ROLE PERFORMANCE OF TRIBAL WOMEN SARPANCHES UNDER PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM

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BY
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ABSTRACT

In India, women with the varied social, economical, political, regional and linguistic backgrounds constitute half of the nation’s population. Women are the pillars on which the family unit stands but in reality rural women present a picture of object poverty and exploitation both inside and outside the home. Traditionally, women's roles are confined to household chores and farming activities. The women have a lot of potential for the development but they are unable to identify their own strength. All that required is to motivate them to participate in socio-economic and political activities needed for their development. They can become a great resource in the development process if they are properly organized and mobilized by encouraging them to participate in decision making not only in household activities but in political and developmental activities also.
Abstract

Looking to the importance of women in changing socio-economical and political scenario, reservation of 33.33 per cent seats for women was introduced in Panchayati Raj Institutions in the year 1995. The women are working as sarpanches since last many years. Many times it hearts that the women sarpanches are dummy leaders, because real role played and decisions are taken by their family members and others. Hence, it is very essential to know the actual role performance of women sarpanches under Panchayati Raj System. Keeping this in mind, the present study entitled “ROLE PERFORMANCE OF TRIBAL WOMEN SARPANCHES UNDER PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM” was undertaken, with the following specific objectives:

1) To study the profile of tribal women sarpanches.

2) To examine knowledge of tribal women sarpanches about administrative functions of the gram panchayat.

3) To study the extent of different roles and overall role performed by tribal women sarpanches under panchayati raj system.

4) To find out the relationship if any between overall role performance of tribal women sarpanches and their profile.

5) To find out the problems faced by tribal women sarpanches in performing their duties and exercising their power.
Abstract

METHDOLOGY:

The present study was undertaken in Dahod district, which is operational area of Anand Agricultural University. Three talukas viz., Dahod, Zalod and Limkheda having maximum numbers of tribal women sarpanches were selected purposively. In all, 88 tribal women sarpanches were selected to serve as the respondents for the study. The data were collected in the light of the objectives of the study with the help of well structured, pre tested Gujarati version interview schedule. For measurement of dependent and independent variables included in study, different scales and scoring techniques developed by other scientists were used with slight modifications. The data so collected were coded, classified, tabulated and analyzed in order to make the finding meaningful. The statistical tools used were percentage, mean score, standard deviation and coefficient of correlation.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

The important findings of the study were as under:

1. Majority (53.40 percent) of tribal women sarpanches were in the middle age group. Whereas, more than one-third (36.37 per cent) of them had secondary level of education.
Abstract

2. Slightly less than two fifth (39.78 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium size of family and more than half (54.55 per cent) of them had annual income in between Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,00,000.

3. Majority (63.64 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of mass media exposure.

4. Slightly more than three fourth (77.27 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of cosmopoliteness, and political contact

5. Slightly more than three fifth of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of change agency contact (61.37 per cent) and achievement motivation (62.51 per cent).

6. Majority (62.50 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of knowledge regarding financial function of gram panchayat. While more than half of the tribal women sarpanches had medium knowledge regarding planning (53.41 per cent) and administrative function (59.09 per cent) of gram panchayat, respectively.

7. More than three-fifth (60.22 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of knowledge regarding income source and duties of sarpanches.
Abstract

8. More than half (54.54 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of knowledge regarding schemes running under gram panchayat.

9. Slightly more than three-forth (76.14 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of overall knowledge.

10. Majority (67.05 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as an administrator.

11. More than half of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as planer and representative (53.41 per cent), as a communicator (52.28 per cent) and as a harmonizer (51.14 per cent).

12. Slightly less than half (48.86 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as an initiator, whereas more than two-fifth of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as a helper (44.32 per cent), as executer (42.04 per cent), as opinion maker (43.18 per cent) and as motivator (42.05 per cent).

13. Great majority (70.46 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of overall role performance.

14. The variables viz:- age, education, size of family, political contact, mass media exposure, change agency contact and achievement motivation of the tribal women sarpanches had
Abstract

established positive and significant co-relation with their overall role performance. Whereas annual income and cosmopolitaness failed to show any significant co-relation in determination of their role performance.

15. As far as economic constraints was concerned, overwhelming majority of the tribal women sarpanches (94.31 per cent) faced the problems of funds from government for development followed by lack of honorarium (71.59 per cent).

16. With regards to technical constraints, lack of training to women sarpanches and lack of knowledge regarding PRIs and development programme were the major constraints experienced by great majority of tribal women sarpanches with 88.63 and 61.36 per cent, respectively.

17. In case of administrative constraints, delay in sanctions and permission of development work from upper level official and lack of administrative as well as financial power to women sarpanches were the major constraints experienced by great majority of tribal women sarpanches with 70.45 and 45.45 per cent, respectively.

18. With regards to personal, social and psychological constraints, lack of experience as leader was the major constraints faced by majority (68.18 per cent) of the respondents, followed by low level of education (59.09 per cent).
Abstract
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “ROLE PERFORMANCE OF TRIBAL WOMEN SARAPANCHES UNDER PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM” submitted by BHABHOR S. M. in partial fulfillment of requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Science (Agriculture) in the subject of Agricultural Extension by the Anand Agricultural University is a record of confide research work carried out by him under my guidance and supervision and the thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma or other similar title.

Place : Anand
Date : 

(J.K.PATEL)  
Major Advisor
DECLARATION

This is to certify that whole of the research work reported in the thesis in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Science (Agriculture) in the subject of Agricultural Extension is the result of investigation done by undersigned under the direct guidance and supervision of Dr. J.K. PATEL, Extension Educationist, Extension Education Institute, Anand Agricultural University, Anand and no part of research work has been submitted for any other degree so far.

Place : Anand (BHABHOR S. M.)
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I. INTRODUCTION

Village communities have been in existence in India for over centuries and panchayat have been an intimate part of the Indian culture. In ancient India, there was a council of elders to solve the problems and settle the conflicts. During the time of Rig veda (1200 B. C.) evidences suggested that self-governing village bodies called ‘Sabhas’ were existed. Gramsabha is constituted by all members of a village and elect the Gram panchayat, a council of elected members taking decisions on key policy issues to a village’s social, cultural and economical life. Thus, a gram panchayat is also a village’s body of elected representatives. The council leader is named as “Sarpanch” and each member as a gram panchayat sadasya or panch. The panchayat acts as a conduit between the government and the local people and decisions are taken by a majority vote (bahumati). It is said that in such system each villagers can voice their opinion in the governance of his village. Transparent decisions are taken without lengthy legal procedure. Panchayat is an ancient Indian world that means five persons. The whole village had confidence in panch and always believed that whatever panch does is always in the interest of the village. Therefore, we have a proverb “Vice of panch is the voice of god”. During the British rule, these village paunches were
abolished and new rules were created to controlled local bodies which could help them in collection of taxies for them. Then after India became independent and our constitution was framed.

The panchayati raj as a system of self-governance was introduced for the first time in 1959 following the Balwant Rai Mehta committee report (1958) that recommended a three-tier structure of local self-government consisting of gram panchayats at the village level, taluka panchayat Samitis at the sub-district level and zilla parishads at the district level.

Women constitute about half of India’s population. Women have been an integral part of social structure not only because of their importance in the perpetuation of human race but also by virtue of their significant contribution to socio economic progress. Despite this, women have been subjected to discrimination because of the gender-basis in the social outlook and social practices resulting in denial of equality of status and opportunities in social, economic and political spheres. The place of rural women in India in social, economic and political spheres is more depressed than that of their urban counterparts.
Introduction

Although the rural women have been contributing significantly to the social and economic progress of the country, their participation in development programmes has not been appreciated. Political participation of rural women as persons holding high office in political organization, as candidates for some elective positions, as campaigners except as voters has been very negligible. Therefore, rural women remain at the periphery of political and development process.

Politically they remain largely inactive and indifferent due to various socio-economic constraints and also due to the absence of serious political and social motivation. It can also be said that this under representation of women in political powers is one of the major reasons for the backwardness of women. Realizing such a disappointing status of rural women in political sphere Balwant Rai Mehta committee in 1957 recommended that there can be no real progress if women of a country are not made partners in the process of development. This committee further recommended that at the panchayat samiti level there should be two women as co-opted members besides the official 20 members. However, this system of panchayati raj gradually lost momentum under conditions of one party rule. Then the Ashok Mehta committee in 1978
was set up for further investigation in local self government. The committee in fact recommended greater decision making power to the local councils.

During this phase, few states such as Maharashtra and Karnataka even went to the extent of receiving 25 to 30 percent council seats for women on their own initiative. Demands for the reform of local self-government were also accompanied by active civil society movements that agitated for greater participation with the representation of women being an important platform. The national perspective plan for women (1988-2000) recommended the reservation of at least 30 per cent of total seats for women in local government institutions. The 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill was introduced in the parliament in 1989, which recommend for 30 per cent reservation for women. However, the bill could not pass as it was defeated by a narrow margin in the Upper House.

The bill was reintroduced in September 1991 as the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Bill and they were finally passed by the parliament on 22nd December, 1992. The 73rd Amendment deals with rural local self-government (Panchayati Raj), while the 74th Amendment
Introduction

concerns urban local-self administration. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, which comes into force on 24th April 1993, make a new era in the federal democratic set up of the country and provides constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. This Amendment to the constitution has distinctly broken new grounds and lays the foundation for establishing a strong and vibrant Panchayati Raj Institution. The most crucial aspect of the 73rd Amendment Act was the provision whereby one-third of all seats in the Panchayati Raj Institutions are reserved for women (including women belonging to SC and ST).

The acts constitutionally reserved 33.00 per cent of all seats in panchayats and Municipalities for women. As per the Amendment Act, the Panchayati Raj Institutions is divided into three tiers. At the base of this structure is the Gramsabha that comprises of the entire body of the citizens in a village. It constitutes all the eligible voters within a Gram Panchayat area and serves as a principle mechanism for transparency and accountability is the first level elected body of the Gram Panchayat. It covers population of around five thousand people and may include more than one village. At Taluka level there is intermediate level Panchayat which is also known as Block Panchayat at the block or tehsil
level for a group of gram panchayats in states where the total population
exceeds 20 lakh similarly, every district in the States where Panchayat
Raj is implemented has a District or Zilla Panchayats.

Function in three-tire panchayat structure in gujarat state
are distributed at three level. *i.e.* gram panchayat, taluka panchayat and
district panchayat. Gram panchayat are supposed to do numbers of
functions like creating drinking water facilities for domestic use for
animals, scavenging of roads in the villages, maintenance of government
properties, lighting arrangement in villages, spread of education
including primary education in villages, planning of rural development,
supervision on crops in the outskirt of village, planning for agricultural
reforms, improvements in villages, and activities on removing religious
differences among village people.

Taluka panchayat have to provide health and maintain
village roads, establish and manage primary school, agricultural
improvements and planning at taluka level, women welfare, development
on youth activities and assistance, help in natural and manmade
disasters like flood, fire accidents etc.
Introduction

Similarly district panchayats have duty of having control over activities of taluka panchayats and gram panchayat. Management and control on activities transferred from revenue, education, agriculture and co-operation, irrigation, and State Government schemes activities at district level.

1.1 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

In a new setup under democratic decentralization there are enhanced expectations about the role of sarpanchs in developmental activities. In present scenario, with the increasing and pluralistic functions of political system the role of sarpanchs is assuming more and more significance. Villagers are showing strong faith in their own person elected among themselves. They are agents of modernization, social change and social mobility. If the sarpanches have clear understanding about their roles to be performed, there is every possibility of getting success in the sphere of village development programmes.

Since 1995, after implementation of women reservation policy in Panchayati Raj Institutions many women are working as sarpanches in the country. Many times it is observed that the women sarpanches are dummy leaders and there is always hidden power
Introduction

structure behind them to take decision and real decisions are taken by
her husband and other family members. The knowledge, attitude and
skills of tribal women sarpanches in developmental activities and their
actual role perception certainly affects their role performance. It was,
therefore felt necessary to determine the extent of knowledge about the
administrative functions of the gram panchayat and different roles
performed by tribal women sarpanches under panchayati raj system. To
find out better ways and means for promoting tribal women sarpanches
in developmental process. Comprehensive knowledge about the different
role performed by tribal women sarpanches in panchayati raj system will
find the unfavourable factors in the environment of administrative and
legislative pose for generating addition pressure. Form getting
information on this dimension, this study is a modest attempt in
developing sound and systematic knowledge. Though in past various
studies on role performance of male sarpanches and local leaders have
been made, but there is dearth of studies on role performance of women
sarpanches in general and tribal women sarpanches in particular. With
this view in mind the present study entitled role performance of tribal
Introduction

women sarpanches under panchayati raj system was under taken with following specific objectives.

1.2 Objectives of the study:

Following are the specific objectives of the study.

1) To study the profile of tribal women sarpanches.

2) To examine knowledge of tribal women sarpanches about administrative functions of the gram panchayat.

3) To study the extent of different roles and overall role performed by tribal women sarpanches under panchayati raj system.

4) To find out the relationship if any between overall role performance of tribal women sarpanches and their profile.

5) To find out the problems faced by tribal women sarpanches in performing their duties and exercising their power.

1.3 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

This investigation is of great significance and impotence in creating database understanding of importance of women sarpanches in predicting their role performance for rural development under panchayati raj system to policy makers for the course of action to be taken in future. The need for such knowledge become apparent in the concern exhibited
Introduction

by the policy makers to know better ways and means for promoting extent of different role performance in different areas by tribal women sarpanches. The academic community will find in its role of deeper variables under study for determining extent of different leadership role performances. The important characteristics contributing to the role performance indicated in the study will serve as a guide line to identify the key areas where more attention should be focus to increase extent of role performance. These finding may also provide background for conducting effective and meaningful training programmes related to administration for women sarpanches on various village development programmes. Though in past various studied on contribution or role of male sarpanches in different rural developmental activities have been made, almost all of them have considered only skin deep surface background factors of the respondents. This study also brings about some of the psychological blockage to be change, which can be overcome by planned, targeted and systematic exposure. Hence, this study will suggest several implications to policy makers, administraters, sociologist and change agent to accelerate role performance of tribal women sarpanches with respect to manage different leadership role.
**Introduction**

1.4 **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:**

The study faced the limitations of physical facilities; resources and time as any social research comes across. Being a single man project, the sample size was small and therefore, the generalization could be made with cautions only.

1.5 **FORMULATION OF HYPOTHESIS:**

In view of the specific objectives of the study, the null hypothesis was formulated for statistical testing.

Ho1. There is no relationship between age of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance.

Ho2. There is no relationship between education of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance.

Ho3. There is no relationship between family size of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance.

Ho4. There is no relationship between annual income of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance.

Ho5. There is no relationship between mass media exposure of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance.
Introduction

Ho6. There is no relationship between political contact of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance.

Ho7. There is no relationship between change agency contact of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance.

Ho8. There is no relationship between cosmopoliteness of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance.

Ho9. There is no relationship between achievement motivation of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance.

1.6 OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE CONCEPTS USED:

1.6.1 Sarpanch:

Sarpanch is a leader who is elected by the voters of whole village and working as a head of the gram panchayat institution with the powers and responsibility allotted to them.

1.6.2 Leader:

Leader is a person who because of special interest and fitness is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some spaces of local extension programmers.

1.6.3 Role:
Introduction

A set of expectations applied to an individual or group of individual who occupy particular position in the structure of social system.

1.6.4 Role Performance:

The way women sarpanches actually plays their role in a social situation.

1.6.5 Age:

It refers to actual chronological age of tribal women sarpanches in completed years.

