

The Role of Village Panchayaths in the Empowerment of Rural Women in Kerala

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Abstract

Village panchayats in Kerala have played a pivotal role in empowering rural women by fostering participation, providing access to resources, and promoting gender equality. The strengthening of women in all spheres is very crucial for the progress of a state, especially in the sphere of politics. Kerala known for its high literacy rate and progressive social policies., has made significant strides in empowering rural women through village panchayaths. And also, Village Panchayats have played a vital role in the state's rural development and governance. They are also responsible for local governance, development and services. The village Panchayats are promoting inclusive growth, social justice and sustainable development by empowering rural women . Through mechanisms such as reservation of seats, implementation of livelihood programmes like Kudumbashree and MGNREGS, and the functioning of Gender Resource Centres, panchayats facilitate women's agency, mobility, and public visibility. Additionally, the panchayat-led delivery of health, education, and social protection schemes improves the overall quality of life and reduces structural gender inequalities. While challenges such as patriarchal resistance, limited financial autonomy, and capacity constraints persist, the role of village panchayats remains central to fostering inclusive rural development and enabling women to transition from passive beneficiaries to active stakeholders in governance. The Village Panchayats played an important role in the empowerment of rural women in Kerala.

Keywords: woman, empowerment, participation, equality, gender.

Introduction

The Village Panchayat, as the grassroot level parts of local self-government, plays a pivotal role in India's democratic decentralization. In Kerala, the Panchayati Raj system has acquired special significance due to the state's long history of social reform, high literacy, and participatory development initiatives such as the People's Plan Campaign. Within this framework, Village Panchayats have emerged as crucial institutional spaces for promoting the empowerment of rural women by facilitating their participation in governance, ensuring access to welfare schemes, and addressing gender-specific socio-economic issues. Women's empowerment in rural Kerala is not limited to economic independence alone but extends to social dignity, political participation, decision-making power, and awareness of rights. Hence,

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studying the role of Village Panchayats provides valuable insights into how decentralized governance can contribute to inclusive and gender-sensitive development.

Significance of the Study

The significance of this study lies in examining how Village Panchayats function as instruments of women's empowerment at the local level. Despite Kerala's relatively advanced social indicators, rural women continue to face challenges such as unemployment, domestic burdens, political marginalization, and subtle forms of patriarchy. This study highlights the effectiveness of Panchayats in addressing these challenges through women-centric programmes, reservation of seats for women representatives, Kudumbasree initiatives, and local planning processes. The study is relevant for understanding policy implementation at the grassroots level and for assessing the transformative potential of local self-governance in strengthening gender equity in rural society.

Research Questions

- How do Village Panchayats contribute to the social, economic, and political empowerment of rural women in Kerala?
- What is the impact of women's reservation in Panchayats on their involvement in local government decisions and decision-making?

Objectives of the Study

- To examine the constitutional and institutional framework of Village Panchayats with respect to women's participation.
- To assess the contribution of Panchayat-level programmes and schemes in enhancing the social and economic condition of women in rural areas.
- To identify challenges, crisis and limitations faced by Village Panchayats in effectively empowering rural women.

Methodology

The study adopts a qualitative and descriptive methodology. It is based primarily on secondary sources such as government reports, Panchayat documents, policy papers, census data, scholarly books, journals, and published research on Panchayati Raj and women's empowerment in Kerala. Content analysis is used to interpret existing literature and policy frameworks. Where necessary, case illustrations from Kerala Panchayats are used to support the analysis.

Review of Literature

Existing literature on Panchayati Raj Institutions emphasizes decentralization as a means of promoting participatory democracy and social justice. Scholars have highlighted Kerala's Panchayat system as a model for inclusive governance, particularly in terms of women's participation. Studies on women's empowerment in Kerala point out the positive impact of reservation policies, Kudumbasree networks, and local planning on enhancing women's leadership and economic agency. However, some studies also note persistent challenges such

as proxy representation, limited autonomy of women representatives, and socio-cultural constraints. This study builds upon these works by focusing specifically on the functional role of Village Panchayats in empowering rural women and by critically assessing both achievements and limitations within the Kerala context.

Gender plays a pivotal role in moulding how resources are availing, distributed, and utilised within the panchayat system. Historically, patriarchal norms limited women's participation in decision taking and restricted their ability to influence developmental priorities. However, with the women reservation of seats under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, female representatives have gained formal entry into governance structures. This shift has altered the gender dynamics of local administration by ensuring that women's perspectives and needs often marginalised in male-dominated political arenas are incorporated into discussions on resource allocation and development planning

The intersection of gender, resources, and deeds reveals a transformative dimension of panchayat governance. When women have meaningful participation and control over resource allocation, local bodies become more responsive to equity, welfare, and grassroots needs. Their initiatives contribute to the redistribution of power within rural society, challenging entrenched gender hierarchies and fostering more democratic forms of governance. The growing visibility and effectiveness of women leaders in panchayats thus not only improve developmental outcomes but also expand the socio-political space available to women, strengthening their empowerment and agency at the grassroots level. Women representatives today play a critical role in shaping local policies related to health, sanitation, education, housing, drinking water, and poverty alleviation. Through these responsibilities, women gain hands-on experience in public administration, resource allocation, and community negotiation, which strengthens their political capability and leadership identity.

