
Affectionately Dadicated To

My Late Father

who was continuous source of inspiration

for me in every walk of life

Chandrakant

A CASE STUDY ON
THE PERCEPTIBILITY OF THE ROLE
PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL LEADERS
IN DEVELOPMENT WORK OF THE
VILLAGE NIDHAL

By

Ghandrakant Narayan Dalvi

B. Sc. (Agri.) First Class with Distn.

A Thesis submitted to the
MAHATMA PHULE AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
RAHURI, Dist. Ahmednagar (Maharashtra State)

in partial fulfilment of the requirements

for the degree of

Master of Science (Agriculture)

in

Agricultural Extension

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE,

RAHURI

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in

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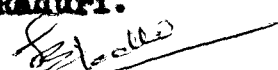
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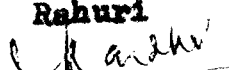
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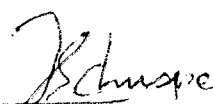
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for the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE (AGRICULTURE) in
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION embodies the results of a piece of
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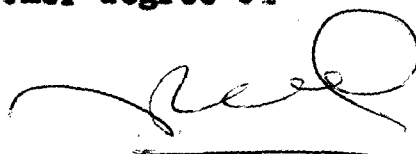
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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

The rural leadership pattern that has emerged out and has been in operation at present is the outcome of the socio-economic and socio-political efforts made under the variety of the community development programmes those were launched at country side. Therefore, one of the resultants of the developmental strategy of the programmes in rural India is a new and extended system of leadership which is functioning at grass root level of the rural India. Traditional leadership in the Indian villages is slowly loosing ground and a kind of new and enthusiastic pattern of leadership is arised out of the development of the village. This is what has been the trend observed in any normal village of the country.

The question then arises as to how this leadership emerged and with what aim ? Another doubt that will have to be cleared is whether the needed efforts are made to create favourable conditions for the growth of proper leadership for improving the conditions of common man. These and many other related questions and problems in respect of emerging leadership needs to be scientifically examined. At present under the Panchayat Raj System a net work of democratic institutions from village upwards has been came into existance. This system provides for a natural method for the selection of leaders, a ground for

their development and training and the flow of leadership from the grass root level to the Apex.

With this background and the existing leadership pattern, it has been observed that in North Indian villages the leadership was limited to faction headships. However, there was complete absence of youth and women leadership and traditional panchayat enjoyed more prestige than the statutory panchayat. These were the observations of Oscar Lewis (1958). Similar leadership pattern in Southern Indian villages were found by Dillon (1955). This leadership can be stated as the diffused and faction based, major and minor leadership types. The leadership in the context of power and influence pattern is based on sound footings in the villages which are not actively involved in Community Development Programmes.

By and large the village development depends upon the ingenuity and ability of local leadership. Leaders can be effectively involved in solving the problems of village and to bring about the desirable socio-economic changes in the life of common man. The necessity of leadership has been recognised for giving impetus to mass rural organization. From times immemorial, leadership figured out as an essential factor in any social organization.

This leadership plays an important function of the community social structure in terms of controlling and influencing the behaviour of people in the community. Local leaders are the decision makers in the community. Rural people accept the improved technology through their leaders in whom they have full faith and confidence. In this context, it is rightly quoted by Sanderson and Polson (1939) that if the community is to be able to act as a unit, it must have a leadership which is recognized and has community confidence. Community leaders are necessary to take decisions, to direct community activities and to speak for the community both in relation to its internal organization and outside relationship. If there is no leader, no one can speak for the community and the effective community action is aborted. So co-operation of the local people can only be secured after convincing the leaders whom they respect, regard and follow for the improvement to be undertaken in village development work.

The Community Development Programme was outlined by Planning Commission and implemented in First Five Year Plan period for the uplift of the rural people, in all phases of village life. It aims at raising the standard of living of the people through their participation. In this context, the local leaders are expected to play a pivotal role of motivating the people to secure their fullest participation.

It has been rightly pointed out by Rihas (1955) that without leadership social and permanent foundations of Community Development Programme cannot be laid. This shows the importance of leaders in the community development activities.

The village leaders are not only the foundation of democracy in the country, however, they also secure effective participation of the people in the Government and planned development of the country. Therefore, it is through the local leaders only every citizen of the country from the rural areas is actively associated with the administration and the development of the country. Thus, it can be stated that the local leaders are the moulders of social, political and economic life of the village people.

The successful operation of the village development in the fields of agriculture, dairy development, social welfare, public health, education etc. depends upon the integrity of change agents and the co-operation given by the leaders. Taylor, (1940) stated that there are thousands of group leaders in Indian villages. Nothing is more important to Community Development Programme than to locate, use and develop them. In both selecting and implementing the projects, village leadership is vital point on which success of programme depends.

Sahal (1959) has mentioned that there is every reason to believe that local leaders can provide much greater impetus to develop programmes in case their functions are thoroughly grasped. He also summed some of the functions of rural leaders as a introducer, informant, planner, executor, multiplier, catalyst, demonstrator, resource persons, risk taker, group representative, arbitrator and perpetuator. Rahudkar (1960) stated that the voluntary, functional, natural leaders are the only persons who can successfully bring about, steadily maintain and progressively improve upon the social change and development in village life. According to Sanderson (1939) every leader to some extent has to be spokesman, teacher, planner, executive, harmonizer and as a group symbol. Similarly Crutch Field (1948) has remarked that a leader has to be an policy-maker, expert, group representative, controller of internal relationships, exemplar, group symbol and ideologist.

Leader guides his followers in various activities. He helps the group to identify its felt needs. From time to time, he supplies information and guides his followers. He also guides them in the process of planning, execution and evolution. A good leader, encourages to take part in different activities. All the time guidance given by him is accepted by the followers due to their belief in his ability to guide them towards achieving goals.

Local leader influences the opinions of average farmer in adopting improved farm practices and the farmer seeks advice and information from him. In adoption process leader helps the extension agency in bridging the gap between change agents and average farmers, by performing a role of 'liaison' persons. If the extension agency of any development programme contacts and influences only a few local leaders, the 'spark-plugs' of the village community and pass on information to them, these leaders in their turn influence the average villagers in adopting recommended change. Becon has stated that local leaders are just like 'butter flies' taking honey from the sweetest flowers and distributing afterwards to their babies'.

In both developed and developing societies the leaders are consulted for solving the problems as people have faith in them. The followers have high expectations about the role performance of leaders in the process of their overall development. An average villager looks upon the local leader as an all purpose 'organization'. He expects that all his difficulties and problems would find a solution near the homethrough the village leaders.

Importance of the study :

The success of Community Development Programme has not been reached to an expectance of the policy makers, planners and their organizations. This may be due to an

inadequacy of the development of proper leadership to achieve the peoples' participation in the programme. The village organizations which are supposed to initiate the development work at village level are expected to involve village leaders to play their roles and perform the legitimate functions, in the developmental programme activities.

Our general experience is that local leaders in first instance are engaged in activities of self interests and do not focus their fullest attention on their village development. This state of affairs cannot be observed in all the situations. However, it is generally experienced in those villages who remained away from the developmental programmes of the country. The backwardness of such villages affect the socio-economic life of the villagers and probably leadership patterns of such villages need to be scientifically studied. Such studies have been carried out but most of them are confined to leaders' reactions. A few efforts have been made in this regard in studying their followers.

It is our observation that majority of local leaders are unaware of their own role expectations as perceived by their followers. Similarly their followers also do not have clear picture of the roles of their leaders in village development. As a result, they cannot make the best use

of the available services of their leaders in getting their day to day problems solved.

This study aims at studying the perception of the villagers with respect to the role performed by their leaders in the areas of the agricultural development, dairy development, social welfare, public health, education etc. This study also focuses some light on the satisfactory and unsatisfactory areas of role performance. It would be helpful to suggest the measures to speed up the development of the particular areas in which the role performance of leaders is not up to the satisfaction. Due to the study, it will be therefore possible to know the training needs of the village leaders in areas where their leadership is not adequate and effective.

It would also be possible to understand which category of people have perceived satisfactory or unsatisfactory roles performed by their leaders. This would throw some light as to which category of the people is deprived of the effective leadership for their development. This study would also help the extension workers to train and develop the leaders to bring them in main stream of village development.

Propositions and Postulates of the study :

The general purpose of this investigation was to test the following propositions and postulates :

1. Personal, socio-economic, socio-psychological and communication behavioural pattern of villagers affect their perceptibility with regard to role performance of the village leaders.
2. The villager will differ in respect of the perception of the local leader's role performance.
3. There will be difference in the perception of role performance of leaders by their followers belonging to specific socio-economic and socio-psychological category.
4. There will not be satisfactory perception of role performance of village leaders.

The above postulates and hypotheses are presented and tested in 'null' form in the chapter on the presentation of findings.

Objectives of the study :

Following were the objectives of this study :

General objective :

To study the perception with respect to the role performance of leaders pertaining to the village development work by villagers and leaders.

Specific objectives :

1. To understand the personal, socio-economic and socio-psychological characteristics of the villagers.
2. To explicit the role performance of the local leaders in respect of village development work as perceived by the villagers.
3. To findout the nature of association between the selected personal, socio-economic and socio-psychological characteristics of the villagers and their perception of the role performance of the local leaders.
4. To identify village leaders and study their characteristics.
5. To assess the role performance of local leaders as perceived by them.
6. To study the problems encountered by local leaders with respect to execution of the village development activities and to assess the solutions to overcome the problems encountered by them.

Scope of study :

The results of the study would be useful for providing a set of guidelines for the local leaders to develop positive attitude and to identify their weaknesses in leading the development activities of the villagers.

Thereby they will be in position to perform their role effectively and to the expected levels of their followers.

Many researches have been so far carried out in the field of leadership. However, few research studies have been confined to perception of role performance of the villagers. The study would therefore be of immense use to extension workers, planners, administrators, social reformers and research workers in remolding and changing the working pattern of the rural leaders particularly in respect of the village developmental situations which remained away from the Community Development Programme activities. Subsequently the village leadership if developed properly would be useful for bringing out the need base developmental activities in the villages for the welfare of the rural masses.

Limitations of the study :

The present study was restricted to the village Midhal. This is the case study and confined to a single village. The findings emerged out of this study cannot be generalized and applied to other village situations located in different socio-economic and socio-cultural settings. This study also would be useful for the areas having similar conditions. This is being the localized in nature, for generalization and universal application, the findings will have to be tested in other villages or in groups of villages.

Chapter Opener Page

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A comprehensive review of literature is necessary for any scientific investigation as it gives an idea about as to what work has been done in the past on the subject of the study. It also helps in delineating the research area and provides a basis for interpretation of the findings of the study.

Leadership is an age old phenomenon. However, it was only in the last three decades that psychology, sociology and social psychology have attempted systematic studies on the leadership. The review of related investigation is a limiting factor pertaining to some of the aspects covered under the present investigation.

For this present study, a new approach was followed to study role performance of rural local leaders. In most of the leadership investigations leaders were directly considered as the respondents and the results were based on their responses with respect to self assessment of role performance. In the present investigation, the role performance of leaders has been studied by assessing the followers perception. Therefore, substancial review work has been the limiting factor of the study. Hence, the available literature on the topic may not have direct bearing upon the results of the study. The review of

literature pertinent to this investigation has been presented in the following categories :

- I. Role performance of leaders.
- II. Personal characteristics of the local leaders and their followers.
- III. Socio-economic characteristics of leaders and their followers.
- IV. Socio-psychological characteristics of leaders and their followers.
- V. Identification of leaders and their qualities.
- VI. Problems encountered by leaders in their role performance.

I. Role performance of leaders :

Chatterjee (1966) reported that the socio-psychological characteristics of the cooperative society members has significant effect on their role performance. Singh, et al. (1968) indicated that leaders and non-leaders differ in their value system so far as the perception of leadership is concerned. Singh, et al. (1970) found that the communication of information on improved farm practices was mentioned as the most widely recognized 'expected role' of the agricultural leaders, by the majority of the respondents in both developed and under developed villages.

Weerman (1971) emphasised that the role performance of the leaders of the co-operative societies depends on their social and psychological characteristics. Reddy et al. (1972) reported that in both the selected progressive and less progressive villages, there were differences in role expectations of leaders as perceived by leaders and non leaders. In the progressive village, there was no agreement between leaders and non leaders on the performance of various roles of leaders. In the less progressive village, there was agreement between the leaders and non-leaders on the role performance by leaders.

Koulack (1977) reported that although all the group members perceived their situation as being unsatisfactory and held out little hope for change leaders who were treated in a friendly fashion by outgroups members were perceived as being more effective by members of their own groups than were leaders who were treated in a hostile fashion by out group members. Mahipal and Rai (1980) observed that the role performance of the cooperative society leaders was positively and significantly correlated with their socio-economic status, attitude, interests and cooperation. This implied that higher the socio-economic status of the leaders, more was their favourable attitudes towards the villagers, and also there was more interests of the leaders in the activities of cooperative society resulting in more cooperation among the leaders and the better role performance.

II. Personal characteristics of leaders and their followers

Age :

The Programme Evaluation Organization (1958) in its study of panchayats reported that majority of the members were above 40 years of their age. Salvi and Patil (1965) observed that highest proportion of the leaders were above 35 years. However, they stated that in the rural area age is respected as a tradition and elderly persons have a better chance of assuming leadership. Singh (1966) noticed that the age of sarpanchas and the contribution in agriculture development programme did not show any relationship. According to him, the younger and older sarpanchas from the age groups of 25 to 40 years and 56 to 70 years contributed in the agricultural development programmes slightly higher compared to those who belonged to middle age category of 41 to 55 years. Chakravarti (1965) found that majority of the grampanchayat members belonged to a age group of 26 to 55 years.

In the case study on functioning of village panchayats Inamdar (1967) found that the panchayat members varied in age ranging between 21 to 65 years. This range is of larger type. Reddy (1972) stated that majority of the members of panchayats were from middle and younger age groups. The older age for leadership in the village was slowly losing the importance atleast in successful panchayats. Muthayya

and Raju (1973) observed that higher percentage of elected leaders of panchayat belonged to the age group of 31 to 40 years while, next higher percentage of the leaders was found to be in the age group of 41 to 50 years. However, Rani and Rambar (1977) differ in this regard. According to them, leadership is emerged from the older age group.

The age and role performance of the grampanchayat members in village development activities was not associated. However, younger panchayat members were more effective than middle age and older gram panchayat members; Valunj (1977) Salunke (1972) noticed that age of panchayat members was not a determining factor in the level of participation in village development work. Patil (1974) has also agreed to this inference. According to him age of the leaders has nothing to do with progressiveness of the village. Intodia and Shakawat (1980) observed that there was no association between the age of the respondents and role performed by them.

It has been therefore inferred that age of the leaders and followers has the less contribution in the performance of development roles of the elected or nominated leaders.

Education :

The study of Toke (1965) indicated the positive relationship between formal education of the members and the efficiency of Grampanchayats. A better educated

Sarpancha were observed to more effective leader has been reported by Thorat (1968). Reddy's study (1972) indicated that majority of the grampanchayat members were literate. He opined that the people with more education were likely to participate more and become leaders in social organization. The literate leadership is likely to be more dynamic contributing to the success of the panchayat has also been reported by him.