1.6.6 Education:

It refers to the formal education attained by the selected tribal women Sarpanches individually.

1.6.7 Size of family:

Size of family denotes the total number of members living together under one common headship and sharing food under one roof of the family of tribal women Sarpanches.

1.6.8 Annual income:

It refers to the total income of the family of tribal women sarpanches in a year.
1.6.9 Political contact:  

It refers to the contact of the tribal women sarpanches with the political members of upper level governmental institution.

1.6.10 Cosmopolitiness:  

It is a degree to which the tribal women sarpanches are oriented to her immediate outside social system for various kind of role performance.

1.6.11 Mass Media Exposure:  

It is defined as the nature and frequency of exposure to different mass media by the tribal women sarpanches.

1.6.12 Change agency Contact:  

It refers to that the frequencies contact of the tribal women sarpanches with governmental and nongovernmental institutions which work for rural development.

1.6.13 Achievement Motivation:  

It is define as the desire to excel in ones endeavour regardless of social position.
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The main purpose of this chapter is to recapitulate the findings of past studies which are related to the present investigation. A comprehensive review of literature is an essential part of any scientific investigation. The literature reviewed so far clearly indicated that a few studies on some of the aspects under present investigation are available.

The review of literature leads the researcher to conclude his findings with reference to past studies. It is also necessary in developing conceptual framework and selection of appropriate design for the study. As the literature having direct bearing on different aspects of the present study is limited and hence, the literatures having indirect bearing were also reviewed. A brief account of such literature reviewed has been presented under the following heads:

2.1 Profile of sarpanches.

2.2 Knowledge of sarpanches about various functions of the gram panchayat.

2.3 Extent of different roles and overall role performed by sarpanches under Panchayati Raj System.

2.4 Relationship between overall role performance of sarpanches and their profile.
Review of literature

2.5 Problems faced by sarpanches in performing their roles.

2.1 PROFILE OF THE SARPANCHES.

2.1.1 Personal variables:

2.1.1.1 Age:

Kuraria et al. (1997) reported that majority of the elected representatives from all the three levels of panchayat belonged to the category of middle age group.

Gowda (1998) found that younger women in the age group of 25 to 35 years had greater representation (51.00 per cent) in mandal pannchayat and representation of these women members was relatively higher in the developed taluka (57.00 per cent) as compare to backward taluka (44.00 per cent)

Shrivastava (1999) reported that more than two-third (68.00 per cent) of the formal leader belonged to middle age group (36 to 50 years) at grass root level.

Saiyad (2000) concluded that majority (55.00 per cent) of the women sarpanches belonged to middle age group followed by 40.00
percent and 5.00 percent of them belonged to young age group and old age group, respectively.

Rathi (2005) observed that less than half (48.13 per cent) of the respondents were from middle age group followed by 28.12 per cent and 23.75 per cent of them belonged to old and young age, respectively.

Diwan (2007) indicated that two-third (66.67 percent) of the women sarpanches belonged to middle age group followed by old age group with 37.33 percent.

Kujur (2008) observed that an equal number (35.00 per cent) of elected representative belonged to young and middle age group, followed by 30.00 per cent were from old age group.

### 2.1.1.2 Education:

Bohra (1997) stated that nearly half (46.00 per cent) of respondent had primary level of education, followed by 44.00 per cent, 6.00 per cent and 4.00 per cent of them were illiterate, middle level and graduate level of education, respectively.

Kuraria et al. (1997) observed that majority of the elected representatives from all three level of panchayat were illiterate.
Review of literature

Gowda (1998) found that the educated women had more representation (67.00 per cent) in the mandal panchayat in the developed taluka as compare to under developed taluka.

Shrivastava (1999) reported that more than one third (38.00 per cent) of the formal leaders possessed education up to primary level.

Rathi (2005) observed that 30.00 percent of the respondents were educated up to primary level, followed by 21.88 percent, 18.12 percent, 17.50 percent and 12.50 percent of them had up to middle level, collage level and above high school level, higher secondary level and illiterate, respectively.

Diwan (2007) indicated that slightly less than half (49.33 per cent) of the women sarpanches had primary level of education, followed by 29.33 per cent, 10.67 per cent, 6.67 per cent and 4.00 per cent of them had education up to secondary level, illiterate, collage level and higher secondary level of education, respectively.

Kujur (2008) observed that slightly less than two fifth (38.33 per cent) of them had secondary level of education, followed by 30.00 per cent and 18.33 per cent of them had primary and higher secondary level
Review of literature

of education, respectively. Whereas, an equal number (6.67 per cent) of them had collage level of education and illiterate.

2.1.2 Social variables:

2.1.2.1 Size of family:

Jain (1987) reported that slightly more than three fourth of the respondents (78.33 per cent) belonged to large size of family.

Saiyad (2000) observed that majority (86.25 percent) of the women sarpanches had big size of family and rest (13.75 percent) of the women sarpanches had small size of family.

Rathi (2005) observed that exactly half (50.00 percent) of gram panchayat member had six to ten member in their family followed by 41.25 percent and 8.75 percent of them had up to five member and more than ten member in their family, respectively.

Diwan (2007) proved that majority of the women sarpanches (82.67 percent) had big size of family followed by 17.33 percent and 13.33 percent of them had small and medium size of family, respectively.

Kujur (2008) observed that majority (56.67 per cent) of sarpanches had 5 to 8 member in their family, followed by 33.33 per cent
and 10.00 per cent of them had above 8 member and below 5 members in their family, respectively.

2.1.3 Economic variables:

2.1.3.1 Annual income:

Kuraria *et al.* (1997) indicated that majority (54.17 percent) of the respondents had annual income in between Rs.6000/- to Rs.18000/- followed by 27.50 percent and 18.33 percent of them had annual income below Rs.6000/- and above Rs. 18000/-, respectively.

Shrivastava (1999) stated that 37.33 per cent of the respondent at grass root level had Rs. 10,000/- to 25,000/- of annual income followed by 34.67 per cent, 24.67 per cent and 3.33 per cent of them had up to Rs. 10,000/-, Rs. 25,001/- to 1,00,000/- and above Rs. 1,00,000/- of annual income, respectively.

Rathi (2005) observed that 45.00 percent of gram panchayat member had annual income up to Rs.20000/- followed by 40.00 percent 13.12 percent and 1.88 percent of them had annual income ranging from Rs.20001/- to Rs.60000/- and above Rs.60000/-. respectively.

Diwan (2007) stated that two- third (66.67 percent) of women sarpanches had annual income in between Rs. 50001/- to Rs. 100000/-
followed by 30.67 percent and 2.66 percent of them had up to Rs.50000/- and above Rs.100000/- annual income, respectively.

Kujur (2008) observed that majority (56.67 per cent) of sarpanches had annual income in between Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-, followed by 25.00 per cent and 18.33 per cent of them had above Rs. 1,00,000/- and up to Rs. 50,000/- of annual income, respectively.

2.1.4 Communicational variables:

2.1.4.1 Mass media exposure:

Shrivastava (1999) reported that majority (61.33 percent) of the respondent had medium level mass media exposure followed by 22.67 percent and 16.00 percent of them had high and low level of mass media exposure, respectively.

Rathi (2005) observed that an equal number 40.00 percent of gram panchayat member had medium and high level of mass media exposure and rest (20.00 per cent) of them had low level of mass media exposure, respectively.

Diwan (2007) found that majority (69.33 per cent) of women sarpanches had medium level of mass media exposure followed by 16.00
percent and 14.67 percent of them had high and low level of mass media exposure respectively.

Kujur (2008) observed that four fifth (80.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of mass media exposure, followed by 16.67 per cent and 3.33 per cent of them had low and high level of mass media exposure, respectively.

2.1.4.2 Political contact:

Singh et al. (1995) found that majority (89.60 per cent) of the elected leaders of the village panchayat had no relative in politics. Only 10.34 per cent of them had relative in politics.

Kuraria et al. (1997) indicated that majority (71.77 percent) of the respondents had contact with at least one party and rest (28.33 per cent) of them had no contact with any political party.

Panda (1997) reported that majority (97.00 per cent) of the women panchayat members had come from political families and their families had political contact and interpersonal relation with political party influential.

Gowda (1998) reported that contact of women member with the higher level leaders were found to be fairly extensive particularly with
the party workers, the zilla parishad members and the MLAs of the area whose involvement in the grass root development was intensive.

Saiyad (2000) observed that majority (53.75 percent) of women sarpanches had medium level of political contact followed by 23.75 percent and 22.50 percent of them had high and low level of political contact, respectively.

Diwan (2007) stated that majority (70.66 percent) of women sarpanches had medium level of political contact and an equal number (14.67 percent) of them had low and high level of political contact, respectively.

Kujur (2008) observed that three-fourth (75.00 per cent) of sarpanches had medium level of political contact, followed by 15.00 per cent and 10.00 per cent of them had low and high level of political contact, respectively.

2.1.4.3 **Change agency contact:**

Srivastava (1999) stated that nearly half (46.00 per cent) of the respondent at grass root level had medium level of extension participation, followed by 34.00 per cent and 20.00 per cent of them had low and high level of extension participation, respectively.
Review of literature

Saiyad (2000) observed that majority (58.75 percent) of women sarpanch had medium level of change agency contact followed by 26.25 per cent and 15.00 per cent of them had low and high level of change agency contact, respectively.

Diwan (2007) indicated that majority (80.00 per cent) of women sarpanches had medium level of extension contact followed by 10.67 per cent and 9.33 per cent of them had low and high level of extension contact, respectively.

Kujur (2008) observed that majority 68.33 per cent of the respondents had medium level of extension participation, followed by 25.00 per cent and 6.67 per cent of them had low level of extension participation, respectively.

2.1.5 Psychological variables:

2.1.5.1 Cosmopoliteness

Muthaiah (1981) reported that both the effective and less effective farm leaders possessed more cosmopolite value orientation than their followers.

Satyanarayana (1983) observed that high opinion leaders possessed more cosmopoliteness orientation than non opinion leaders.
Bohra (1997) reported that about 50.00 per cent representative elected women never visited government offices.

Shrivastava (1999) indicted that one half of the formal leaders (50.00 per cent) had medium cosmopolite-localiteness at grass root level.

Saiyad (2000) stated that majority 70.00 percent of women sarpanches had medium level of cosmopoliteness followed by 21.25 percent and 8.75 percent of them had high and low level of cosmopoliteness, respectively.

Rathi (2005) observed that majority 57.50 percent of gram panchayat member had medium level of cosmopoliteness and an equal number (21.25 percent) of them had low and high level of cosmopoliteness, respectively.

Diwan (2007) concluded that majority 60.00 percent of women sarpanches had medium level of cosmopoliteness followed by 30.67 percent and 9.33 percent of them had high and low level of cosmopoliteness, respectively.

Kujur (2008) found that nearly three fourth (71.67 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of cosmopoliteness, followed by
Review of literature

18.33 per cent and 10.00 per cent of them had low and high level of Cosmopolitaness, respectively.

2.1.5.2 Achievement motivation:

Mankar *et al.* (1992) revealed that majority (75.00 per cent) of fishermen had medium level of achievement motivation.

Rao (1994) indicated that (80.00 per cent) of the respondents had low and medium achievement motivation (40.00 per cent) while, only 20.00 per cent of the respondents had high achievement.

Reddy (1995) reported that majority (76.19 per cent) of the respondents had high achievement motivation in dairy enterprise.

Vyas (1995) revealed that majority (86.00 per cent) of the tribal milk producer had medium to high level of achievement motivation.

Purnima (2005) observed that more than half (52.08 percent) of the respondent had medium level of achievement motivation, while 35.00 percent had low and 12.92 percent had high level of achievement motivation.

Bhatt (2010) revealed that more than half (54.86 percent) of the respondent were having medium level of achievement motivation
followed by 33.00 percent and 11.81 percent low and high level of achievement motivation.

2.2 KNOWLEDGE OF TRIBAL WOMEN SARPANCHES

Singh et al. (1995) observed that overwhelming majority (90.00 per cent) of the sarpanchs were unaware about legislative, judicial, administrative or financial powers provided under the panchayati raj system.

Gowda (1998) reported that women member had shown greater awareness about most of the political aspect, particularly those concerned with the local and state level. Further he reported that women members had a fair knowledge about development functionaries

Pai (1998) in his field observation notes revealed that many of the Pradhans were illiterate and only able to put their signatures on official papers at Meerut District.

Paruthi and Sood (1998) found that the majority of the respondents were aware of Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (56.70 per cent) followed by Apni Beti Apna Dhan Schemes (53.30 per cent) and Indira Awas Yojna (43.30 per cent)
Ramesh and Ali (1999) conducted a study in Karnataka and Gujarat and found that very few women members had complete knowledge about the financial aspect of the Gram Panchayats. In Karnataka out of 12 gram panchayats women members, none of them had complete knowledge about finances, seven had partial knowledge and five had no knowledge. In Gujarat out of five gram panchayats women members only one had partial knowledge and the rest had no knowledge.

Saiyad (2000) observed that majority of (63.75 per cent) the respondents had medium level of knowledge, followed by 22.50 per cent and 13.75 per cent had high and low level of knowledge regarding village panchayat institutions, respectively.

Sarkar (2004) conducted a study and found that awareness of women representative of the gram panchayats was reasonably low about sources of finance, structure of different subcommittees, plans schemes and developmental departments is.

Singh (2004) found that overwhelming majority (80.00 per cent) of participants were not aware of rural development schemes like SGRY and the funds received under this scheme.
Diwan (2007) proved that majority (64.00 per cent) of women sarpanchs had medium level of knowledge about PRIs, followed by 18.64 and 17.33 per cent of them had low and high level of knowledge about PRIs, respectively.

Singh and Kaur (2007) found that the majority (55.00 per cent) of women panchayat members perceived panchayat as an agency which was responsible for construction of village roads, streets and improvement in drainage system of the village.

Kujur (2008) observed that majority (75.00 per cent) of women sarpanchs had medium level of knowledge regarding PRIs, followed by 18.33 per cent and 6.67 per cent had low and high level of knowledge regarding PRIs, respectively.

Mathur (2010) reported that out of 150 Dalit women sarpanches of Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts of Panjab, the maximum numbers of them were not known about their rights, powers and authority in panchayats.

2.3 OVERALL ROLE PERFORMANCE OF SARPANCHES.
Review of literature

Kuraria et al. (1997) indicated that majority 56.66 per cent of the respondent had low level of role performance, followed by 32.50 per cent and 10.84 per cent of them had medium and high level of role performance, respectively.

Swarnkar et al. (1997) found that majority 56.66 per cent of the respondent had low level of performance, followed by 32.50 per cent and 10.84 per cent of them had medium and high level of role performance, respectively.

Eswarappa et al. (1999) concluded that majority 56.00 per cent of the respondent had medium level of role performance, followed by 23.00 per cent and 21.00 per cent of them had high and low level of role performance, respectively.

Shrivastava (1999) stated that majority (73.33 per cent) of the respondent at grass root level had medium level of role performance, followed by 18.67 and 8.00 per cent of them had high and low level of role performance, respectively.

Shirke and Sawant (2001) observed that major role performed by the local leaders were helper (Rank-1), planer (Rank-2), representative (Rank-3), communicator (Rank-4), initiator (Rank-5),
group maintainer (Rank-6), harmonizer (Rank-7), and executive (Rank-8), respectively.

Saiyad and Patel (2004) concluded that majority 62.50 percent of the women sarpanches had medium level of role performance followed by 23.75 per cent and 13.75 per cent of them had low and high level of role performance respectively.

Rathi (2005) observed that majority 66.25 per cent of gram panchayat members had medium level of role performance followed by 21.25 percent and 12.50 percent of them had high and low level of role performance respectively.

