



COMPARATIVE STUDY OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN LEADERSHIP IN NALGONDA DISTRICT

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Abstract

The objective of the present chapter is to study the Comparative study of Urban and Rural women leadership in Nalgonda District. This paper covers demographic, Age, Category, Religion, Marital Status, Nature of Family, Size of Family, Education, Occupation of the family, Family Income, Family Income, Affiliation with Political Party, Affiliation with Political Party, Political Background of the Family and Level of Awareness on provisions. As already mentioned in our methodology, two areas in Nalgonda district i.e., Urban and Rural areas were chosen for our research work. Further, to know whether there is any significant relationship existing between two areas urban and rural areas related to each above-mentioned various socio-economic factor and women leadership in nalgonda district.

Key words:Leadership, Age, Category, Religion, Martial Status, Nalgonda District

Introduction

The Government of India is fully committed to the objective of enhancing the participation of women in key institutions and decision-making structures at various levels. An increased presence of women in decision making structures is, in due course, expected to influence both the kind of issues that find a place on the policy agenda, as well as the allocation of resources. With the passing of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, and the reservation of one third of the seats in local government for women, an enabling framework has been put in place and over a million women have been elected to local level institutions (PRIs). However, the extent to which this has resulted in effective political participation, improvement in the overall status of women, and programmatic responses in the form of sartorial interventions, needs to be researched.

Implicit in the notion of effective political participation by women is the idea of leadership. The broad objective of the research is to identify the themes and issues on which greater research is needed, in order to understand better the nature of women's leadership.



Characteristics Of Women Leaders:

Some characteristics of women leaders that can be noted include: -

- Individual character, and ability to respond positively to hardship
- Empathy with others
- Willingness to speak out
- Honesty
- Ability to get support from family and spouse
- Strong belief in the power of the group or collective
- Staying power and so on.

What needs to be noted is that it is character and confidence rather than knowledge or literacy that marks out these women. Literacy was one variable that did not emerge as one of the qualifying criteria for potential women leaders. Literacy and information are like tools which are wielded and used as necessary—not essential attributes of the role. The issue of class and caste did not come out so prominently as a mobilizing device. It is observed that issues relating to leadership were not linked in any simple manner to caste or class. Sensitivity to concerns of women seemed the single overriding characteristic of women leaders.

Review of literature

Dr.PromillaKapur (2001)¹ in edited volume made an attempt to analyze the concept of empowerment of women, multifarious facets and the obstacles that come in the way of women's real empowerment, as also of the strategies to achieve it in reality. In the last decade or so the empowerment of women has been recognized as central issue in determining the situational reality of their status. The Government of India has declared the year 2001 as Women's Empowerment Year, and a lot has been and is being done at national and international levels. Yet a lurking question that still remains to be answered is that despite all the efforts and the apparent psycho-economic and socio- political progress that have taken place in women's situations, why there continues to be so much of exploitation, abuse, discrimination, violence and crimes against women. This book attempting to answer this

¹**PromillaKapur, "Empowering the Indian Women", Publications Division,Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 2001.**



question is a unique collection of data covering comprehensively the analysis of issues related to women empowerment.

Manikyamba (2003)² in one of her recent writings says that the 73rd Constitutional Amendment is an achievement of Indian Women's Movement. The Amendment is expected to provide bigger and better share to women in political process and a space for women in the male dominated public sphere and bring simple women in the task of governance. Though since the inception of Panchayati Raj, women's representation is recognized, the dilemma relating to the representation is recognized, the dilemma relating to the representation to women and the manner of recruitment continued for a long time.

Ramesh Madan's (2004)³ study focuses mainly on urban, middle class, educated employed women in Japan and India because they are most likely to have been affected by social, political and economic change. Though numerically small, they are the opinion formers. The study aims to find out the opinion how far education and employment empower women? To what extent is education an agent of social change? In order to do this, it will look at the following aspects: women's education, its growth and its quality, employment pattern, its growth and its quality, employment pattern, how far employment affects women's education, its growth and its quality, employment pattern, how far employment affects women's status within family, problems women face in worksituations, how far participation of women in activities outside home in the public sphere has changed their role and position in the family, the impact of modern technology on women's lives, the impact of various legislative measures and the role of women's voluntary organizations. An attempt has been made in this study to bring out the similarities and differences between Indian and Japanese women in the social, legal, economic and political fields. Finally, measures for improvement in the status of women have been suggested.

Y.Indira Kumari and B.Sambasiva Rao (2005)⁴ focused on the impact of women self-help groups on the social and economic empowerment of rural women in Andhra Pradesh. The

²Manikyamba, P. (2003), 'The Numbers Dilemma: Success Stories and Manipulative Mechanisms', *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, (SAJOSPS), Vol.3 No.2, June, p.12. Kollam, India, pp.12-18.*

³Ramesh Madan, *Women in India and Japan : A Comparison*, New Delhi, Manak Publications, 2004.

