COGNITION AND LEADERSHIP OF WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES IN PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS – A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES IN KURNOOL AND KRISHNA DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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Abstract

Women hitherto subjected to interiors of the home are thrown open into the political spheres of life, especially in panchayat raj institutions. with the stroke of a pen, the aspirations of millions of women were materialized by the 73rd and 74th amendments of the constitution. Emerging women leadership has shattered the political myth of female political participation of women in India. Along with the external conducive environment cognition, a crucial fulcrum that can tilt the game of real politicking. The cognitive levels or awareness of EWRs can role play as the major decision-maker in their official capacities to emerge as leaders in PRIs, it can facilitate the successful involvement of women in the political arena, nevertheless, vibrant empowerment of women takes more than the mere legal provisions. the cognition and power of knowledge and understanding of the environment of political institutions, attitudinal perceptions of players, institutional dynamics, awareness of the intricacies about the working of the organization, the psychological attitude of women are the crucial ingredients in understanding and facing the dynamics of the power structure in local self-government in India. Hence, an attempt has been made through this paper to study the cognition levels of the elected women representatives (EWRs) working in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and analyses the significant relationship between the various factors in the emergence of women as successful leaders in PRIs in comparative approach between Kurnool and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Keywords: Cognition, Elected Women Representatives, Environment, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Leadership.

1. Introduction

The benefits of participatory democracy have fetched huge success. Gram panchayats and women's collectives working together across various states in India have triggered community-level innovations instrumental in addressing local development issues.[1]

Rural women armed with knowledge and information interacting with government officials and having a say in the development affairs of the village. there was resistance from families. The women were accused of ignoring household work and entering public affairs. However, over time, husbands and other family members have begun supporting their women after they see the respect and acceptance their wives receive in the community.

The Impact of Reservation in the Panchayati Raj: Evidence from a Nationwide Randomized Experiment by [2]Gram Panchayats in West Bengal and Rajasthan, Chattopadhyay, and Duflo (2003) found that reservations positively affect women's participation in local government. women in reserved Gram Panchayats invest more resources in drinking water and roads as compared to schools.

Though reservations have created new spaces for women and SC/STs to participate in local government, in practice these groups are often denied the right to participate in the local government due to the prevalence of patriarchal norms, illiteracy, and caste [3]. the study revealed that various constraints, viz. social taboos, superstitions, unhealthy traditions and customs, poor management of the fund, gender disparity in power relation, corruption in the system, and patriarchal attitude of male members were the main ones encountered by the women leaders while carrying out their responsibility under social, economic, political, administrative and psychological categories[4]. Constraint's analysis of women leaders. Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences. 83.788-792.)

Gram panchayat members are getting information from print and non-print media and also from the internet. Most of the GP members used social media and the majority of them used both Facebook & WhatsApp to seek information. Almost all the Gram Panchayat members get adequate information from all relevant sources including language problems, difficulties in operating

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[1] Manu Sankar 2019
[2] Raghabendra Chattopadhyay and Esther Duflo, November 2003
[3] Jayal, 2006
[4] Kaur, Manmeet & Bhardwaj, Neelam. (2013

technical devices and dealing with time constraints, and also the pandemic of Covid-19[5]. Study of Information Needs and Information Seeking Behaviour of the Gram Panchayat Members of West Bengal: with special reference to Burdwan-I Development Block.)

Panchayati Raj has attracted women to politics in large numbers, particularly from the scheduled castes and tribes, many of whom are first-timers. Success at the grassroots level has given women eloquence, and a voice. However, decision-making positions continue to elude most women. [6] found in both districts.

The Constitutional 73rd Amendment provided a new lease of life to the grassroots institutions in India. The Amendment was mandatory for all the states to constitute three-tier grassroots institutions. Andhra Pradesh government too introduced Amendment to the existing Panchayati Raj Act by enacting A.P. Panchayat Act 1994, to meet the Constitutional requirements under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment act passed by the government of India. The Constitutional 73rd Amendment was the first attempt to involve women in the democratic process under which 33% of the seats were reserved to the women in the Panchayati Raj Institution which are called the hub of the democratic political system.

2. Women Awareness concerning Panchayati Raj System
The 73rd Amendment of the constitution involves women in the political process at the grassroots level institutions by providing 33 percent of the reservation of seats. Although the reservation has helped women in the political participation yet the elected representatives still were not aware of the policies and programs of Panchayati Raj Institutions. Numerous challenges arise in the form of patriarchal domination at home which has lessened in the present times due to changes in the perceptions of males, sociological perceptions about changed roles of women. the major drawbacks of women folk are the lack of awareness and knowledge about the working of the dynamics of power play in the local self-Government. the level of cognition to understand the problems needed to face the legislative, administrative issues in the Panchayat office.

3. Comparative analysis of cognition levels of the EWRs with the socio-economic and Political Variables in the Kurnool and Krishna districts of A.P.
The demographic information of the respondents like age factor, Category classification namely General/Other Castes (OC), Backward Caste (BC), scheduled caste (SC), Scheduled Caste (ST), Party affiliation, Education, Family occupation or Profession of Respondent, Approximate Land Holding, Approximate monthly income from the different sources of income, Whether elected the first time, Terms as Sarpanch, Elected as reserved and unreserved category, Experience in active politics (in years), political party affiliation, elections to this Institution is influenced by the agents responsible for the arousal are analyzed in comparison between Kurnool and Krishna districts.

The opinions of the elected women representatives about the working of panchayat raj institutions are consolidated into the total knowledge score of the respondents and are in turn compared with the personal data is influencing the knowledge levels are contrasted using the chi-square analysis. elected women leaders in the PRI succeed in their role despite the highly patriarchal and traditional social norms prevalent in the region.

3.1 Objectives of the study
1. To study whether factors like economic, political factors affect the cognition and knowledge levels of women in PRIs in a comparative perspective between the Kurnool and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh.
2. To analyze whether societal traits like familial conditions, organizational skills, management skills in family, society, and in an organization have an effect on the cognition levels of women in PRIs in a comparative perspective between Kurnool and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh.
3. To study the impact of the level of cognition and knowledge of women in PRIs on the decision-making capacity in a comparative perspective between the Kurnool and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh.
4. To examine the relationship between the level of cognition and knowledge levels of Elected Women Representatives with the emergence of the leadership of the women in PRIs in a comparative perspective between Kurnool and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh.

[5] Das, Mrinal & Roy, Bijan. (2020
[6] Nupur Tiwari, New Leadership: The Panchayat And Women

3.2 Hypothesis

1. The cognition and knowledge levels of the EWRs have a significant relationship with the economic, political traits of women in PRIs.
2. The cognition and knowledge levels of the EWRs have a significant relationship with the social traits of women in PRIs
3. The cognition and knowledge levels of the EWRs have a significant relationship with the psychological traits of women in PRIs
4. There exists a functional relationship between the factor of cognition of women heads with the leadership of women in PRIs.

3.3 The independent factors are

❖ Social traits like Age, category, education.
❖ Economic factors like Family occupation profession of the respondent, annual income.
❖ Political factors like party affiliations, experience in politics.