, Reddy and Sahay (1972) observed that the farmers from non-progressive village approached the leaders to a greater extent for guidance because they were more knowledgeable and more educated. According to Muthayya and Raju (1973) formal education facilitated in occupying leadership positions in the village. Thombre (1976) reported that most of the members of Grampanchayats had received their education upto primary level. According to Bada (1977) the emerging leaders come with relatively higher educational attainment.

Valunj (1977) observed that 69 per cent of the Grampanchayat members were educated upto primary level. He concluded that as the level of education increased the role performance of the grampanchayat members in village development activities was also increased. Intodia and Shaktawat (1980) reported that educational level of the respondents was not associated with their role perception and role performance. This shows that educational level did not help in either of the cases.

The studies and opinions of the researchers in respect of the above study on formal education and its contribution in role performance and expectations on the part of leaders in village development work had been of affirmative nature. Most of them observed that the formal education of the leaders is a promoting and motivating factor in respect of role performance of the local leaders.

III. Socio-economic characteristics of leaders and their followers :

Caste :

Desai (1961) stated that the caste plays a significant role in determining the nature of leadership in rural society. However, Patil's (1963) observations were not in conformity in this regard. He found that the caste did not show any relationship with leaders contribution. Bhat (1967) in his study on emerging pattern of leadership in Kanchayati Raj set up in Mysore State found that the religions and the castes had been the contributing factors in village leadership. According to him, traditional leadership in the village was determined by the superiority of the castes.

The caste stratification restricts inter-stratum social movement and communication. The prestige as well as family friend leaders were important as communicators.

The former communicate with lesser number of people but their communication was taken seriously by the receivers (Mathur 1967). Bada (1977) opined that caste continued to be the significant determinants of leadership. An observations of Mishra (1977) indicated that panchayat leaders came mainly from elite castes. The observation and statements of Bada (1977) have not been confirmed by the study of Parmatma Saran (1978). According to him, a majority of leaders came from intermediate castes and that representation from upper castes and lower castes was approximately equal.

Darshankar (1979) stated that 58 per cent of the respondents gave no importance to castes at the time of elections. Although caste was not the sole determinant of leaders, all leaders were belonged to high castes. Intodia and Shaktawat (1980) observed that there was significant association between the castes of the Sarpanchas and their role perception and performance. Hence, it was indicated that higher the caste greater the role perception and performance.

The studies on the caste as one of the social factors indicate that in the modern era of today, the caste has been observed to be still the contributing factor in deciding the leadership pattern on one hand and the village development on the other.

Size of land holding :

The size of land holding is one of the pertinent economic factors of this study. This plays significant role not only in the techno-economic aspects of life of the ruralities but also it has much to do with social and cultural pattern of the village farm families. The reviews of the investigations on the subject has been presented in the context to land holding pattern and village development as well as leadership status.

Deshpande (1962) stated that farm size was found to be factor contributing to effectiveness of the leader. The study of Chakrawarti (1965) inferred that more than one third members had no land at all, of those who possessed the land, majority possessed 6.8 to 13.2 hectares of land. Possession of land did appear to enhance the chance of one being elected as a member of village panchayat.

Krishnaswami (1970) stated most of the panchayat leaders were big land holders owning more than 10 acres of land. Reddy's (1972) study concluded that economic security plays a pivotal role in the emergence of leaders in Indian villages and generally this economic security in rural areas was provided by land. Majority of the successful members of Grampanchayat had land holding of above 30 acres.

Muthayya and Raju (1973) found that land holding was a necessary prerequisite for occupying leadership positions in the village panchayats. They observed that majority of the sarpanchas had land holding of above 10 acres. Observations of Ratil (1974) indicated that the large number of (viz., 42.55 per cent) panchayat leaders were owning upto 10 acres of operational size of holdings and only 23.40 per cent were having 21 acres and above. However, there was not significant association between the size of land holding of panchayat leaders and progressiveness of the village. Thombre (1976) found that most of the Grampanchayat members had land holding upto 5 acres only.

Valunj (1977) observed that majority of the respondents (44.7 per cent) had low land holdings (Upto 2 hectares) while 39.3 and 16.0 per cent of them had medium (2.1 to 6 hectares) and big (6.1 and above hectares) land holdings, respectively. Statistically highly significant association was observed between operational land holding and role performance of Grampanchayat members in village development activities.

Socio-economic status :

Reddy and Sahay (1972) remarked on the basis of their study that the farmers of the progressive village

approached the leaders because they were progressive farmers with better socio-economic status. Salunke (1972) found that there was significant association between socio-economic status of the panchayat members and their level of participation in village development work. Panchayat members were represented mostly by the people of middle socio-economic status. Only 19 per cent were of higher socio-economic status and 75 per cent were of middle socio-economic status and 6 per cent were of lower socio-economic status (Thombare 1967). According to Rani and Tambar (1977), the socio-economic status did not have any significant bearing on the leadership. The observations of Valunj (1977) indicated that there was significant association between socio-economic status and role performance of Grampanchayat members in village development activities. The correlation co-efficient of the study indicated that with higher socio-economic status there were more effective grampanchayat members in village development activities.

Intodia and Shaktawat (1980) observed that role perception and role performance were independent of the socio-economic status. Nearly 50 per cent of the respondents from medium status perceived their role about agricultural functions of grampanchayat as low and about the equal number as high. From among the gavanchas even with high status, majority of them had poor perception.

IV. Socio-psychological characteristics of leaders and their followers :

Information source :

The study of Reddy and Sahay (1971) explicated that farmers would like to seek advice and guidance from the key-agro-social composite leaders on agricultural development activities. According to Suryavanshi (1973), the formal source of information of all the leaders was village level worker and Block level officers, while, informal sources were their neighbours, friends, relatives and other influential persons of the village.

The study of Ratil (1974) showed that there was significant association between number of sources of agricultural information utilized by the panchayat leaders and the progressiveness of the village. Valunj's study (1977) revealed that majority of the Grampanchayat members (95.3 per cent) mentioned that village level worker was the most credible source of information of improved agricultural techniques. Seventy six per cent of them gave second rank to Radio / TV as the source of information, Agricultural Extension Officers / Block Officers and progressive farmers were ranked third and fourth source of information, respectively.

Cosmopoliteness :

Sen and Roy (1967) in their nation wide survey reported that leaders were more cosmopolite than non-leaders. From the study of Thorat (1968), it was concluded that cosmopoliteness of sarpanchs that is frequency of cinema going was related with adoption of improved agricultural practices in the villages. Dubey and Dwivedi (1972) found that extension agency contact was found significantly related with opinion leadership characteristics in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry and politics. Patil (1974) stated that cosmopoliteness of the panchayat leaders has shown a strong association with the progressiveness of the village.

Reddy and Reddy (1976) found that non-officials of village panchayat had a greater contact with block functionaries than ordinary villagers both in terms of number of functionaries contacted and the frequency of contacts. Salunkhe and Sawant (1975) reported that there existed significant association between cosmopoliteness of the panchayat members and their level of participation in village development work. Valunj (1977) observed the highly significant association between cosmopoliteness and role performance of the grampanchayat members in village development activities.

Aspirations :

Dube and Dwivedi (1972) reported that income aspirations of the respondents were found significantly associated with the opinion leadership score. The study of Roy et al. (1968) revealed that the income aspirations, educational aspirations for children had a very high correlation with the adoption of agricultural innovations. Sinha (1969) found that the socio-economic status is closely associated with the aspirations of the farmers.

Rogers and Shoemaker (1962) generalized that early adopters had higher aspirations for education, occupation than late adopters. In the report of the Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Extension Research Sub-Committee of Mahatma Phule Agricultural University (1973), it was inferred that the majority of the small farmers did not want their sons to be farmers. More than 66 per cent of small farmers had aspirations about the education of their children upto the high school level and about 56 per cent of them wanted their children to select the jobs like primary teachers, village level workers, clerks and soldiers.

Ramane (1977) observed that the aspirations of the member farmers was positively related with the all change aspects of their life except the aspect of economic exploitation.

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Planning orientation :

The study of Roy, et al. (1968) indicated that the planning orientation of the farmers was strongly related with the adoption of agricultural innovations. According to Patil (1975) there was significant association between planning orientation of the farmers and the adoption of the packages of the demonstrated practices.

Ramane (1977) observed that forty eight per cent member farmers were operating their lands without planning orientation. While, the average member farmers had low planning orientation.

Achievement motivation :

McClelland and Liberman (1949) proposed a study which gave an evidence of perceptual defence in recognition of words connoting failure among persons having relatively low achievement motivation scores. Haller (1958) found that the level of occupational achievement was positively correlated with the level of educational and occupational aspirations. Patil (1976) found out the significant association between the achievement motivation and changeproneness of the farmers.

Ramane (1977) reported that the achievement motivation of the member farmers had no relationship with the all changed aspects of their life.

Attitude :

Apodaka (1952) stated that the most of the people who had participated in the extension programme held favourable attitudes towards work and indicated a desire to continue the programme. According to Jaiswal, et al. (1971) the favourable attitudes of farmers towards change in different aspects of their life had considerable influence on their innovative behaviour in farming. The trend of results of the study of Muthayya (1971) indicated that the greater percentage of village leaders had faith in people but were autocratic in their attitudes.

Reddy and Sahay (1973) found that attitudes towards high yielding varieties were associated with the farm leadership in progressive village. Ramane (1977) observed the statistically positive relationship between attitudes of the member farmers and all the changed aspects of their life due to the cooperative lift irrigation societies. The study of Parmatma Saran (1978) revealed that 75 per cent of the respondents thought that the present panchayat leaders were good while they did not have favourable attitude toward political leaders.

Social participation :

Chaukidar (1964) found that social participation of panchayat members in village development work was contributory factor to the effective working of panchayats.

Brar (1966) found that social participation of sarpanchas and their contribution in agricultural development programmes were highly related. The study of Ram Kumar (1974) found that social participation of the efficient panchayat group members was significantly more as compared to non-efficient panchayat group members. The extent of social participation was thus, determinant factor of efficiency of panchayats. According to Thombre (1976) on an average panchayat members participated in not more than two social organizations.

Valunj (1977) reported that social participation and role performance of Grampanchayat members in village development activity was significantly associated. He concluded that higher the social participation more effective were the Grampanchayat members in village development activities.

V. Identification of leaders and their qualities :

Identification of leaders :

Reddy (1966) identified four types of leaders namely; traditional, caste, political and functional leaders. According to Rao (1966) four types of leaders were existing in all the villages under study. They were; institutional, special interest, voluntary and professional leaders. Out of these four type, institutional leaders were in the majority and they were considered as the village wide leaders by the villagers. Ahuja (1969) pointed out that informal leader was accepted by the community spontaneously

and voluntarily.

Sahay (1969) identified three major patterns of leadership in malor and santhal tribes of santal parganas (Bihar) namely; traditional, emergent and traditional emergent. Kaushal (1970) utilized sociometric technique and delineated the leaders of village as formal, informal and potential leaders, respectively. Reddy and Sahay (1971) observed that the majority of the key leaders in the villages belonged to agro-social category. The majority of the ordinary leaders however were agricultural leaders and also informal type without holding any offices in the organization.

Reddy and Mulay (1972) used sociometric technique and asked all the family heads of the village to indicate leaders in four areas viz., traditional, caste, political and functional (farming). Thus, they identified twenty two persons as leaders. Darshankar (1979) stated that social and economic factors play an important role in the selection of leaders. Social standing of the aspirant for leadership was one of the important considerations determining the selection of leaders.

Qualities of Leadership :

Alexander (1972) listed the qualities of the democratic leaders as follows ;

The leader must have knowledge, insight, confidence in his ability, faith in people, optimistic attitude, proper degree of firmness. He must be little ahead of his group and should have long term goals and objectives.

Harjinder Singh (1968) mentioned that the village people recognize their leader on different grounds which are, free time, good economic condition, honesty, popularity, effective outlook, ability to settle disputes, education, organizing capacity, interest, speaking ability, respected family, contact with officials and others. According to Stogdill (1951) the average person who occupies a position of leadership exceeds the average member of his group in intelligence, scholarship, dependability in exercising responsibilities, activity in social participation and socio-economic status.

Stogdill (1948) observed that surgency, talkativeness, cheerfulness, geniality, enthusiasm, expressiveness, alertness and originality were the traits contributing to the leadership. Rahudkar (1960) found that the factors contributing to the leadership were age, education, occupation caste, land holding, number of years of residence and location of leaders house in village. Mishra (1970) stated that socio-economic factors such as caste, age, education, farm size and group orientation had definite influence on leadership development.

Dube (1955) observed that leadership in village depends upon the following factors; in order of importance viz., wealth, family relation, age, geological position, personality traits, state of retirement, education, good contact and numerical strength of family.

VI. Problems encountered by the leaders in their role performance :

According to Daulat Singh and Shrivastava (1969) following were the techno-economic problems of local leaders. This includes the problems of land, tenancy right, power and agricultural inputs, such as irrigation, improved seeds, implements and fertilizers, pesticides, finance.

According to Mehta (1970), the condition of leadership is flured. It was not possible today to find out one or two big leaders who were acceptable to all different groups and sections of community. In the small village of Rahimabad as many as ten different leaders were identified. None of them was acceptable to the village as a whole. The study of Patil (1971) revealed that there was significant association between the rural local leaders' education, location of house, size of land holding, annual income, tenure in farming, experience in leadership, sources of information, social participation and the problems of rural local leaders. While the association between rural

local leader's age, caste, occupation, size of family, mode of leadership origin and extent of their problems was not significant.

According to Salunke (1972) the difficulties faced by panchayat members, in order of importance were :

1. Lack of sufficient finance for development activities.
2. Party spirit in village.
3. Low attendance of the panchayat member during monthly meetings.
4. Lack of timely help from Government.
5. Lack of cooperation from members and villagers.

Patil (1974) observed that 44.68 per cent panchayat leaders perceived factionalism as the important barrier in the progressiveness of Grampanchayats. Kumar and Rai (1976) found that, the lack of adequate funds and facilities provided to panchayat, inadequate supervision and cooperation from block officials and selfishness in decision making by panchayat members were the dominant problems faced by the efficient panchayat members.

Valunj (1977) reported that Grampanchayat members faced the following difficulties in order of their importance viz., geographical situation, negligence by Govt. agency, factionalism, human lethargy and mental frustration and casteism, respectively.

Chapter Opener Page

CHAPTER - III

PORTRAIT OF VILLAGE

CHAPTER - III

PORTRAIT OF VILLAGE

Father of nation Mahatma Gandhi advised the youths. He said "you people are seeing Delhi. This is not India. Go to the villages; that is India, there in lives the soul of India".