Diwan (2007) concluded that majority 62.67 percent of women sarpanches had medium level of role performance followed by 21.33 percent and 16.00 percent of them had low and high level of role performance respectively.

2.3.1 Role performance of sarpanches in relation to various leadership roles.

2.3.1.1 Planner
Sindhu (1990) stated that two third of the respondents 74.00 per cent had high performance of leadership role as planner and rest of 26.00 per cent of them had low level of role performance as planner.

Patel and Suryavanshi (1995 & 1996) studied that 75 per cent of leaders had high role performance in the role as planner.

Saiyad (2000) observed that slightly less than two third (63.75 per cent) of the women sarpanchs had medium performance, followed by (25.00 per cent) of them belonging to high performance, (11.25 per cent) of women sarpanchs were having low level of performance of their role as planner.

Diwan (2007) indicated that exactly than three-fifth of the women sarpanches (60.00 per cent) had medium level of role performance followed by 24.00 and 16.00 per cent had low and high level of performance as planner, respectively

Kujur (2008) observed that majority (70.00 per cent) of women sarpanchs had medium level of role performance as planner, followed by (18.33 per cent) and (11.67 per cent) of them had high and low level of role performance as planner, respectively.

2.3.1.2 Administrator
Review of literature

Diwan (2007) indicated that slightly more than half (50.67 per cent) of the women sarpanches had medium level of role performance followed by 26.67 and 22.66 per cent had low and high level of performance as administrator, respectively.

2.3.1.3 Communicator

Sindhu (1990) stated that more than half of the respondents 52.00 per cent had high performance of leadership role as communicator and rest of 48.00 per cent of them had low level of role performance as communicator.

Patel and Suryavanshi (1995 & 1996) studied that 61.00 per cent of leaders had high role performance as communicator.

Saiyad (2000) observed that three-fourth (76.25 per cent) of the women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as communicator, followed by 12.50 per cent and 11.50 per cent had having high and low level of role performance.

Diwan (2007) indicated that majority of the women sarpanches (69.33 per cent) had medium level of role performance followed by 16.00 and 14.67 per cent had low and high level of performance as communicator, respectively.
Kujur (2008) observed that majority (63.33 per cent) of women sarpanchs had medium level of role performance as communicator, followed by (20.00 per cent) and (16.67 per cent) of them had low and high level of role performance as communicator, respectively.

2.3.1.4 Representative

Sindhu (1990) stated that majority of the respondents 58.00 per cent had high performance of leadership role as representative and rest of 42.00 per cent of them had low level of role performance as representative.

Patel and Suryavanshi (1995 & 1996) found that 64 per cent of leaders had high role performance as representative.

Saiyad (2000) observed that vast majority (78.75 per cent) had medium level of role performance, followed by 20.00 per cent had low and remaining 8.75 per cent of them had high performance as representative.

Diwan (2007) indicated that more than half of the women sarpanches (53.33 per cent) had medium level of role performance followed by 29.34 and 17.33 per cent had high and low level of role performance as representative, respectively.
Kujur (2008) observed that majority two third (66.67 per cent) of women sarpanchs had medium level of role performance as representative, followed by (20.00 per cent) and (13.33 per cent) of them had high and low level of role performance, respectively.

2.3.1.5 **Initiator**

Sindhu (1990) stated that majority of the respondents 53.00 per cent had high performance of leadership role as initiator and rest of 47.00 per cent of them had low level of role performance as initiator.

Saiyad (2000) observed that majority (68.75 per cent) had medium role performance, followed by 21.25 per cent had low role performance and remaining 12.50 per cent of them had high performance as initiator.

Diwan (2007) indicated that more than half (56.00 per cent) of the women sarpanches had medium level of role performance followed by 26.67 and 17.33 per cent had high and low level of role performance as initiator, respectively.

Kujur (2008) observed that majority two third (65.00 per cent) of women sarpanchs had medium level of role performance as
Review of literature

initiator, followed by (26.67 per cent) and (8.33 per cent) of them had low and high level of role performance as initiator, respectively.

2.3.1.6 Harmonizer

Sindhu (1990) stated that majority of the respondents 71.00 per cent had high performance of leadership role as harmonizer and rest of 29.00 per cent of them had low level of role performance as harmonizer.

Patel and Suryavanshi (1995 & 1996) revealed that 63.00 per cent of leaders had high role performance as a harmonizer.

Saiyad (2000) observed that majority (56.25 per cent) of the women sarpanches had medium role performance as a harmonizer, followed by high and low with 22.50 and 12.50 per cent, respectively.

Diwan (2007) indicated that more than two-fifth (44.00 per cent) of the women sarpanches had medium level of role performance followed by equally 28.00 per cent had high and low level of role performance as harmonizer, respectively.

Kujur (2008) observed that majority (58.33 per cent) of women sarpanchs had medium level of role performance as harmonizer,
followed by (30.00 per cent) and (11.67 per cent) of them had low and high level of role performance as harmonizer.

### 2.3.1.7 Helper

Sindhu (1990) stated that majority of the respondents 52.00 per cent had high performance of leadership role as helper and rest of 48.00 per cent of them had low level of role performance as helper.

Patel and Suryavanshi (1995 & 1996) studied that slightly more than half (51.43 per cent) of leaders had high role performance as helper.

Saiyad (2000) observed that majority (68.75 per cent) had medium role performance, followed by 18.75 per cent had high role performance and remaining 12.50 per cent had low performance as helper.

Diwan (2007) indicated that majority (70.67 per cent) of the women sarpanches had medium level of role performance followed by 18.66 and 10.67 per cent had low and high level of role performance as helper.

Kujur (2008) observed that majority slightly more than three fifth (76.67 per cent) of women sarpanchs had medium level of role performance.
Review of literature

performance as helper, followed by (15.00 per cent) and (8.33 per cent) of them had low and high level of role performance as helper.

2.3.1.8 **Executer**

Patel and Suryavanshi (1995 & 1996) found that slightly more than half 51.43 per cent of leaders had high role performance as executer.

2.3.1.9 **Group maintainer**

Sindhu (1990) stated that majority of the respondents 71.00 per cent had high performance of leadership role as group maintainer and rest of 29.00 per cent of them had low level of role performance as group maintainer.

Patel and Suryavanshi (1995 & 1996) stated that 57.00 per cent of leaders had high role performance as group maintainer.

Saiyad (2000) observed that majority (66.25 per cent) of the women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as a group maintainer, followed by 22.50 per cent had low and 11.25 per cent had high performance.
Diwan (2007) indicated that more than half (57.33 per cent) of the women sarpanches had low level of role performance followed by 32.00 and 10.67 per cent had high and medium level as group maintainer, respectively.

Kujur (2008) observed that majority (71.67 per cent) of women sarpanchs had medium level of role performance as group maintainer, followed by (23.33 per cent) and (5.00 per cent) of them had low and high level of role performance as group maintainer.

2.4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESPONDENTS’ PROFILE AND THEIR ROLE PERFORMANCE.

2.4.1 Personal variables and dependent variables:

2.4.1.1 Age and role performance

Kuraria et al. (1997) indicated that age of the respondent had positive and highly significant association with the role performance.

Swarnkar et al. (1997) found that age of the respondent had positive and highly significant association with the role performance.

Srivastava (1999) stated that age of the respondent at grass root level and upper level was positive and non significantly correlated with the role performance.
Review of literature

Patki et al. (2000) indicated that age of the respondent had positive but non significant association with the role performance.

Saiyad and Patel (2004) concluded that age of the women sarpanches were negatively but non significantly correlated with the role performance.

Rathi (2005) observed that age of gram panchayat member was positive and non significantly correlated with the role performance.

Diwan (2007) concluded that age of the women sarpanches negatively but significantly correlated with the role performance.

2.4.1.2 Education and role performance

Kuraria et al. (1997) indicated that education of the respondent had positive and highly significant association with the role performance.

Swarnkar et al. (1997) found that education of the respondent had positive and highly significant association with the role performance.

Srivastava (1999) stated that education of the respondent at grass root level and upper level was positive and non significantly correlated with the role performance.
Review of literature

Patki et al. (2000) indicated that education of the respondent had negative and highly significant association with the role performance.

Sayad (2000) observed that education of the women sarpanches positively and significantly correlated with the performance of different leadership role in relation to rural development.

Saiyad and Patel (2004) concluded that education of the women sarpanches were positively and significantly correlated with the role performance.

Rathi (2005) observed that education of gram panchayat member was positive and significantly correlated with role performance.

Diwan (2007) found that education of the women sarpanches were positive and significantly correlated with the role performance.

2.4.2 Social variables and dependent variables:

2.4.2.1 Size of family and role performance

Kadam and valunj (1987) indicated that family size of the respondent had positive and highly significant associated with their role performance in village development activities.
Patki *et al.* (2000) stated that family size of the respondent had positive and non significant association with the role performance.

Sayad (2000) observed that family size of the women sarpanches were positively and non significantly correlated with the performance of different leadership roles in relation to rural developments.

Saiyad and Patel (2004) concluded that family size of the women sarpanches were positively and non significantly correlated with the role performance.

Rathi (2005) observed that family size of gram panchayat member was positively and non significantly correlated with the role performance.

Diwan (2007) stated that family size of the women sarpanches were positively and non significantly correlated with role performance.

### 2.4.3 Economical variable and dependent variables:

#### 2.4.3.1 Annual income and role performance
Kubde et al. (1989) stated that annual income of the respondent had positive and highly significant association with the role performance.

Kuraria et al. (1997) indicated that annual income of the respondent had positive and non significant association with the role performance.

Swarnkar et al. (1997) found that annual income of the respondents had positive and non significant association with the role performance.

Shrivastava (1999) stated that annual income of the respondent at grass level positive and non significantly correlated in case of upper level it was Non significantly correlated with the role performance.

Patki et al. (2000) indicated that annual income of the respondent had negative but highly significant association with the role performance.

Diwan (2007) revealed that annual income was positively and non significantly correlated with role performance.

2.4.4 Communicational variables and dependent variables:
2.4.4.1 Political contact and role performance

Kuraria et al. (1997) indicated that political contact of the respondent had positive and highly significant association with the role performance.

Swarnkar et al. (1997) found that political contact of the respondents had positive and significantly correlated with the performance of different leadership roles in relation to rural development.

Saiyad (2000) observed that political contact of the women sarpanches were positively and significantly correlated with role performance of different leadership role in relation to rural development.

Saiyad and Patel (2004) concluded that political contact of the women sarpanches were positively and significantly correlated with the role performance.

Diwan (2007) observed that political contact of the women sarpanches were positively and significantly correlated with role performance.

2.4.4.2 Mass media exposure and role performance
Review of literature

Kubde *et al.* (1989) stated that mass media exposure use of the respondent had positive and highly significant association with the role performance.

Shrivastav (1999) stated that exposure to mass media of the respondents at grass root level and upper level was positive and significantly correlated with the role performance.

Rathi (2005) observed that mass media exposure of gram panchayat member was positively and significantly correlated with the role performance.

Diwan (2007) observed that mass media exposure of the men and women sarpanches were positively and significantly correlated with the role performance.

**2.4.4.3 Chang agency contact and role performance**

Shrivastav (1999) stated that extension participation of the respondents at grass root level was positive and non significantly correlated with the role performance.

Saiyad (2000) observed that change agency contacts of the women sarpanches were positively and non significantly related with the performance of different leadership role in relation to rural development.
Review of literature

Saiyad and Patel (2004) concluded that change agency contact of the women sarpanches were positively and significantly related with the role performance.

Diwan (2007) reported that extension contact of the women sarpanches were positively and significantly correlated with the role performance.

2.4.5 Psychological variables and dependent variables:

2.4.5.1 Cosmopoliteness and role performance

Kadam and valunj (1987) indicated that cosmopoliteness of the respondent had positive and highly significant association with their role performance in village development activities.

Kubde et al. (1989) stated that cosmopoliteness of the respondent had positive and highly significant association with the role performance.
Review of literature

Shrivastav (1999) stated that cosmopolite localiteness of the respondent at grass root level and upper level was positive and significantly correlated with the role performance.

Saiyad (2000) observed that cosmopoliteness of the women sarpanches were negatively but non significantly correlated with role performance of different leadership role in relation to rural development.

Rathi (2005) observed that cosmopolitness of gram panchayat member was positively and significantly correlated with the role performance.

Diwan (2007) reported that cosmopoliteness of the women sarpanches were positively and significantly correlated with the role performance.

2.4.5.2 Achievement motivation and role performance

Reddy and Rao (1983) observed that achievement motivation of respondents was positively and significantly correlated with their role performance.
Reddy and Jayaramaiah (1988) indicated that achievement motivation was found to have positive and significant relationship with respondent’s job effectiveness.

Murthy and Somasundaram (1989) found that achievement motivation was significantly associated with the role performance of respondents.

Reddy and Jayaramaiach (1990) noticed that achievement motivation was found significantly correlated with productivity of respondents.

Patel (2006) stated that achievement Motivation of the respondent was positive and significantly correlated with the role performance of the respondent.

2.5 PROBLEM FACED BY THE SARPANCHAS IN PERFORMING THEIR ROLES.

Eswarappa et al. (1999) concluded that major problems faced by the entire respondent under women youth training extension project were: financial problems to implement the programme, no timely guidance from the extension staff, no corporation from other fellow, farm women to form the groups, as a women in society no support from,
conflicts in village among different groups no availability of public place and family members not allowing to perform the role, respectively.

Shrivastava (1999) stated that the most important problem faced by formal leader in role performance at upper level were: lack of fund for development work, lack of honorarium to leaders, lack of training to newly elected leaders, lack of information regarding different development programmers, lack of administrative powers, lack of decentralization of financial powers, lack of master plan for development work financial corruptions.

Saiyad (2000) studied that the major problems faced by the women sarpanches were: lack of fund from government for development work, lack of training to women sarpanches delay in sanction and permission for development work for upper level, lack experiences as a leader, etc.

Rathi (2005) reported that the major problem faced by all the gram panchayat member were: lack of financial support from government, delay in sanctions of development schemes by the government agencies, lack of honorarium at village level, lack of training for newly elected member/leaders etc.
Review of literature

Diwan (2007) observed that the major problems faced by all the sarpanches were: lack of funds from government for development work, delay in sanctions and permission for development work from upper level, lack of knowledge regarding PRS and development programmers, lack of information regarding different rural development programmers, lack of communication media at village etc.
This chapter deals with the discussion of procedures followed for carrying out this study. It contains information regarding selection of area, tools and techniques employed for the collection of data in light of objectives of the study. The selections of proper sampling techniques for investigation as well as devices for the analysis of data have been discussed in this chapter.

This chapter contains information on following aspects:

3.1 Area of the study.
3.2 Sampling procedure.
3.3 Research design
3.4 Selection and measurement of variables.
3.5 Construction of interview schedule.
3.6 Pre-testing of interview schedule.
3.7 Method of data collection.
3.8 Statistical framework used for analysis of the data.
3.9 Conceptual model

3.1 AREA OF THE STUDY:

The present study was undertaken in Dahod district of Gujarat state, which is situated in eastern part of the state. Tribal area is hilly, rocky and land being undulating shallow having inferiority complex
Research Methodology

and very less awareness about agricultural technologies resulting in backwardness. Main crops of the district are maize, wheat, tur and gram.

The geographical features as well as population characteristics of the seven talukas of Dahod district has been given in Table:-1.