3.4 Dependent factors are

❖ Psychological factors like influencing factors in a decision-making capacity,
❖ Awareness on working of PRIs,
❖ Leadership qualities.

This study tries to know the significant relationship between the knowledge/ cognition levels of the women heads with their Demographic background of respondents like Age, category, Party affiliation, Education, Family occupation profession of the respondent, Approximate monthly income from the different sources of income, political factors like Experience in active politics in years psychological factors like Your elections to this institution is influenced by Who were the agents responsible for this arousal in you, decision-making capabilities and the emergence of leadership capabilities among women in a comparative perspective between Kurnool and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh.
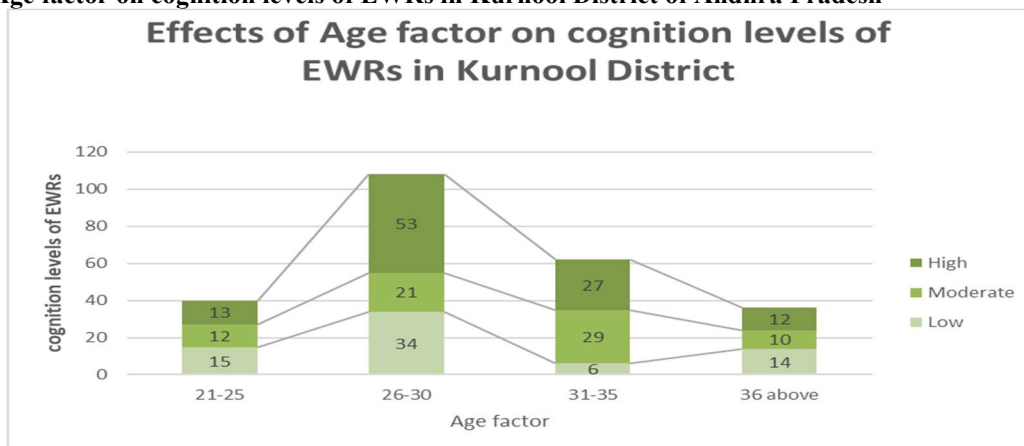
3.5 Sample: An attempt is being made to study the awareness about panchayat raj institutions among women in the Kurnool and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh. In addition to that, a focus was made to concentrate on the influence of caste and education on leadership and the influence of family reputation and money power on leadership.

Regarding the sample respondents, in the Kurnool district, 250 respondents were selected out population size of 500 (27 ZPTC and 408 MPTC). In the Krishna district, 250 respondents were selected out of 453 population sizes (25 ZPTC and 428 MPTC). A total of 500 samples were administered in this empirical research.

3.6 Cognition levels of EWRs about the working of PRIs in Kurnool and Krishna districts of A.P

The awareness levels of the women heads are classified as low, moderate, and high based on the calculation of the Total Knowledge Score (KTS) of women on the scheduled questionnaire responses.

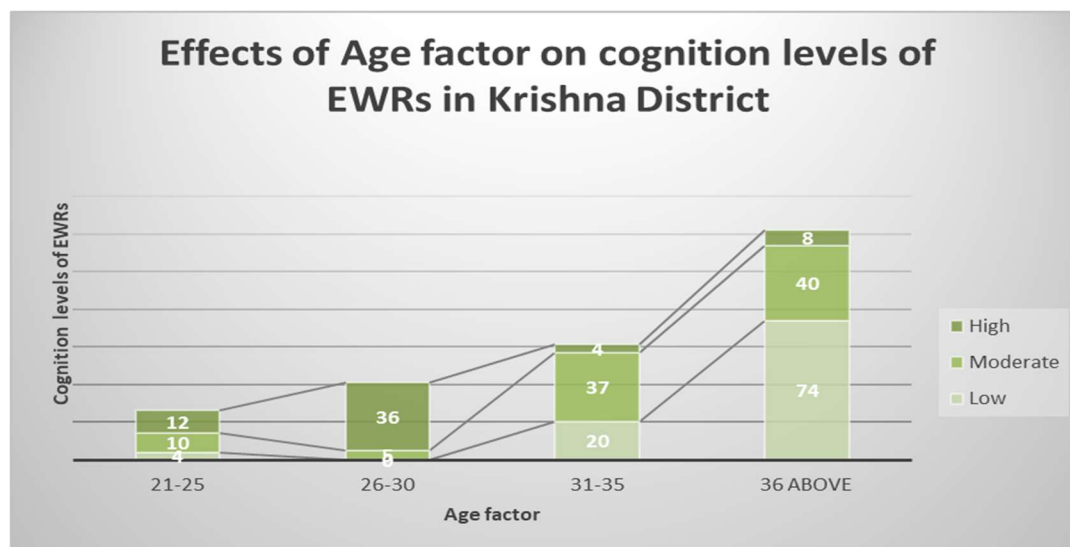### 3.7.a. Effects of Age factor on cognition levels of EWRs in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh

Source: Field Survey

The table shows the combined knowledge score about the working of Panchayat raj Institutions of the 250 respondents in the Kurnool district. the age group between 21-25 has 03 total knowledge score (KTS) whereas the age group 26-30, has 07 total knowledge score. between age group 31-35, 198 respondents have more total knowledge about workings of PRIs, in case of age group 36 above, 42 have total knowledge score about the working of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Kurnool Dt.

3.7.b   Effects of Age-factor on Cognition levels of EWRs in Krishna District

The figure states the Age-wise classification of knowledge levels as low, moderate, and High and tries to explain the relationship between the factor age and their knowledge levels in the Krishna district of A.P.

Source: Field Survey

The figure shows the combined knowledge score about the working of Panchayati raj Institutions of the 250 respondents in the Krishna district. In the age group between 21-25, 26 respondents have total knowledge score (KTS) whereas, in the age group 26-30, 41 have high KTS,05 has total KTS, between age group 31-35, 61 respondents have total knowledge score about workings of PRIs. In the case of age group 36 above,122 have total knowledge about the working of PRIs in Krishna Dt.

The Chi-square test has been used with the following formula spss version no.25 all the results were done

Chi -square test $\chi^2 = \Sigma \dfrac{(Q_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$

O = Observed Frequency taken from primary data.

$$E = \dfrac{\text{Row Total X Column Total}}{\text{Grand Total (N)}}$$

df = (r - 1) (c - 1)
r = row and
c = column

For testing the hypothesis, the χ^2 value has been calculated. The calculated value of χ^2 has been compared with the table value of the χ^2 located from the χ^2 table, for the desired level of confidence on the given degrees of freedom. If the calculated value of χ^2 is more than the table value of χ^2, it indicates that the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. If the calculated value of χ^2 is less than the table value of χ^2, it indicates that the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis is rejected.

H_0= Null Hypothesis
H_1= Alternative Hypothesis.

1. H_0: There is no significant difference in the opinion of the RTE act and its effect on increasing the strength of students.
   H_1: There is a significant difference in the opinion of the RTE act and its effect on increasing the strength of students.