⁴Dr.Y.Indira Kumari and Dr.B.Sambasiva Rao, *Empowerment of Women and Rural Development*, New Delhi, Serials Publications, 2005.



analysis of primary data in the selected mandal of Krishna District has, to certain extent, highlighted the positive influence of women self-help groups on incremental income of the poor families and their increased awareness and participation levels. The authors have also delineated the factors and reasons which are impinging on healthy growth of the movement based on the field data. In view of the importance and increasing recognition by the planners and policy makers in our country that empowerment of women is indispensable for rapid transformation of our economy, society and for protection of environment and regeneration of natural resources. The suggestions given by the authors particularly on marketing of goods produced by the members are noteworthy.

Sandeep Kumar (2005)⁵ in his article on “Constitutional Provisions and Women Empowerment” felt that empowerment of women would depend upon change in the value systems, attitudes and social structure prevailing in the country. Women have to change their attitude towards women. This would necessitate a coordinated and concerted effort on the part of our political leaders, social reformers and other members of social strata including the women themselves.

Objective of the study

1.To study comparative study of urban and rural women leadership in Nalgonda district.

Methodology of the study

The present study is intended to estimate, empirically, the empowerment and development of urban women leadership in Nalgonda district of Telangana state. Using a set of secondary and primary data, the study wants to explore the significant determinants of the women's empowerment urban and rural area in Nalgonda district. The data for the present study was collected both from the primary and secondary sources.

Primary data: Primary data was collected through personal interviews using research instrument as structured interview schedule. The data was obtained from select district of Telangana i.e., Nalgonda districts.

⁵**Sandeep Kumar., “Constitutional Provisions and Women Empowerment in India: Some Dimensions”**
Indian Journal of Human Rights and Justice, Serials Publications, New Delhi, Jan-Dec. 2005, p.58.



Selection of the sample:

Selection of the sample is to be taken from urban and rural areas nalgonda districts. Non-Probability, cluster sampling method was applied for the collection of primary data.

Sample size

The sample size determined two stages i.e., first stage district and second stage mandals. The sample size was determined 200 members were select in Nalgonda district. first stage; in this stage 200 members were select from urban and rural areas in Nalgonda district. And second stage: in this stage ten mandals was select; each mandal 20 members were select i.e., Urban, Nalgonda, Chandor, Miryalguda, Devarakonda and Nakerkal and Rural, Mudigonda, Thipparthi, Madugupally, Chandor and Nalgonda rural each mandal 20 members were select in the Nalgonda district.

➤ ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Demographic profile of the respondents:

The demographic characteristics are, Age, Category, Religion, Marital Status, Nature of Family, Size of Family, Education, Occupation of the family, Family Income, Family Income, Affiliation with Political Party, Affiliation with Political Party, Political Background of the Family and Level of Awareness on provisions.

Table-4.1
Distribution of sample respondents by age in the study area

	1.Age					Total
	Below 25	25-35 years	35-45 years	45-55 years	Above 50 years	
Urban	10	15	45	17	13	100
	5.0	7.5	22.5	8.5	6.5	50.0
Rural	3	26	48	14	9	100
	1.5	13.0	24.0	7.0	4.5	50.0
Total	13	41	93	31	22	200
	6.5	20.5	46.5	15.5	11.0	100.0

Source: Field Study

Table-4.1: reveals that the distribution of sample respondents by age group in between two sample Urban and Rural areas. Out of 200 total number of respondents, 93 (46.5) were



between 35-45 age group, 41 (20.5) respondents were between 25-35 age group, 31 (15.5) respondents were between 45-55 age group, 22 (11) respondents were above 50 years age group and 13 (6.5) were below 25 age group. If we look at information in Urban, there are 45 respondents were between 35-45 age group, 17 respondents were between 45-55 age group, 15 were between 25-35 age group, 13 were above 50 years age group and 10 were below 25 years age group. As Regards Rural, 48 respondents were belongs to 35-45 age group, followed by 26 were between 25-35 age group, 14 were between 45-55 age group, 9 were above 55 age group and 3 were belongs to 25 age group.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.835 ^a	4	0.098

It is indicated that the rural and urban area utmost of the sample (46.5) respondents were belongs to 35-45 age group and least were below 25 age group. It can be concluded highest political participation in urban and rural areas between 35-45 age group people.

It is observed that there is no significant difference between the Urban and Rural area respondents. As chi-square test value is 7.835 and significant value is 0.098. it indicates that there is no significant difference with regards to respondents age group in urban and rural area. therefore, null hypothesis (H0) is accepted and alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected, its mean calculated value is (0.155) greater than the table value (0.05).

