

Women Empowerment Through Political Leadership in Panchayati Raj Institutions: A Study in Telangana

Dr T. Ravindar

Dr. T. Ravindar, Assistant Professor of Political science, Government Degree College, Morthand

DOI:10.37648/ijps.v21i03.021

¹Received: 30/11/2025; Accepted: 31/12/2025; Published: 07/01/2026

Abstract

Women's political participation is a crucial component of democratic governance and gender equality. The introduction of reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 has significantly enhanced women's representation at the grassroots level in India. Telangana, with its policy of 50 per cent reservation for women in local self-governments, provides an important context for examining the relationship between political leadership and women's empowerment. The study concludes that while Panchayati Raj Institutions in Telangana have successfully promoted women's political participation, achieving substantive empowerment requires sustained capacity-building, institutional support, and social transformation. Strengthening leadership training and ensuring genuine autonomy are essential for translating political representation into meaningful empowerment.

Keywords: *Women Empowerment; Political Leadership; Panchayati Raj Institutions; Reservation; Telangana*

1. Introduction

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India are a cornerstone of decentralized governance, offering grassroots participatory platforms for rural citizens to engage in democratic decision-making. Women's political participation in these institutions is vital for gender equity, inclusive development, and women's empowerment. This study focuses on the extent and impact of women's leadership in PRIs within Telangana, a state known for progressive reservation policies and high levels of women's representation at the local level

2. Conceptual Framework

Women's Political Empowerment refers to the expansion of women's agency, influence, and representation in political structures, enabling them to shape policies that impact their lives and communities. In the context of PRIs, empowerment is observed through:

- Electoral Participation: women contesting and holding elected positions;
- Leadership Roles: women serving as sarpanches (village heads) and ward members;
- Decision-making Power: substantive involvement in planning, budgeting, and implementation of local development programs; and
- Socio-cultural Change: transformation of gender norms and community perceptions about women in leadership.

¹**How to cite the article:** Ravindar.T. (2026); Women Empowerment Through Political Leadership In Panchayati Raj Institutions: A Study In Telangana; *International Journal of Professional Studies*; Vol 21, Special Issue 3, 135-143; DOI: <http://doi.org/10.37648/ijps.v21i03.021>

3. Legal & Policy Backdrop

3.1 Constitutional and Statutory Provisions

- The 73rd Constitutional Amendment mandates reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Many states, including Telangana, have enacted state legislation to operationalize these mandates.

3.2 Reservation Policy in Telangana

Telangana enforces a 50% reservation quota for women in both ward member and sarpanch positions across categories (General, SC, ST, BC). The rotational and lottery systems ensure broad representation across rural local bodies

4. Review Of Literature

The issue of women's empowerment through political participation has attracted significant scholarly attention, particularly after the introduction of the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992**, which institutionalized women's representation in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The existing literature broadly examines reservation policies, women's leadership experiences, empowerment outcomes, and challenges in grassroots governance.

- **Women's Political Participation and Reservation**

Several studies emphasize that constitutional reservation has dramatically increased women's numerical representation in local governance. **Baviskar (2005)** argues that reservation has enabled women to enter the political domain, breaking traditional gender barriers. Similarly, **Mathew (1998)** notes that political inclusion at the grassroots level has opened new spaces for women's leadership and collective action.

However, scholars such as **Kudva (2003)** caution that increased representation does not automatically translate into empowerment unless women are able to exercise real authority in decision-making processes.

- **Political Leadership and Empowerment**

Empowerment is understood as a multidimensional concept encompassing political, social, and economic dimensions. **Naila Kabeer (1999)** defines empowerment as the expansion of people's ability to make strategic life choices. Applied to PRIs, empowerment involves women's autonomy in governance, access to resources, and influence over development priorities.

Studies by **Beaman et al. (2012)** demonstrate that women leaders in local governments positively influence policy outcomes and reduce gender bias over time. These findings highlight that women's political leadership can bring substantive changes in governance quality and social attitudes.

