

# **Male and Female Distribution in Local Governance in Jind Block of Haryana**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Before 1978 women's participation in political field, voting and election, campaigning was very insignificant and their legislative partnership was under-represented. Haryana was came out as a separate state in 1966 after division from Punjab. Jind district is a historical administrative unit since Mauryan Empire. Panchayat system is the lowest administrative setup of three-tier system of Panchayat Raj Institution (PRIs). Community Development (CD) block is administrative set up at tehsil level or Panchayat Samiti on various village clusters and divided by ward numbers. The term comes in census of 1991 and representative of village directory and population data. During the research work, it was found that after 33 percent reservation for women in local governance impact the remarkable place. It was also analysed that in recently elected panchayati raj system women are near to equitant with man that remarks the progressive change in Indian society and will be played a good position of Haryana state in the country and at globally it will reflected on India's position.**

**Keywords: Local Governance, Female Representatives, Women Reservation.**

## **INTRODUCTION**

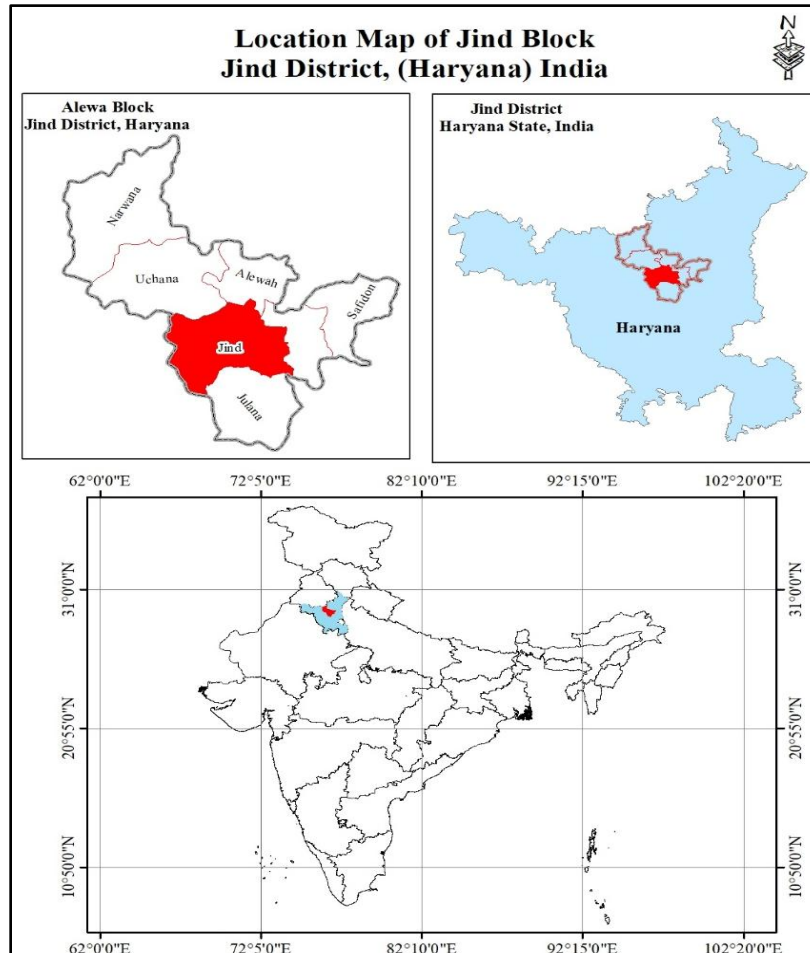
After 73th Act 1992, amendment for Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) female representative increased in progressive way. In Haryana PRIs started in 1994 specifically at Gram (Village) Panchayat level. Panchayati Raj system is three-tier system constituted of Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat at district level, CD block and village level respectively. Village directory improved by including some facilities such as banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers & magazines and the most important thing was commodity manufactured in a village (Census, 1991). Feminist geographical research is demand of thriving world and in India where it is growing up from developing country to developed nation this field is required. Indian constitution helped a lot to women to reserve their rights in the societies. This research article is a combination of rural geographical approach and feminist geography. With the help of this research study by selecting a community developed, block as pilot study to analysis the progressive steps of females in local governance. Women's participation in Indian local governance, which classified in three-tier system of legislative bodies, is an important symbol of efficiency of democracy of any nation. A study (P. Ray, 2011) revealed that number of female representative in Lok Sabha and in most of the states were below 20 percent in electoral participation and its quality. Still in many states where seats allotted to the female legislative representatives but in real world the males took most of the decision. This problem is common in south Asian countries like India because oppressed with male patriarchy and dominance act as weaknesses to female participation.