### Table:-1  Geographical features and population characteristics of all the talukas of Dahod district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Limkheda</th>
<th>Zalod</th>
<th>Fatepura</th>
<th>Devgadhbaria</th>
<th>Dhanpur</th>
<th>Dahod</th>
<th>Garbada</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total number of villages</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total area (Sq. Km.)</td>
<td>585.71</td>
<td>798.40</td>
<td>414.21</td>
<td>582.79</td>
<td>477.86</td>
<td>612.94</td>
<td>261.40</td>
<td>3733.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>239293</td>
<td>359759</td>
<td>185368</td>
<td>208197</td>
<td>131855</td>
<td>368511</td>
<td>142391</td>
<td>811406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Percentage of S.T. population</td>
<td>57.27</td>
<td>87.80</td>
<td>91.37</td>
<td>33.93</td>
<td>69.26</td>
<td>72.18</td>
<td>92.70</td>
<td>72.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Percentage of literacy</td>
<td>47.29</td>
<td>46.04</td>
<td>47.81</td>
<td>49.46</td>
<td>32.20</td>
<td>49.22</td>
<td>36.30</td>
<td>45.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total geographical area (ha)</td>
<td>59180</td>
<td>79820</td>
<td>32342</td>
<td>58512</td>
<td>48898</td>
<td>61567</td>
<td>26033</td>
<td>366352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Net cultivable area (ha)</td>
<td>29043</td>
<td>47177</td>
<td>20549</td>
<td>29204</td>
<td>18447</td>
<td>36112</td>
<td>15403</td>
<td>195935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Forest Land (ha)</td>
<td>17410</td>
<td>15715</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>13879</td>
<td>13244</td>
<td>9991</td>
<td>4772</td>
<td>75885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Grazing land (ha)</td>
<td>2908</td>
<td>2856</td>
<td>3031</td>
<td>1439</td>
<td>3046</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>16158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Barren and uncultivable land (ha)</td>
<td>5111</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>4978</td>
<td>7265</td>
<td>10435</td>
<td>5938</td>
<td>1462</td>
<td>35471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Non-agricultural land (ha)</td>
<td>2082</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2381</td>
<td>2323</td>
<td>4287</td>
<td>1602</td>
<td>18429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cultivable fallow land (ha)</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>3841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Current fallow land (ha)</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>7917</td>
<td>2283</td>
<td>4092</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>2897</td>
<td>1728</td>
<td>20379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Other fallow land (ha)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Net irrigated area (ha)</td>
<td>13003</td>
<td>10415</td>
<td>11797</td>
<td>12615</td>
<td>11742</td>
<td>12646</td>
<td>6855</td>
<td>89073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Percentage of irrigated area (ha)</td>
<td>44.77</td>
<td>22.08</td>
<td>57.41</td>
<td>43.20</td>
<td>63.65</td>
<td>35.02</td>
<td>44.50</td>
<td>45.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source- Office of the district panchayat, Dahod
Research Methodology

The present investigation was carried out in Dahod district of Gujarat State. Dahod district is comprised of seven talukas. Out of these, Dahod, Zalod and Limkheda talukas were purposively selected for the study because of following reasons:

1. Such type of study has not been undertaken in this district.
2. Dahod district have sizable tribal population.
3. Investigator was able to cover this area within time limit as investigator belonged to same district and studied in Anand as well as Dahod district comes under the jurisdiction of Anand Agricultural University.
4. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the most important economic activities of rural areas in this district.
5. This district is an operational area of integrated tribal development project.

3.2 SAMPLING PROCEDURE:

3.2.1 Selection of talukas:

Dahod district comprises of seven talukas. A list of villages of all the seven talukas having male sarpanches and women sarpanches were obtained from the office of the District Development Officer, Zilla panchayat, Dahod. The data presented in table-2 indicates that three talukas viz:- Dahod, Zalod and Limkheda had highest number of women
sarpanches and hence these three talukas will be selected purposively. The details of which are as under given in table: 2.
Research Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluka</th>
<th>Number of Male Sarpanch</th>
<th>Number of Female Sarpanch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dahod</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zalod</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Limkheda</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fatepura</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dhanpur</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Garbada</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dev. Bariya</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>311</strong></td>
<td><strong>169</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-2: Taluka wise numbers of male and female sarpanches.

Keeping in view the time and other resources available with the investigator, first three talukas having maximum total number of tribal women sarpanches were selected. Thus, the selected talukas were Dahod, Zalod and Limkheda. The selected talukas have been depicted in Fig.1

3.2.2 Selection of respondents:

All the women sarpanches of selected three taluka having maximum women sarpanches were selected as respondents. Thus the sample size was 88.

3.3 Research Design:

Ex post facto research design was used in present investigation. Kerlinger (1976) defined ex post facto design as any systematic empirical enquiry in which the independent variables have not been directly manipulated because they have already occurred or
Research Methodology

because they are inherently not manipulated. Further, he stated that ex post facto studies can be devised to deduce theories, identify behaviour phenomena and explore condition under which a phenomenon occurs.

Keeping in view the adaptability of the proposed design with respect to the type of variable under consideration, size of respondents and phenomena to be studied the ex post facto design was selected as an appropriate research design.

3.4 SELECTION AND MEASUREMENT OF VARIABLES:

The selection of variables included in the study was done on the basis of an extensive review of literature on the subject, in consultation with experts and from previous studies taken up on the related subjects. Only those variables which were found to have most relevance to the present investigation were finally selected for the study.

3.4.1 INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

3.4.1.1 Personal variables:

3.4.1.1.1 Age:

Age is the important factor which influences the role performance of women sarpanches. Age of the respondents was operationalized as the number of completed years at the time of interview. The respondents were classified into three groups’ viz., young
age (up to 30 years), middle age (31 to 50 years) and old age (above 50 years).

### 3.4.1.1.2 Education:

Education is a process of producing desired changes in the behavior of people. It also facilitates the learning and understanding which ultimately increases knowledge and open the minds of the person, thus education shapes their future goals.

Education was operationalized as the number of years of formal education attained by the respondents. The respondents were classified into five categories. The scoring system followed was as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Primary (up to 7th standard)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Secondary (8th to 10th standard)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Higher secondary (11th and 12th standard)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>College (Graduation and above)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.4.1.2 Social variables

#### 3.4.1.2.1 Size of family:

Size of family of the respondents was operationalized as the number of family members living with the tribal women sarpanches. The respondents were classified into the following three groups on the basis
Research Methodology

of the size of family viz, small size (up to 4 members), medium size (5 to 8 members) and large size(above 8members).

3.4.1.3 Economic variables:

3.4.1.3.1 Annual income:
Annual income refers to the gross annual earning of an individual respondent from all sources and they were classified in to three groups as given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Low level (up to Rs. 50,000/-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Medium level (Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>High level (above Rs. 1,00,000/-)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.1.4 Communicational variables:

3.4.1.4.1 Mass media exposure:
Mass media exposure referred to the frequency of reading newspaper, farm magazine and other literature etc. related to agriculture as well as use of radio and television. These variables were quantified by assigning score as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Frequency of using mass media by respondents</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Regularly</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Occasionally</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Mass media exposure</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Below Mean – S.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>In between Mean ± S.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Above Mean + S.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of mean and standard deviation, the respondents were categories in to following three groups.

3.4.1.4.2 Political contact:

Most of women sarpanches were affiliated to political parties and most of them were attached to the ruling party. Political affiliation play key role in the success of village leaders.

The political contact of the village sarpanches with the upper level leaders i.e. Minister, MLA, MP, District and Taluka president, Director of any Organization helps the women sarpanches in solving the village and community problems and it directly affected to the role performance of the women sarpanches. Hence, this independent variable is very important. The scoring system followed was as under:
**Research Methodology**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Political contact as</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Known person</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Relative</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Family member</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.4.1.4.3 Change agency contact**

It has been operationally refer to frequency and the extent of contact of women sarpanches with different change agents who are authorizes to implement different rural development programmes.

The score value was given in the following manner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Frequency of contact</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regularly</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Occasionally</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pooled score expressed the degree of change agency contact of the women sarpanches. On the basis of mean and standard deviation the respondent were grouped into three categories viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Change agency contact</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Below Mean – S.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>In between Mean ± S.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Above Mean + S.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.4.1.5 Psychological variables:**

**3.4.1.5.1 Cosmopoliteness**
Cosmopoliteness is operationalised as the tendency of an individual to be in contact with the outside his own community based on the belief that an individual’s all the needs cannot be satisfied within his own community. Localiteness is the tendency to limit his contact within the own community based on the belief that all needs, can be satisfied within the community. It was measured with the help of scale developed by Singh (1973). The scale consisted of six statements arranged against a five-point range from ‘strongly agree’ at one end and ‘strongly disagree’ at the other end. The positive statements were scored as 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 for strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree and strongly disagree respectively. The scoring system was reversed in case of negative statements. The respondents were categorized as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Change agency contact</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Below Mean – S.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>In between Mean ± S.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Above Mean + S.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.1.5.2  Achievement motivation

In the present study, the achievement motivation is define as individual’s desire which leads her to excellence in their role. The achievement motivation scale developed by Vishweshwaran (1979) was used in the present study. The scale consists of eight statements out of which seven statement were positive and only last statement was
Research Methodology

negative. The responses of the respondents were obtained against each item in terms of their agreement or disagreement with statement on three point continuum ranging from agree, undecided and disagree. The positive and negative statements were scored as under.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The respondents were classified into three categories on the basis of mean and standard deviation viz., low level of achievement motivation (below Mean – S.D.), medium level of achievement motivation (in between Mean ± S.D.) and high level of achievement motivation (above Mean + S.D.).

3.4.2 MEASUREMENT OF DEPENDENT VARIABLE

3.4.2.1 Role performance of tribal women sarpanches.

A scale developed by Saiyad (2000) has been used in and included in the Schedule for determining the performance of leadership roles with slight modifications for each role, the statements were developed to determine the extent of performance, forty (40) statements reflecting ten (10) roles were developed. The 34 statements were positive
Research Methodology

and 6 statements were negative. The positive and negative statements were weighed in following manner, on three point continuum scale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sometime</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, for each role maximum and minimum possible score was as under.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Roles</th>
<th>No of Statements</th>
<th>Possible Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Planner</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Communicator</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Initiator</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Harmonizer</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Helper</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Executer</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Opinion Maker</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Motivator</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total score of each respondent was calculated for each role. Based on mean and standard deviation individual role performance index, the respondents were categorized into three groups viz. - Low performance (Below mean - S.D.), medium performance (in between mean ± S.D.) and high performance (above
Research Methodology

mean + S.D.). Then, three point rating scale was employed to measure the role performance hierarchy. For high, medium and low level of role performance 3, 2 and 1 score was assigned and on the bases that ranks were assigned from higher to lower mean score.

The score attained by individual respondent for each role were summed up for overall role performance. Role performance index for individual role and overall role was calculated by following formula.

\[ \text{RPI for each role} = \frac{\text{Actual score obtained by each role}}{\text{Maximum possible score of each role}} \times 100 \]

\[ \text{RPI for overall role performance} = \frac{\text{Actual score obtained by overall role together}}{\text{Maximum possible score by overall role together}} \times 100 \]

3.4.3 Other variables

3.4.3.1 Knowledge level of the tribal women sarpanches regarding various administrative functions of gram panchayat

Knowledge level of the tribal women sarpanches regarding various administrative functions of gram panchayat was ascertaining by asking questions pertaining to individual component. The questions were
Research Methodology

framed on different aspects related to (i) financial (ii) planning. (iii) administrative (iv) income source (v) duties and (vi) scheme. The answers given by the tribal women sarpanches for particular question were noted in schedule, then “one” mark was assigned to right answer and “zero” mark to wrong answer. Knowledge Index was calculated for each aspect as well as for all the aspect together by using following formula.

\[ KI = \frac{\text{Total correct answer}}{\text{Total answer}} \times 100 \]

On the basis of mean score and standard deviation of an individual item, the tribal women sarpanches were categorized into three groups viz: (1) low (2) medium and (3) high. Then, three point rating scale was employed to measure the knowledge hierarchy. For high, medium and low knowledge 3, 2 and 1 score was assigned and on the bases of total and mean score of individual item ranks were assigned from higher to lower mean score.

3.4.3.2 Problems faced by tribal women sarpanches in performing their duties and exercising their power.

It was operationalized as the item of difficulties faced by the women sarpanches in performing their various roles before going to filed
survey the constrains faced by the tribal women sarpanches were collected with the help of available literature, such constraints were mentioned at the end of interview scheduled and tribal women sarpanches were asked to explain the constraints faced by them from a given list, while performing various leadership roles. Number of respondents facing the same constraints were counted in frequency and percent basis of the respondent.

3.5 CONSTRUCTION OF INTERVIEW SCHEDULE:

To get necessary correct and complete information from the respondents, an interview schedule was prepared, keeping in view the objectives of the study. While developing the interview schedule, investigator had referred to the available related literature, research reports and guidance of the major advisor and committee members.

3.6 PRE-TESTING OF INTERVIEW SCHEDULE:

Before actual collection of data, it is necessary to test the schedule. Pre-testing of interview schedule was carried out to determine whether the respondents had any difficulty in responding the statements, questions included in the schedule.

The pre-testing of interview schedule was carried out by interviewing ten non-sampled respondents. At the time of pre-testing, the purpose of interview and study was explained to the respondents. On the
Research Methodology

basis of pre-testing, necessary modifications were made in the final draft and were used as the instrument for data collection from the selected respondents.

3.7 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:

The data of this study were collected by arranging personal interview with 88 sarpanches of three selected Taluka during the month of February-March, 2012. The respondents were contacted personally at their residence or at their work spot in an informal way. Before interview, the aims and objectives of the study were explained to the respondents by the investigator to obtain whole-hearted and correct answers from them.

Every possible effort was made to maintain friendly atmosphere to get unbiased response from respondents. The questions from interview schedule were asked one by one and their responses were recorded on the spot.

3.8 STATISTICAL FRAMEWORK USED FOR ANALYSIS OF DATA:

The data were classified, tabulated and analyzed in order to make the findings meaningful for interpretation and drawing inferences. For this, different statistical methods were used. Some of the data were
subjected to analyze in terms of frequency, whenever necessary. At some places, mean score and standard deviation were calculated. The Person’s coefficient of correlation was used to measure the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

3.8.1 Frequency and percentage:

Simple comparisons were made on the basis of frequency and percentage.

3.8.2 Arithmetic mean:

These estimates were used for classification of the respondents into different categories. The mean was obtained by dividing total score by the number of respondents. Mean was calculated by using following formula:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X_i}{n}$$

Where,

$\bar{X}$ = Mean

$n$ = Number of respondents

$X_i$ = Value of the $i^{th}$ respondent

3.8.3 Standard deviation (S.D.):

This technique was used for classification of respondents into different categories. It was obtained by the square root of the average of the square deviation from mean using following formula as given by Chandel (1978):
Research Methodology

S.D. = $\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n - 1}}$

Where,

S.D. = Standard deviation
$\Sigma$ = Summation
$X_i$ = Individual score
$\bar{X}$ = Mean of the sample
n = Total number of respondents

3.8.4 Coefficient of correlation (r):

Coefficient of correlation was calculated to find out the relationship between each of the independent variable and dependent variable. The correlation coefficient gives two kinds of information (i) indication of the magnitude of the relationship and (ii) information about the direction of the relationship (whether positive or negative). It can be denoted by:

$$r = \frac{\sum XY - \frac{\sum X \sum Y}{n}}{\sqrt{\left[ \frac{\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}{n} \right] \left[ \frac{\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2}{n} \right]}}$$

Where,

r = Correlation coefficient
$\Sigma$ = Summation
X = Independent variable
Y = Dependent variable
Research Methodology

\[ n = \text{Total number of respondents} \]

3.9 CONCEPTUAL MODEL:

The conceptual framework given in preceding section may be presented paradigmatically which has been developed during the course of study. The model depicted in Figure - 2 is tentative and generalized. The final format of such model has been suggested at the end of this thesis in the chapter of summary and conclusions. The model shows postulated relationship between variables based on discussion and assumption made earlier.