- **Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions**

Research on PRIs reveals that women leaders often prioritize social welfare issues such as health, sanitation, drinking water, and education. **Chattopadhyay and Duflo (2004)** found that women-led panchayats invested more in public goods directly linked to women's needs.

Indian studies by **Deshpande and Sharma (2010)** show that participation in PRIs enhances women's confidence, public speaking ability, and leadership skills, contributing to broader social empowerment.

- **Challenges and Proxy Leadership**

Despite positive outcomes, many studies point to persistent challenges. **Sudarshan (2004)** highlights the problem of proxy leadership, where male relatives exercise power on behalf of elected women representatives. Patriarchal

norms, low literacy levels, lack of administrative experience, and political interference often limit women's effective participation.

Jain (2016) observes that while reservation ensures entry, the absence of continuous training and institutional support restricts women's governance capabilities.

- **Studies in Telangana and South India**

Research focusing on Telangana and neighboring states reveals mixed outcomes. **Reddy and Rao (2018)** report that women sarpanches in Telangana exhibit higher levels of social recognition and political awareness but continue to face resistance from male counterparts. Studies on tribal and rural women indicate that education and capacity-building significantly enhance leadership effectiveness.

Recent empirical studies highlight that Telangana's **50% reservation policy** has increased women's representation beyond constitutional mandates, positioning the state as a leader in grassroots gender inclusion. However, scholars note that empowerment outcomes vary across caste, education, and exposure to training programs.

5. Gaps in Existing Literature

The review reveals several gaps

- Limited empirical studies combining **political, social, and economic empowerment indicators** in Telangana.
- Insufficient focus on **decision-making autonomy** rather than mere representation.
- Lack of localized studies assessing **women's lived leadership experiences** at the gram panchayat level.

6. Need of The Study

Women's empowerment through political participation is widely recognized as a crucial element of democratic governance and inclusive development. Although constitutional provisions such as the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** have ensured reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the extent to which this political representation has translated into **real empowerment** remains a critical question.

7. Objectives Of The Study

- To examine the role of political leadership in Panchayati Raj Institutions in empowering women in Telangana.
- To assess the level of political participation and leadership involvement of women representatives in Gram Panchayats.
- To examine the extent of decision-making power exercised by women leaders in Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- To evaluate the impact of political leadership on women's social empowerment, including status, confidence, and community recognition.
- To analyse the socio-economic and educational background of women elected representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Telangana.

8. Data Collection And Methodology

Data collection is a crucial component of the research methodology, as it provides the empirical foundation for analysing women's empowerment through political leadership in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Telangana. The present study employed both primary and secondary sources of data to ensure comprehensive and reliable findings.

9. Sources of Data

9.1 Primary Data

Primary data were collected directly from elected women representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions in selected districts of Telangana. The data reflect firsthand experiences, perceptions, and opinions of women leaders regarding their political participation, decision-making power, empowerment outcomes, and challenges.

9.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data were collected from:

- Government reports and publications of the Government of Telangana
- Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India
- Census reports
- Research articles, journals, books, theses, and policy documents
- Official websites related to Panchayati Raj and women empowerment

These sources helped in understanding the theoretical background, policy framework, and existing research gaps.

10. Method of Data Collection

10.1 Survey Method

The survey method was adopted for collecting primary data. A structured questionnaire was designed based on the objectives of the study. The questionnaire included both closed-ended and Likert-scale questions covering:

- Socio-demographic profile
- Political participation
- Decision-making authority
- Social and economic empowerment
- Challenges faced by women leaders

10.2 Personal Interviews

In addition to questionnaires, personal interviews were conducted with selected women representatives to gain qualitative insights into their leadership experiences, constraints, and success stories. This helped in validating survey responses and enriching the analysis.

11. Sampling Design

- Sampling Technique: Multistage random sampling
- Sampling Unit: Women elected representatives (Sarpanch and Ward Members)

- Study Area: Selected Gram Panchayats in Telangana
- Sample Size: (to be specified as per study requirement, e.g., 100/150 respondents)

The sample was chosen to ensure representation across different age groups, educational levels, and social categories (SC, ST, BC, and General).

