

Participation of Tribal women in Local Administration - A Study in Koraput District of Odisha

Dr. Babita Das, Lect. in Sociology, KIIT School of Social Sciences, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar

Abstract

Participation of tribal women in local administration means the participation of tribal women in local administration from village to district level. The problems of participation are although women are in chairs but the real power is vested with their husbands, although govt. has reserved seats for them they are showing their unwillingness due to their bad economical, political and social back ground. More than several decades after independence tribal women in Odisha continue to be neglected, impoverished and backward in several respects.

Keywords- *Neglected, impoverished, backward.*

Introduction

Participation is generally referred to when common people play a role in the activities of the govt. Participation of tribal women means the participation of tribal women in local administration from village to district level. The participation of tribal women those who are regarded as the most deprived section of the society is a matter of serious concern in the country.

The problems of participation are

- . Although women are in chairs but the real power is vested with their husbands. All called the women in the name of their husbands.
- . Though Govt. has reserved seats for them, they are showing their unwillingness due to their bad economical, political and social background.
- . Those who are in power from their community are not helpful for new participants.

The topic is being selected because more than several decades after independence tribal women in Odisha continue to be neglected, impoverished and backward in several respects. The various policies concerning the development of tribal women have failed to yield the desired result up to the satisfactory level. Koraput is being selected as it is the most tribal district of Odisha. In 2011, Koraput had population of 1,376,647 of which male and female were 678,809 and 700,838 respectively. Average literacy rate of

Koraput in 2011 were 49.21 compared to 35.72 of 2001. If things are looked out at genderwise, male and female literacy were 60.32 and 38.55 respectively.

Objectives

1. To study participation of tribal women in Koraput district.
2. To study their willingness or unwillingness to their participation in administration.
3. To study whether the tribal women in power are implementing their duties independently or taking any suggestion from family.
4. To study the problems they face in participation in administration.

Methodology

The study was conducted in the Koraput district of Odisha. Interview schedule was prepared for the collection of data. Data was collected from 100 respondents. Information was collected from primary and secondary sources. Statistical method was used in the analysis of data

Table Analysis

Table-1

What is your Opinion about the participation of tribal women in Koraput district?

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Participating	36	36
Not participating	64	64

Above table shows that 64% respondents are not participating in administration and only 36% respondents are participating

Table-2

To a question your participation in administration

Participation	frequency	Percentage
Willingly	20	20
Unwillingly	80	80

Above table shows that 80% respondents are participating in administration unwillingly

Table -3

Respondents' opinion to a question whether the tribal women in power are implementing their duties independently or taking any suggestion from family

Opinion	frequency	Percentage
Independently	08	08
Taking suggestion	92	92

92 per cent respondents opine that they are implementing their duties in taking suggestion from family

Table-4

To a question are you facing any problem in participating in administration?

Opinion	frequency	Percentage
Yes	78	78
No	22	22

Above table shows that only 22 per cent respondents are not facing any problem in participating in administration

Analysis of Data

64 per cent of the respondents in Koraput district are not participating in local administration. 80 per cent of the respondents are not participating in administration willingly. To a question whether the tribal women in power are implementing their duties independently or taking any suggestion from family, 92 per cent of respondents opine that they are taking suggestion from family members. Only 22 per cent respondents opine that they are not facing any problem in participating in administration but 78 per cent respondents opine that they are facing problems in participating in administration.

Conclusion

The various policies concerning the development of tribal women have failed to yield the desired result up to the satisfactory level. More than several decades after independence tribal women in odisha continue to be neglected, impoverished and backward in several respects. The study was conducted in the

koraput district of odisha from 100 respondents. Interview schedule was prepared for the collection of data. Although women are representing in local administration but actual work is being done by the male persons. They are participating in administration unwillingly. Tribal women in power are implementing their duties in taking suggestion from family members. They have less interest and less participation in administration.

References

1. Durkheim.E ,”Sociology and Education” , Newyork, Amerirusah Book Comp, 1956
2. N. Prasad ,”The Birhor”, Land and people of Tribal Bihar, TRI, Ranchi, Bihar,1961
3. Patel.S, “Tribal Education in India”, Mittal publications, New Delhi, 1991
4. Rao. Ravindranath, “Tribal Social Transformation”
[Article in samaja shodhana vol-1, No-2 oct 1992]
5. Roy Burman, B.K. (1982) Report of the committee on Forests and Tribal in India.