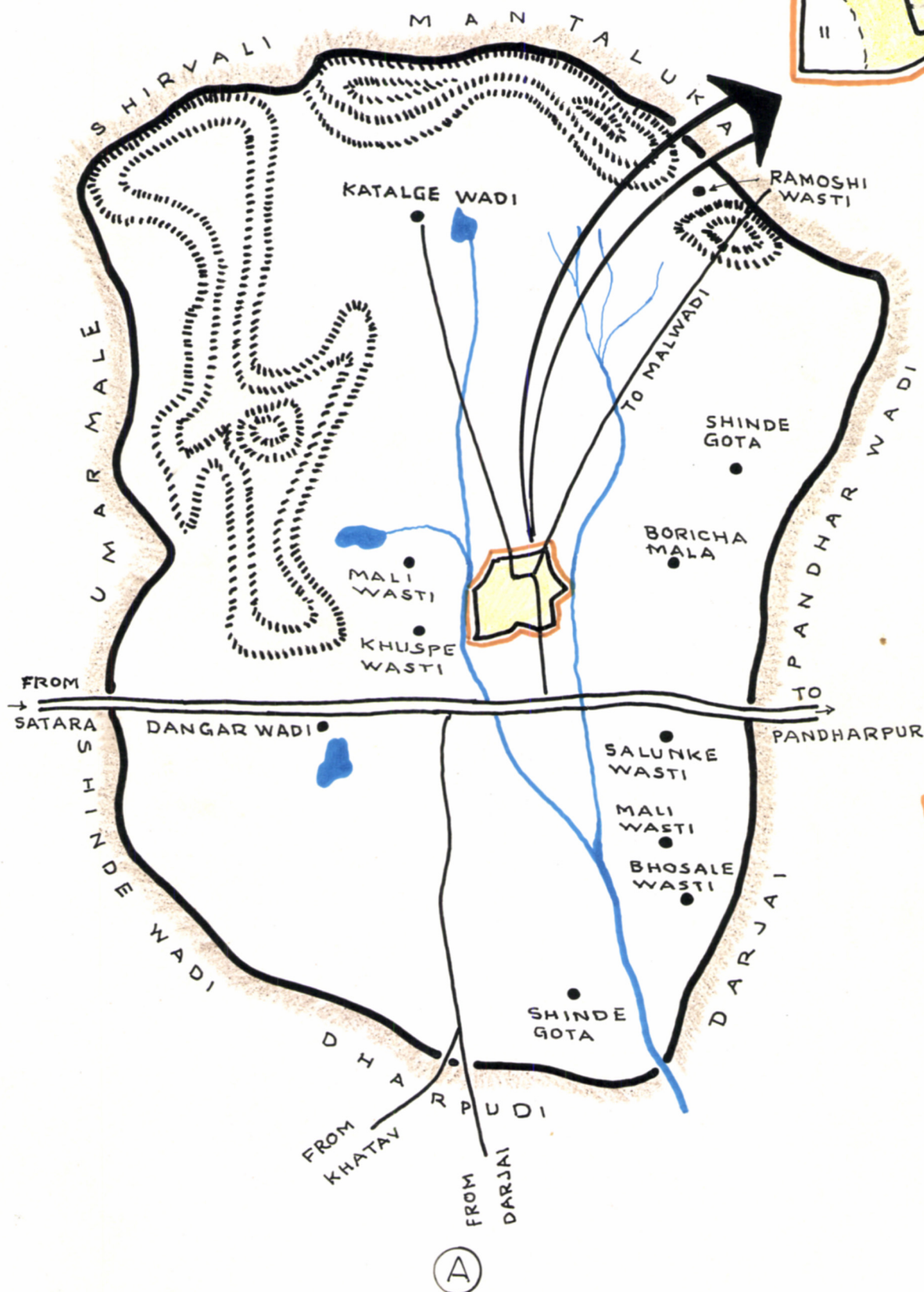
With the very statement, the author took the inspiration to develop an independent chapter on the settings of the village where the present investigation was carried. This approach will be useful for understanding the village life where in the leadership pattern has been emerged out and studied.

The village Midhal is a typical Indian village as viewed by Mahatma Gandhi. This is the multi-caste village and enjoys self sufficiency in several aspects of the community life. Hindus, Muslims, Jains are the three religious groups dwell in this village. The village is of an average size with a population of 2821 individuals. Agriculture being the only economic activity, the village community composed of mainly of the farmers, agricultural labourers and artisans viz., carpenters, blacksmiths, rope makers, potmakers and other balutedars (occupational groups).

Location :

The village is situated on the left side of the Satara Pandarpur state highway located about 42 kilometers

MAP OF VILLAGE NIDHAL



towards the east of Satara, the district Head Quarters. The nearest railway station is Koregaon which is about 29 kms. away from this village. Administratively though this village is in the Khatav taluka, the taluka Head Quarters is Vaduj which is 11 kms. away towards south-east of this village. The village is surrounded by the village hamlets namely; Pandarwadi, Dharpudi, Darjai and Shindewad. Near-by located other bigger villages are Pusegaon, Khatav and Dahiwadi which are connected by metal roads from this village. There is no river in this village, only two nalas (odha) flow from north to south. These are on the eastern and western directions of the village and after crossing 'Darjai' tank subsequently join the river 'Yerala' which is about 8 kms. towards the southern side of the village.

Layout :

The village can be categorized as nucleated cum scattered type of the village. It is constituted by 599 house holds of which 389^{are} located in the main campus named as Nidhal. Remaining houses are scattered around this main campus depending upon the owners suitability of cultivation of land and called as 'wadies / vasties' (hamlets) depending upon the surnames of the house holders living in that locality. Such scattered house holds are given in the Table 1.

Table - 1 : Hamlets under village Nidhal*

Serial Number	Name of Hamlet	Number of House Holds
1.	Katalgewadi	102
2.	Dhangarwadi	25
3.	Ghadge Vasti	10
4.	Shinde Gota	7
5.	Shinde Gota	10
6.	Mali Vasti	5
7.	Bormala	18
8.	Ramoshi Vasti	11

Though total houses in village are 599, the total house holds are 564, because 35 house holders have houses in these localities as well as in the main campus of Nidhal. The main village campus has been located traditional way. The settlements of villagers are indicated in the map with legend. As we enter into the village from the southern side by the approach road, the main 'pet' (street) goes straight to north then takes turn to the west upto the maruti (God of Shakti called as Hanuman, Balbhim, Vayuputra) temple. The panchayat office (chawadi) is centrally located on this street. This street has considerable importance in the life of villagers. The shopping centers,

* Source - Form - 'A' of village grampanchayat.

ghavdi and village temples are located by the sides of this street. The village is also divided into two parts by the villagers and these parts are locally named as Varohi Ali and Khalohi Ali. Varohi Ali meant by upper lane and Khalohi Ali meant by lower lane.

Maratha families stay in the centre of the village and surrounded by other caste groups as 'mangwada, chambhar wada to the east, Malivada, Lauhar (Blacksmith) wada, Ramoshivada to the west and Maharwada to the south. Other minor castes dwell scattered ways in the village. The primary school is located towards the northern end of the village. The secondary school is housed in the Vittoba and Maruti temples as well as neighbouring houses. This indicates that school buildings are not owned by the institute and privately located at different private / public house holds. The school accomodation is one of the major problems of the village. Village is provided with public wells, for drinking water, one located at the western end and other at the eastern end of the village.

People of Nidhal :

People of the village Nidhal exhibit the pure behavioural pattern of Maharashtrais. Hence, it will be appropriate to depict the portriat of Maharashtrais in general. In this context Chinese pilligrim Hiu nTsang described the behavioural pattern of the typical Maharashtrais as under ; "The soil is rich and fertile,

it is regularly cultivated and very productive. The climate is hot; the disposition of the people is honest and simple, they are tall of stature, and of a stern, vindictive character. To their benefactors they are grateful, to their enemies relentless. If they are insulted, they will risk their lives to avenge themselves. If they are asked to help one in distress, they will forget themselves in their haste to render assistance. If they are going to seek revenge, they first give their enemy warning; then each being armed, they attack each other with spears. When one turns to flee, the other pursues him but they do not kill a man who submits. If a general loses a battle they do not inflict punishment, but present him with women's clothes, and so he is driven to seek death for himself. The country provides for a band of champions to the number of several hundred". This behavioural pattern was observed by the chinese pilgrim for the centuries past. Now a days due to modernization there is social and economic change and the above pattern has been altered to a great extent.

Based on the 1961 census, the total population of the village was 2821 individuals, consisting of 1362 males and 1459 females. There are 599 house holds of which three are Muslims and one is Jains. It indicates that 99 per cent of the village people are Hindu by religion. Hindus are

divided into different caste groups. The castewise distribution of village house holds is given in the Table-2.

Table - 2 : Castewise distribution of the house holds*

Sr. No.	Caste	Number of house holds.	Sr. No.	Caste	Number of house holds
1.	Maratha	358	14.	Sutar	4
2.	Mali	32	15.	Karit	3
3.	Ramoshi	28	16.	Muslims	3
4.	Mang	27	17.	Sonar	2
5.	Dhangar	26	18.	Beldar	2
6.	Nhavi	23	19.	Gujar	1
7.	Mahar	23	20.	Gurav	1
8.	Chambhar	20	21.	Dawari	1
9.	Lohar	7	22.	Nandiwala	1
10.	Kumbhar	7	23.	Bhat	1
11.	Brahmin	6	24.	Teli	1
12.	Gosavi	6	25.	Kaikadi	1
13.	Vani	5			
Total					564

It is indicated from the table 2 that the Hindu village community has been comprised of 23 different castes of which Maratha caste is a dominant one, followed by the castes namely; Mali, Ramoshi, Mang, Dhangar and Chambhar having nearly about equal number of house holds; while

* Source - Form No.8 of village panchayat.

remaining castes are in minority. Though total number of house holds are 599, there are 749 land holders (Khatedar) of which 496 are small farmers. Due to multicaste structure of the village, barter system is still existing. The Carpenter, blacksmiths, potters, rope makers, barber, washerman and Ramoshies are the castes who render services on the basis of payment in kinds. The contract service to the families of major caste group has been decided traditionally and is continued generations together. This type of service is known as Balutedari.

Language of people :

Villagers use for inter-personal communication the local language known as Marathi which is the major spoken and written language of the State of Maharashtra. However, the tone and use of the stress on sentences and words while speaking to others is typical, based on area influence. This tone of spoken language related to sentences; or words by people is known as Satari or Mandesghi language. On the basis of tone of language spoken by an individual, he is recognized as the person belonging to particular locality of the district and the State. This locale of the State is known as Desh and people of this tract are known as Deshi manas who speak Deshi Marathi Bhasha. The muslim families also try to speak 'Urdu' and Hindi in addition to Marathi. Kaikadies and Beldars speak local dialects

called Kaikadi and beldari languages; respectively.

Pattern of Dress and Ornaments of the peoples :

The same pattern of dresses and ornaments to which people of Maharashtra both male and female are accustomed has been followed with more or less differences in this village depending upon the local differences. Average males of the village who are in advance in the age put on turban locally known as Patka. These turbans are of varying coloured cloths of nine yards in length. However, the most used and liked colours are pink or rosey, yellow and green coloured turbans. Generally adults with robust body Wrestlers use kesari colour made of local minerals and soil colour that is 'Kau'. Rich people use turban made up of silk cloth known as 'Koshva' or Zari patka which was most popular and accepted by people of Maharashtra during the Maratha kingdom of Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and was considered as significant symbol of braveness. Younger generation gave up the idea of wearing the turbans and wear a white or coloured caps. These caps are made up either of khadi or woolen cloths.

The shirts the males wear also of varying fashions. The old people above 60 years of their age, use a typical fashioned shirts without collar or with simple collar. The last generation people used to wear Bara-Bandi a kind of shirt without buttons but tied with twelve cloth made

strings. This fashion of wearing Bara-bandi is now disappeared. The underwears used by adult males are known as Kopri or Dandki (Baniyans). This is a typical half shirt generally made up of coarse cloth known as manchar pat; the cloth which was prepared at the time of British regim at Manchester cloth mills of Britsán. This is now prepared by Indian cloth mills.

The Dhoti of nine yards in length and of varying textures are used by the people. Most preferred Dhoti is made up of Masrrayee cloth and used by rich people. The under wears which are used by people locally known as 'Langota^a' of coloured or white cloth. These langotas or langvas are accepted by young stars and wrestlers. At present younger educated male generation follow the modern fashion of dress which consists of lehanga or payjama and mancelas or pants and shirts without any head wears. Instead they posses tauwels of different colours called as Lungi.

The dress of female folk comprised of a sari and choli (blouse). The saries are known as Lugdi made of variety types of textured cloths. Based on texture, type of weaving and colours saries are popularly known as Irkalis, Ichalkarnii and shalus. The shalus are made up of silk cloth and posses different fashion borders and sari ends known as padars. The saries with different end borders are locally known as Toppadri saries. The word

padar has been also culturally accepted by female folk. When a young girl reaches puberty, then that girl is recognised as a padar received or padar possessed girl. It means people accept this girl as marriageable one. Rich females wear series of good textures and poor one wears suti series. These series are popularly known as Dhaduti Loogeli. The word Loogdi has also a cultural base.

The blouse known as 'choli' is generally made of half yard cloth cut into different pieces and stitched. The stitched choli is of typical Maharashtrian women's breast wears possess triangle cloth for arm pits known as kali. The ubhar a perpendicular choli cloth is stitched in such a fashion that can be well fitted to a women's body with typical naught. These cholies are known as Kataki, Phulkadi or Khadi. These are without buttons or with buttons on front or backside body of a woman. The kind of cholies stitched with small round mirrors possess a typical fashion stitching (Kasuda) are known as 'Iyannachi choli' which is generally liked by adolescent ladies to exhibit their youthfulness which is most motivational one for young adolescent boys. Romantically "Iyannachi choli" word is used in marathi songs known as 'Lawani' to indicate that a girl wearing this cloth is young attractive and always a day dreamer with respect to her youthfulness and attractiveness. School going girls wear different fashioned

frocks known as Parker - polka (skirt and blouse). The saris known as shalu and paithani are put on at the time of marriage ceremonies and festivals. Modern fashion of six yard saris have also been used by young women.

Ornaments :

Generally male folk wear less ornaments. Previously ear rings known as Bali made up of gold and pearl and wrist-rings made of silver or gold were the ornaments. The silver made belts and gold made chains are the ornaments accepted by Males. A black silk string with gold or silver made square pieces known as 'Peti', carved on it a picture of shakti-Devta of Hanuman, mostly used by young boys. However, this fashion has now gone away. Now males wear gold made rings of different fashions but mostly a simple ring known as 'Nedhani' are used.

In regard to women they possess more likings of gold made ornaments. The richness of the women depends upon the possession of the golden ornaments. The most sacred ornament of married girl or women is 'Mani Mangal Sutra'; an ornament symbolises a sign of married women. It is a symbol of 'Sau-bhagya'. The Kumkum applied on the fore head is also a symbol of saubhagya. Women also put on silver rings in the second foot fingers known as 'jodani'. Another accepted gold made ornaments are locally known as 'Garaoli', 'Vajartek', 'Putali-mala'. These are

the different types of necklessness of woman. They wear earrings of different types known as Bugadees Kudas, which are screw fitted gold or silver made earrings known as Kalas put on upper part of the ears.

The nose wears are called as Chamki and Natha, made up of gold and pearls. 'Kolhapuri Sai' is another most popular neckless liked by ladies. The bangles made of glass, gold or silver are also used. The glass made bangles of good quality are known as Rajwarki Bangle. Green colour bangles are put on by bride. The gold made bangles are locally known as Bangdya, Patlya, Tode, Chude, etc. The silver made foot wear ornaments of ladies are locally known as Sakhalya or Tode of half to a killogram weight, Masolya (fish shaped) Angota and Karangli rings. A silver made waist belt known as Kamar patta was also mostly used by young women.