3.7.c Chi-square analysis of Age Factor in Kurnool District

The chi-square analysis explains the relationship between the two variables that is Age Groups of the respondents and the Knowledge levels about the working of Panchayat raj in the Kurnool Dt of A.P

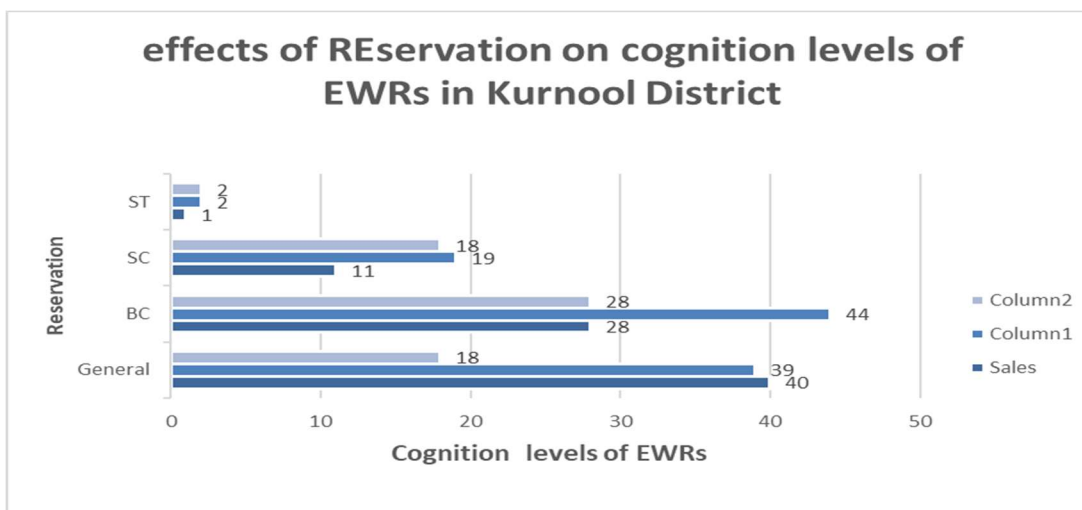**Table- 4** Chi-square analysis of Age Factor between Krishna and Kurnool Dt

	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) Krishna	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) Kurnool
Pearson Chi-Square	.000	.066
N of Valid Cases	250	

The chi-square analysis shows the as per Pearson Chi-Square as p level is .066, which is less than 5% of the level of significance, hence the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the age of the respondents and their knowledge levels in the Kurnool Dt of A.P.

The chi-square analysis in Krishna Dt shows as per Pearson Chi-Square the p-value is .000 which is less than 5% of the level of significance it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the age of the respondents and the Knowledge levels in the Krishna Dt of A.P.

3.8.a Category- wise Classification of Reservation of elected women representatives in Kurnool District

The 73rd and 74th amendments of the constitution provide reservations to various categories like General, Backward Classes, Scheduled Caste, and Scheduled Tribes. The category-wise classification of elected women

Source: Field Survey

Effects of Respondents Reservation category on their knowledge levels about the working of PR Institutions in Kurnool District.

In the above table, the knowledge score of the Kurnool respondents was taken their knowledge levels are categorized into low, Moderate, and High knowledge test Scores (KTS) shows that the General woman 97 respondents have KTS, whereas the BC Women 100 have total knowledge score. the SC Woman statistics show 48 respondents have a total knowledge score. the ST women
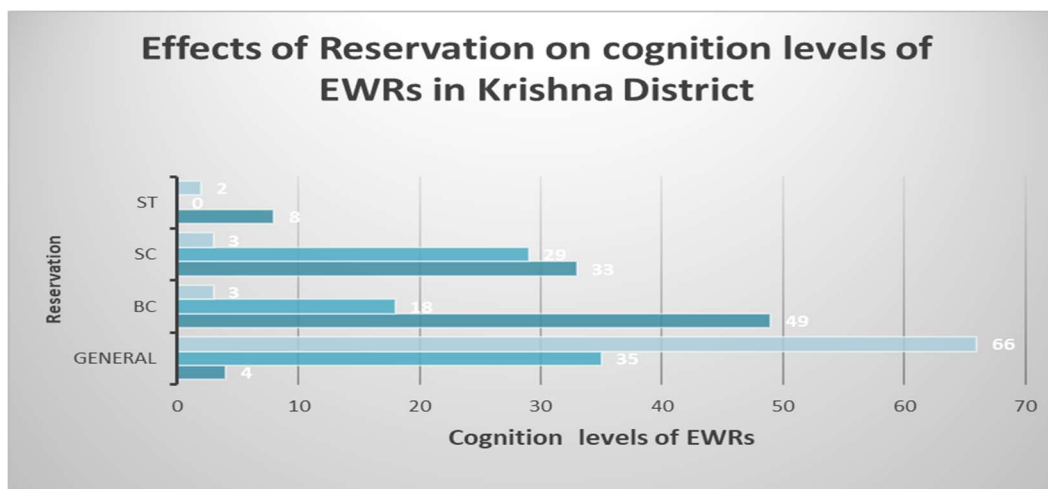
figures show that 05 have the highest knowledge score levels about the Panchayati raj institutions. this study shows that BC Woman shows highest Knowledge levels about the working of Panchayati Raj followed by General and both SC and ST categories are at very poor Knowledge levels about the working of Panchayati Raj.

Source: Field Survey

3.8.b Effects of Respondents Reservation category on their knowledge levels about the working of PR Institutions in Krishna District.

The above table shows the knowledge levels of the respondents by calculating their knowledge score (KTS) in the Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh. In the category of General women, 105 respondents have the highest KTS, whereas in BC woman Category 70 respondents have the highest knowledge levels. In the SC Woman Category 65 with highest KTS, regarding ST woman, 10 their knowledge levels this reveals that General woman is having highest knowledge levels followed by BC, SC, and ST women in Krishna District.

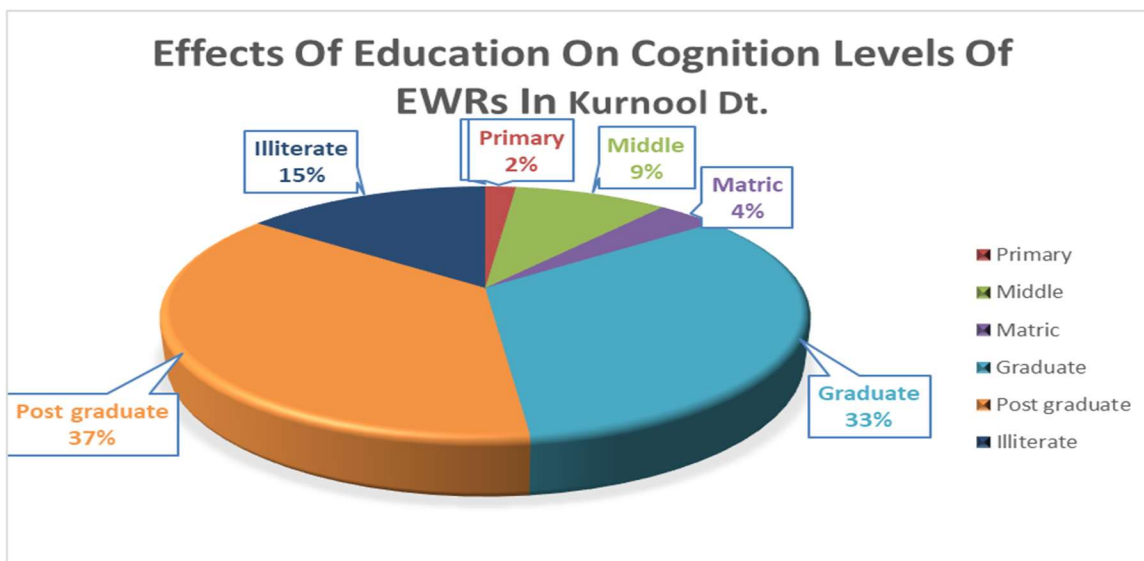**3.8.c Chi-Square analysis of Category in Kurnool/Krishna District**
The relationship between the category of the respondents and the knowledge levels about the working of the panchayat raj is analyzed using the chi-square tool.