In the tentative model given in Figure-2 there are independent variables which demonstrated the nature of relationships and help to understand the role performance of tribal women sarpanches. In the present investigation, independent variables considered for study were personal, social, economic, communicational and psychological variables of tribal women sarpanches. They were: age and education as personal variables, size of family as social variables, while annual income as economic variables. Whereas political contact, mass media exposure and change agency contact as communicational variables and cosmopolitaness and achievement motivation as psychological variables. Understanding review of literature, it was assumed that such independent variables might have relationship with dependent variable.
This chapter presents the objective wise findings of the study. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, the information was collected from the respondents through personal interview and it was classified, tabulated and findings derived after analyzing the information have been presented in this chapter under following major heads and sub heads:

4.1 Profile of tribal women sarpanches.

4.2 Knowledge of tribal women sarpanches regarding various administrative functions.

4.3 Extent of different roles and overall role performed by tribal women sarpanches under Panchayati Raj System.

4.4 Relationship between overall role performance of tribal women sarpanches and their profile.

4.5 Problems faced by tribal women sarpanches in performing their duties and exercising their power.

4.1 Profile of tribal women sarpanches.

Role performance is influenced by different personal, social, economical, communicational and psychological characteristics of the tribal women sarpanches. It was beyond the scope of present study to include all characteristics of the respondents however, some important characteristics of the tribal women sarpanches were
Results and Discussion

selected and classified into five groups viz: Personal, social, economical, communicational and psychological characteristics.

The findings of these characteristics have been presented in the following sections.

4.1.1 Personal characteristics

4.1.1.1 Age

Physical and psychological development of an individual is related to his age. It influences the interest and needs of an individual. It also plays a vital role for determination of future goals and expectations and thereby it helps in developing favorable attitude towards role perception and thereby role performance. Therefore, age of women sarpanches was considered as an essential aspect in this investigation. Data with respect to age are presented in table – 3.

Table:-3 Distribution of the respondents according to their age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Tribal women sarpanches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Young age (Up to 30 years)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Middle age (in between 31 to 50 years)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Old age (above 50 years)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the data presented in table:-3 that more than half (53.40 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches were in the middle age group, followed by 25.00 and 21.60 per cent were belonged to old and young age group, respectively.
Results and Discussion

To epitomized the results it can be said that middle to old aged group is dominant as younger women were not preferred as sarpanch because they are considered immature. This finding was more or less in conformity with Saiyad (2000).

4.1.1.2 Education

Education is essential for bringing desirable changes in human behavior. Formal educations play an important role in determining perception of power and which in turn reflected into decision making and thereby in their role performance. Considering these aspects, the formal education of women sarpanches was studied. The data in this regard are presented in table:-4.

Table:-4 Distribution of the respondents according to their level of education.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>Tribal women sarpanches</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>03.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Primary(up to 7th std)</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Secondary(8th to 10th std)</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>36.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Higher secondary(11th and 12th std)</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Collage education</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>03.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n=88
Results and Discussion

The data presented in table:-4 indicated that more than one-third (36.37 per cent) of the respondents had got secondary level of education, followed by 30.69 and 26.14 per cent of them had obtained higher secondary and primary level of education, respectively. Whereas equal numbers of (03.40 per cent) them had collage level of education and illiterate.

Thus, it can be concluded that overwhelming majority of the respondents were literate. The probable reason might be attributed that facilities available at village level up to secondary school level education. This finding is more or less similar to findings of Rathi (2005).

4.1.2 Social characteristics

4.1.2.1 Family size

The size of family plays a vital role in shaping the behavior of an individual. The family as a single entity influences thoughts, actions, spare time and belief and thereby role performance. Hence, the data pertaining to family size of the respondents are presented in the table:-5.

Table:-5 Distribution of the respondents according to their size of family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Size of family</th>
<th>Tribal women sarpanches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n=88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results and Discussion

The data presented in table:-5 indicated that slightly less than two-fifth (39.78 per cent) of the respondents had medium size of family, followed by 34.09 and 26.13 per cent had large size and small size family, respectively.

From the above result, it can be concluded a great majority (73.87 per cent) of women sarpanches belonged to medium to large size family and had more than five members in their family. The reason might be due to the fact that sarpanches of Dahod district may still believer of traditional way of joint family system living under the same roof and it is typical characteristics of tribal’s. This finding more or less in conformity with the findings of Saiyad (2000), Rathi (2005) and Diwan (2007).

4.1.3 Economic characteristics

4.1.3.1 Annual income

Annual income included quantum of money obtained or earned during a year from farm and other sources. It also determines the socio economic status of the tribal women sarpanches. According to the level of annual income, the respondents were grouped into three categories and are presented in table:-6.
Results and Discussion

Table: Distribution of the respondents according to their annual income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Annual income</th>
<th>Tribal women sarpanches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low level (up to Rs. 50,000/-)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium level (Rs. 50,001/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High level (above Rs. 1,00,000/-)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed from the data depicted in table: that more than half (54.55 per cent) of respondents had annual income in between Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,00,000, followed by 29.55 and 15.90 per cent of them had above Rs. 1,00,000 and up to Rs. 50,000 annual income, respectively.

It can be concluded that great majority (84.10 per cent) of the women sarpanches had an annual income above Rs. 50,000. This result is attributed to other source of income besides agricultural income. This finding is further strengthened by the results reported by Diwan (2007) and Kujur (2008).

4.1.4 Communicational characteristics

4.1.4.1 Mass media exposure

Exposure to mass media helps people to gain general awareness as well as provides scientific and technical information and
play an important role to create awareness about new development occurs in the world and has great significance in socio-techno economic change in social system. The nature and frequency of exposure of respondents to different mass media like television, radio, newspaper and magazines are varying from person to person. Keeping this in view, the mass media exposure of the respondents was studied and data are presented in table:-7

Table:-7 Distribution of the respondents according to mass media exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Mass media exposure</th>
<th>Tribal women sarpanches</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low (up to 3.06 score)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium (in between 3.07 to 7.39 score)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>63.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High (above 7.39 score)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14.77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean = 5.23
S.D. = 2.17

It is evident from the data presented in table:-7 that more than three-fifth (63.64 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of mass media exposure, followed by 21.59 and 14.77 per cent of them had low and high level of mass media exposure, respectively.

The analysis of data showed that tribal women sarpanches had low to medium level of mass media exposure,
Results and Discussion

respectively. During field survey it was observed that at least each family have radio set and few have television set as well as facilities of daily news paper available in all gram panchayat. This finding confirmed the finding of Sriwastava (1999) and Diwan (2007).

4.1.4.2 Political contact

Perceived strength of tribal women sarpanches own ability to affect political decisions concerning her villagers life had great influence on development process and hence the contact of the sarpanches with the political leaders like Minister, MLA, President of Taluka panchayat, District panchayat, and Chairman of the any organization etc. are important. The data pertaining to the political contact of the respondents are presented in table:-8.

Table:-8 Distribution of the respondents according to the level of political contact.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Political contact</th>
<th>Tribal women sarpanches</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low (up to 2.82 score)</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>10.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium (in between 2.83 to 6.32 score)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>77.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High (above 6.32 score)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean = 4.57  
S.D. = 1.75

Data in table:-8 indicated that slightly more than three-fourth (77.27 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium
level of political contact, followed by 12.51 per cent and 10.22 per cent of them had high and low level of political contact, respectively.

It is concluded that vast majority of the women sarpanches had medium level of political contact. The reason might be that the cast, community and political affiliation play a key role in shaping success to be elected as a sarpanch. This might be lead them to make moderate contact between each other and thus women sarpanches have medium level of political contact. This finding is similar with the findings of Diwan (2007) and kujur (2008).

4.1.4.3 Change agency contact

Change agency contact operationlized as the nature and frequency of the tribal women sarpanches contact with developmental department responsible for action at the village level. The information regarding change agency contact was collected and the respondents were classified into two groups as shown in table:-9.

Table:-9 Distribution of the respondents according to change agency contact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Change agency contact</th>
<th>Tribal women sarpanches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low(up to 4.58 score)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium (in between 4.59 to 9.92 score)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High(above 9.92 score)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean = 7.25

S.D. = 2.67
Results and Discussion

Data in table:-8 indicated that slightly more than three-fifth (61.37 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of change agency contact, followed by 22.73 and 15.90 per cent had high and low level of change agency contact, respectively.

It can be concluded that a vast majority of the women sarpanches were found to have medium to high level of change agency contact. The probable reason for this might be attributed to various effective services of government functionaries are routed through village panchayat at grass root level. This finding is more or less in line with the findings of Saiyad (2000) and kujur (2008).

4.1.5 Psychological characteristics

4.1.5.1 Cosmopoliteness

The data regarding the level of tendency of tribal women sarpanches to be in contact with the outside his own community based on the belief that one’s all the needs cannot be satisfied with in his community are presented in table –10.

Table:-10 Distribution of the respondents according to cosmopoliteness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Cosmopoliteness</th>
<th>Tribal women sarpanches</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low(up to 7.58 score)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium (in between 7.59 to 11.03 score)</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>77.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High(above 11.03 score)</td>
<td></td>
<td>09</td>
<td>10.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results and Discussion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>88</th>
<th>100.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>5.23</td>
<td>S.D. = 2.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As observed from the data in table:-10 indicated that slightly more than three-fourth (77.27 per cent) of them had medium level of cosmopoliteness, followed by 12.51 and 10.23 per cent had low and high level of cosmopoliteness, respectively.

It can be concluded that a great majority of women sarpanches had medium level of cosmopoliteness. The possible explanation might be that the women sarpanches were busy in household activities along with farming and animal husbandry occupation and on other hand they have to attend necessary meeting at taluka level and district level. This finding is in the line with those of Saiyad (2000).

4.1.5.2 Achievement motivation

Achievement motivation helps tribal women sarpanches to attain an inner feeling of personal accomplishment for the sake of personal and social recognitions or prestige. It plays an important role in their role perception and role performance. The data of the tribal women sarpanches with respect to their achievement motivation are presented in table:-11.

Table:-11 Distribution of the respondents according to achievement motivation
Results and Discussion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Achievement motivation</th>
<th>Tribal women sarpanches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low (up to 12.48 score)</td>
<td>Number: 15; Per cent: 17.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium (in between 12.49 to 16.95 score)</td>
<td>Number: 55; Per cent: 62.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High (above 16.95 score)</td>
<td>Number: 18; Per cent: 20.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Number: 88; Per cent: 100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean = 14.72  
S.D. = 2.23

It is observed from the data in table:-11 that majority (62.51 per cent) of them had medium level of achievement motivation, followed by 20.45 and 17.04 per cent had high and low level of achievement motivation, respectively.

It is deduced that a majority of (82.96 per cent) of the women sarpanches had medium to high level of achievement motivation. Achievement motivation is one of the inert basic characters of personality which differentiate an individual from others which help her to find better ways and means to perform better to attain goal might be possible result of the study. This finding is similar with the finding of Bhatt (2010).

4.2 Knowledge level of tribal women sarpanches

Knowledge is the cognitive behaviour of an individual. The body of knowledge is the product of learning process. Once the knowledge is acquired, it produces changes in the thinking process of
an individual which would lead to further changes in attitude and helps the tribal women sarpanches in making rational decisions and hence it is a pre-requisite for better role perception and performance. With this view an attempt has been made to determine the level of knowledge of tribal women sarpanches pertaining to various administrative functions of the gram panchayat.

4.2.1 Knowledge regarding various administrative functions of the gram panchayat.

Knowledge level of the tribal women sarpanches regarding various administrative functions of gram panchayat was ascertaining by asking questions pertaining to individual component. The questions were framed on different aspects related to (i) financial (ii) planning. (iii) administrative (iv) income source (v) duties and (vi) scheme. The answers given by the tribal women sarpanches for particular question were noted in schedule, then “one” mark was assigned to right answer and “zero” mark to wrong answer. Total score was calculated for each
Results and Discussion

aspect and on the basis of mean score and standard deviation of an individual item, the tribal women sarpanches were categorized into three groups *viz:* (1) low (2) medium and (3) high. Then, three point rating scale as described in methodology was employed to measure the knowledge hierarchy. On the basis of score given to an individual aspect, ranks were assigned from higher to lower mean score. The data in respect to item wise knowledge level are presented in Table 12 and figure-3

| Various administrative | Mean | S.D. | Knowledge level | Mean Rank |  |  |
|------------------------|------|------|-----------------|-----------|  |  |
|                        |      |      | Low No (%) | Medium No (%) | High No (%) |  |  |
| Financial              | 71.36 | 20.06 | 12(13.64) | 55(62.50) | 21(23.86) | 185 | 2.10 | I |
| Planning               | 76.13 | 17.74 | 18(20.46) | 47(53.41) | 23(26.13) | 181 | 2.06 | IV |
| Administrative         | 67.42 | 12.09 | 17(19.32) | 52(59.09) | 19(21.59) | 178 | 2.02 | VI |
| Income Source          | 61.13 | 12.01 | 13(14.77) | 55(62.50) | 20(22.73) | 183 | 2.08 | II |
| Duties                 | 62.61 | 14.73 | 13(14.77) | 53(60.23) | 22(25.00) | 182 | 2.07 | III |
| Scheme                 | 46.70 | 25.26 | 17(19.32) | 51(57.95) | 20(22.73) | 179 | 2.03 | V |
4.2.1.1 Knowledge level about various financial functions

As a sarpanch, they must have knowledge of managing panchayat’s money and other finance provided by the government for the rural development. Sarpanch has to manage funds of panchayat and utilize it for developmental work and being a leader she have to
maintain the expenditure report which was submitted every year to the Taluka and Zilla Panchayat at the end of financial year. Hence the knowledge regarding financial function is must for good quality leaders.

The result in table:-12 indicated that majority (62.50 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium knowledge regarding financial function of gram panchayat, followed by 23.86 and 13.64 per cent had high and low level of knowledge regarding financial function of gram panchayat.

It can be concluded that the majority the respondent had medium knowledge level about financial function might be the attributed to moderate education, political contact and experience.

4.2.1.2 Knowledge level about planning function

“Planning is first step to be successful”. As proverb says that the sarpanch must have plan of the work and it is blueprint or roadmap to implement programme successfully. Sarpanch has to keep in mind the entire village situation, resources available and alternatives while planning any programme of rural development so that whole villages gets equal benefit.

The result in table:-12 reveled that more than half (53.41 per cent) of the respondent had medium level of knowledge regarding
Results and Discussion

planning function of gram panchayat, followed by 26.13 and 20.46 per cent had high and low level of knowledge regarding planning function of gram panchayat.

It can be concluded that the majority the respondent had medium level of knowledge regarding planning function.

4.2.1.3 Knowledge level about administrative functions

The administrative function like collection and management of taxes and revenue papers, prevention of misappropriation of land and maintain the record of the BPL holders of the village. Along with implementation of various government schemes by practicing such knowledge sarpanch can work towards upliftment of villagers.

The result in table:-12 indicated that less than three-fifth (59.09 per cent) of the respondent had medium level of knowledge regarding administrative function of gram panchayat, followed by 21.59 and 19.32 per cent had high and low level of knowledge regarding administrative function of gram panchayat.