12. Questionnaire

- **Target Respondents:** Women elected representatives (Sarpanch / Ward Members) in Gram Panchayats of Telangana (Optional: Male members / officials for comparative analysis)

12.1 Section A: Socio-Demographic Profile

- Age
☐ Below 30 ☐ 31–40 ☐ 41–50 ☐ Above 50
- Educational Qualification
☐ Illiterate ☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Intermediate ☐ Graduate ☐ Post-Graduate
- Social Category
☐ SC ☐ ST ☐ BC ☐ General
- Marital Status
☐ Married ☐ Unmarried ☐ Widow/Separated
- Position Held in PRI
☐ Sarpanch ☐ Ward Member ☐ MPTC ☐ ZPTC
- Number of Terms Served
☐ First ☐ Second ☐ More than two

12.2 Section B: Political Participation & Leadership

- What motivated you to contest PRI elections?
☐ Self-interest
☐ Family encouragement
☐ Political party influence
☐ Reservation policy
- Did you receive any formal training after election?
☐ Yes ☐ No
- How frequently do you attend Gram Sabha meetings?
☐ Always ☐ Often ☐ Sometimes ☐ Never
- Are you able to express your opinions freely in meetings?
☐ Yes ☐ To some extent ☐ No

12.3 Section C: Decision-Making Power (Empowerment Indicators)

(5-point Likert Scale)

- I actively participate in village development decisions
1 ☐ Strongly Disagree → 5 ☐ Strongly Agree

12. My suggestions are considered in financial planning

1 ☐ → 5 ☐

13. I independently sign official documents

1 ☐ → 5 ☐

14. I influence decisions related to women-centric schemes

1 ☐ → 5 ☐

12.4 Section D: Social Empowerment

15. Has your social status improved after becoming a PRI leader?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Slightly

16. Community members respect your leadership role

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neutral ☐ Disagree

17. Are women in your village more confident to approach you?

☐ Yes ☐ No

12.5 Section E: Economic Empowerment

18. Has political leadership increased your access to income/resources?

☐ Yes ☐ No

19. Are you involved in monitoring welfare schemes (MGNREGS, pensions, SHGs)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

20. Has leadership improved your financial decision-making ability?

☐ Yes ☐ To some extent ☐ No

12.6 Section F: Challenges Faced

21. Do male family members influence your official decisions?

☐ Always ☐ Sometimes ☐ Never

22. Major challenges you face (multiple choice):

- ☐ Patriarchal attitudes
- ☐ Lack of education
- ☐ Political pressure
- ☐ Administrative hurdles
- ☐ Lack of confidence

23. Have you faced gender discrimination in governance?

☐ Yes ☐ N

12.7 Section G: Overall Impact

24. Do you feel politically empowered after holding PRI office?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partially

25. Would you encourage other women to contest elections?

☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Analysis

• Socio-Demographic Profile of Respondents

The data indicate that the majority of women representatives belong to the age group of 31–50 years, reflecting active participation by women in their productive and decision-making years. Educational levels ranged from primary education to graduation and above, with a noticeable trend that higher educational attainment corresponded with greater confidence and participation in governance activities. Representation from SC, ST, BC, and General Categories demonstrates the inclusive nature of reservation policies in Telangana.

• Political Participation and Leadership Involvement

Most respondents reported regular attendance at Gram Sabha and Panchayat meetings. However, the intensity of participation varied. Experienced representatives and those who had undergone leadership training exhibited higher levels of engagement, frequently expressing opinions and contributing to discussions.

• Decision-Making Power

Decision-making power was analysed using indicators such as involvement in planning, financial decisions, implementation of welfare schemes, and authority to sign official documents. The findings show that while many women participated in decision-making, a section of respondents faced interference from male family members or political actors.

• Social Empowerment

Social empowerment was measured through changes in social status, community recognition, self-confidence, and public interaction. A majority of respondents reported enhanced respect within the community and increased confidence in addressing public issues after assuming PRI leadership roles.