Table-7 Chi-Square Tests- on Category between Krishna and Kurnool Dt

	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) Krishna	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) Kurnool
Pearson Chi-Square	.000	.136
N of Valid Cases	250	

The Chi-Square tests are applied to find the relationship between the reservation category of the respondents and their knowledge levels of them, results of the Pearson Chi-Square method show that the p-value is .136 which is less than 5% of the level of significance. the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected, So the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. Hence, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the reservation category of the respondents and their knowledge levels.

the relationship between reservation category of the respondents and the Knowledge levels of them, results of Pearson Chi-Square method shows that p-value is .000, which is less than 5% of the level of significance, Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the reservation category of the respondents and the Knowledge levels in Krishna district.
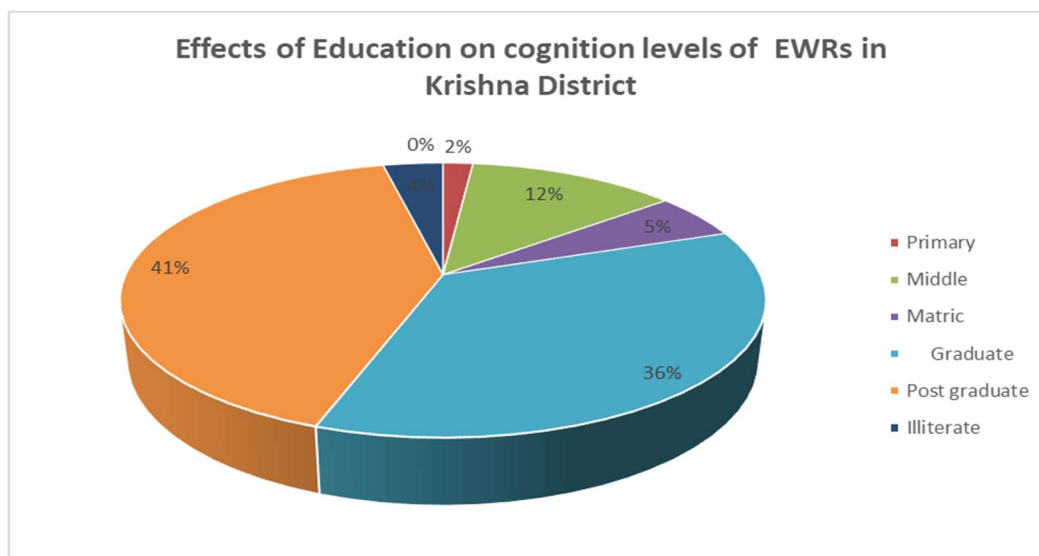
Source: Field Survey

3.9.a cognition levels of Respondents Educational status about the working of PR Institutions in Kurnool Dt.
       Source: Field Survey

This table shows the combined knowledge levels of women representatives of with different educational standards of Kurnool districts, the primary school has 06 knowledge Total score (KTS) Middle school education has 8 knowledge Total score (KTS), whereas concerning graduates 94 have high knowledge levels, post-graduate 104 representatives regarding illiterates 23 highest KTS knowledge levels. This shows that there is a direct correlation between education and knowledge, with the least educational status is responsible for the lowest Knowledge levels among the elected representatives.

Source: Field Survey

3.9.b cognition levels of Respondents Educational status about the working of PR Institutions in Krishna Dt.
This table shows the combined knowledge levels of women representatives of with different educational standards of Krishna districts, the primary school has 1with high knowledge Total score (KTS) Middle school education has 13 moderate levels of knowledge Total score (KTS), regarding matriculation level 21 have highest KTS and out of post-graduate representatives 110 have

highest knowledge levels, regarding illiterates 16 have highest KTS, This shows that illiteracy is highly responsible for the lack of awareness about the working of PR, albeit, there is a growing trend of graduates and post-graduates also with a marginal increase.
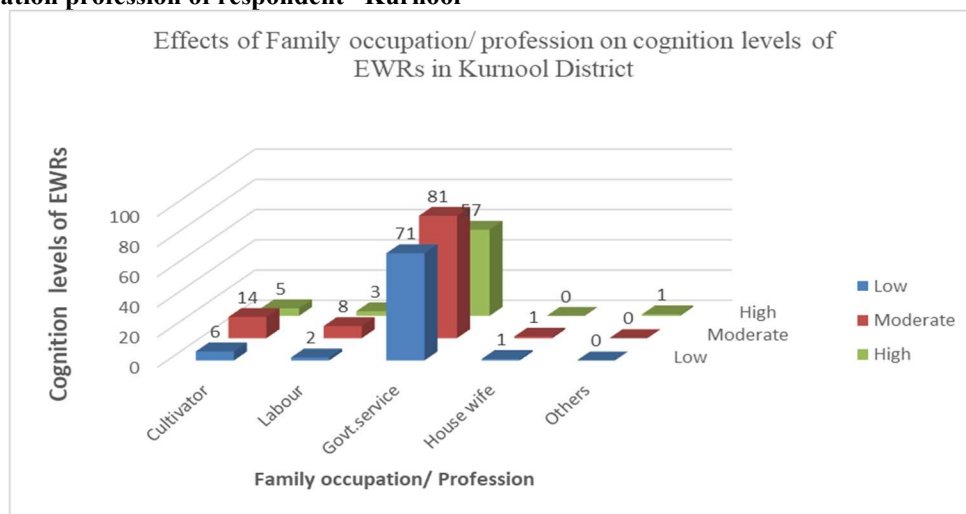
3.9.c. Chi-Square Tests- the educational status of elected women between Kurnool/Krishna districts of A.P.

Chi-square analysis	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.000	.244
N of Valid Cases	250	

The Chi-Square tests are applied to find the relationship between the educational status of elected woman and the knowledge of woman representatives, results of Pearson Chi-Square method show p-value as .244 which is less than 5% of the level of significance so, the null hypothesis (H$_0$) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H$_1$) is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the educational status of elected women and the knowledge of woman representatives in the Kurnool district.