It can be concluded that the great majority the respondent had medium to high level of knowledge regarding administrative function. The probable reason might be the functional literacy and ancestor occupation which kept them back in getting much knowledge regarding administrative function.
4.2.1.4 Knowledge level about income source of gram panchayat

The every gram panchayat has income from taxes of panchayat, land revenue, educational tax and different grants of panchayat etc. For well development of the village and villagers this type of panchayat income is helpful as finance. So as a sarpanch it is important to know the knowledge level about income sources of panchayat its collection and saving mode.

The result in table:-12 indicated that majority (62.50 per cent) of the respondent had medium level of knowledge regarding income source of gram panchayat, followed by 22.73 and 14.77 per cent had high and low level of knowledge regarding income source of gram panchayat.

It can be concluded that the majority of the respondent had medium to high level of knowledge regarding income sources of panchayat, as hand on money is pre requisite for any developmental programme and to work in this dimension sarpanch always think about the sources of income lead to reflect in this type of result.

4.2.1.5 Knowledge level about duties of sarpanches

Sarpanches at village level have various duties to perform like storage and supply of drinking water, construct and maintain
Results and Discussion

tanks, well or tube wells, public roads, removal of polluted matter, maintain public latrines, urinals etc. Office of sarpanches have to maintain record of birth and marriage, make adequate arrangement for education and health, and help in natural and manmade disasters like flood and fire accidents, thief etc. So as sarpanchs she has lots of duty to perform for villagers and she must have knowledge about the duties to prove herself as good sarpanch and for the villagers.

The result in table:-12 indicated that near about three-fifth (60.23 per cent) of the respondent had medium level of knowledge regarding duties of sarpanches in gram panchayat, followed by 25.00 and 14.77 per cent had high and low level of knowledge regarding duties of sarpanches in gram panchayat.

It can be concluded that the majority (82.94 per cent) the respondent had medium to high level of knowledge regarding duties of sarpanches. The probable reason might be attributed to dedication, emotional attachment and their active involvement and participation in crisis management as well as welfare activities related to village development.

4.2.1.6 Knowledge level about various schemes

For the development of the entire villages, the stat government and union government had introduced many schemes for
rural area development like Panchayati Yojana, E-Gram Vishvagram Yojana, Samaras Gram Yojana, Nirmal Gujarat, Sardar Patel Awas Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana etc. Keeping in mind the village situation and resources availed sarpanch must implement all possible schemes to occurred maximum benefits for all round development of the village and villagers.

The result in table:-12 indicated that more than half (57.95 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of knowledge regarding scheme running under gram panchayat, followed by 22.73 and 19.32 per cent had high and low level of knowledge regarding various scheme running under gram panchayat.

It can be concluded that the majority (77.28 per cent) the respondent had medium level of knowledge regarding various schemes. This might due to fact that all the rural development schemes are announced on mass media to create awareness among the villagers and medium change agency contact of the respondents through which majority of the schemes are routed at grass root level.

According to the extent of knowledge hierarchy, tribal women sarpanches possessed highest knowledge about ‘Financial function’ and ranked first with mean score of 2.10 followed by ‘Income source of panchayat’, ‘Duties of sarpanch’, ‘Planning function’, various
Results and Discussion

‘Scheme’ and ‘Administrative function’ got mean score 2.08, 2.07, 2.06, 2.03 and 2.02 respectively.

4.2.2 Overall knowledge of the tribal women sarpanches

Sarpanch represents entire society and plays vital role in welfare of village community. Knowledge is considered as power to plan, execute, monitoring and evaluation of any development programme by involving local people by ensuring active participation for harvesting reach fruits of development. Sarpanches must have knowledge pertaining to finance, planning, administration, income sources, their duties and various scheme launches for gram panchayat which help them to perform their role in better way. Keeping in view overall knowledge were studied in table :-13 and figure-4

Table:—13 Distribution of respondents according to overall knowledge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Overall knowledge</th>
<th>Tribal women sarpanches</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low(up to 51.87 score)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11.37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium (in between 51.88to 71.17score)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>70.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High(above 71.17 score)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean =61.52

S.D. = 9.65
Results and Discussion

It is evident from the data presented in table:-13 indicated that slightly more than three-fourth (70.45 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of overall knowledge, followed by 18.18 and 11.37 per cent had high and low level of overall knowledge, respectively.

Concluding the finding it can be said that majority of the respondent had medium level of overall knowledge about administrative functions of panchayati raj system. This finding is in line with the findings of Saiyad (2000), Diwan (2007) and Kujur (2008).

4.3 Various role performed by the tribal women sarpanches

The key leadership at grass root level is the chief agency through which most of rural development works are carried out. Generally the formal leadership in rural area would transmit the message, mobilize people’s support and intensify their participation. Leader of different area are vary in performing leadership roles. Role performance of an individual depend upon how she perceives her role, weather she considers her role correctly or not.

With a view to find out the role performance of tribal women sarpanches, they were asked to indicate the way she actually
played role in a social situation as a planner, administrator, communicator, representative, initiator, harmonizer, helper, executor, group maintainer and motivator.

4.3.1 Role performance of the tribal women sarpanches in relation to different types of roles

There are many leadership roles described by various authors and school of thought. Due to lack of resources and time constraints ten formal leadership roles were identified and studied. The data presenting to extent of different types of role performance by the tribal women sarpanches are presented in table:-14 and figure-5.

**Table:-14 Distribution of respondents according to their level of role performance in relation to different types of roles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Roles</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>TOT AL</th>
<th>RAN K</th>
<th>mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planner</td>
<td>68.47</td>
<td>16.95</td>
<td>16 (18.18)</td>
<td>47 (53.41)</td>
<td>25 (28.41)</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>67.47</td>
<td>18.33</td>
<td>11 (12.51)</td>
<td>59 (67.04)</td>
<td>18 (20.45)</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>VI</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communicator</td>
<td>57.67</td>
<td>16.35</td>
<td>16 (18.18)</td>
<td>46 (52.28)</td>
<td>26 (29.54)</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>64.63</td>
<td>19.44</td>
<td>17 (19.32)</td>
<td>46 (52.28)</td>
<td>25 (28.41)</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>2.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiator</td>
<td>62.78</td>
<td>20.32</td>
<td>22 (25.00)</td>
<td>43 (48.86)</td>
<td>23 (26.14)</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmonizer</td>
<td>51.70</td>
<td>19.89</td>
<td>19 (21.59)</td>
<td>45 (51.14)</td>
<td>24 (27.27)</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helper</td>
<td>64.35</td>
<td>20.98</td>
<td>23 (26.14)</td>
<td>38 (43.18)</td>
<td>27 (30.68)</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>IX</td>
<td>2.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executer</td>
<td>68.04</td>
<td>17.25</td>
<td>22 (25.00)</td>
<td>38 (43.18)</td>
<td>28 (31.82)</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opinion Maker</td>
<td>68.04</td>
<td>18.94</td>
<td>9 (10.23)</td>
<td>49 (55.68)</td>
<td>30 (34.09)</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>2.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motivator</td>
<td>66.48</td>
<td>20.64</td>
<td>17 (19.32)</td>
<td>41 (46.59)</td>
<td>30 (34.09)</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results and Discussion

4.3.1.1 Planner

Good planner used to set the goals and objectives by identifying the needs of the community from the information collected through the census survey and secondary data of the villages and design detailed organizational structure to mobilize the resources with appropriate procedures and methods to achieve the stated goals in stipulated time for rural development.

The data presented in table:-14 indicated that slightly more than half (53.41 per cent) had medium level of role performance as a planner, followed by 28.41 and 18.18 per cent had high and low level of role performance as planner, respectively.

Thus, from above discussion it can be inferred that majority of women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as a planner. The probable reason might be due to that woman sarpanches were elected by the local villagers and hence they might have assumed that the responsibility to execute the programme does rest with them and on other hand during field survey it was also found that some programme were implemented for political gain without considering needs of the local people. This finding is in line with the findings of Diwan (2007).

4.3.1.2 Administrator
Administration deals with legal procedure and sarpanches have to choose most appropriate alternative timely and legally among the array of promising alternatives available suiting to local situation to meet the requirements for the achievement of objectives and goals of village panchayat.

The data presented in table:-14 indicated that majority (67.04 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as an administrator, followed by 20.45 and 12.51 per cent had high and low level of role performance as administrator, respectively.

Thus, It can be concluded that majority of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as administrator. It might be due to their active involvement in planning and execution of the different development programmes with legal advice of Talati cum mantri.

4.3.1.3 Communicator

As a communicator sarpanches must have good communication skill to address the problems of villagers to higher authorities and must have communicational contacts with their villagers for knowing the actual situation and problems. She has to communicate government schemes and various aspects of welfare
Results and Discussion

schemes to the villagers. Data pertaining to role performance of tribal women sarpanches as a communicator are presented in table:-14

The data presented in table:-14 indicated that more than half (52.28 per cent) of woman sarpanches had medium level of role performance as communicator, followed by 29.54 and 18.18 per cent had high and low level of role performance as communicator, respectively.

Thus, It can be said that majority of women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as a communicator. The reason might be that the sarpanches had primary to secondary level of education and possessed medium level of mass media exposure, which might influenced their communicational behavior at moderate level. This finding is in line with the findings of Sindhu (1990).

4.3.1.4 Representative

For the panchayat work and developmental work of village, sarpanch must be representative of entire village. Sarpanch is only person who was elected by the villagers for the representing the village situation and problems against the government to find useful solutions for them.

The data presented in table:-14 indicated that more than half (52.28 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of
role performance as representative, followed by 28.41 and 19.32 per cent had high and low level of role performance as representative, respectively.

Thus the analysis showed that majority (78.41 per cent) of women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as a representative. During field survey it was found that as a woman they have lots of social and economical responsibilities besides the duties of sarpanch and due to time constraints they are not in position to attain all the meeting to represent the village might be the possible explanation of this type of results. This finding is in line with the findings of Diwan (2007).

**4.3.1.5 Initiator**

As a leader, sarpanch has to create condition for making changes and has to take lead from the front to address the problems of the villagers.

The data presented in table:-14 indicated that less than half (48.86 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as an initiator, followed by 26.14 and 25.00 per cent had high and low level of role performance as an initiator, respectively.

Thus, It can be inferred that less than half of women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as an initiator.
Results and Discussion

Being a woman in general and tribal in particular quality of a leader as a initiator is moderate due to shy nature, custom, belief and heritage culture prevailed in tribal community. This finding is in line with the findings of Sindhu (1990) and Diwan (2007).

4.3.1.6 Harmonizer

As a serpanche it is moral duty to have equality in society and have conflict free social system, keeping in view role performance as harmonizer of sarpanches was studied.

The data presented in table:-14 indicate that slightly more than half (51.14 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as a harmonizer, followed by 27.27 and 21.59 per cent had high and low level of role performance as a harmonizer, respectively.

Thus, the analysis showed that majority of women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as a harmonizer. Generally inter caste conflicts were resolved by sarpanches but intra caste conflict were resolved by the leader of the respective caste as a custom and laws of their respective society might be resulted in to this type of result. This finding is in line with the findings of Diwan (2007) and Kujur (2008).

4.3.1.7 Helper
Results and Discussion

As an elected leader of the village, sarpanch must help the people to solve the problems of the villagers due to their strong faith and credibility.

The data presented in table:-14 indicated that more than two-fifth (43.18 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as a helper, followed by high and low level 30.68 and 26.14 per cent of role performance as a helper, respectively.

Thus, the analysis showed that majority of women sarpanches had medium to high level of role performance as a helper. The probable reason might be due to that sarpanches were strongly and emotionally attached with the villagers problems and at the same time they also know how to overcome existing problems by proper planning and proper mobilizing all available resources. This finding is in line with the findings of Patel & Suryavansi (1995 & 1996) Sindhu (1990).

4.3.1.8 Executer

Being an elected leader it is most important for a sarpanch to be an executer either by laws or by following their own culture and norms. Understanding this fact executer role of sarpanches was studied and results were discussed in table:-14.

The data presented in table indicated that more than two-fifth (43.18 per cent) of them had medium level of role performance as
Results and Discussion

executor, followed by 31.82 and 25.00 per cent of them had high and low level of role performance as executer, respectively.

Concluded the finding it can be stated that majority of women sarpanches had medium to high level of role performance as executer. The probable reason might be due to that women sarpanches had enough support from villagers and all developmental programme exacted after concern taken from the village in gram sabha.

4.3.1.9 Opinion maker

“Sarpanch has the responsibilities to speak for the villagers and representing the villagers need, interest and position faithfully and accurately. To create followers one must have opinion making ability which may create faith towards her and finally resulted into good quality leadership. Thus role performance as an opinion maker was studied and result was presented in table:-14.

The data clearly indicated that more than half (55.68 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as opinion maker, followed by 34.09 and 10.23 per cent of them had high and low level of role performance as opinion maker, respectively.
Results and Discussion

To deduce the result it can be said that majority of women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as opinion maker. The probable reason might be due to that respondents had medium level of education and experience in varied situations occurred during their political career which ultimately reflected in to this type of results.

4.3.1.10 Motivator

Motivation is required on the part of sarpanch to mobilize resources to achieve desirable goal by stimulatly and encourage villagers for their active involvement in the all developmental activities. The data pertaining to role performance as motivator were presented in table-14.

The data presented in table:-14 indicated that more than two-fifth (46.59 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as motivator, followed by 34.09 and 19.32 per cent had high and low level of role performance as motivator, respectively.

Thus, the analysis showed that majority of women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as motivator. The probable reason might be attributed to moderate communicational managerial ability.
Results and Discussion

According to the extent of role performance hierarchy, ‘Opinion maker’ ranked first with mean score of 2.24 followed by ‘Motivator’, ‘Communicator’, ‘Planner’, ‘Representative’, ‘Administrator’, ‘Executer’, ‘Harmonizer’, ‘Helper’ and ‘Initiator’ got mean score 2.15, 2.11, 2.10, 2.09, 2.08, 2.07, 2.06, 2.05 and 2.01, respectively.

4.3.2 Overall role performance by tribal women sarpanches.

The data regarding overall role performance of tribal women sarpanches are depicted in table-15 and figure-6.

Table:-15 Distribution of respondents according to overall role performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Overall role performance</th>
<th>Tribal women sarpanches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low (up to 35.77 score)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium (in between 35.77 to 51.43 score)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High (above 51.43 score)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean =42.60 S.D. = 6.83

It is evident from the data presented in table:-15 that majority (70.46 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of overall role performance, followed by equal numbers (14.77 per cent) had high and low level of overall role performance. Thus, it can be concluded that majority (70.46 per cent) of the Tribal women sarpanches had medium level of overall role performance.
**Results and Discussion**

This might be due to facts that majority of sarpanches belonged to middle age group, had up to secondary level education, medium level of annual income, coupled with high dedication and emotional attachment with villagers, male dominance society and social norms and obstacles also affect their education. This finding is in the line with the finding of Shrivastava (1999), Rathi (2005) and Diwan (2007)

4.4 **Relationship between overall role performance of tribal women sarpanches and their profile.**

To ascertain the relationship between profile of women sarpanches and their role performance, the coefficient of correlation was worked out. The correlations are presented in table:-12.

