

## Project Report

1. **Subject:** Political Science
2. **Semester:** v
3. **Paper code:** PLSSSEC03M
4. **Name of the Project:** The Role of Women Panchayat Members in West Bengal
5. **Total Participants in this Project:** 220
6. **Objective of Project:**

(a) To understand the social, political, and economic background of the women members at Gram panchayat level.

(b) To identify the perception of women members at Gram panchayat about their roles and responsibilities.

(c) To understand the social, political, and administrative support for the performance of the roles.

(d) To enquire possible areas of national strength and efficiency as well as limitations and constraints of women in performing their roles in the decision-making bodies.

(e) To trace out the external factors faced by the women while functioning GPs.

(f) To elicit out the perception of the women members about their role in improving the functioning.

7. **Methodology:** This project has collected three types of data for data collection- Primary Data: The study is empirical in nature and is based on primary data. The data collected from the field survey various methods. The data was also collected through survey conduct. Data have been collected through structured and unstructured questionnaires. It had both open-ended and close-ended questions. The interview schedule was prepared in the Bengali Language. Secondary Data: The secondary data is essential for this project because the project was not completed without secondary data. So the researchers collected secondary data from D.M, B.D.O office and all the Panchayat offices and government documents, officials records, personal documents, physical nonverbal evidence, and Panchayat files records, etc. Tertiary Data: The other most important data is tertiary data for macro or micro research work. So the researchers collected tertiary data from various types of books, journals, magazines, papers, etc. To complete this project work with great attention.

(8) **conclusion:** People are identified as the most intelligent, civilized creatures in the world. But half of the women of this human race are still neglected in the political,

social, and economic spheres. A large part of women is still marginalized. The empowerment of women is essential in politics or in the key centers of state policymaking from the Panchayat to the parliament. It is not possible to change the socio-economic status of women without empowering them through politics. The political empowerment of women and the socio-economic empowerment can jointly show the way for women to break the overall chain. The modernization and restructuring of the Panchayat system in recent times have paved the way for real empowerment of women in this country. Now with the help of Panchayat, women have been able to integrate themselves with the socioeconomic mainstream by getting an education and permanent and temporary employment opportunities. In the end empowerment of women in the full sense of the world is not possible just by participating in politics. Economic, education, and social empowerment are important issues in politics as well as empowerment. Yet women lag far behind in social, economic, and educational matters. Therefore, along with political empowerment, we need to look at education, financial self-reliance, and social empowerment as other important elements of empowerment. Only then is it possible to empower women in the fullest sense.