The Chi-Square tests are applied to find the relationship between the educational status of elected women and the knowledge of woman representatives, results of the Pearson Chi-Square method show p-value of .000, which is less than 5% level of significance, hence, the null hypothesis (H$_0$) is rejected. So, the alternative hypothesis (H$_1$) is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the educational status of elected women and the knowledge of woman representatives in the Krishna district of A.P. cognition levels accordingly in an agriculturally rich area of Krishna Dt. between the Family occupation profession of the respondent of elected woman and the knowledge of woman representatives in Krishna Dt., results of Pearson Chi-Square method shows p-value as .000, which is less than 5% level of significance, hence, the null hypothesis (H$_0$) is rejected. So, the alternative hypothesis (H$_1$) is accepted Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the Family occupation profession of elected women and the knowledge of woman representatives in the Krishna district of A.P.

3.10.a Family occupation profession of respondent   Kurnool

Source: Field Survey

This table shows the combined knowledge levels of woman representatives with different family occupations of Kurnool districts, in the cultivator's category 25 respondents have high knowledge Total score (KTS). In labor category 13 have a high score, the govt. servant's category 209 has a moderate score in the housewife's category 02 out of having high knowledge Total score (KTS). this reveals that Govt. servants have more KTS compared followed by cultivators and Labourers and their knowledge levels accordingly in Kurnool Dt.
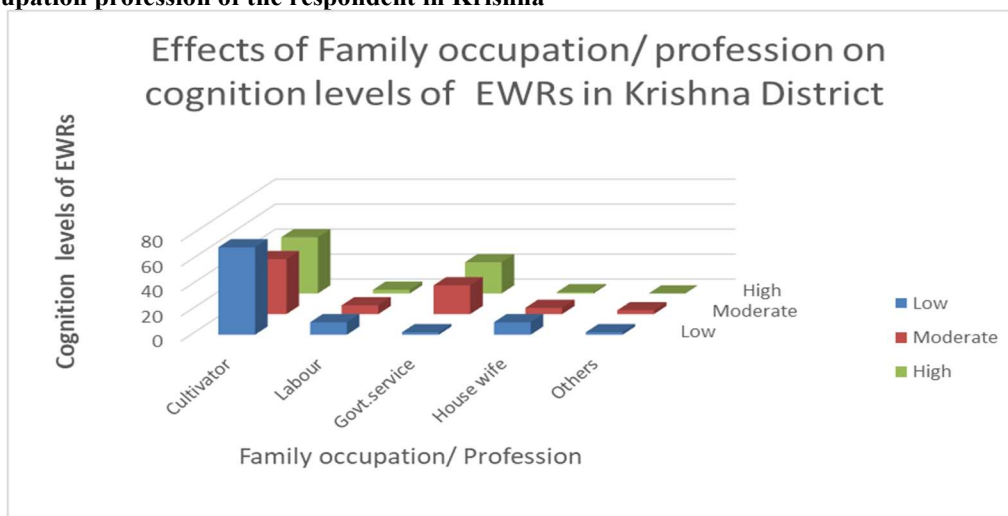
3.10.b. Family occupation profession of the respondent in Krishna

Source: Field Survey

This table shows the combined knowledge levels of woman representatives of different family occupations of Krishna districts, in the cultivators, category 159 respondents have high knowledge Total score (KTS) In labor category 20 have a high score, the govt. servants category 50 have a high score, in the house-wives category 16, and others 05 knowledge score, .this reveals that in contrast to Kurnool, Krishna cultivators score are more in number followed by Govt. service, house-wives, and Labourers and their knowledge levels accordingly in an agriculturally rich area of Krishna Dt.

Table- 16

3.10.c. Chi-Square Tests -Family occupation/ profession between Krishna and Kurnool Dt

	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.000	.357
N of Valid Cases	250	

The Chi-Square tests are applied to find the relationship between the Family occupation profession of the respondent of elected woman and the knowledge of woman representatives in Kurnool Dt., results of Pearson Chi-Square method show p-value as .357, which is less than 5% level of significance, hence, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. So, the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the Family occupation profession of elected women and the knowledge of woman representatives in the Kurnool district of A.P.

The Chi-Square tests are applied to find the relationship between the Family occupation profession of the respondent of elected woman and the knowledge of woman representatives in Krishna dt., results of Pearson Chi-Square method show p-value as .000, which is less than 5% level of significance, hence, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. So, the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the Family occupation profession of elected women and the knowledge of woman representatives in the Krishna district of A.P.

3.11.a. Effects of Respondent's Experience in active politics in years on their knowledge total score (KTS) about the working of PR Institutions in Kurnool Dt.

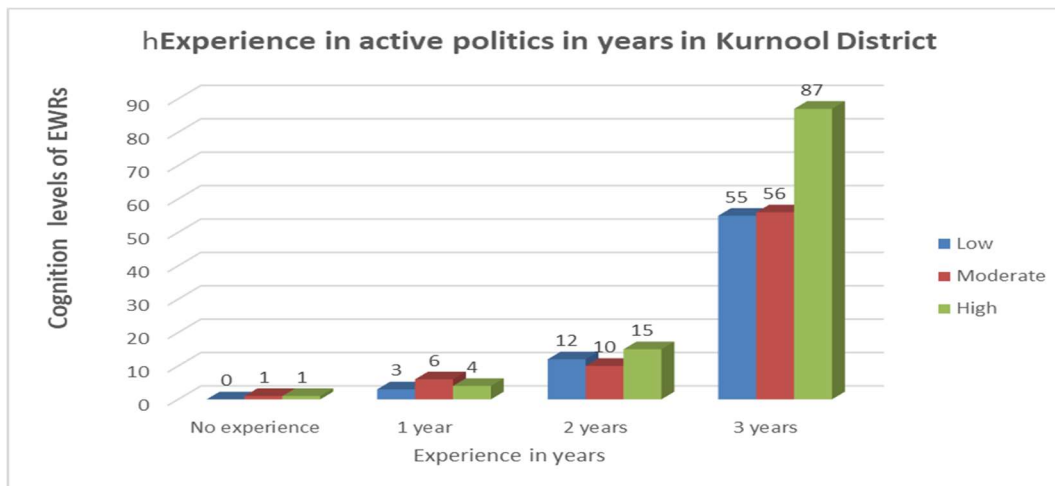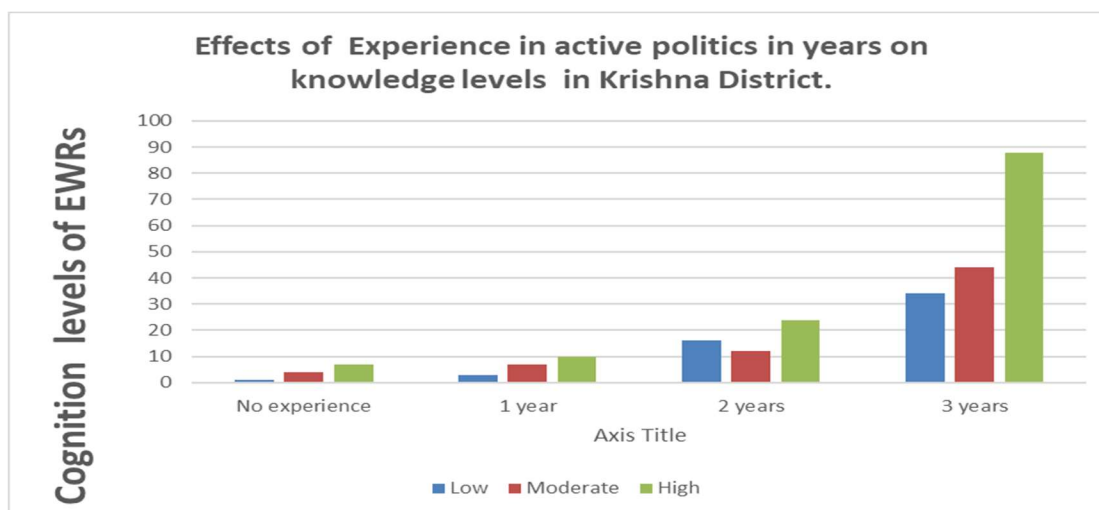| 15.Crosstab-Kurnool					
		KNLKTS			Total
		Low	Moderate	High	
Experience in active politics in years	No experience	0	1	1	2
	1 year	3	6	4	13
	2 years	12	10	15	37