4.4.1 **Relation between personal characteristics and role performance**

Total four variable viz. age, education, size of family, political contact, were studied in relation to role performance of women sarpanches. The result presented in table:-16

**Table:-16 Relationship between personal, social, economical, communicational and psychological characteristics of the women sarpanches and their role performance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Correlation Coefficient (r value)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n=88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results and Discussion

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>0.2528**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0.265**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Size of Family</td>
<td>0.2272*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Annual Income</td>
<td>0.071NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Political Contact</td>
<td>0.2405**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cosmopoliteness</td>
<td>0.0695NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mass Media Exposure</td>
<td>0.2649**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Change Agency Contact</td>
<td>0.2687**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Achievement Motivation</td>
<td>0.2904**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS non significant
* Significant at 0.05 level
** Significant at 0.01 level

4.4.1.1 Relationship between age and role performance

The data given in Table - 16 clearly indicated that age of the respondents had positive and highly significant relationship (r = 0.2528**) with their overall role performance. Hence, the null hypothesis (Ho1) that “there is no relationship between age of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance” was rejected.

It can be concluded that positive and highly significant correlation was found in case of age of respondents and their overall role performance which implies that age of tribal women sarpanches is an important factor in determination of overall role performance. The probable reason might be that as age increases accumulated experience increases resulted in to maturity and had better political and social contacts than young aged sarpanches which in turn proved helpful to visualized role to be performed resulted in to actual role
Results and Discussion

performance. This finding is in conformity with Kuraria et al. (1997) and Swarnkar et al. (1997).

4.4.1.2 Relationship between education and role performance

The data given in Table - 16 clearly indicated that education of the respondents had positive and highly significant relationship (r = 0.265**) with their overall role performance. Hence, the null hypothesis (Ho2) that “there is no relationship between education of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance” was rejected.

It can be concluded that education play key role in shaping role performance of tribal women sarpanches as education opens mental horizons of an individual, which resulted in to promotion of analytical thinking to find different ways and means for better role performance. This finding is in conformity with Kuraria et al. (1997), Swarnkar (1997), Rathi (2005) and Diwan (2007).

4.4.2 Relationship between social characteristics and role performance

The social variable namely family size was studied in relation to role performance of women sarpanches. The findings have been presented in table:-16.
4.4.2.1 Relationship between family size and role performance

The data given in Table - 16 clearly indicated that family size of the respondents had positive and significant relationship ($r = 0.2272$) with their overall role performance. This will provide sufficient ground to reject the null hypothesis (Ho3) that “there is no relationship between family size of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance”.

It can be concluded that as family size of the tribal women sarpanches increases, the role performance increases. Women have to bear social responsibilities apart from duties of sarpanch. More members in family helped her to spare time for social and political contact to exercise their duties and power as a sarpanch might be possible explanation of this type of result. This finding is similar with Kadam and Valunj (1987).

4.4.3 Relationship between economic characteristics and role performance

The economic variable namely annual income was studied in relation to role performance of Tribal Women sarpanches the findings have been reported in table:-16.
Results and Discussion

4.4.3.1 Relationship between annual income and role performance

The data given in Table - 16 clearly indicated that annual income of the respondents had positive and non-significant relationship \( r = 0.071 \) with their overall role performance. Hence, the null hypothesis \( (H_04) \) that “there is no relationship between annual income of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance” was accepted.

It can be concluded that irrespective of annual income of the respondent, their role performance was found to be uniform and did not play any role in determination of their role performance. The result is strengthened by the findings of Kuraria (1997) Swarankar et al. (1997), Shrivastava (1999) and Diwan (2007).

4.4.4 Relationship between communicational characteristics and role performance

The communicational variables \( \text{v} \text{íz.}, \text{mass media exposure and political contact} \) were studied in relation to role performance of women sarpanches. The results are presented in table:-16
Results and Discussion

4.4.4.1 Relationship between mass media exposure and role performance

The data given in Table - 16 clearly indicated that there was positive and highly significant co-relationship ($r = 0.2649^{**}$) between mass media exposure of the respondents and their overall role performance. Hence, the null hypothesis (Ho5) that “there is no relationship between mass media exposure of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance” was rejected.

These findings conclude that, generally, tribal women sarpanches exposed more mass media, favourably predisposed to acquire information, consequently raising their knowledge and confidence level to achieve their goals which might reinforce them to participate in decision making process which in turn reflected in to their role performance. The result supported by the finding of Kubde et al. (1989) Shrivastava (1999), Rathi (2005) and Diwan (2007).

4.4.4.2 Relationship between political contact and role performance

The data given in Table - 16 clearly indicated that political contact of the respondents had positive and highly significant relationship ($r = 0.2405^{**}$) with their overall role performance. Hence, the null hypothesis (Ho6) that “there is no relationship between
Results and Discussion

political contact of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance” was rejected.

To epitomized the result it can be said that political contact of respondents is an important variable which affect their overall role performance. The probable reason might be that the political contact of sarpanches helped them in performing their different role. It also helped them to get clue from higher level authorities / political leader as well as other government offices for receiving financial aids for rural development works. The result is supported by with the findings of Swarnkar (1997), Saiyad (2000), Saiyad and Patel (2004) and Diwan (2007).

4.4.5 Relationship between psychological characteristics and role performance

The psychological variable such as cosmopoliteness, change agency contact, achievement motivation were studied in relation to role performance of tribal women sarpanches the result presented in table:-16.

4.4.5.1 Relationship between cosmopoliteness and role performance

The data given in Table - 16 clearly indicated that cosmopoliteness of the respondents had positive and non-significant co-relation (r = 0.0695 NS) with their overall role performance. Hence,
the null hypothesis (Ho7) that “there is no relationship between cosmopoliteness of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance” was accepted.

It can be concluded that role performance of tribal women sarpanches was homogeneous with respect to different levels of cosmopoliteness and hence increasing or decreasing of external contact did not affect the role performance of sarpanches as their work deals with village situation and bounded up to their village and villagers only. This result is strengthening by the finding of Saiyad (2000).

4.4.5.2 Relationship between change agency contact and role performance

The data given in Table - 16 clearly indicated that change agency contact of the respondents had positive and highly significant relationship (r = 0.2687**) with their overall role performance. Hence, the null hypothesis (Ho8) that “there is no relationship between change agency contact of tribal women sarpanches and their role performance” was rejected.

It can be concluded that positive and highly significant correlation was found in case change agency contact of respondents and their overall role performance.
Results and Discussion

The probable reason might be that the contact of women sarpanches with change agencies, enable them to get clue to use financial aids and up dated technologies which helped them to form favorable attitude towards developmental activities. This result is opposite from the findings of Saiyad (2000) and Saiyad and Patel (2004).

4.4.5.3 Relationship between achievement motivation and role performance

The data given in Table - 16 clearly indicated that achievement motivation of the respondents had positive and highly significant relationship \( r = 0.2904^{**} \) with their overall role performance. Hence, the null hypothesis (Ho9) that “there is no relationship between achievement motivation of Tribal Women Sarpanches and their role performance” was rejected.

It can be concluded that positive and highly significant correlation was found in case of achievement motivation of respondents and their overall role performance. Achievement motivation of an individual is the basic character upon which other motives and drives are built. When one develops high level of achievement motivation and wants to achieve it, he would tried hard and get internalize himself about the ways and means of better role
Results and Discussion

perception and thereby role performance. Hence, it is quite natural to accept the influence of achievement motivation of tribal women sarpanches on their role performance. This result is opposite from the findings of Sayad and Patel (2004) and Diwan (2007).

4.5 **Problems faced by the tribal women sarpanches in performing their duties and exercising their power.**

Constrain in this study were operationlised as the item of difficulties faced by the women sarpanches performance during the course of the present investigation, the respondent expressed many constraints which were grouped into four categories *viz.* (1) economic (2) technical (3) administrative and (4) personal and socio psychological constraints. All the constraints were ranked on the basis of number and percentage. The response of the women sarpanches with regards to the constraints are presented in table:- 17.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(I)</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lack of funds from government for development work.</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>94.31</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Lack of honorarium to women sarpanches working at village level.</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>71.59</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-17: Problems faced by tribal women sarpanches.
Results and Discussion

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>No work is initiated without giving bribe.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(II)</strong> Technical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lack of training to women sarpanchs.</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>88.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Lack of knowledge regarding PRS and development programmes.</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>61.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lack of information regarding different rural development programmes.</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(III)</strong> Administrative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Delay in sanctions and Permission for development work from upper level.</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>70.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Lack of administrative and financial power to women sarpanches.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lack of communication media at village level.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>39.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Lack of co-operation from VLW and talati to women sarpanches.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Lack of any type of protection to women sarpanches.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Women sarpanches could not work freely, she has to work what her husband says.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Lack of discipline in gents members at panchayat office.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Groupism in gram sabha stopped the development of village.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Lack of staff in village panchayat office.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(IV)</strong> Personal, social and psychological</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lack of experience as leader.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>68.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Low level of education.</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>59.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lack of people’s interest in developmental work.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>51.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Difficulties in expressing the village problems to upper level authorities.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Lack of co-operation and unity among elected members.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Difficulties to go alone in the meeting outside the village.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Critical look at the data given in table bring into focus that among the economic constraints, “Lack of funds from government
Results and Discussion

for development work” (94.31 per cent) were ranked first, followed by lack of honorarium to women sarpanches at village level (71.59 per cent) and “no work is initiated without giving bribe” (28.25 per cent) was ranked third.

As regards to the technical problems, “Lack of training to women sarpanches” (88.63 per cent) was the first major constraints followed by lack of knowledge regarding PRS and the development programs” (61.36 per cent) and lack of information regarding different rural development programs”(50.00 per cent).

In case of administrative constraints, “delay in sanctions and permission of development work from the upper level officials” was the first major constraints faced by 70.45 per cent of tribal women sarpanches followed by “lack of administrative and financial power to women sarpanches” (45.45 per cent) and “lack of communication media at village level” (39.77 per cent) lack of co-operation from village level workers and Talati cum mantri to women sarpanches.” (34.09 per cent), lack of any type of protection to women sarpanches” (32.95 per cent), women sarpanch could not work freely and she has to work what her husband says” (30.68 per cent) lack of discipline in male members at panchayat office” (25.00 per cent ), groupism in gram sabha stopped the development of village” (17.05 per cent) and lack of staff in village panchayat office” (11.36 per cent).
Results and Discussion

So far as the personal and socio-psychological constraints, “Lack of experience as leader” was the ranked first (68.18 per cent) followed by low level of education” (59.09 per cent), lack of people's interest in development work” (51.13 per cent), difficulties in expressing the village problems to upper level officials” (34.09 per cent), lack of co-operation and unity among elected panchayat members' (23.86 percent) and difficult to go alone in the meeting outside the village” (18.18 per cent).

In general, the discussion leads to conclude that the most important constraints faced by the women sarpanches in performing their role at village level were: Lack of funds from government for development work”, Lack of training to women sarpanches, delay in sanction and permission for development works from upper level and lack of experience as leader.
V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This chapter includes the information in terms of summary, conclusions, implications of the study and suggestions for further research.

5.1 SUMMARY:

Women constitute one of the most important and dynamic but deprived and long neglected sections of the Indian society. Generally, women are at par with men in terms of intelligence, thinking, imagination, attitudes, courage and activities. Though the constitution has given equal rights to men and women, women remain secondary to men. The women have a lot of potential for the development but they are unable to identify their own strength. All that required is to motivate them to participate in socio-economic and political activities needed for the development.

In a new setup under democratic decentralization there are enhanced expectations about the role of sarpanches in developmental activities. Since 1995, after implementation of women reservation policy in Panchayati Raj Institutions many women are working as sarpanches in the country. Many times it is observed that the women sarpanches are dummy leaders and there is always hidden power structure behind them to take decision and real decisions are taken by her husband and other family members. Comprehensive knowledge about the different role performed by
tribal women sarpanches in panchayati raj system will find the unfavorable factors in the environment of administrative and legislative pose for generating additional pressure. For getting information on this dimension, the study entitled “Role performance of tribal women sarpanches under panchayati raj system” was undertaken with following specific objectives.

5.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The general objective of this investigation was to study the role performed by tribal women sarpanches under panchayati raj system. The specific objectives of the study were as under:

1. To study the profile of tribal women sarpanches.
2. To examine knowledge of tribal women sarpanches about administrative functions of the gram panchayat.
3. To study the extent of different roles and overall role performed by tribal women sarpanches under panchayati raj system.
4. To find out the relationship if any between overall role performance of tribal women sarpanches, and their profile.
5. To find out the problems faced by tribal women sarpanches in performing their duties and exercising their power.

5.3 METHODOLOGY

The present investigation was carried out in Dahod district of Gujarat state. Dahod District is comprised of seven talukas. To select talukas, a list of talukas along with their total number of male and female
sarpanches was obtained from the Office of the District Development Officer, Dahod. Keeping in view the time and other resources available with the investigator, purposive selection of three talukas viz, Dahod, Zalod and Limkheda having maximum total number of women sarpanches were done. To select villages and respondents from each selected taluka, a list of villages having women sarpanches was obtained from of respective taluka and all villages having woman sarpanch were selected for the study. Thus, in total, from 88 villages 88 woman sarpanches from three taluka were selected as the respondents for the study.

The independent variables undertaken in this study were: age, education, size of family, annual income, political contact, mass media exposure, change agency contact, cosmopoliteness and achievement motivation. The dependent variable chosen for the purpose of the study was role performance of tribal women sarpanches under panchayati raj system.

The independent and dependent variables were measured by using suitable scales and procedures adopted by various researchers with suitable modifications. The pre-tested Gujarati version interview schedule was prepared in light of the objectives of the study. The data of this study were collected by arranging personal interview with 88 respondents of the three selected talukas. The data so collected were classified, tabulated and analyzed in order to make the findings meaningful. The statistical measures
such as percentage, mean score, standard deviation and coefficient of correlation were used.

5.4 MAJOR FINDINGS

The important findings of the study are as under:

5.4.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TRIBAL WOMEN SARPANCHESS:

1. More than half (53.40 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches were in the middle age group, followed by 25.00 and 21.60 per cent were belonged to old and young age group.

2. More than one-third (36.37 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had got secondary level of education, followed by 30.69 and 26.14 per cent of them had obtained higher secondary and primary level of education, respectively. Whereas equal numbers of (03.40 per cent) them had collage level of education and illiterate.

3. Slightly less than two-fifth (39.78 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches belonged to medium size of family, followed by 34.09 and 26.13 per cent had large size and small size family.

4. More than half (54.55 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had annual income in between Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,00,000, followed by 29.55 and 15.90 per cent of them had above Rs. 1,00,000 and up to Rs. 50,000 annual income.
5. More than three-fifth (63.64 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of mass media exposure, followed by 21.59 and 14.77 per cent of them had low and high level of mass media exposure.

6. Slightly more than three-fortth (77.27 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of political contact, followed by 12.51 per cent and 10.22 per cent of them had high and low level of political contact.

7. Slightly more than three-fourth (77.27 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of cosmopoliteness, followed by 12.51 and 10.23 per cent had low and high level of cosmopoliteness.

8. Slightly more than three-fifth (61.37 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of change agency contact, followed by 22.73 and 15.90 per cent had high and low level of change agency contact.

9. Majority (62.51 per cent) of them had medium level of achievement motivation, followed by 20.45 and 17.04 per cent had high and low level of achievement motivation.

**5.4.2 KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF TRIBAL WOMEN SARPANCHES.**

1. Majority (62.50 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium knowledge regarding financial function of gram panchayat, followed by
23.86 and 13.64 per cent had high and low level of knowledge regarding financial function of gram panchayat.

2. More than half (53.41 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of knowledge regarding planning function of gram panchayat followed high and low with 26.13 and 20.46 per cent respectively.

3. Less than three-fifth (59.09 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of knowledge regarding administrative function of gram panchayat, followed by 21.59 and 19.32 per cent had high and low level of knowledge.