These gold and silver made ornaments are put on an occasion of festivals and marriages. When a women put on all ornaments then she is said to look like 'Gauri' or 'Lakshmi' a goddess of wealth.

Religious institutes and the cultural activities :

The village culture is based on Hindu philosophy and ideals. The people worship the gods and goddesses either at their homes individually or by going to the temples of

the village on specified days, in group or with families. Any typical Maharashtra village has a religious institutes which mainly focus on prays and worship idols of God and Goddesses as per the rituals of the culture. The present village is not exception to this.

There are nine temples of the Gods and Goddesses to whom people worship and pray. These temples are of God Maruti known as Hanuman, Balbhim, a God of Shakti and Brhamacharya and Bhakta of Ram and Sita. God Vitoba is a awatara of God Vishnu. The Bhagwat cult people pray God Vithoba-Rukmini that is Laxmi-Narayan. The main pilgrims of this God and Goddess are organised at Pandharpur, the religious holley place to which people of village known as Varkari, visits two times in a year that is on Eyekadashis of Hindu months of Ashadha and Kartik. These visits for worship are known as Ashadhi-Kartiki vari. On eve of other Eyekadashis of every month people use to worship in Vitoba temple of the village and sing songs with typical musical instruments likes Tal and mrudunga, called as Bhajan means Bhakti, a kind of worship.

God Shivas temple of the village is known as Mahadeo which is located outside of the village towards western side. The people worship shiva on Monday and Shivaratri, the night of shiva. The kul daiwat of Marathas and other castes is Jyotiba which is also awatar of Shiva.

people pray and worship this God on occasion of festivals and marriages. Newly wedded couple is supposed to pray in their wedding dress and other ornaments known as 'Bashing'. The Goddesses namely Marriai, Laxmi, Malai and God Mhasbha, a security God of ghosts are worshiped by lower caste people by paying victims of cocks and the eggs of henae on occasion of festivals and mostly on Amavashya and friday.

The villagers organise an annual village fair in the Hindu month of Chyaitra Shudha Ashtami. It is celebrated with the worship of God Hanuman, wrestling competitions and with other entertainment activities as cinema, drama, Loknatya, etc. Other festivals known as Janmashtami, Sawata Mali birth day, Vijaya Dashmi, Holi day known as shinga and other common festivals are observed by people where males are predominant participants. There are also ladies festival days locally known as Navaratra of Goddess Kalimata (Durga), Sankrant, Nagapanchami - an occasions when married women folk have gathering and exchange of Saubhagya (yan). Items like Haladi-Kumkum and some occasions bangles too are offered. On these festival days newly married girls return back to their parents house and all such ladies who had a friendship narrate their married life to each other. Exchange of ideas are the main theme of such occasions for successful married life.

On certain religious days and even in months people use to read religious literature known as Granthas, namely; Ramayen, Randav Pratao, Hari Pratao, Bhagvat Gita or Dnyaneshwari and Gatha of Sant Tukaram. Following table depicts the festivals observed by people of the village on certain occasions.

Table - 3 : List of Hindu festivals celebrated in the village

Sr. No.	Name of the festival	Hindu month : : and :Nakshtra days:	Rituals of the : Festivals.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Gudi Padwa	Chaitra Shudha-1	A New Hindu Year day
2.	Ramnavami	Chaitra Shudha-9	Birth day of Lord Rama.
3.	Hanuman Jayanti	Chaitra Shudha-15	Birth day of God Hanuman.
4.	Akshay Tritia	Vaishakh Shudha-3	Holley day to start any new activity.
5.	Maha Shivaratra	Jyeshtha Krishna-13	Worship of God Shiva.
6.	Wat Savitri Purnima	Jyeshtha Shudha-15	Worship of Baniyan tree by married women.
7.	Pola (Bendur)	Ashad	Bull and Bullocks are worshiped.
8.	Nagapanchami	Shravan Shudha-5	Worship of Nag (Snake particularly Cobra).
9.	Raksha bandhan	Shravan Shudha-15	Tieing of Rakhi (holley string) by sister to her brother a symbol of security.

1	2	3	4
10. Narli Purnima	Shravan Krishna-8	Coconuts are offered to sea.	
11. Shravani Somavar/ Shaniwar	Shravan	People worship Gods and observe fast for a day.	
12. Ganesh Chaturthi	Bhadrapad Shudha-4	Birth day of Lord Ganesha, People worship Ganesha for 10 days at home.	
13. Anant Chaturdashi	Bhadrapad Shudha-14	It is the end of ten days worship to God Ganesha.	
14. Gaori Puja	Bhadrapad Shudha-8	Worship of Goddess the sister of Lord Ganesha by married women.	
15. Dashra (Vijaya - Dashmi)	Ashwin Shudha-10	People cross the boundary of their locality and observe symbol day of conquer.	
16. Diwali	Ashvin Krishna-15	Worship of the Goddess of wealth Laxmi.	
17. Bhaubij	Kartik Shudha-2	Sister honour her brother as a symbol of security.	
18. Makar Sankrant	Margashirsha Shudha-9	Sun moves towards equator.	
19. Rath Saptami	Magh Shudha-7	It is a belief that sun rides on the Ratha. (a vehicle drawn by seven horses) women worship Sun.	
20. Holi (Shimga)	Phalgun Shudha-15	Celebration of the end of winter season (The last festival of Hindu calander year)	

The festivals observed by muslims are Ramjan, Id and Moharam. For worship of the God, Muslim families visit mosque known as peer. A special festival is arranged where in both Hindu and Muslim participate.

Contact with outside World :

People of this village have more numerous and intimate contacts with the people in neighbouring villages viz., Randarwadi, Dharpudi, Pusegaon, Khatav and Vaduj. Most of their relatives stay in these nearby villages. Matrimonial relations are also preferred in these villages. People also visit these neighbouring villages for purchasing and selling the agricultural commodities on the market days, for getting medical help and visiting various Government offices like, Block Headquarters, Courts, etc. The village is connected with these neighbouring villages by the metel as well as kacha roads. State transport buses ply between the Pusegaon and Dahiwadi all round the year. There are nine S.T. buses going up and down in a day starting from 08.30 a.m. to 07.30 p.m. There is also seasonal buse service to villages namely, Vaduj, Khatav and Malwadi. The nearest railway station is Koregaon. There is daily postal service in the village and the nearest telegraphic offices are Pusegaon and Khatav. Most of the people from the village seasonally migrate to Bombay for seeking jobs. The village played significant role to render national defence services through military force.

Service agencies :

The village has educational facilities upto the tenth standard. The primary school was established seventy five years before in the year 1905. It has accommodation in a separate building. There are also primary schools (upto 4th standard) at the scattered localities viz., at Dhangarwadi and Katalgewadi. Total strength of students and staff is given in the Table 4.

Table - 4 : Primary Schools in Sattered localities*

Sr. No.	Locality	Total Students	Girls	Boys	Teachers
1.	Nidhal	352	151	281	8
2.	Katalgewadi	70	25	45	2
3.	Dhangarwadi	13	5	8	1
Total		435	181	334	11

The secondary school named as Hanuman Vidhyalaya, Nidhal was established in the year 1964. It has six classes consisting of 5th to 10th standard. Total strength of students is 304 of which 94 are girl students. In all 16 teachers run the school. Condition of the building of the secondary school is worst. It has no accommodation facilities. Classes are conducted in temples and private houses. Only office and staff room has been provided by village panchayat.

* Source : - Adarshe Takhta of village panchayat.

The village has postal service through sub-post office which is established in the year 1967. There are no independent medical facilities in the village. Therefore, doctors visit to the village from neighbouring big villages. There is no veterinary dispensary. Villagers have to go to Pusegaon or Khatav for the veterinary aids for their animals. The village is under the jurisdiction of police station, Pusegaon. The Talathi of the village has his Head Quarters at the Katgun. The village has its village panchayat which was established in the year 1932. It has also co-operative society, the function of which is not adequately attended. A co-operative dairy has been recently established. Weekly market day of the village is on Friday. This market was started in the year 1965. Eight grossorry shops are providing essential commodities for the people. There are two cloth stores and six tailors try to fulfil the need of people. Three floor mills and one chilli powder machine are available for providing the services to people. Village has been electrified recently.

Climate and rainfall :

The climate of the village is characterised by mild winters and hot dry summers. The climate is suitable for growing kharif as well as rabi crops. Annual average rainfall of the village is 400 mm. Rains ordinarily commence by the middle of June and most of the rains are received during the months of July to September. Occasional cyclonic shower destroy the rabi lower at the maturity

stage. The wind velocity is also highest during the months of April and May of the year.

Topography and soils :

The geographical area of the village is four square km. The northern and western sides are hilly and general topography of the village is undulating having general slope from north to south. Due to famines and deforestation all these hills are without vegetation. These hill slopes are popularly known as Kharpad - a hills of rocks and stones. The area of this village has been divided in to different sectors by the Satara Pandarpur State High Way and by various small and big 'nalas', called as Odhas. The different parts or sectors are locally named as Bamandara, Dhumardala, Patar, Inam, Savi, Khop, Mharki, etc. These names are given on the basis of ownership of land and locations.

Area of the village possesses different types of soils. Major portion of the area consists of lighter type of soils. The soils are shallow in depth poor in texture and organic matters but well drained. The other types of soils are medium black, brownish black and red soils which are available in small valleys and at slopes of hills. The area of the village is drought prone which receives scanty and irregular precipitation.

Agriculture :Land utilization :

The land utilization pattern of village is given in the Table 5.

Table - 5 : Land utilization pattern of the village*

Land utilization pattern	Hectares	Land utilization pattern	Hectares
<u>Total area</u>	3371.58	<u>Non-cultivable</u>	680.61
<u>Cultivable</u>	2690.97	Forest	308.19
Rainfed	1515.73	Pastures	18.12
Irrigated	175.24	Village houses	10.90
Well irrigated	74.5	Roads	9.65
Bandara irrigated	101.19	Streams	4.88
		Smashan (Graveyard)	1.28

Though the area under forest is 308.12 hectares, it is observed that most of this area is barren, eroded and without any trees and shrubs.

Irrigation resources :

The wells are the main source of irrigation used by farmers of the village. There are 62 wells** in village of which 50 are useful for irrigation. Most of these wells

* Source : Form No.1 of village panchayat.

** Source : Form No.18 of village panchayat.

are used as seasonal irrigation sources to give protective irrigation to crops like jowar, wheat, gram, onions, chillies and other vegetables. The sources to lift the water are whots and pumps. The number of oil engine pump is 32. There are two percolation tanks and four bandaras constructed on the two nalas. There is least possibility of developing any other source for irrigation. There is one lift irrigation scheme recently established for irrigating 11 acres of land.

Cropping pattern :

The kharif and rabi are the two major crop seasons of the year. During the kharif all the cultivable land is brought under cultivation of kharif crops such as Bajari, hybrid jowar, french bean, groundnut, cotton, tur, black gram, sesamum, cowpea, mung, maize, coriander. In the rabi season only irrigated area remains under cultivation of crops like Rabi jowar, wheat, gram, safflower. During the summer only groundnut and some vegetables like onion, chillies, brinjal, sweet potato, cucumber and ridge gourds are grown. Double cropping is practiced on the assured irrigated lands. Acreage under different crops is given in Table 6.

Table - 6 : Acreage under different crops *

Crops	Hectares	: Crops	Hectares
Kharif Bajara	989.37	Rice	4.16
Jowar, Kharif and rabi	292.81	Maize	9.30
Wheat	37.22	Sugarcane	1.14
Frenchbean(Kharif)	23.00	Gram	11.9

Animal Husbandry :

Distribution of the village animal population is given in Table 7.

Table - 7 : Distribution of village animal population **

Type of animal	Number	: Type of animal	Number
Cow	432	Sheeps	457
She buffalo	364	Poultry birds	1524
Goats	500		
		Total	3443

Most of the farmers adopt traditional animal management practices in respect of their cattles. The source of animal energy are used as farm power in respect

* **Source** : Form No.13 of revenue record of village.

** **Source** : Cattle Census, 1976.

of bullocks and milk, meat wool etc. in respect of cows, buffaloes, sheeps and goats, respectively. There is scope for taking up development programmes in respect of animal breeding for the economic development.

Social structure :

Various Institutions and organizations in the village facilitates the development of community life of the villagers. The grampanchayat, village school, vivid cooperative society, dairy cooperative society are the formal social institutions rendering services to community. The Grampanchayat has been established on 25th October of 1932. Its membership is now eleven including sarpancha and deputy sarpancha. One gramsevak is provided as village panchayat secretary.

The only economic organization established in the village is vivid (multi-purpose) cooperative society which now remained defunct for years together. The dairy cooperative is established in 1980 with its 20 members. The very purpose of this society is collection of milk to supply it to the dairy federation of the taluka. Bhajani Mandal and Tarun mandal are other social organizations of the village.

The wordic picture of the village under the study indicates the typical typology of the villagers in particular and village as a symbol of socio-economic and

cultural locale of the tract. The dwellers of the village are economically, educationally and politically backwards. Younger generation of the village migrates for seeking jobs mainly at Bombay, the industrial centre and Head Quarters of the State capital. Joining military, police, transport services are taken as pride by dwellers.

Majority of the families are with less aspirations of their life careers and development due to general backwardness. They were led by traditional leaders, generations together. The standard of living of the people can be stated below average. Under the situation developmental attitude of the people has been observed to be negative. The production of agricultural commodities is far below than the average of the district and State. Thereby migration for outside jobs is the regular feature of the youngsters and their migration has been expected as desirable by elders of their families.

The village as such can be stated as traditional nature with no scienticism. Hence, community development programme impact is not visible to the expected level.

Chapter Opener Page

CHAPTER - IV

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER-IV

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the study has been narrated with respect to the locale of the research project; construction of information schedule, method used for selection of respondents, the development of the measures for concepts and variables under study and the use of statistical techniques and / or tools. The details of procedure used in this study has been given hereunder ;

Location of research site :

The present investigation was undertaken in the purposively selected village namely 'Nidhal', the student author's native where he lived his life for more than two decades. He could developed a kind of experience in all walks of life of this particular village. The village Nidhal is a typical Indian village of the Khatav taluka of the Satara district in Maharashtra State.

The taluka Head Quarters of the Khatav tahasil is Vaduj and the village is situated 11 km. to the north-west direction of the Head Quarters. This village is 42 Km. towards the eastern side from the district Head Quarters namely; Satara.

The village is on the Satara - Pandharpur State High way. It is bounded by Pandhawadi a hamlet and Shirvali

another hamlet of the Man taluka of Satara district towards the east and north sides, respectively. Dharpudi and Shindewadi of the Khatav tahsil are situated to the south and western sides of village, respectively. In short, this village is bounded by the geographical and revenue boundaries of hamlets. Thus, most of the inter-actions of the people of these hamlets, socially, economically and culturally are with the villagers of the village under study. The detailed setting of the village locale has been described in the separate chapter on portraits of the village.