	3 years	55	56	87	198
Total		70	73	107	250

This table shows the different knowledge scores (KTS) of experiences in active politics of respondents in Kurnool district in .in no experience 02 respondents have high Knowledge score (KTS), in the 1st year experience 13 respondents have high KTS, regarding 2nd year experience 13 respondent has KTS. in 3rd year of experience 198 respondent has knowledge score. this study reveals that there is a direct correlation between the experience in active politics and better knowledge of the respondents on working in PRIs .as the data reveals that experience in active politics is reflected in their knowledge levels and the interest in politics and getting more knowledge is least in the district.

3.11.b. Effects of Respondents Experience in active politics in years on knowledge total score (KTS) about the working of PR Institutions in Krishna Dt.

Source: Field Survey

This table shows the different knowledge scores (KTS) of woman representatives' experience in active politics on their knowledge in Krishna district in No experience category,12 respondents have high Knowledge score (KTS), in the 1st year experience, 20 respondents have high KTS. regarding 2nd-year experience 52 respondents have high .in the 3rd year of experience 166 respondents have high KTS, scores. this study reveals that there is a direct correlation between the experience in active politics and better knowledge of the respondents on working in PRIs. as the data reveals that lack of experience in active politics is reflected in their

knowledge levels, although there is a slow rise in respondents' interest in politics and gaining more knowledge comparative to another district.
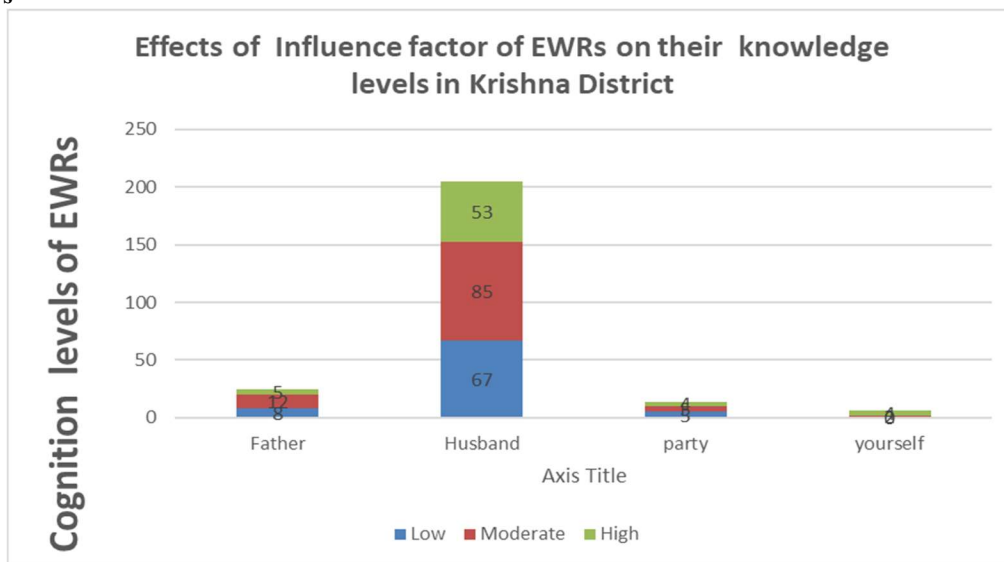
Table- 19
3.12.c Chi-Square Tests- Respondents Experience in active politics in years between Krishna and Kurnool Dt

	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) Krishna	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) Kurnool
Pearson Chi-Square	.007	.736
N of Valid Cases		

The Chi-Square tests are applied to find the relationship between the elected woman representatives Experience in active politics in years on their knowledge, results of the Pearson Chi-Square method shows that the p-value is .736 higher than 0.5% of the level of significance is the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted So, the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is rejected. Hence, it is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the elected woman representatives Experience in active politics in years on their knowledge in Kurnool district of A.P.-significant.

The Chi-Square tests are applied to find the relationship between the elected woman representatives Experience in active politics in years and their knowledge, results of the Pearson Chi-Square method show the p-value as .007 which is less than the level of significance of 0.5. Hence null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. So, the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the Experience in active politics in years and their knowledge levels in Krishna district of A.P.
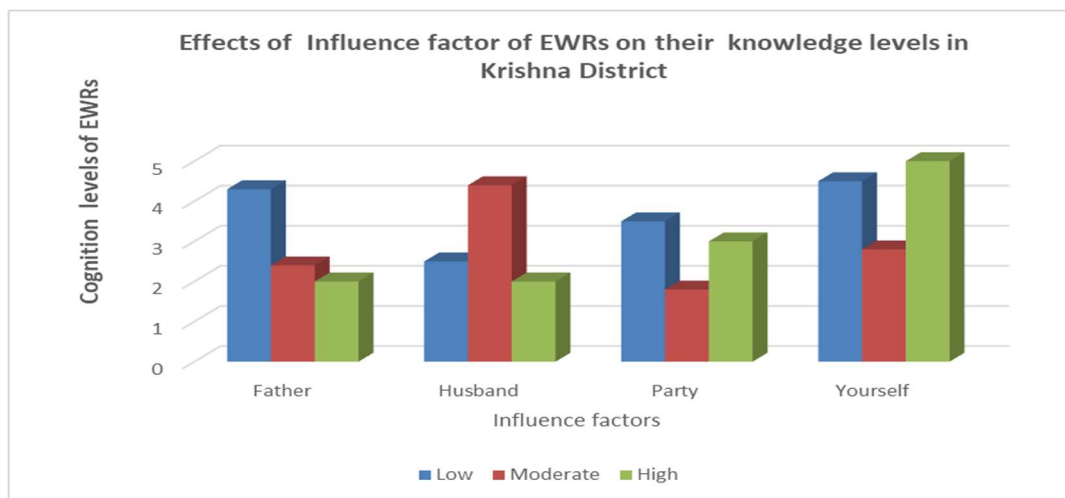
Sociological factors

Source: Field Survey

3.13.a. Effects of Respondents Influence variable on their knowledge total score (KTS) about the working of PR Institutions in Kurnool Dt.