4. With regards knowledge regarding income sources of gram panchayat, Majority (62.50 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of knowledge, followed by 22.73 and 14.77 per cent had high and low level of knowledge.

5. As far as knowledge regarding duties of sarpanches in gram panchayatia concerned, slightly more than three-fifth (60.23 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of knowledge followed by 25.00 and 14.77 per cent had high and low level of knowledge.

6. More than half (57.95 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches fell in the categories of medium level of knowledge regarding scheme running
under gram panchayat, followed by 22.73 and 19.32 per cent had high and low categories.

7. Slightly more than three-fourth (70.45 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches belonged to medium level of overall knowledge, followed by 18.18 and 11.37 per cent had high and low level of overall knowledge.

5.4.3 ROLE PERFORMANCE OF THE TRIBAL WOMEN SARPAANCHES IN RELATION TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF ROLES.

1. Slightly more than half (53.41 per cent) had medium level of role performance as a planner, followed by 28.41 and 18.18 per cent had high and low level of role performance as planner.

2. Majority (67.04 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as an administrator, followed high and low with 20.45 and 12.51 per cent respectively.

3. More than half (52.28 per cent) of woman sarpanches belonged to medium level of role performance as communicator, followed by 29.54 and 18.18 per cent had high and low level of role performance.

4. With respect to role performance as representative, more than half (52.28 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance followed by 28.41 and 19.32 per cent had high and low level of role performance.
5. As an initiator, less than half (48.86 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance followed by 26.14 and 25.00 per cent had high and low level of role performance.

6. As far as role performance as a harmonizer is concerned, slightly more than half (51.14 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance followed by high and low level of role performance with 27.27 and 21.59 per cent respectively.

7. More than two-fifth (43.18 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had fallen under medium level of role performance as a helper, followed by high and low level of role performance with 30.68 and 26.14 per cent respectively.

8. More than two-fifth (43.18 per cent) of them had medium level of role performance as executer, followed by 31.82 and 25.00 per cent of them had high and low level of role performance.

9. More than half (55.68 per cent) of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as opinion maker, followed by 34.09 and 10.23 per cent of them had high and low level of role performance respectively.

10. More than two-fifth (46.59 per cent) of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as motivator, followed by 34.09 and 19.32 per cent had high and low level of role performance.
11. Combining all roles together, majority (70.46 per cent) of tribal women 
sarpanches had medium level of overall role performance, followed by 
equal numbers (14.77 per cent) had high and low level of overall role 
performance.

5.4.4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OVERALL ROLE PERFORMANCE 
OF TRIBAL WOMEN SARPANCHES AND THEIR PROFILE

To epitomized the result the independent variables viz. Age 
education, size of family, political contact, mass media exposure, change 
agency contact and achievement motivation had positive and significant co-
relation with the role performance by tribal women sarpanches, whereas 
annual income and cosmopoliteness failed to show any co-relation with their 
role performance.

5.4.5 PROBLEMS FACED BY TRIBAL WOMEN SARPANCHES IN 
PERFORMING THEIR DUTIES AND EXERCISING THEIR

POWER.

1. Among the economic problems, “Lack of funds from government for 
development work” (94.31 per cent) were ranked first, followed by. 
Lack of honorarium to women sarpanches at village level (71.59 per 
cent).

2. As regards to the technical problems, lack of training to women 
sarpanches (88.63 per cent) was the major problems followed by lack
of knowledge regarding PRS and the development programs (59.71 per cent) and lack of information regarding different rural development programs (63.63 per cent).

3. In case of administrative problems, delay in sanctions and permission of development work from the upper level officials (70.45 per cent) was the major constrain followed by lack of administrative and financial power to women sarpanches (62.50 per cent).

4. As far as personal and socio-psychological problems were concerned, lack of experience as leader was the first ranked problems faced by (81.81 per cent) of the women sarpanches. Second rank was assigned to low level of education (69.31 percent) and lack of people's interest in development work (60.23 percent) ranked third.

5.5 CONCLUSIONS:

Majority of the tribal women sarpanches belonged to middle age group having at primary secondary level of education and belonged to medium size family with medium level of annual income and had medium level of mass media exposure, political contact, change agency contact, cosmopolitaness and achievement motivation. (Fig. 7 Show the profile of tribal women sarpanches at a glance)

Majority of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of knowledge regarding financial and administrative function, income source, duties of sarpanch and schemes of gram panchayat. Whereas slightly less
than half of tribal women sarpanches had medium level of knowledge pertaining to planning function.

More than half of the tribal women sarpanches had medium level of role performance as an administrator, whereas less than half of them had performed their role up to medium level as a communicator, representative, initiator, harmonizer, helper, executer, opinion maker and motivator.

Personal, socio-economical, communicational and psychological variables of the tribal women sarpanches viz, age, education, size of family, political contact, mass media exposure, change agency contact and achievement motivation had influenced their role performance positively and significantly, whereas annual income and cosmopoliteness failed to do so.

Tribal women sarpanches faced major problems in performing their duties and exercising their power were: lack of funds from government for development work, lack of training, delay in sanctions and permission for development work from upper level and lack of experience as leader.

5.6 **EMPERICAL MODEL**

The tentative conceptual model was laid down in the beginning of this dissertation while arriving at the conceptual frame of the study (Fig. -3) Now; the final form has been depicted through the empirical model in
Fig. 8 The model shows the cause and effect relationship of independent variables and dependent variable.

5.7 IMPLICATION

The following implications are suggested on the basis of findings of the study.

1. The study facilitates in knowing the characteristics of women sarpanches which would serve as a guideline for planners, policy makers and change agencies in planning and implementing programmes related to rural development.
2. At grass root level majority of the women sarpanchs were of middle age group and had education up to the primary level. It is worthwhile for policy makers and planners to encourage the educated women to involve in PRI as women sarpanches.
3. The knowledge regarding rural development programmes and administrative procedures are comparatively low and hence To make them competent in administration and aware them pertaining to rural development programmes, a systematic training programmes should be planned to for effective execution of rural development programmes and for various leadership roles
4. Role performed as a initiator, helper and harmonizer was found to be low and these areas should be focus by the government administration to performed better.
5. The present study would give a scope for further research with regard to different leadership roles. That is being emphasized for its wide use
by the Government. The planners, administrator, researchers, and change agencies working in the area should concentrated their efforts for the rapid and effective implementation of development programmes.

6. For overall development of the village, the grant should be increased and administrative and financial powers should be decentralized at different stages of PRS. The facility of honorarium should be started.

7. Action should be taken by government for quick and timely sanction of different development programmes at grass root level for improvement of performance of different leadership roles.

8. The training policy should be framed for newly elected women sarpanchs for better planning and execution of different development programmes so that they can create their independent identity as a sarpanch so that every hidden power structure behind her as a proxy of husband or any other relatives can be eliminated.

9. Those factors which influence the role performance on the part of tribal women sarpanches should be reckon while designing any programme of plan communication and rural developments.

10. Special protection should be given to women sarpanches by the Government in adverse situation through the special rules, regulations and acts.

5.8 **SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH:**

It is true that findings of single study are not adequate to make any generalizations. Therefore, it is necessary to replicate this study in other
parts of district and state, where such conditions are prevailing. The suggestions are:

1. The present study was conducted in three talukas of Dahod district. The studies similar to the investigation may be replicated in other parts of the district and state.

2. Research either on similar line or on different aspects of leadership role performance in relation to the women sarpanches should be conducted by the institutions and organizations engaged in research and development fields.

3. Some other personal, social, economical, communicational and psychological characteristics other than those should be included in this study which might affect the role performance of women sarpanches relation to panchayati raj institution.

4. The area of research may be extended further and sufficiently a large number of women sarpanches should be studied to draw valid and general conclusions.

5. To overcome the existing constraints faced by the women sarpanches in exercising their power and duties, the solutions of such constraints need to be investigated.

6. Comparative study between male and female sarpanches as well as tribal and non tribal sarpanches with regards to role perception and performance should be made periodically on large scale to draw meaningful conclusions and for policy refinement.
7. Such studies should be repeated after some lapse of time.


Bibliography


studies on training and visit extension in India, II, N.I.R.D., Hyderabad, 1896:80-81.


Bibliography


Bibliography


INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
ROLE PERFORMANCE OF TRIBAL WOMEN SARPANCHES UNDER PANCHAYTI RAJ SYSTEM

Interview schedule No: _______________           Date of Interview: _______________

Name of Sarpanch: __________________________________________________________

Name of village: ___________________    Taluka: _______________________________

Part-1

1. Age : ____________ years

2. Education:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Educational status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Primary education (Up to 7th std.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Secondary Education (8th std.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Higher Education (11th std. to 12th std.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>College Education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Number of members in the Family: ______________

4. Annual income: Rs. ______________

5. Political contact: Have you any contact with upper level leader? Yes/No if yes, give the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Post held by leader</th>
<th>Contact as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Family member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Minister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MLA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>District panchayat president</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Taluka panchayat president</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chairman/president of any organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Any other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Cosmopolitness: Please indicate your agreement or disagreement about each of the following statements by putting tick mark (√).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A sarpanch can learn everything from the experiences from her own village.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A sarpanch can escape number of troubles and barriers, if she consults friends and neighbors.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A sarpanch can fulfill all her/his needs with the help of her/his village folks.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Many things that a sarpanch ought to know are not only confined in their village but are like in other villages.

5. A sarpanch who does not consult other can act better

7. **Mass media exposure**: Please indicate the Frequency of your use of following mass media

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Media</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Regularly</th>
<th>Occasionally</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Farm magazine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Television</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Radio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Exhibition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Any other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. **Change agency Contact**: Please indicate by putting the tick mark (√) on change agency contact by you in each of following extension activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Extension activity</th>
<th>Regularly</th>
<th>Occasionally</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agricultural Fair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agricultural exhibition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Result demonstration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Method demonstration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Farmers day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Training programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Field visits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Educational tour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Any other(Specific)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. **Achievement motivation**:

Please read carefully each statement and furnish your achievement motivation by putting tick mark against each of the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Work should come first even if one cannot get proper rest in order to achieve the goal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>To spend once life, trying to be successful is not worthy of once time.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>One should have determination and driving ambition to achieve certain things in life, even if, these qualities make him disgusting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>It is better to be content with whatever little one has, than to be always struggling for more.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No matter, what I have done, I always want to do more.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. I would like to try hard to get something really difficult, even if, it proves that I cannot do it.
7. The ways things happened, now-a-days, discourage one to work hard.
8. One should succeed in profession, even if, one has to neglect his family.

Measurement of Role Performance of Sarpanch: Please state degree of your agreement by putting tick mark (√) against each of them.

1. As a planner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do you represent people’s needs, interests and problems while planning the programmes?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do you monitor the progress of village from time to time?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Do you plan the budget in time?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Do you have planning for your village development?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. As an administrator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do you accept responsibility and do your work within the group?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do you take proper care for maintenance of all registers?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Do you use panchayat funds effectively?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Whether all rural oriented schemes properly and effectively implemented at rural level?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. As a communicator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do you know the people’s reaction about message communicated by you?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Can you explain complicated things and information in simple language to the people?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Do you communicate the idea and information to the gram panchayat members through participation in gram panchayat meeting?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Do you instruct fellow workers in time?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. As representative:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do you represent the existing situation of the village</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. As an initiator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do you take special interest in initiating local programmes?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do you accept the new idea from the villagers?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Do you identify rural development efforts and include the role of women sarpanch in it?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Have you initiated new idea about income generation?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. As a harmonizer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do you deal fact fully with person who creates conflicts?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Have you open minded accept the supports of them if they seem best for the group?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Have you establish a direct personal continuous contact?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Do you avoid the things which create conflict among group member?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. As a helper:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do you help the people in solving their problems?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do you promise but never put things to action?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Do you help the people in securing needed requisites from outside?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Do you help villagers to get government policy benefit?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. As executer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do you secure outside help required for implementing gram panchayat activities?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do you preside over the meeting of the gram panchayat?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Do you issue the orders and instruction to other member of gram panchayat and villagers?

4. Do you carry out the evaluation of panchayat institution and report the work done?

9. As an Opinion Maker:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do you seek opinion of the villagers?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do you make opinion in the Gram panchayat meeting?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Do you include suggestions of the villagers in making opinion?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Do you feel that all the villagers satisfied with your opinion?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. As Motivator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do you motivate the youth for rural development?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do you inspire the students for higher education?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Do you inspire the villager for adoption of new technology?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Do you inspire the rural women for their development?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part 2

Question to determine the knowledge level of tribal women sarpanch about administrative function of gram panchayat

Q.1 Question to determine the knowledge level of tribal woman sarpanch about various financial functions under gram panchayat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Financial function</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do you know procedure for transaction of panchayat money?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do you know where to invest the panchayat money?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Do you know the procedure for sanctioning the statement of taxes and released notices?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Do you know how to submit the audit report?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Do you know when to give order for the emergency expenditure?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.2 Question to determine the knowledge level of tribal woman sarpanch about various planning functions under gram panchayat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Planning function</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. Do you know how to sanction the budget of panchayat?
2. Do you know when to give budget report?
3. What is the time limit for organization of gram sabha?
4. How you distribute work among gram panchayat members?

Q.3 Question to determine the knowledge level of tribal woman sarpanch about various administrative functions under gram panchayat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Administrative Function</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do you know that signature of sarpanch is required on statement of taxes?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do you know procedure for prevention of misappropriation of land?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Do you know various administrative points of next financial year?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Who approve the list of BPL holder in village?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>What is the procedure for disqualification of panchayat member?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Do you know where the ownership dispute report to be submitted?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.4 Do you know the income sources of gram panchayat?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Taxes of gram panchayat:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Housing tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Water tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Electricity tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conveyance tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sanitary tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Drainage tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Fees of gram panchayat:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Grazing fees of animals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Market fee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fee of car parking place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Land revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• V.P. Shesh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Special V. P. Shesh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Land revenue sub-tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Educational tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Grant in aid and lone from the department of state government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Grant in aid from the central government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.5 Please ticks mark (√) against duties of sarpanch:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Duties of Sarpanch</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. To conduct the designation of chairmanship and Management
2. To manage the fund of panchayat
3. Secure the fund of panchayat
4. Preparation of reports and statements
5. Maintenance of assets of panchayat
6. Regular recoveries for taxes
7. Acceptance of gram panchayat member
8. Signature of the correspondence
9. Signature on order and sanction
10. Signature on Cheque

Q.6 Give the name of various scheme running under gram panchayat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part 3**

Problem faced by women sarpanch in role performance

Have you experienced any problem while performing your duties and exercising powers?

If yes, which type of problems/obstacles are you facing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Problems/obstacle faced by woman sarpanch</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Personal problems/obstacle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of support from family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male dominance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Financial problems/obstacle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of financial support from government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of provision of honorarium at village level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Technical problems/obstacle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of knowledge regarding rural development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of co-operation from village level worker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Administrative problems/obstacle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of administrative and financial power</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Social-psychological problems/obstacle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of interest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lack of co-operation among village people for development work

Thank you for your co-operation
Map showing selected talukas of Dahod District

1. Dahod
2. Zalod and
3. Limkeda
Fig: 1 Selected talukas of Dahod district
Fig. 8: Empirical model showing relationship between profile of the tribal women sarpanches and their role performance.
Fig-04 Distribution of tribal women sarpanches regarding Overall knowledge
Fig-03 Distribution of tribal women sarpanches according to their knowledge regarding various administrative functions of gram panchayat
Fig-06 Distribution of tribal women sarpanches regarding overall role performance
Figure: 05 Distribution of tribal women sarpanches according to their different types of role performance
Fig. 7 Profile of tribal women sarpanches at a glance