The Sample :

A list of the house holds from the village Nidhal was obtained from the office of the village level worker. The list of these house holds was arranged alphabetically and according to caste structure in order to have fair representation to all the castes in the sample. Twenty per cent sample of respondents was drawn randomly by selecting every fifth house hold from each of the caste group. However, where a caste had less than five families in the village (See Table - 2) one of house holds was selected in order to give representation to each caste. Out of 564 house holds, 120 respondents have been selected for the study. Though the 20 per cent sample constitutes 113 house holds, the sample number was more than 20 per cent that is around 21 per cent.

The village caste number is confined to 25 different castes. Those are generally available in fairly big sized village. Moreover, the most of the caste house holds were confined to Balutedari system which is based on service occupation of the village. However, at present the service occupation is not strictly observed by the present generation. The very purpose of sample selection for the study was that the leadership pattern and expected roles on the part of leaders still confined to caste groups. Hence, the caste as the basis has been considered appropriate to study the leadership pattern and the role expectance of the leaders by their followers. Actually 117 respondents could be interviewed because rest of the respondents were out of the village.

Designing of Interview Schedule :

After developing a frame work of the study and keeping in view the general and specific objectives of the study, two interview schedules were developed. One schedule was constructed for interviewing the village followers and another schedule was prepared for self assessment of local leaders in respect of their role performance in village development work.

The schedule designed for interviewing the village followers selected under this study, was divided into two

parts. Part-II was constructed in order to seek information about the characteristics of the villagers. This part of the schedule also consisted of questions for identifying local leaders of different developmental activities conceptualized under the village development programme of the community development approach. The points and the statements on perception of villager about the role performance of their leaders were developed and included in the schedule. These statements were based on the nature and number of village development activities (Appendix-I). The second schedule was constructed to secure the information on characteristics and attributes of the local leaders, their role performance and extent of problems encountered by them in playing the leadership roles. (Appendix-II).

Retesting of the schedule :

Before finalizing the interview schedules, these were tested by interviewing ten villagers and five local leaders from the nearby village. Suitable modifications were made in the schedule so as to enable the author to extract the relevant information and data required for the study.

Collection of data :

The author personally interviewed 117 villagers and twelve local leaders. The objectives of the visit to the village and data collection were explained to the

interviewees after establishing the good rapport. The respondents were convinced about the utility of the study and as a result of this and on the basis of assurance given to them to keep the given information confidential, they gave unhibited kind of responses to the questions raised and statements exposed. This helped the author to record relevant and pertinent data in the schedule. In the process of interviewing the respondents the free dialogue in marathi local language was maintained.

Duration of the field study :

The work of intervieweesing the respondents was started in the first week of January, 1981 and was completed at the end of second week of February, 1981.

Compilation of the data :

Whenever necessary the qualitative data were quantified with the help of special measures developed in respect of selected variables under study. The data and relevant information was suitably coded and was quantified in terms of scores, percentages and the frequencies and was tabulated in primary and secondary types of tables. The quantification of data was used for confirming the associations among the variables under study.

Development of operational measures for study :

For any scientific study, may be in the areas of physical sciences, bio-logical sciences and social sciences an investigator of the research project makes his scientific statements and the comments on the basis of his observations, experiences and the data are generally obtained for the purpose. The problem of measurement in most of the biological studies as well as physical studies are available for him to process his data and he can very well use the same for recording his observations, data processing and interpretations. However, it is not the case with respect to the research areas of social sciences. The scientist will have to develop the measures for his research problem both at conceptual as well as operational levels. Considering this, the operational measures for the various concepts and variables under this investigation have been developed and used for data presentation and interpretation. The operational measures in respect of the variables under this study have, therefore, been developed and described according to variables as follows :

Selected variables of the study :

I. Independent Variables :

AGE :

All the followers according to their chronological age were classified into three groups viz;

- 1) 21 to 35 years,
- ii. 36 to 50 years and
- iii. 51 and above upto 90 years.

Formal Education :

According to the formal education of the respondents they were grouped into the following four categories.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| i. No formal education | - Illiterate |
| ii. Educated upto fourth standard | - Primary |
| iii. Formal schooling standards between fifth to seventh | - Middle |
| iv) Above seventh standards to tenth standard. | - Secondary education. |

Size of Land holding :

The respondents on the basis of their land holding were classified into the following land holding categories.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| i. Upto 2 hectares | - Small farmers |
| ii. 2.1 to 4 hectares | - Medium farmers |
| iii. 4.1 hectares and above | - Big farmers. |

Caste :

The respondents were classified on the basis of their castes into the following categories viz.,

- i. Upper caste : The respondents considered in this caste categories were from Maratha, Brahmin, Mali, Jain, Gurav and Bonar castes.

ii. Lower castes : The rest of the respondents were included under this lower castes. This category composed of the castes belonged to schedule castes and tribes.

Socio-economic status :

A socio-economic status score of the each respondent was computed by using socio-economic scale developed by Trivedi and Pareek (1963). Total score of each respondent was worked out. The maximum possible score according to this scale is 54. This was divided at equidistance scores and the respondents were categorized in three socio-economic status score groups as under :

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| i. Socio-economic status score upto 18 | - | Low Socio-economic status |
| ii. Socio-economic status ranging-between 19 to 36. | | Medium Socio-economic status |
| iii. Socio-economic status score ranging between 37 to 54. | - | High socio-economic status. |

Information source utilization :

Information source utilization score of the subjects was worked out by adopting the following procedure. The respondents were exposed to ten sources of information namely; village level worker, meetings, agricultural exhibitions, training camps, visit to extension office, movies, radio, news papers, neighbours and their family members. They were asked to state whether they have been exposed to the particular source of information. If so

the intensity of their exposures was considered for calculating the information utilization score of a respondent.

Those who used a source oftenly were given two scores where as those who were utilized the source seldom were given a score of one. Zero score was assigned in respect of the respondent who did not use a particular information source. Thus, the total utilization score with regards to the use of sources of information was computed in case of every respondent by summing the scores of individual information utilization scores. By applying the measure of central tendency of the frequency distribution i.e. median, respondents were grouped into two categories viz;

- i. 1 to 4 scores - Low information source utilization
- ii. 5 to 11 scores - High information source utilization

Cosmopoliteness :

Cosmopoliteness is the tendency of an individual to be in contact with the outside world based on the belief that individuals all needs cannot be satisfied within his community.

In the present study cosmopoliteness of an individual was measured by asking them about their visits to taluka and district Head Quarters, Agricultural Institutions, State Capital and the capital of Nation. A respondent always

visiting one of the above mentioned places was assigned two scores while one score was given to him for his seldom visits to these places. If he had not visited the place zero score was allotted to him. Thus, total cosmopolitaness score was worked out and respondents were grouped into two categories on the basis of the median score value.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-------------|
| i. Score upto 2 | - | localite |
| ii. 3 to 8 score | - | cosmopolite |

Aspirations :

The level of aspirations of people in group is an index of its proness to change. In the present study, respondent's aspirations with regards to his children's education and future occupations to be selected by them and also about his own occupations was studied. On the basis of their responses they were assigned the scores. For the purpose following procedure was used. In order to judge the aspiration level following three questions were asked to the respondents.

- i. Do you feel that your son / daughter should receive education ?

The scores from one to four were assigned for primary, secondary, higher secondary and collegiate level education respectively for their aspirations about sons and daughters education, separately.

11. What do you expect that your grown up sons/
daughters should do in future ?

Answers to this question were presented in the descriptive manner in the chapter of presentation of findings.

111. What do you desire to do in future to fulfil
your aspirations ?

Three statements were developed under this question to judge the aspirations about their own occupation and one score was assigned to each statement for their positive response.

On the basis of the responses to the above statement and question the total aspiration score in respect of individual subject was computed. Thus, total score in respect of first and third question was worked out. The total possible aspiration score was eleven. Then median parameter was used to group the respondents into the following two categories ;

1. Upto 4 score - low aspirations
11. 8 to 11 scores- high aspirations

Planning orientation :

Planning orientation is the wish to plan for the future and it indicates an awareness of possibilities other

than the given set of circumstances. In the present study, the planning orientation of the respondents was measured by asking them eleven questions regarding, whether they were planning any changes in next few years about purchase of land, land development, purchase of bullocks and implements, use of improved seeds and fertilizers, adoption of improved agricultural practices, establishment / improvement in dairy farming, giving attention to the poultry farming, rearing/ purchasing of goats and sheeps, excavation / repair of wells, purchase of oil engine / electric motor, construction and repairs of the house. For each change planned by an individual respondent one score was assigned. Thus, total possible score of planning orientation was eleven. The median statistics was used to group the respondents in two classes viz.,

1. Upto 6 score - Low Planning Orientation
- ii. 7 to 11 scores - High Planning Orientation.

Achievement Motivation :

Achievement motivation is the wish or motive to attain some objective successfully. In the present study, the achievement motivation of the respondents was measured by exposing them to eight statements of positive and negative nature developed in respect of achievement motivation. Responses on these statements were recorded in the forms of agree, disagree, and cannot say responses. The use of three point scale was made as follows.

For the positive statements if a respondent agrees, then he was assigned three scores, while, one score was allotted for his disagreement to the statement. If the response is confined to cannot say point, then he was given two scores for that statement. The reverse system in respect of the negative statements was followed. Thus, the total score of a respondent on the basis of his total responses with respect to all statements to which he exposed was computed. The respondents were then categorized by their achievement motivation score into following two classes by using measure of central tendency i.e. median.

- i. 1 to 19 score - Low achievement motivation,
- ii. 20 to 24 score - High achievement motivation.

Attitude :

Attitude is the predisposition to perform, perceive, think and feel in relation to something. In order to study the attitudes of respondents nine attitude statements of positive and negative affect were developed and the respondents were exposed to these statements. Responses to these statements were recorded in the forms of agree, disagree and cannot say responses. Use of three point scale was made as follows ;

For the positive statements if a respondent agrees, then he was given score of three, while one score was given

to him for his disagreement to the statement. If his response is confined to can't say category then he was given two scores for that statement. The reverse scoring system in respect of the negative statements was followed. Thus, the total attitude score of a respondent on the basis of his total responses in respect of all the nine statements was computed. The respondents were then grouped according to their attitude score into two categories by dividing them on the basis of median value viz.,

- i. 1 to 22 score - Unfavourable attitude,
- ii. 23 to 27 score - Favourable attitude.

Social participation :

The association of an individual with any formal organization either as a member or as its office bearer is referred to as social participation.

Social participation score was worked out by employing Chapin's scale. A score of one and two were given for the membership and for office bearer, respectively; for each of the organization to which he was representing and / or he was member and/or office bearer. Thus, the total score was arrived at by addition of the participation scores. After computing the median score value all the respondents were classified into the following categories :

- i. 1 to 3 scores - Low social participation,
- ii. 4 to 10 scores - High social participation.

II. Dependent Variable :

Perception of role performance of leaders by villagers in respect of village development work was the dependent variable of the study.

Perceived role performance score :

In order to obtain the perceived role performance score of villagers, thirty village development activities were selected with respect to five identified areas of development. The areas considered for the study were ; agricultural development, dairy development, social welfare, education, and public health, respectively. Perceived role performance of the local leaders by villagers in overall village development work was studied by exposing the respondents to the following question.

What is your experience about the local leaders in respect of their role performance in village development work ?

The scores of two, one and zero were assigned to their responses in the forms of satisfactory, unsatisfactory and can't say answers; respectively. The total perceived role performance score was worked out and they were grouped into two categories by using median value.

- i. Unsatisfactory perceived role performance - Scores upto 42 and
- ii. Satisfactory perceived role performance. - Scores 43 and above.

Out of thirty activities selected eleven statements were based on agricultural development, four statements in respect of each of the development activities were confined to dairy development, social welfare and public health while seven statements were constructed in respect of formal education. Perceived role performance score of villagers in respect of these selected areas was calculated separately and respondents were grouped into two categories by using median value in respect of different village development activities as presented in Table 8.

Table - 8 : Categorisation of respondents on the basis of the perceived role performance scores in selected areas of village development work

Areas of village development work					
Perceived role performance	Agricultural Development : (score)	Dairy Development : (score)	Social Welfare : (score)	Education : (score)	Public health : (score)
Unsatisfactory.	1 to 14	1 to 5	1 to 5	1 to 11	1 to 5
Satisfactory.	15 to 22	6 to 8	6 to 8	12 to 14	6 to 8

Identification of leaders :

The sociometric technique was employed to identify the leaders in the village. Villagers were asked to indicate

the names of persons to whom they consult for solving their problems pertaining to agriculture, dairy development, public health, social welfare, and education. No restriction was placed on the respondents on the number of choices he should make. However, he was directed that not to consider his own name for the purpose. One of the limitations of the sociometric technique is that there is no set criterion on the basis of which it can be decided that a person has to get a certain minimum choices before he can be called as leader. Therefore, an arbitrary limit was placed and accordingly the person was regarded as a leader if he receives atleast 10 per cent of the total possible choices. (Mehta, 1972).

The average choice of a person indicated as a leader was calculated by addition of choices made in the five selected areas of village development activities. The person receiving maximum choices score in particular area was considered as a leader for that area and person receiving maximum average choices for all the areas of development was considered as a leader in the overall village development work.

After identification of the leaders in the village, schedule developed for them was administered in order to interview these leaders. Five personal characteristics namely; age, education, caste, size of land holding and social participation in various organizations were studied in respect of these leaders. The score assignment and categorization of the leaders was done by employing the

procedure which was used in respect of followers.

Role performance of the leaders :

For computing the role performance score of the leaders in village development work, thirteen activities were selected in five selected areas of developmental activities. For each activity, six types of answers were expected. These were :

- (1) To offer guidance,
- (2) To render help,
- (3) To complete the work by taking initiative,
- (4) To set one's own example and show successfulness of activity,
- (5) To give opinion and
- (6) Not to create obstacles in a developmental activity.

For the performance of each of the above roles regarding a particular activity one score was assigned. Thus, for every activity maximum score a respondent could obtain was six and for all the thirteen items the maximum possible score was 78. Role performance score of a leader in overall village development work was thus, computed. Subsequently by using median value, the leaders were grouped into two categories viz.,

- i. Low role performance - Upto 40 scores
- ii. High role performance - 41 and above scores.

Role performance of leaders in respect of five selected areas that is agriculture, dairy development, social welfare, education and public health, sep rate scores were also computed and respondents were grouppped into two categories for each of selected areas by using median score values in respect of different village development activities (Table-9).