Village is the basic administration unit in Indian social culture since ancient times, the term 'Panchayat' being an integral part of self-governance at grass-root level.

## **Study Area**

Jind block is one of the largest block of Jind District of Haryana State. It is located in southern part of the district and surrounded by Hansi and Barwala CD blocks of Hisar district, Tohana and Ratia CD blocks of Fatehabad district, Kalayat CD block of Kaithal district, Meham and Lakhna Majra blocks of Rohtak district. Jind block is spreading in 418 sq Kms area. The annual mean rainfall of the block is 630 mm by monsoon from June to September. Mean maximum temperature is 21.4 °C and mean minimum temperature is 6.4 °C. The hottest months are April and May whereas the coldest months are December and January. It is located between 29° 03' 00" North and 29° 50' 00" North latitude and east longitude 76° 47' 00" to 75° 57' 00" east longitude (figure-1). Jind block is flat and level alluvial upland without any specific relief features. The Western Yamuna Canal and the Bhakhra Canal irrigate the CD block Jind. Soil of the district made up of older alluvial plain and soil type is loamy in texture at some places it is sandy loam. Paddy and wheat is major crop type along with

sorghum, jawar, ray, cotton, bajra and mustard along with some fodder crop. Animal husbandry is second leading living pattern of rural areas. Most of the population are engaged in tertiary activities along with agriculture and animal husbandry such labour, MANREGA, household helpers, factory labours, helpers in shops, showroom, private organization. Women participation were very low in tertiary activities. Most of the females are homemakers, in rural areas their agriculture participation can be seen along with household chores but it was unpaid.



**Figure 1: Location Map**

### **Objectives**

1. To know the female representative
2. Study of local governance and women participation

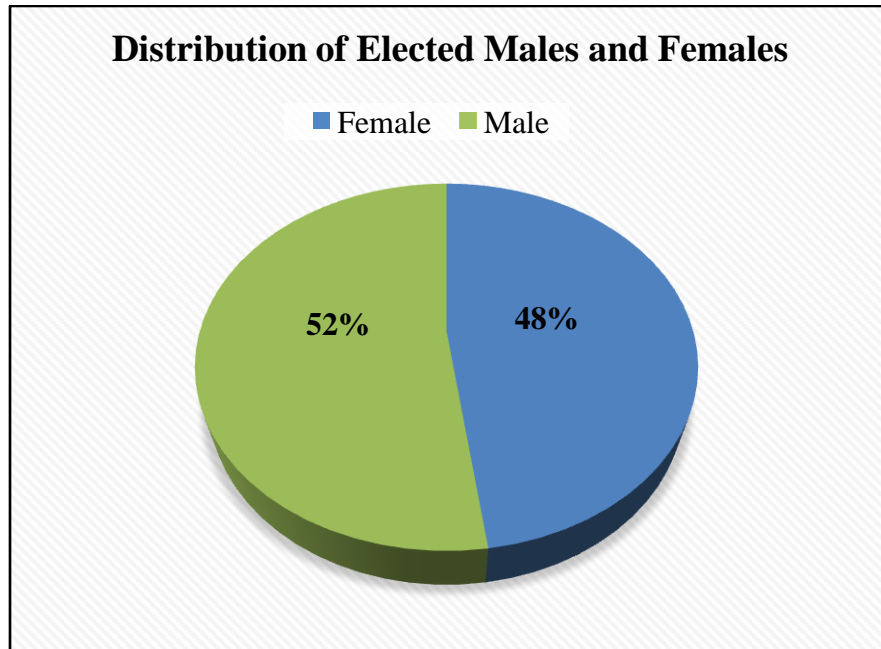
### **DATA USED AND METHODOLOGY**

Village wise primary data collection was during the research work along with secondary data such as reports, official websites and other ancillary datasets. Data had tabulated after arrangement of collective information from the field and integration with secondary data sources.