This table reveals the knowledge total scores (KTS) of a variable of influence in their election in the Kurnool district. the respondents influenced by their father 25 respondents shows high knowledge total score (KTS),205 respondents influenced by their husbands 14 Respondents influenced by their party, 06 in the self-influenced KTS,2 have moderate KTS, the data reveals that the factor of external influences like respondents' husbands, fathers, and party system has a potential influence than the self-decision making of the respondents. and reflect more of dependency and lack of self-decision-making powers of the respondents.

3.13.b. Effects of Respondents' decision-making factor about the working of PR Institutions knowledge total score (KTS) in Krishna Dt.

Source: Field Survey

This table reveals the knowledge total scores (KTS)of a variable of influence in their election in the Kurnool district. the respondents influenced by their father 80 respondents shows high knowledge total score (KTS), 50 respondents were influenced by their husbands,60 Respondents influenced by their party, in the self-influenced 60 respondents to have high KTS.

This reveals that women to a certain extent were aware of the functioning of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. but most of the women were unaware of the functions of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Some women rarely came on their own to contest these elections the factor of external influences like respondents' husbands, fathers, and party system has a potential influence than the self-decision making of the respondents. and reflect more of dependency and lack of self-decision-making powers of the respondents.

They were inducted by their husbands or other family members to contest these Panchayati Raj Institutions elections. Although the 33 percent reservation has empowered women in the local politics but still due to their unawareness, they are not able to take independent decisions and do not take an active part in the working of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

3.13.c. Chi-Square Tests on Respondents variable Influence between Krishna and Kurnool Dt

	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) krishna	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) Kurnool
Pearson Chi-Square	.000	.360
N of Valid Cases		

The Chi-Square tests are applied to find the relationship between the elected woman representatives' factors of influence like Father, Husband, party, self on their knowledge, results of Pearson Chi-Square method show the p-value as .360 which is less than 5% of the level of significance, hence, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. So, the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between factors of influence like Father, Husband, Party, Self of the Respondents on their knowledge in Kurnool district of A.P

The Chi-Square tests are applied to find the relationship between the elected woman representatives' factors of influence like Father, Husband, party, self on their knowledge levels, results of Pearson Chi-Square method show p-value is .000 which is far less than 5% of the level of significance so the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the factors of influence like Father, Husband, party, self on the knowledge levels of woman representatives in Krishna district of A.P
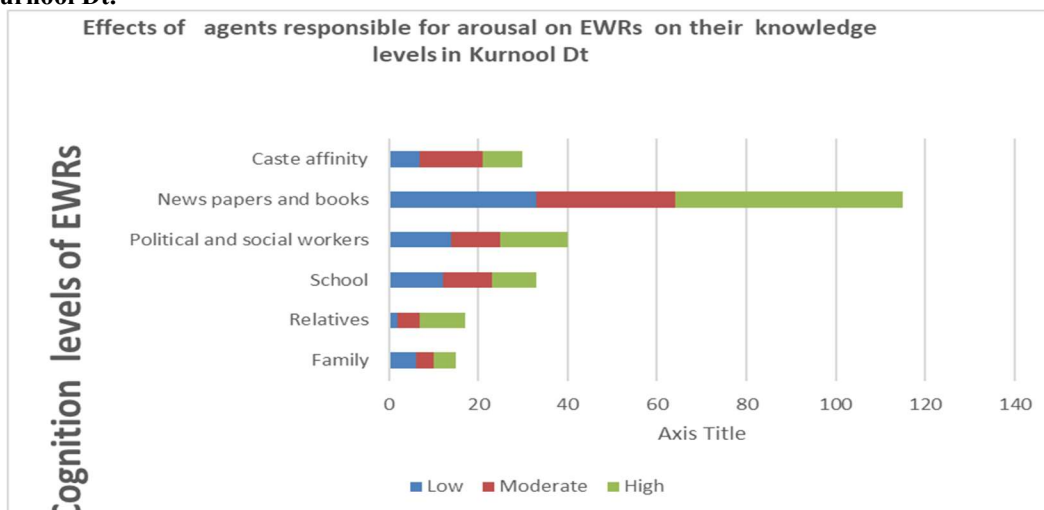
3.14.a. Effects of Respondents factor agents Influence on their knowledge total score (KTS) about the working of PR Institutions in Kurnool Dt.

Source: Field Survey

The table analyses the total knowledge total score (KTS) of the variable the agents responsible for the arousal in the election of respondents in the Kurnool district. in the family factor, 15 respondents have high knowledge score, in relative's variable 17 has high KTS, In the school factor 33 have high KTS, in the political and social workers factor 40 respondents have high knowledge score, in the newspaper and books factor 115 respondent has high KTS, in the caste affinity factor 30 respondents have high knowledge score,

This data reveals that the factors like families provide most of the knowledge to the respondents followed by caste, social and political workers, and least respondents from scientific sources like newspapers and books, and schools it reflects the lack of objective factors in the decision making or policy-making of the respondents.

3.14.b. Effects of Respondents agents responsible for arousal to post on their knowledge about the working of PR Institutions in Krishna Dt.
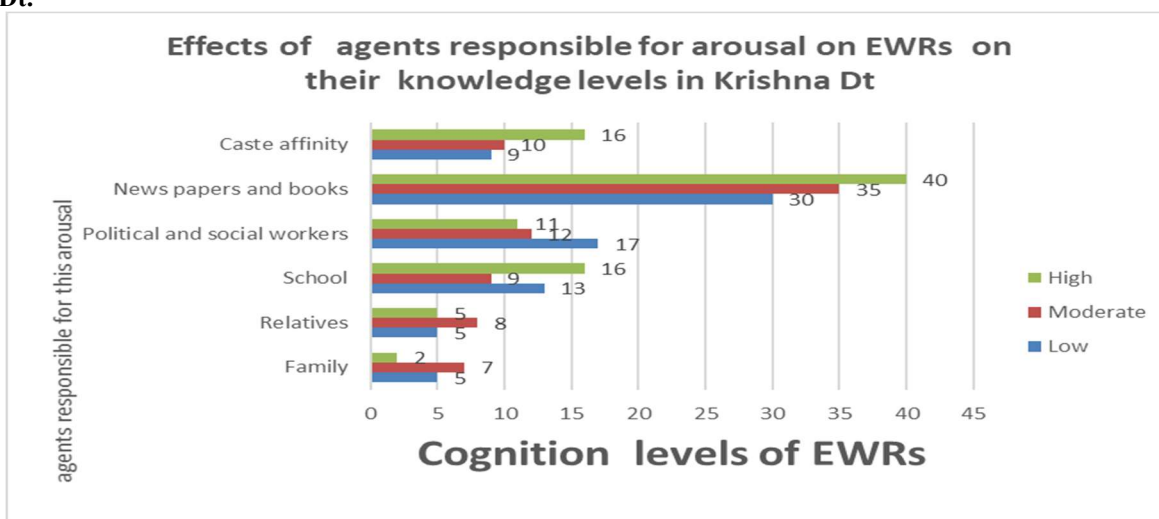

Source: Field Survey

The table analysis the total knowledge total score (KTS) of the variable the agents responsible for the arousal in the election of respondents in Krishna district. in the family factor, 14 respondents have a high knowledge score.in relatives variable 18 respondents have high KTS, In the school factor 38 have high KTS, .in the political and social workers factor 40 respondents have high knowledge

score, .in the newspaper and books factor 105 respondent has high KTS, .in the caste affinity factor 35 respondents have high knowledge score, have low knowledge score.

