95 per cent), women sarpanch could not work freely and she has to work what her husband says (30.68 per cent) lack of discipline in male members at panchayat office (25.00 per cent), groupism in gram sabha stopped the development of village (17.05 per cent) and lack of staff in village panchayat office (11.36 per cent).

So far as the personal and socio-psychological constraints, Lack of experience as leader was the ranked first (68.18 per cent) followed by low level of education (59.09 per cent), lack of people's interest in development work (51.13 per cent), difficulties in expressing the village problems to upper level officials (34.09 per cent), lack of co-operation and unity among elected panchayat members' (23.86 percent) and difficult to go alone in the meeting outside the village (18.18 per cent).

### **CONCLUSION**

In male demine society women have many problems at different level and were recorded on the basis of rank which in general, leads to conclude that the most important

constraints faced by the women sarpanches in performing their role at village level were: Lack of funds from government for development work as a economic constraint, Lack of training to women sarpanches as a technical constraint, delay in sanction and permission for development works from upper level as a administrative constraint and lack of experience as leader as a personal constrain.

### **REFERENCES**

- Kujur A. (2008) A comparative study between the Role performance of men and women Sarpanchs in Anand District of Gujarat State, (Unpub.)M.Sc.thesis, Anand.
- Saiyad A.S (2000) A Study on role perception and role performance of Women sarpanches of Gram panchayat in Anand district of Gujarat State. Ph.D. Thesis (Unpublished) GAU, Anand.
- Diwan, Y.B (2007). A Comparative Study between the performance of man and women sarpanches Ahmadabad district of Gujarat. Ph.D. Thesis (unpublished), AAU, Anand.