Table - 9 : Categorisation of local leaders on the basis of role performance scores in selected areas of village development work

----- Areas of village development work -----					
Role : perfo- rmance: cate- gory	Agricul- :tural :Develop- :ment :(score)	Dairy : Develop- :ment :(score)	Social : Welfare : : :(score)	Education : : : :(score)	Public : health : : :(score)
Low	1 to 15	1 to 4	1 to 12	1 to 6	1 to 4
High	16 to 24	5 to 12	13 to 18	7 to 12	5 to 12

Ranking by role performance scores :

Total role performance scores obtained by every respondent in each of the above mentioned areas was computed. Then roles performed by the leaders in particular area was ranked on the basis of role performance index as computed below.

$$\text{Role performance Index} = \frac{\text{Total score obtained}}{\text{Maximum possible obtainable score.}} \times 100$$

Ranking of the difficulties encountered by the leaders :

Twenty one difficulties / problems in five selected areas of development were finalized with the help of open ended questions. The leaders were asked whether they face these difficulties or otherwise. If they faced the difficulties then the extent of these difficulties or a problems faced by them were studied. The scores of 0, 1 and 2 were assigned for no difficulty, less difficulties and more difficulties. Total difficulty score of all leader for each of the areas was worked out. Then ranking of difficulties faced by leaders in particular area was made on the basis of difficulty index as given below :

$$\text{Difficulty Index} = \frac{\text{Total difficulty score}}{\text{Maximum possible obtainable score}} \times 100$$

Statistical analysis :

The statistical techniques used in this study were : chi-square test, frequency distribution and percentages.

Chi-square test (χ^2) :

A chi-square test was applied to find out if there was association between the independent variables under study and perceived role performance of the leaders by villagers in village development work (dependent variable).

The following formula for chi-square test was used.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

Where

- χ^2 = Chi-square
- \sum = Summation of
- O = Observed frequency
- E = Expected frequency.

Chapter Opener Page

CHAPTER - V

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

CHAPTER - V

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the presentation of the results of the present investigation. The data collected from 117 villages and 12 local leaders from the village Nidhal were statistically analysed to find out whether there was any association between independent and dependent variables of the study. The data are presented in the tabular and graphical forms in the following sub-heads:

- I Perception of role performance of local leaders by villagers in village development work.
- II The characteristics of the villagers and their association with the perception of role performance of the local leaders in village development work.
- III Identification of the local leaders and their qualities.
- IV Characteristics of the leaders, their self perception of the role performance and difficulties encountered.

I. Perception of role performance of villagers from their local leaders in village development work

The villagers' perception about their leaders' role performance in respect of village development work was studied in five delineated situations. These were Agriculture, Dairy development, Social welfare, Education and public health, respectively.

The data pertaining to the distribution of villagers by their perception of role performance about the local leaders in various above mentioned areas of village development work are given in Table 10.

Table - 10 : Distribution of villagers by their perception of role performance of their local leaders in selected situations of village development work

Level of role performance perceived by villagers	Agriculture:		Dairy Development:		Social Welfare :		Education:		Public Health	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
	of villagers	of villagers	of villagers	of villagers	of villagers	of villagers	of villagers	of villagers	of villagers	of villagers
Unsatisfactory	65	56	72	62	72	62	84	72	60	51
Satisfactory	52	44	45	38	45	38	33	28	57	49
Total	117	100	117	100	117	100	117	100	117	100

* Rounded to nearest large number.

The data presented in Table 10 revealed that in the field of agriculture, highest proportion of villagers (viz., 56.00 per cent) had perceived the role performance of local leaders' to the unsatisfactory level. While, 44.00 per cent of villagers were satisfied with respect of role pertaining to agricultural development.

The maximum proportion of villagers (viz., 62.00 per cent) had unsatisfactory perception of role performance

of their leaders in respect of dairy development and social welfare. However, only 38.00 per cent of villagers perceived the leaders role to their satisfaction in each field of dairy development and social welfare respectively.

In the field of education about three fourth villagers were not satisfied with respect to the role performance of their local leaders. A few villagers (viz., 28.00 per cent) were satisfied in this regard. With respect to public health more than 50.00 per cent villagers did not perceive the role performance of their leaders to their satisfaction. However, trend of result indicated that the equal proportion of villagers (viz., 49.00 per cent) were satisfied with local leaders roles.

It was also observed that on an average, perception of role performance of the villagers about their leaders was satisfactory in the field of social welfare and public health, while it was unsatisfactory in the fields of agriculture, dairy development and education, respectively.

The perception of villagers about the role performance of local leaders in overall village development work was computed by obtaining consolidated role perception score of all the five areas of village development work. The overall perception of role performance about local leaders was considered the dependent variable of the study.

The distribution of villagers by their perception of role performance of their leaders in overall village development work is given in the Table 11.

Table - 11 : Distribution of villagers by their perception of role performance of the leaders in overall village development work

Level of perception of role performance	Number of villagers	Per cent (N=117)
Unsatisfactory	59	50.43
Satisfactory	58	49.57
Total	117	100.00

The data presented in the Table 11 indicated about equal number of villagers perceived roles of the village development work of the local leaders both ways that is satisfactory and unsatisfactory.

However, an average villager was not satisfied with respect of the perception of the role performance of his leaders in the area of the village development work. It is therefore inferred that the people of the village were not in agreement with regards to their perception of the local leaders roles. The trend of the results indicated that the villagers were not satisfied with the local leaders with respect of the role performed by them.

The null hypothesis stated that the villagers do not differ in respect of the perception of local leaders' role performance in village development work has been rejected.

II. The characteristics of the villagers and their association with the perception of role performance of the local leaders in village development work

The data on the personal, socio-economic and socio-psychological characteristics of villagers and the association of these characteristics with the perception of role performance about their local leaders have been presented under following sub-heads ;

Personal characteristics of villagers and their association with the perception of role performance of their local leaders in village development work

Age :

Age is an important determinant of an individual's behaviour,. It is related to his likes, dislikes, interests and personal views. The distribution of the villagers by their age is given in Table 12.

Table - 12 : Distribution of villagers by their age

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Number of villagers</u>	<u>Per cent (N=117)</u>
Upto 35 years	19	16.24
36 to 50 years	38	32.48
51 years and above	60	51.28
Total	117	100.00

It is observed from the data presented in Table 12 that the highest proportion of villagers (viz., 51.28 per cent) were 51 years and more of their age. About one third villagers (viz., 32.48 per cent) were ranging in the age group of 36 to 50 years. Only 16.24 per cent villagers were young in the age upto 35 years. An average age of a villager under study was 52 years.

The data on nature of association between the age of the villagers and perception of role performance of their leader are presented in Table 13.

Table - 13 : Distribution of villagers by their age and perception of the local leaders' role performance

Level of perception of role performance	Age in years		
	Upto 35 (n=19)	36 to 50 (n=38)	51 and above (n=60)
	P E R C E N T		
Unsatisfactory	42.11	57.90	48.33
Satisfactory	57.89	42.10	51.67

$\chi^2 = 1.429$	D.F. 2,		

Not significant at 0.05 P level.

It is evident from the data of the Table 13 that the age of the villagers was not associated with the perception of the role performance of their leaders in village development work. However, it was observed that 51.67 per cent of

villagers from 51 years and above age group had satisfactory perception of role performance. It was also observed that 57.89 per cent villagers from young age group had satisfactory perception of role performance. While, 57.90 per cent villagers from middle age group had unsatisfactory perception of role performance of their leaders in village development work.

The null hypothesis stated that there was no association between age of villagers and perception of role performance of their leaders in village development work could not be rejected.

Education :

Education brings desirable changes in behaviour of an individual. It helps in increasing their knowledge, improving skills and changing attitudes of an individual. In this study formal educational background of the respondents was taken into consideration. The distribution of the villagers by their formal educational status is given in Table 14.

Table - 14 : Distribution of villagers by their formal educational status

Level of formal education :	Number of : villagers	: Per cent : (n=117)
Illiterate	56	47.86
Upto 4th standard (primary)	39	33.33
5th to 7th standard(middle)	15	12.83
8th and above standards (secondary)	7	5.98
Total	117	100.00

The data from the Table 14 denoted that about half of the villagers (viz., 47.86 per cent) were illiterate. One third of the villagers (viz., 33.33 per cent) had education upto 4th standards and only 12.83 per cent had upto 7th standards, respectively. While only 5.98 per cent villagers had education more than 8th standard. The study also revealed that the average educational level of the respondent was upto 3rd standard only.

The nature of association between the educational status of villagers and their perception of role performance of local leaders is given in Table 15.

Table - 15 : Distribution of villagers by their educational status and perception of role performance of the leaders in village development work

Level of perception of role performance	Educational level			
	Illiterate (n=56)	Primary Upto 4th standard (n=39)	Middle 5th to 7th standard (n=15)	Secondary 8th and above standard. (n=7)
			PER	CENT
Unsatisfactory	50.00	56.42	46.66	28.37
Satisfactory	50.00	43.58	53.34	71.43
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 1.985$$

$$D.F. = 3,$$

Not significant at 0.05 α level.

From the data of Table 15, it was observed that there was not significant association between the formal educational status of the villagers and their perception of role performance.

However, it was interesting to note that equal proportion of illiterates had satisfactory and unsatisfactory perception of role performance of their local leaders. It was also observed that more than half (56.42 per cent) villagers who were educated upto 4th standards and proportionately sizable number of villagers (viz., 46.60 per cent) having education upto 7th standards did not perceive the role performance of the local leaders in village development to their satisfaction.

The villagers educated upto 7th standard and above (viz., 53.34 and 71.43 per cent) had satisfactory perception of the leaders role performance in village development activities. However, from the above results, it can be stated that educational status of the villagers did not contribute to their perceptibility.

The null hypothesis stated that there was no association between the educational status of villagers and perception of the leaders role performance in village development work could not be rejected.

Socio-economic characteristics of the villagers
and their association with the perception of role
performance of their leaders in village development
work

Caste :

The caste factor has been considered for the present study because it has social and cultural base in Indian society. It has been considered the basis of the nature of occupation or services rendered by the people and caste unwritten roles are also expected by the society. The caste is also one of the determining factors of the social status of an individual. The findings of the study are presented in Table 16.

Table - 16 : Distribution of the villagers according
to their castes

Caste group	Number of villagers	Per cent (N=117)
Upper	77	65.81
Lower	40	34.19
Total	117	100.00

The data from the Table 16 indicated that the majority of the villagers were from the upper castes (viz., 65.81 per cent), while, only 34.19 per cent villagers were from lower castes. The data pertaining to the caste of the villagers and the nature of perception of role performance of their leaders are presented in Table 17.

Table - 17 : Distribution of villagers by their castes and perception of role performance about their leaders in respect of village development work

Level of perception of role performance	Caste group	
	Upper caste (N=77)	Lower caste (N=40)
	P E R	C E N T
Unsatisfactory	51.95	50.00
Satisfactory	48.05	50.00
Total	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 0.399$$

$$D.F. = 1,$$

Not significant at 0.05 P level.

The results of the study depicted in Table 17 indicated the non-significant association between the caste of the villagers and the perception of role performance of their local leaders. It was observed that maximum (viz., 51.95 per cent) upper caste villagers perceived the role performance of their leaders as unsatisfactory, while, sizable proportion viz., 48.05 per cent of upper caste villagers had satisfactory perception of role performance. In case of lower caste villagers half of them (viz., 50.00 per cent) did not perceive the role performance of their leaders in village development work to their satisfaction.

The null hypothesis stated that the villagers' caste and their perception of role performance of the leaders

in village development was not related. Hence, it could not be rejected.

Size of land holding :

The data pertaining to the distribution of villagers by the size of land holdings possessed by them are given in Table 18.

Table - 18 : Distribution of villagers by their size of land holding

Size of land holding	Number of villagers	Per cent (N=117)
Upto 2 ha (Small)	63	53.85
2.1 to 4 ha (Medium)	33	28.25
4.1 and above (Large)	21	17.90
Total	117	100.00

It is observed from the data of Table 18 that majority of the villagers (viz., 53.85 per cent) possessed the size of land holding upto 2 hectares. It is therefore inferred that all of them were the small and/or marginal farmers of which two respondents were landless. They were followed by 28.25 per cent and 17.90 per cent villagers who possessed 2.1 to 4 hectares and 4.1 and above hectares of size of land holdings respectively. Moreover, an average villager was observed to be possessed the land holding upto 2.7 hectares. While, the size of land holding of all the villagers was ranging between zero to 12.14 hectares.

Table - 19 : Distribution of villagers by the size of land holding and their perception of role performance of the local leaders in village development work

Level of perception of role performance	Size of land holding		
	Small (Upto 2 ha.) (n=63)	Medium (2.1 to 4 ha.) (n=33)	Large (4.1 and above ha.) (n=21)
	P E R C E N T		
Unsatisfactory	52.39	39.40	57.14
Satisfactory	47.61	60.60	42.86
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 2.042$$

$$D.F. = 2,$$

Not significant at 0.05 α level.

The results of the study depicted in Table 19 indicated the non-significant association between the size of land holding possessed by villagers and perception of role performance of the local leaders in respect of village development work.

Except the villagers who owned medium size of land holding majority of them were not satisfied in regard to the role performance of the leaders in the village development work.

The null hypothesis stated that there was no difference between land holdings owned by villagers and the perception of role performance of the leaders in village development activities could not be rejected. Thus, it is

inferred that land holding is a factor which did not interfere the perception of villagers in respect of their leaders' role performance in the areas of village development activities.

Socio-economic status :

The information on distribution of the villagers by their socio-economic status has been given in the Table 20.

Table - 20 : Distribution of villagers by their socio-economic status

Level of socio-economic status	Number of villagers	Per cent (N=117)
Low	16	13.67
Medium	87	74.35
High	14	11.98
Total	117	100.00

It is evident from the data of Table 20 that about three fourth of the villagers (viz., 74.35 per cent) were from the medium socio-economic status group. While, 13.67 per cent of them belonged to lower socio-economic status and 11.98 per cent of villagers were from low and high statuses. The average villager under study was observed to have medium socio-economic status.

The socio-economic status of the villager has been decided on the basis of the nine aspects viz., education, land holding, material possession, family size and types, nature of social participation, farm power, occupation, type of house holds and the castes.

The data pertaining to the association between socio-economic status and role performance perception of villagers are presented in Table 21.

Table - 21 : Distribution of villagers by their socio-economic status and perception of role performance of their leaders in village development work

Level of perception of role performance	Socio-economic status		
	Low (n=16)	Medium (n=81)	High (n=14)
P E R C E N T			
Unsatisfactory	43.75	54.02	42.86
Satisfactory	56.25	45.98	57.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 1.002,$$

$$D.F. = 2,$$

Not significant at 0.05 α level.

It was evident from the data of Table 21 that there did not exist significant association between the socio-economic status of the villagers and their perception of the role performance of village leaders. However, it was observed that 57.14 per cent villagers of high socio-economic status had satisfactory perception of role

performance of their local leaders.

The greater proportions of villagers (viz., 56.25 and 57.14 per cents) who were from the low and high socio-economic status groups were not satisfied with respect to their leaders' role performance in village development activities.

The null hypothesis stated that there was not association between the socio-economic status of villagers and the perception of the leaders role performance in village development work could not be rejected.

The studies in respect of the selected personal and socio-economic characteristics indicated that the villagers perceptibility in respect of their leaders role performance in village development work did not affect.

Socio-psychological characteristics of villagers and their association with the perception of role performance of their local leaders in village development work

The selected socio-psychological facets of the villagers which trace on their behavioural pattern were also studied. These were comprised of use of information source, cosmopoliteness, aspirations, planning orientation, achievement motivation and attitudes, respectively. These factors were expected to affect the cognitive apparatus of the villagers and which were considered to be motivating

factors for increasing the perceptibility of the villagers in respect of role performance of their leaders in village development work.