### **RESULT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

For Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) updated in 1992 and it is known as 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment Act 1992. After passing the act or bill there was slightly change to adopt women at gram panchayat level and observed the positive changes. Before this Act participation was less because of many obstacles such as Purda Partha or veil system, less women interaction with

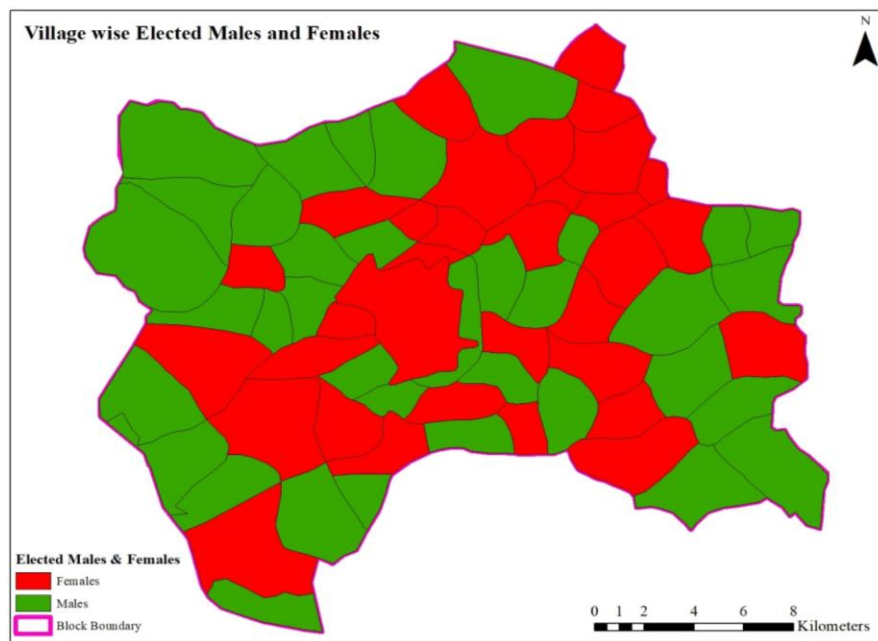
society, lack of education and communication (Nirmala, B, 2016). In Jind block, it was observed that 48 percent women participation in 2022 and it was the highest females at local governance.



Source: State Election Commission Haryana

**Figure 2: Village -wise Distribution**

Figure 3 revealed that out of 65 villages of Jind block, in 31 villages had females were working at gram panchayat level. From elected 31 females, 11 were under reserved candidates, it showed that rest of 20 women had elected been from normal condition. During the survey, it was also found that females' village head were using as rubber- stamp that means because of reservation seats for female they were elected where the males took all decisions.



Source: State Election Commission Haryana

**Figure 3: Village- wise Map**

### **Positive Changes**

- Increasing numbers of participation and selection.
- Improving status of women empowerment in the society because of female participation in political parties.
- Awareness about female's rights and lower status female also have same opportunity to participation because of reservation.
- Improvement in female literacy that leads to discuss openly about women violence, childcare, maternal health issues and other problems related to the young girls.
- Free from veil system (Purdha Partha), and actively participation in games, training programs, debates etc
- Communication improvement and self -confidence be observed in today's generation
- Gaps filling between males and females.

### **Limitation of Reservation**

- Females are using as a rubber stamp; they were used as front face actual work was being made by some others.
- Sometimes a person elected who does not well known to the government policies, schemes, and the working procedures.

### **CONCLUSION**

The achievement of women empowerment is a great opportunity to India and its constitution where it stated to the equal rights to all. In Jind block, 48 percent elected women candidate showing the successful steps of the Act 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act 1992 for panchayat level and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act 1994. State elections commission noticed the improving tendency in women's participation and in PRIs and women's turnout is above male turnout.

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