Table-4.2
Distribution of sample respondents by category wise in the study area

	2.Category				Total
	SC	ST	BC	OC	
Urban	22	15	43	20	100
	11.0	7.5	21.5	10.	50.0
Rural	12	26	48	14	100
	6.0	13.0	24.0	7.0	50.0
Total	34	41	91	34	200
	17.	20.5	45.5	17.0	100.0

Source: Field Study

Table-4.2: exhibits that distribution of sample respondent's sub-category of urban and rural areas in nalgonda district. Out of 200 total number of beneficiaries, about 45.5 percent of the belongs to BC, 20.5 percentage are ST, 17 percent are OC and 17 percent were SC. If we look at Urban, there are 43 respondents were Belongs to BC, 22 were belongs to SC, 20 were belongs OC and 15 were ST community respectively. And Rural, 48 were belongs to BC, 26 were belongs to ST, 14 were belongs to OC and 12 respondents belongs to SC.

It is observed that huge (45.5) sample respondents were belongs to back ward people and least were (34) belongs to open category and scheduled caste people. It can be concluded that political participation from the backward classes, scheduled cates and upper caste people. It is indicated that back ward classes people were full awareness on political participation in urban and rural areas.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.226 ^a	3	0.065

It is detected that there is no significant difference between the Urban and Rural area respondents. As chi-square test value is 7.226 and significant value is 0.065. it indicates that there is no significant difference with regards to respondents age group in urban and rural area. therefore, null hypothesis (H0) is accepted and alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected, its mean calculated value is (0.155) greater than the table value (0.05).

Table-4.3
Distribution of sample respondents by Religion in the study area

	3.Religion				Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	
Urban	63	16	2	19	100
	31.5	8.0	1.0	9.5	50.0
Rural	39	25	22	14	100
	19.5	12.5	11.0	7.0	50.0
Total	102	41	24	33	200
	51.0	20.5	12.0	16.5	100.0

Source: Field Study



Table-4.3: exhibits that distribution of sample respondent's religion between two sample urban and rural areas. Out of 200 total number of beneficiaries, about 51 percent of the belongs to Hindu religion, 20.5 percentage are Muslim, 16.5 percent are others and 12 percent were Christian. If we look at Urban, there are 63 respondents were Belongs to Hindu, 19 were belongs to others, 16 were belongs Muslims and 2 were Christians respectively. And Rural, 39 were belongs to Hindu, 25 were belongs to Muslim, 22 were belongs to Christian and 14 were belongs to others. It is noticed that most of the sample respondents (51) were belongs to Hindu religion and least (12) respondents were from the Christian religion.

Table-4.4

Distribution of sample respondents by age in the study area

	4.Marital Status			Total
	Un-married	Married	Widow	
Urban	25	71	4	100
	12.5	35.	2.0	50.0
Rural	14	81	5	100
	7.0	40.5	2.5	50.0
Total	39	152	9	200
	19.5	76.0	4.5	100.0

Source: Field Study

Table-4.4: exhibits that distribution of sample beneficiaries of respondent's marital status between urban and rural areas. Out of 200 total number of beneficiaries, about 76 percent of the married, 19.5 percentage are unmarried, and 9 percent were widow. If we look at Urban area, there are 71 respondents were married persons, and 25 were unmarried, and 4 were widow respectively. And Rural area, 81 respondents were married, 14 were Unmarried, and 5 were widow.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.872 ^a	2	0.144

It is detected that there is no significant difference between the Urban and Rural area leadership qualities of respondents. As chi-square test value is 3.872 and significant value is 0.144. it indicates that there is no significant difference with regards to respondents age group



in urban and rural area. therefore, null hypothesis (H0) is accepted and alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected, its mean calculated value is (0.155) greater than the table value (0.05).

Table-4.5
Distribution of sample respondents' nature of the family

	5.Nature of Family		Total
	Joint Family	Nuclear Family	
Urban	58	42	100
	29.0	21.0	50.0
Rural	70	30	100
	35.0	15.0	50.0
Total	128	72	200
	64.0	36.0	100.0

Source: field study

Table-4.5: displays that distribution of sample beneficiaries of respondent's type of the family between two sample area. Out of 200 total number of beneficiaries, about 64 percent of the respondents have joint family, and 36 percentage of the respondents have nuclear family. Urban area, out of 100 respondents, 58 were have joint family and 42 were have nuclear family. And Rural area, out of 100 sample respondents, 70 were have joint families and 30 were have nuclear families. It is observed that the most the (64 %) respondents have joint families in the rural and urban areas.

Findings of the study

- Therefore, the rural and urban area utmost of the sample (46.5) respondents were belonging to 35-45 age group and least were below 25 age group.
- However, that huge (45.5) sample respondents were belongs to back ward people and least were (34) belongs to open category and scheduled caste people.
- Hence, that active political participation from the Hindu religion, therefore, they were highest population than other religion in India and awareness and educated on pollical knowledge.
- Therefore, that most of the respondents were (76) married people were have leadership qualities.
- Hence, that majority (64) of the sample respondents were from the joint families in urban and rural areas.



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