Information source utilization :

Distribution of villagers by the utilization of information sources is given in Table 22.

Table - 22 : Distribution of villagers by utilization of information sources

Utilization of information sources	Number of villagers	Per cent (N=117)
Low	72	61.54
High	45	38.46
Total	117	100.00

The data of the Table 22 implicated that the highest proportion of the villagers (viz., 61.54 per cent)utilised the information source to the less extent. While, only 38.40 per cent of them could use the different information sources to a greater extent. Moreover, the average utilization of the information source of a villager was low.

The data on nature of association between information source utilization of villagers and their perception of role performance of the local leaders are presented in the Table 23.

Table - 23 : Distribution of the villagers by their utilization of information sources and the perception of the leaders' role performance in village development work

Level of perception of role performance	Utilization of information sources	
	Low (n=72)	High (n=45)
	P E R C E N T	
Unsatisfactory	64.51	34.64
Satisfactory	35.49	65.46
Total	100.00	100.00

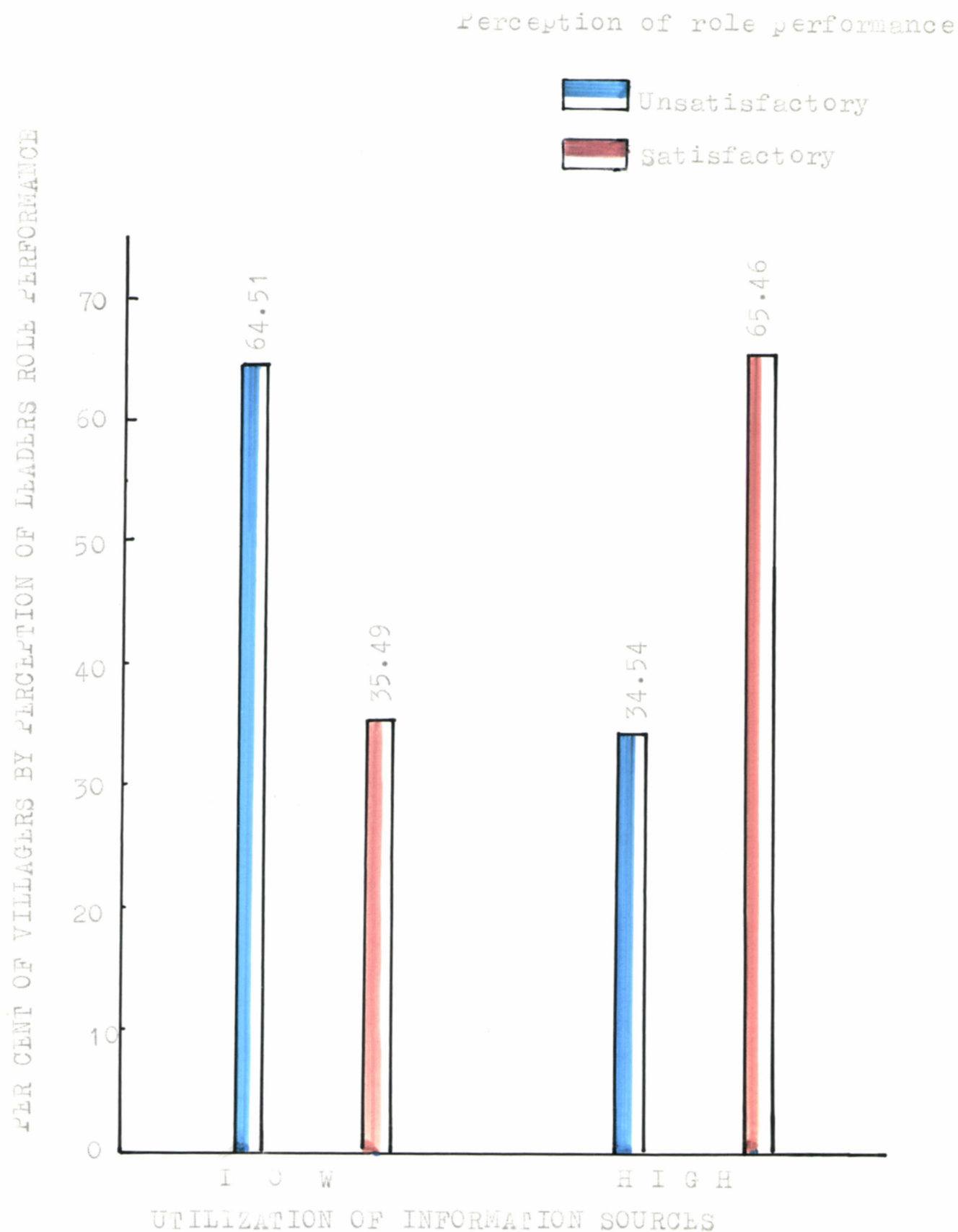
$$X^2 = 10.914,$$

$$D.F. = 1,$$

Significant at 0.01 P level.

The results presented in the Table 23 and Figure 2 denoted that there existed significant association between the information source utilization of villagers and perception of role performance of their leaders. The trend of results indicated that with increased use of different information sources by the villagers they could perceive the role performance of their leaders to the satisfactory level and the proportion of such respondents was higher (viz., 65.46 per cent). Reverse trend of the results was observed in respect of the villagers who used the information sources to the less extent, thereby, they were unsatisfied with respect of their leaders' role performance in village development activities.

FIGURE-2: DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGERS BY THEIR LEVEL OF UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION SOURCES AND THE PERCEPTION OF ROLE PERFORMANCE OF LEADERS IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT WORK.



The null hypothesis stated that use of information sources by villagers and their perceptibility of the leaders' role performance not associated was rejected.

The villagers received information from various sources. The data on use of information sources are presented in Table 24.

Table - 24 : Distribution of villagers by the use of nature of information sources and their rank orders

Sr. Information source No.	Number of villagers	Per cent	Rank order
1. Neighbours	74	63.24	I
2. <u>Gremsevak</u>	66	56.41	II
3. Family members	49	41.88	III
4. Radio	34	29.06	IV
5. Meetings	28	23.93	V
6. News Papers	27	23.08	VI
7. Training camps	27	23.08	VII
8. Exhibitions	17	14.53	VIII
9. Visits to Extension offices.	15	12.82	IX
10. Movies	4	3.41	X

It was explicit from the data of Table 24 that villagers perceived neighbours as the most important and useful source of information. The proportion of such villagers was highest viz., 63.24 per cent. The next important sources of information used by them were village

level worker (Gramasevak) and family members. The percentage of such villagers were 56.41 and 41.88, respectively. Other information sources utilized by villagers as per their rank orders; radio, meetings, news papers and training camps. The numbers of such respondents were ranging between 29.00 to 23.00 per cents.

From the above study, it is inferred that the villagers used local available sources of informations for variety of reasons. They were heavily dependent on their neighbourers, grass root level extension workers and the family members. All these sources are of localite in nature. Even under this circumstance, the percepticability of these villagers was influenced with respect to the role performance of the leaders pertaining to village development work.

Cosmopoliteness :

The cosmopoliteness of an individual indicates his nature of outside contacts. The data pertaining to the distribution of villagers by the nature of cosmopoliteness with respect to their contacts with the places of interaction are given in Table 25.

Table - 25 : Distribution of villagers by their nature cosmopoliteness

Cosmopoliteness	Number of villagers	Per cent (N=117)
Localite	62	53.00
Cosmopolite	55	47.00
Total	117	100.00

The villagers usually pay visits for their socio-economic betterment and the related activities to the places either of localite in nature or cosmopolite by situations and communications. Depending upon the type and complexity of the places and the frequencies of the visits of the respondents, they were categorised in two groups namely; localite and cosmopolite.

It was observed from the data, Table 25 that maximum number of villagers (viz., 53.00 per cent) was localite in nature, while, 47.00 per cent of them were of cosmopolite in nature. The average villager was observed to be localite in behaviour.

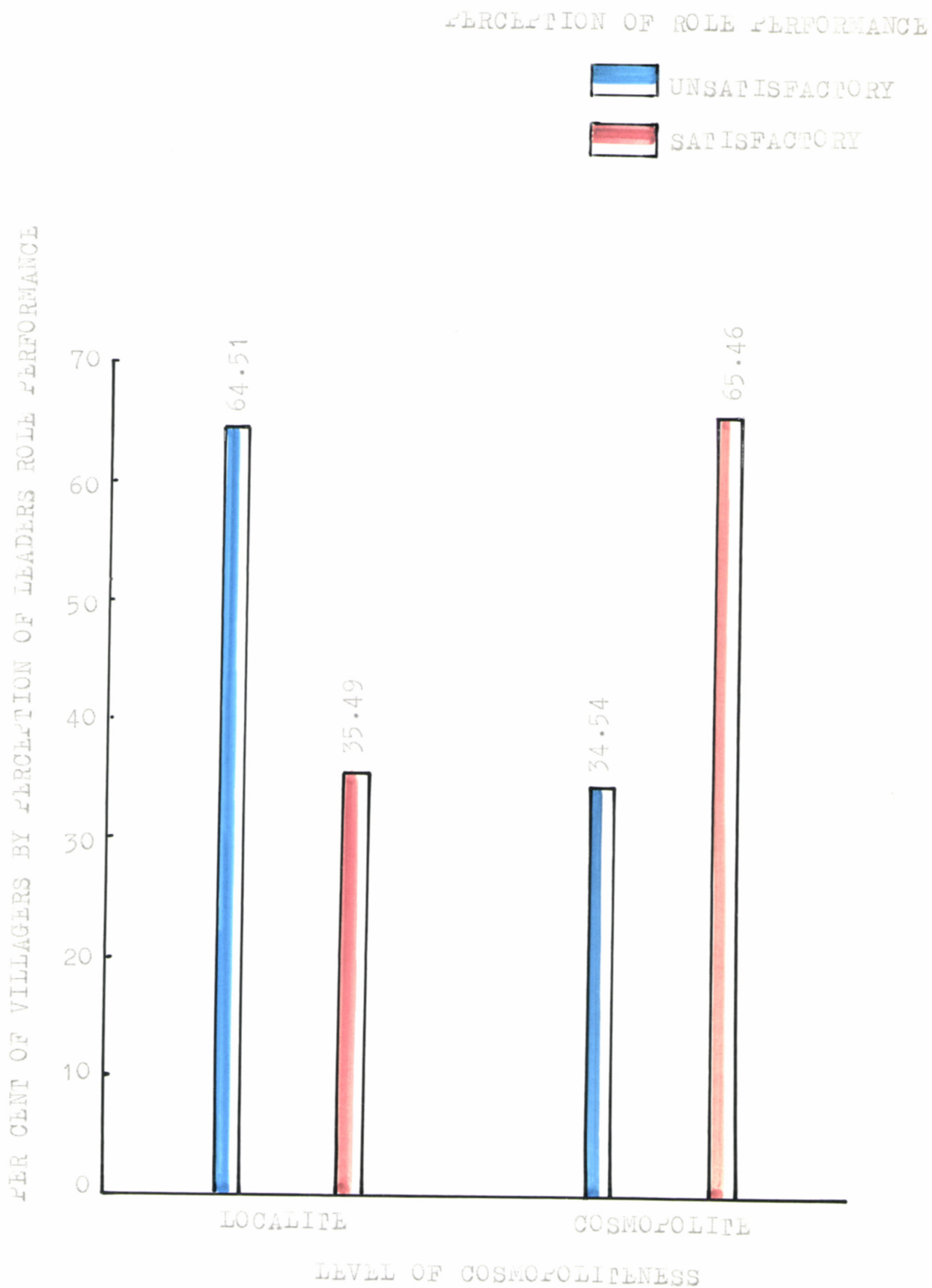
The data pertaining to the association between cosmopoliteness of villagers and their perception of role performance about the local leaders in respect of village development work are presented in Table 26.

Table - 26 : Distribution of villagers by the nature of cosmopoliteness and the level of satisfaction pertaining to the perception of leaders' role performance in village development work

Level of perception of role performance	Nature of cosmopoliteness	
	Localite (n=62)	Cosmopolite (n=55)
	P E R C E N T	
Unsatisfactory	64.51	34.54
Satisfactory	35.49	65.46
Total	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 10.472$, D.F. 1,
Significant at 0.01 P level.

FIGURE-3 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGERS BY THEIR COSMOPOLITENESS AND THE PERCEPTION OF ROLE PERFORMANCE OF LEADERS IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT WORK



The results from the Table 26 and Figure 3 indicated that there was strong association between the nature of cosmopolitaness of the villagers and their perception of role performance of local leaders in village development work. It was also interesting to note that with increase in the cosmopolitaness of the villager, there was increase in their perception of role performance of local leaders in village development work.

The null hypothesis stated that the nature of cosmopolitaness and villagers perception of role performance of their leaders in village development work not associated, was rejected.

In order to judge the cosmopolitaness of villagers they were asked whether they paid visits to the taluka and district Head Quarters, agricultural institutions, State and National capitals. They were also asked to give the reasons of their visits and the intensity of the visits.

From the data, it was observed that most of the villagers visited taluka Head Quarters for the purpose of official work, and to attain markets. The reasons behind visiting the district Head Quarters were the medical and also office work. Most of the villagers visited State capital that is Bombay mainly for seeking jobs. The villagers who were in the military services had visited capital of India.



From the above study, it is inferred that more than half of the villagers were localite by their nature. It is concluded on the basis of this study that nature of cosmopoliteness of villager was one of the factors which influences the villagers perceptibility of the role performance of the local leaders in village development work.

Aspirations :

Aspirations of an individual depend upon his socio-economic status in the society. The distribution of the villagers by their aspiration level is given in Table 27.

Table - 27 : Distribution of villagers by their level of aspirations

Level of aspiration	Number of villagers	Per cent N = 117
Low	79	67.52
High	38	32.48
Total	117	100.00

The data from the Table 27 indicated that the highest proportion of villagers (viz., 67.32 per cent) was observed to be less aspirant with respect to the education and future occupation of their sons and/or daughters and their own occupational expectations. Only 32.48 per cent of them possessed high aspiration. An average village under this study was observed to be the less aspirant.

The data pertaining to the level of aspirations and perception of role performance of the villagers about their leaders was subjected to the statistical test. The results of the study are presented in Table 28.

Table - 28 : Distribution of villagers by their level of aspirations and the perception of role performance about the leaders' in village

Level of perception of role performance	Aspiration level	
	Low (n=79)	High (n=38)
Unsatisfactory	51.90	50.00
Satisfactory	48.10	50.00
Total	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 0.037,$$

D.F. 1,

Not significant at 0.05 P level.

From the results of the study (Table-28), it was revealed that there did not exist any association between the level of aspirations of the villagers and their perception of role performance of local leaders with respect to village development work.

The null hypothesis stated that the aspirations of villagers and their level of perception of the leaders roles in village development work not associated could not be rejected.

The villagers were also asked about the occupational aspirations of their sons and daughters. Majority of the villagers aspired that their sons should serve in any Government departments. The villagers, however, did not possess the aspirations with respect to their daughters. Every body felt that grown up girls of the family should get married and was expected to settle in her married life as per desire of the bride groom and his socio-economic position.

Planning Orientation :

The data pertaining to the distribution of the villagers by their nature of planning orientation are presented in Table 29.