This data reveals that the factors like families provide most of the knowledge to the respondents followed by caste, social and political workers, and least respondents from scientific sources like newspapers and books, and schools it reflects the lack of objective factors in the decision making or policy-making of the respondents, it again reflects lack of individuality and self-motivation and decision-making capacity of the respondents with similar trends are found in both districts.

3.14.c. Chi-Square Tests on Respondents variable agents Influence between Krishna and Kurnool Dt.

	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) Krishna	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) Kurnool
Pearson Chi-Square	.000	.256
N of Valid Cases		

The Chi-Square tests are applied to find the relationship between objects of Influence like Family, Relatives, School, Political and Social workers, Newspapers, Books, Caste Affinities, and their knowledge of the respondent's results of Pearson Chi-Square method shows the p-value as .256 which is less than 5%the level of significance, Hence, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. So, the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the Influence factors like Family, Relatives, School, Political and Social workers, Newspapers, Books, Caste Affinities on woman elected representatives' knowledge levels on the working of PRIs in Kurnool district of A.P

The Chi-Square tests are applied to find an association between factors of Influence like Family, Relatives, School, Political and Social workers, Newspapers, Books, Caste Affinities, and the knowledge levels of the respondents. the results of the Pearson Chi-Square method show a p-value of .000 which is less than. 5% of the level of significance, hence, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. So, the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the Influence factors like Family, Relatives, School, Political and Social workers, Newspapers, Books, Caste Affinities on woman elected representatives' knowledge levels in Krishna district of A.P

4. Conclusion/ Suggestions
1) Age group Analysis reveals that 31-35, respondents have more total knowledge followed by above 35 years than younger age groups in Kurnool, Age group in Krishna shows 36 above, have total cognition and knowledge followed by 31-35 years than younger age groups about the working of PRIs in Krishna Dt.
2) Category wise analysis reveals that BC Woman shows highest Knowledge levels about the working of Panchayati Raj followed by General and both SC and ST categories are at very poor Knowledge levels about the working of Panchayati Raj in Kurnool, the General woman are having highest knowledge levels followed by BC, SC, and ST woman in Krishna District
3) Party wise Affiliation score shows that the TDP Representatives have the highest of 138 knowledge Total score (KTS) knowledge score. of the YSRCP representatives, 100 has the highest knowledge Total score (KTS), followed by Independents, CPI, CPM, Others in Kurnool
4) In Krishna districts, the TDP Representatives has of 107 knowledge Total score (KTS) knowledge score of the YSRCP representatives 117 has the knowledge Total score (KTS), followed by Independents, CPI, CPM, Others shows lowest levels of knowledge about the working of panchayat raj.
5) The Educational wise distribution of the Kurnool districts shows that the primary school has 06 knowledge Total score (KTS) Middle school education has 8 knowledge Total score (KTS), whereas concerning graduates 94 have high knowledge levels, post-graduate are 104 representatives regarding illiterates 23 KTS knowledge levels is at lowest. This shows that there is a direct correlation between education and cognition, with the least educational status is responsible for the lowest Knowledge levels among the elected representatives.
6) The Educational standards of Krishna districts show that the post-graduate representatives are 110 have highest knowledge levels followed by graduates, Middle school education shows the moderate KTS, and matriculation level, the primary school shows the low score and regarding illiterates 16 have lowest KTS, This shows that illiteracy is highly responsible for the lack of awareness about the working of PRIs, albeit, there is a growing trend of graduates and post-graduates although less in number but displayed a higher level of cognition on the working of PRIs.
7) Family occupations of the respondents in Kurnool districts, the Govt. Servants category 209 has more knowledge Total score (KTS) score than the cultivator's category. In the labor category, the house-wives category has the lowest knowledge Total

score (KTS) and Labourers with the lowest score. this reveals that Govt. Servants have more KTS compared followed by cultivators and their cognition levels accordingly in Kurnool Dt.

8) Family occupations of the respondents in Krishna districts, the cultivator's category respondent have high knowledge Total score (KTS) followed by govt. servants and labor category have a moderate score, in the house, wife's category have the lowest knowledge score. this reveals that in contrast to Kurnool, Krishna cultivators scores are more cognition levels followed by Govt. service, housewives, and Labourers and their knowledge levels vary accordingly in an agriculturally rich area of Krishna Dt.

9) 3rd year of experience 198 respondent has high knowledge score. then 1st and 2nd years of tenure in Kurnool and Krishna this study reveals that there is a direct correlation between the experience in active politics and better cognition of the respondents on working in PRIs.

10) Influence factor in the election of EWRs in Kurnool district. the respondents were influenced by their father by their husbands, then by their party, and self-influenced respondents to have KTS, similar is the situation in Krishna

11) factor the agents responsible for the arousal in the election of respondents in Kurnool district. in the family factor, respondents have high knowledge score, in relatives variable school factor KTS, in the political and social workers factor have high knowledge score, in the newspaper and books factor in the caste affinity factor knowledge score,

5. Some Recommendations of the study

The behavioral analysis is done by administering chi-square method where the relationship is established between independent factors and dependent factors, thus this study reveals that women with middle ages has better cognition levels, and category wise also depend to a significant extent on the cognition levels of women , and political factors like party affiliations, experience in politics hare significantly effected by the cognition levels of women in both districts, the economic factors like family occupation where educated government servants are having higher cognition, than other professions, the familial factors are also significantly affecting the cognition of women where self-decision are low and dependency level are high that is dependent on their fathers, husbands are more, further the agents like family relatives are less influential and the scientific sources like newspapers, are influencing the cognition of women than the family and relatives, caste and parties as source of agents in getting elected to the Panchayati raj bodies in both districts of A.P.

Hence, we can infer those psychological traits like self-decisions, educational status can better improve the cognition levels of women working in PRIs in both districts than any other obstacles. hence these revelations further go to show that traditional, social, economic factors are less influential factors than these psychological traits like decision-making capacities and organizing, skills of women by raising the awareness of women in the present scenario. Hence government should emphasize empowering women better concentrating on raising awareness and exposure and cognition levels of women on emphasizing the better training and exposure of women representatives in PRIs.

women are not functioning well occupations are also affected to a certain extent where awareness levels of women depended on the knowledge about the functioning of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The knowledge score of the respondents varies with regarding the factors like social factors like age, category, and educational standards reveals that the like but most of the women were unaware of the functions of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Some women rarely came on their own to contest these elections. They were inducted by their husbands or other family members to contest these Panchayati Raj Institutions elections. Although the 33 percent reservation has empowered women in the local politics but still due to their unawareness, they are not able to take independent decisions and do not take an active part in the working of Panchayati Raj Institutions. During the study, it has been observed that the participation of women in both districts the grassroots institutions can be increased by increasing the literacy rate amongst the women and imparting essential training to the elected representatives for the proper participation of women in grassroots institutions.

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