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment introduce 50% reservation for women. This mandatory representation enabled thousands of rural women to enter the political sphere as ward members, standing committee chairpersons, and panchayat presidents. Their active engagement in gram sabhas, development seminars, and planning committees has increased their visibility in public life and challenged long-standing patriarchal norms that once confined them to domestic roles. Beyond representation, women's substantive political empowerment is evident in the way they influence governance priorities within panchayats. Gender Resource Centres established within village panchayats function as decentralised institutions dedicated to addressing gender-specific needs and promoting women's rights at the grassroots level. These centres act as nodal points where women can access information, guidance, and services related to health, education, livelihood entitlements, and legal support. By situating GRCs within panchayat governance structures, the state ensures that gender concerns are not peripheral but integrated into routine planning and development processes. This proximity increases accessibility for rural women, particularly those who face mobility restrictions or are unaware of available welfare schemes.

Village panchayats in Kerala have played a pivotal role in empowering rural women by fostering participation, providing access to resources, and promoting gender equality. This progress can be attributed to Kerala's decentralized governance model and initiatives like the

Kudumbashree Mission, which have significantly influenced women's empowerment at the grassroots level. Kudumbashree does not have the sympathetic approach of a bunch of "poor women" reaching out for mercy. Kudumbashree has the status of partner in development. A political vision of Kudumbashree grew up by standing firmly. Kudumbashree is not only present but also involved in the development of local governments. It is doubtful whether the self-help movement has contributed to local development anywhere else in the world.

Kudumbashree has undergone major changes in outlook and working methods during the last one and a half years. Perhaps because it was a left-wing idea, the approach of the United Democratic Governments towards Kudumbashree was often not favourable. The second phase of Janakiyasutra was implemented in 2001 and now Kudumbashree has been extended to 262 panchayats. However, the vision of a women's movement based on gender justice became clearer in the period 2006-11. The relationship between the local self-government bodies and the Kudumbashree was defined more precisely and some amendments were made in this regard in the bylaws. Projects like 'Samagra' were launched, proving that Kudumbashree could undertake not only micro-enterprises but also macro-enterprises. It is enterprise development that ensures front-back linkages from production to marketing .

Marketing through weekly, monthly and festive markets was facilitated and branding was introduced. Kudumbashree became an integral part of regional economic development. Kudumbashree has grown to be a key agency for the various development needs of the state, from waste disposal to paddy cultivation in barren areas. Their participation in the fields of food security, environmental protection, agricultural development and water conservation is attracting world attention.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), enacted in 2005. Its primary objective is to guarantee 100 days of employment to every rural household, but its impact has extended far beyond wage labour. For rural women in India, MGNREGS has played a transformative role by creating a structured space for economic participation, reducing gendered vulnerabilities, and strengthening their presence in public institutions. The scheme's design emphasising transparency, decentralisation, and universal access provides rural women with an avenue to negotiate power, resources, and rights in both household and community spheres. One of the most significant contributions of MGNREGS to women's empowerment is enhancing economic independence.

The village panchayats also enhance women's social development and welfare by improving access to essential services. Health initiatives such as reproductive healthcare, nutrition programmes, immunization drives, and menstrual hygiene awareness are organized at the local level with the help of ASHA workers, anganwadis, and health sub-centres. Panchayats support women's education through literacy missions, continuing-education initiatives, and digital literacy programmes. They also implement gender-specific welfare schemes related to widow pensions, disability support, housing assistance, and scholarships, ensuring that vulnerable women are not excluded from the social-security net.

Crucially, panchayats strengthen women's political and institutional empowerment. Leadership training, gender awareness campaigns, and capacity building programmes equip women

representatives to perform effectively in governance roles. The establishment of Gender Resource Centres, Jagratha Samitis, and women's help desks further institutionalizes gender justice by addressing issues such as domestic violence, harassment, and denial of rights. These structures encourage rural women to claim their legal entitlements, participate in public life, and advocate for community level change. Through these multi-dimensional interventions economic, social, political, and institutional the village panchayats of Kerala serve as powerful catalysts for the holistic empowerment of rural women.

Findings

Village panchayats in Kerala have played a transformative role in empowering rural women. Through political reservation, participatory planning, economic initiatives, social welfare programs, and collaboration with Kudumbasree, these institutions have reshaped the gender landscape of Kerala's rural society. Women have gained political voice, economic independence, social recognition, and the ability to influence community development. Their involvement has improved governance outcomes and strengthened democratic processes at the grassroots. However, empowerment is an ongoing process. Structural inequalities, patriarchal attitudes, and workload burdens continue to challenge women's full participation. Strengthening training, resource allocation, gender budgeting, and institutional support will be crucial for sustaining the gains made thus far.

Overall, Kerala's village panchayats represent a remarkable model of gender-inclusive governance. Their role in women's empowerment offers valuable lessons for other states and countries seeking to foster democratic, equitable, and participatory development. The trajectory of rural women's empowerment in Kerala is a testament to the power of decentralized governance in creating inclusive and just social orders.

Conclusion

Village panchayaths are empowered the rural women of Kerala socially, politically and economically. The Kerala Panchayati Raj Act mandates reservation for women in leadership positions. This led increased representation of women. Women actively participate as elected representatives, enabling them to advocate for gender-sensitive policies and programs. Women got leadership opportunities in this way. This led to skill development among rural women. In social empowerment, Panchayats organize literacy campaigns and awareness programs on health, legal rights, and social issues to educate women. Initiatives target widows, single mothers, and women from marginalized communities to integrate them into mainstream development. In this way it supporting the marginalised sections of society. Panchayats implement programs for maternal and child health, sanitation, and nutrition, directly benefiting rural women. Panchayats facilitate legal aid and counselling centres to address domestic violence and other issues affecting women. Programs encourage women's involvement in community development projects and local governance activities.

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