• Economic Empowerment

Economic empowerment was assessed through women's involvement in financial monitoring of schemes, access to government resources, and role in household financial decisions. Although PRI positions are not income-generating, many women experienced indirect economic empowerment through increased awareness and access to welfare schemes.

• Challenges Faced by Women Leaders

The study identified several challenges:

- Patriarchal attitudes and gender bias
- Influence of husbands or male relatives (proxy leadership)
- Limited education and administrative knowledge
- Political and bureaucratic interference

14. Conclusion

- The present study examined the role of political leadership in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in empowering women in Telangana. The findings of the study clearly indicate that Panchayati Raj Institutions have emerged as an important platform for enhancing women's political participation and leadership at the grassroots level. The constitutional provision of reservation has successfully increased women's numerical representation in rural local governance.
- The study reveals that women's political leadership has contributed positively to their **social empowerment**, particularly in terms of increased self-confidence, public visibility, community recognition, and participation in local decision-making processes. Women representatives reported

improved interaction with government officials and greater involvement in addressing local development issues such as sanitation, health, education, and welfare schemes.

- However, the study also highlights that **political representation does not automatically lead to full empowerment**. Many women leaders continue to face challenges such as patriarchal attitudes, proxy leadership by male family members, lack of education, limited administrative experience, and political interference. These constraints restrict women's autonomy and reduce the effectiveness of their leadership roles.
- Economic empowerment outcomes were found to be largely **indirect**. While PRI leadership did not significantly enhance women's income levels, it improved their access to government schemes, financial awareness, and participation in household financial decisions. Education, leadership training, and experience emerged as crucial factors influencing the level of empowerment among women leaders.
- Overall, the study concludes that Panchayati Raj Institutions in Telangana have played a **significant but incomplete role** in women's empowerment. While reservation policies have ensured entry and visibility, achieving **substantive empowerment** requires sustained capacity-building, institutional support, and societal transformation. Strengthening training programs, reducing proxy leadership, and promoting gender-sensitive governance practices are essential for converting political participation into meaningful empowerment.

References

- Baviskar, B. S. (2005). *Panchayati Raj and women's empowerment*. Institute of Social Sciences.
- Beaman, L., Chattopadhyay, R., Duflo, E., Pande, R., & Topalova, P. (2012). Female leadership raises aspirations and educational attainment for girls: A policy experiment in India. *Science*, 335(6068), 582–586. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1212382>
- Census of India. (2011). *Primary census abstract*. Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner.
- Chattopadhyay, R., & Duflo, E. (2004). Women as policy makers: Evidence from a randomized policy experiment in India. *Econometrica*, 72(5), 1409–1443. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0262.2004.00539.x>
- Deshpande, R., & Sharma, S. (2010). *Panchayati Raj institutions and women's political empowerment*. Oxford University Press.
- Government of India. (1992). *The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992*. Ministry of Law and Justice.
- Government of Telangana. (2021). *Socio-economic outlook 2021*. Planning Department.
- Jain, D. (2016). Women and Panchayati Raj institutions: Participation, leadership and empowerment. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 62(3), 456–470.
- Kabeer, N. (1999). Resources, agency, achievements: Reflections on the measurement of women's empowerment. *Development and Change*, 30(3), 435–464. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-7660.00125>
- Kudva, N. (2003). Engineering elections: The experiences of women in Panchayati Raj in Karnataka, India. *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*, 16(3), 445–463. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1022879221832>
- Mathew, G. (1998). *Women and local self-government: The Indian experience*. Concept Publishing Company.
- Ministry of Panchayati Raj. (2020). *Status of Panchayati Raj institutions in India*. Government of India.

Reddy, A. A., & Rao, P. S. (2018). Women leadership in Panchayati Raj institutions: A study with reference to Telangana. *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*, 25(2), 234–249. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0971521518761437>

Sudarshan, R. M. (2004). Women in Panchayati Raj: Lessons from experience. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39(38), 4091–4096.