Table - 29 : Distribution of the villagers by their nature of planning orientation

Level of planning orientation	Number of villagers	Per cent (N=117)
Low	55	47.00
High	62	53.00
Total	117	100.00

The data presented in Table 29 indicated that the 53.00 per cent of the villagers had high planning orientation. However, sizable number of villagers possessed low planning orientation. Their percentage was 47.00 per cent. High planning orientation was observed in case of an average villagers.

The nature of association between planning orientation of the villagers and perception of role performance of their leaders in village development work is given in Table 30.

Table - 30 : Distribution of villagers by the nature of planning orientation and the perception of leaders role performance in regards to village development work

Level of perception of role performance	Planning orientation	
	Low (n=55)	High (n=62)
Unsatisfactory	47.28	53.22
Satisfactory	52.72	46.78
Total	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 0.413$$

D.F. 1,

Not significant at 0.05 α level.

From the chi-square value of the data of the Table 30, it was revealed that there did not exist significant association between the nature of planning orientation of villagers and their perception of role performance of the local leaders in respect of village development work.

The villagers were exposed to 11 planning orientation statements. Each of the planning orientation statement was ranked on the basis of frequency of villagers reaction and their nature of responses. These statement with the number of responses endorsed are presented in Table 31.

Table - 31 : Ranking order of the Planning Orientation

Statements			
Sr. No.	Nature of statement of planning orientation	Frequency	Per cent Rank order
1.	Land development viz., terracing, bunding, levelling and aforastation.	91	77.78 I
2.	Establishment of and/or improvement in dairy farming.	89	76.06 II
3.	Adoption of improved agricultural practises.	80	63.38 III
4.	Excavation/repairs of irrigation wells.	72	64.10 IV
5.	Starting poultry farming.	73	62.40 V
6.	Use of improved seeds, fertilizers etc.	72	61.53 VI
7.	Construction/repairs of the house.	65	55.56 VII
8.	Purchasing of bullocks and implements.	64	54.70 VIII
9.	Purchasing of additional land.	63	53.84 IX
10.	Purchase of goats and sheeps.	58	49.57 X
11.	Purchase of oil engines/ electric motor pump sets.	52	44.45 XI

From this information, it was revealed that highest proportion (viz., 77.78 per cent) of villagers had planned the development of their lands by way of levelling, bunding and aforastation. The subsequent items of planning orientation as envisaged by villagers were establishment of dairy farming (76.06 per cent), adoption of improved farming techniques

(68.38 per cent), excavation and/or repairs of irrigation wells (64.10 per cent), adoption of pultry farming (62.40 per cent), respectively. About 54.00 per cent villagers planned to purchase additional land while half of them were of the views to purchase goats and sheeps for developing the supporting economic business to their farming. Sizable proportion of villagers viz., 44.06 per cent were planning to purchase oil engines or electrical motors with pump sets for lifting irrigation water.

The null hypothesis stated that there was no associationship between the planning orientation and villagers perception of their leaders role performance in village development work could not be rejected.

Achievement motivation :

Achievement motivation is the wish or motive to get done something or attain some objective successfully. The distribution of the villagers by their achievement motivation is given in Table 32.

Table - 32 : Distribution of villagers by their achievement motivation

Level of achievement motivation	Number of villagers	Per cent
Low	79	67.52
High	38	32.48
Total	117	100.00

It is observed from the Table 32 that maximum per cent of the villagers (viz., 67.52 per cent) had low achievement motivation, while, only one third (viz., 32.48 per cent) of them possessed high achievement motivation.

The nature of association between achievement motivation of villagers and their perception of the role performance of the local leaders was studied and the information on this aspect is given in Table 33.

Table - 33 : Distribution of villagers by their achievement motivation and perception of leaders role performance in village development work

Level of perception of role performance	Achievement motivation	
	Low (n=79)	High (n=38)
	P E R C E N T	
Unsatisfactory	56.96	36.84
Satisfactory	43.04	63.16
Total	100.00	100.00

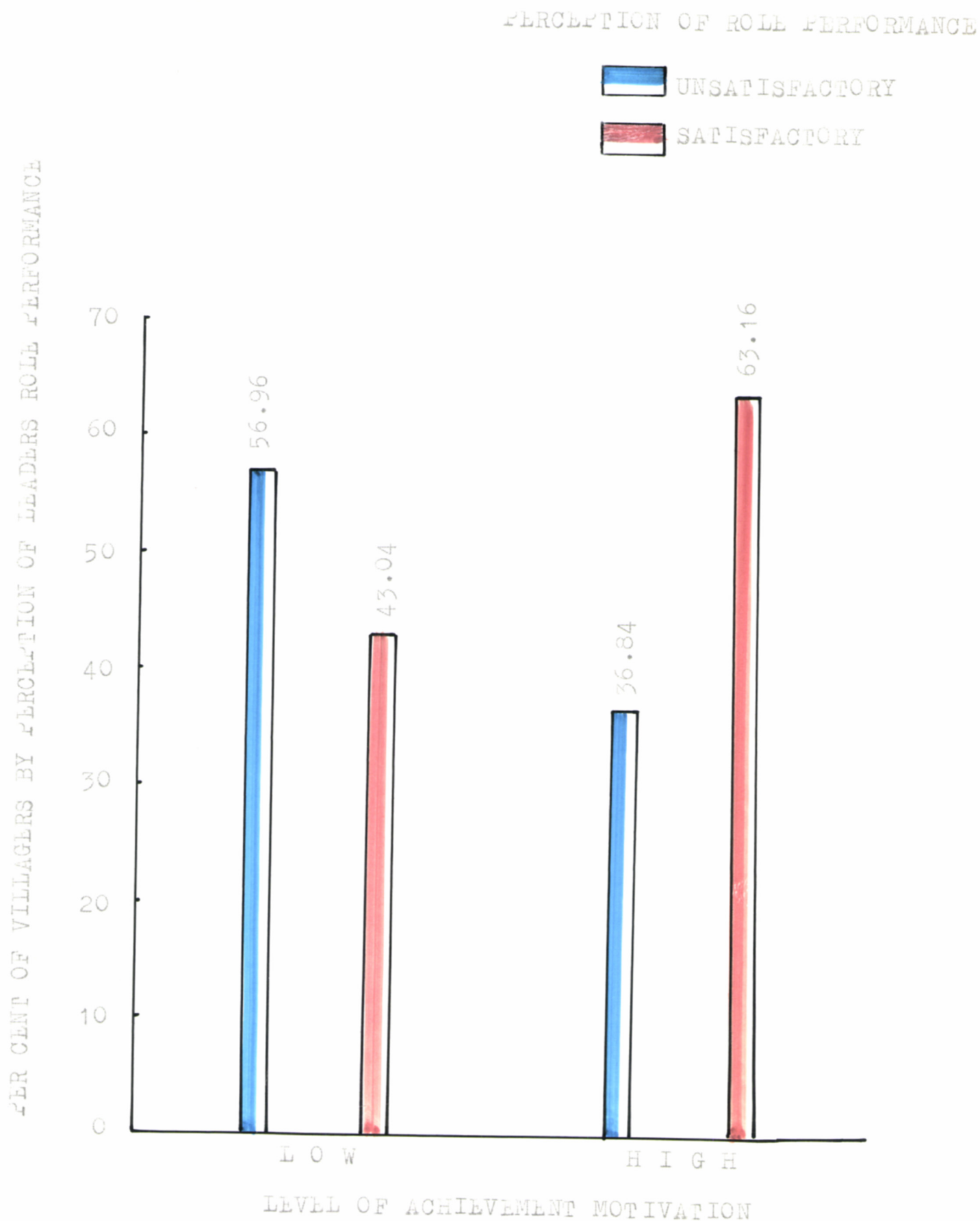
$$\chi^2 = 4.154$$

D.F. 1,

Significant at 0.05 P level.

From the results of the study (Table 33 and Figure -4) it is explicated that the achievement motivation of villagers and their perception of leaders role performance were significantly associated. It was also observed that as achievement motivation of villagers increased the perception of role performance was also increased.

FIGURE-4 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGERS BY THE LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND THE PERCEPTION OF ROLE PERFORMANCE OF LEADERS IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT WORK



The proportion of the villagers having high achievement motivation and satisfactory level of perception of role performance was highest (viz., 63.16 per cent).

The null hypothesis stated that the achievement motivation and perception of villagers role performance of their leaders in village development work were associated. This hypothesis was rejected.

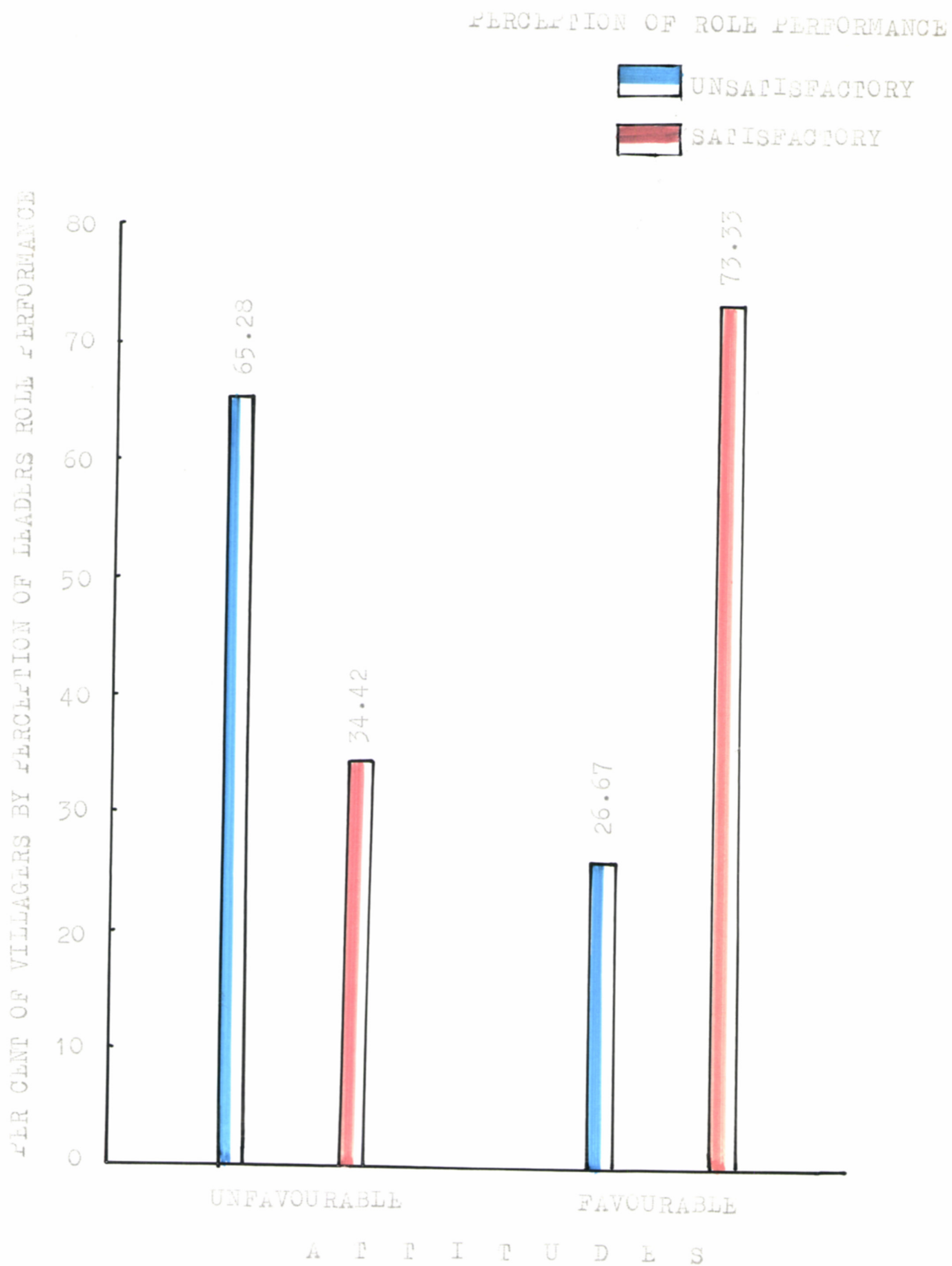
Attitude :

An attitude is one of innate cognitive behaviour factors reflects upon an individuals positive or negative action either in overt or covert forms. This is most important factor in the behavioural studies which are concerned to study the psychology of an individual. The attitude of the respondents in the present study was studied with view to know whether there was any association between the attitude and perception of the respondents. The data on attitude study are presented in Table 34.

Table - 34 : Distribution of villagers by their attitudes

Nature of Attitudes	Number of villagers	Per cent N=117
Unfavourable	72	61.54
Favourable	45	38.46
Total	117	100.00

FIGURE-5 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGERS BY THEIR ATTITUDES AND THE PERCEPTION OF ROLE PERFORMANCE OF LEADERS IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT WORK



The data of the Table 34 indicated that about three fourth of the villagers (61.54 per cent) developed unfavourable attitudes towards their leaders' activities. However, 38.46 per cent villagers had favourable attitudes with respect of their leaders. An average villager, however, developed unfavourable attitude towards his leaders and their activities in the village development work.

The nature of association between attitudes of the villagers and their perception about the leaders role performance in village development work was studied and the results are presented in the Table 35.

Table - 35 : Distribution of villagers by their nature of attitude towards leaders activities and the perception of leaders role performance in village development work

Level of perception of role performance	Attitudes	
	Unfavourable (n=72)	Favourable (n=45)
	P E R C E N T	
Unsatisfactory	65.28	26.67
Satisfactory	34.72	73.33
Total	100.00	100.00

$$X^2 = 16.514$$

D.F. 1,

Significant at 0.01 P level.

It was observed from the statistical analysis of the data of Table 35 and figure 5 that there existed significant association between the attitudes of the villagers and perception of role performance of their local leaders. The villagers having favourable attitudes had satisfactory perception of role performance of their local leaders in village development work. It was observed that 73.33 per cent of villagers having favourable attitudes had perceived their leaders role performance to their satisfaction.

The null hypothesis stated that there did not exist association between the attitudes and perception of villagers in respect of leaders role performance in village development activities was rejected.

Based upon the above studies, it is concluded that socio-economic characters namely; age, caste, education, size of land holding, socio-economic status and socio-psychological characters such as aspirations and planning orientation are not associated with the perception of role performance of the local leaders in village development work. While, characters such as use of information sources, cosmopoliteness, achievement motivation and attitudes of villagers were associated with their perception of role performance of their local leaders in village development work. Thus, on the basis of present study on characteristics of villagers and their perceptibilities, it is inferred that the socio-psychological variables and the related

concepts had bearing upon the perceptibility of the respondents either on positive or negative directions.

Therefore, the propositions and postulates of the study as has been expected prior to empirical approach of the present investigation have been confined to the statement that psychological behavioural pattern in particular of the villagers had bearing upon the judgement of the role performance of their leaders in village development work and according to majority of them, the local leaders did not perform their roles to their satisfaction. Thus, leadership pattern as existed at the time of study needs to be changed by way of training so as to develop the village as a whole for the betterment of the village society.

III. Identification of local leaders and their qualities

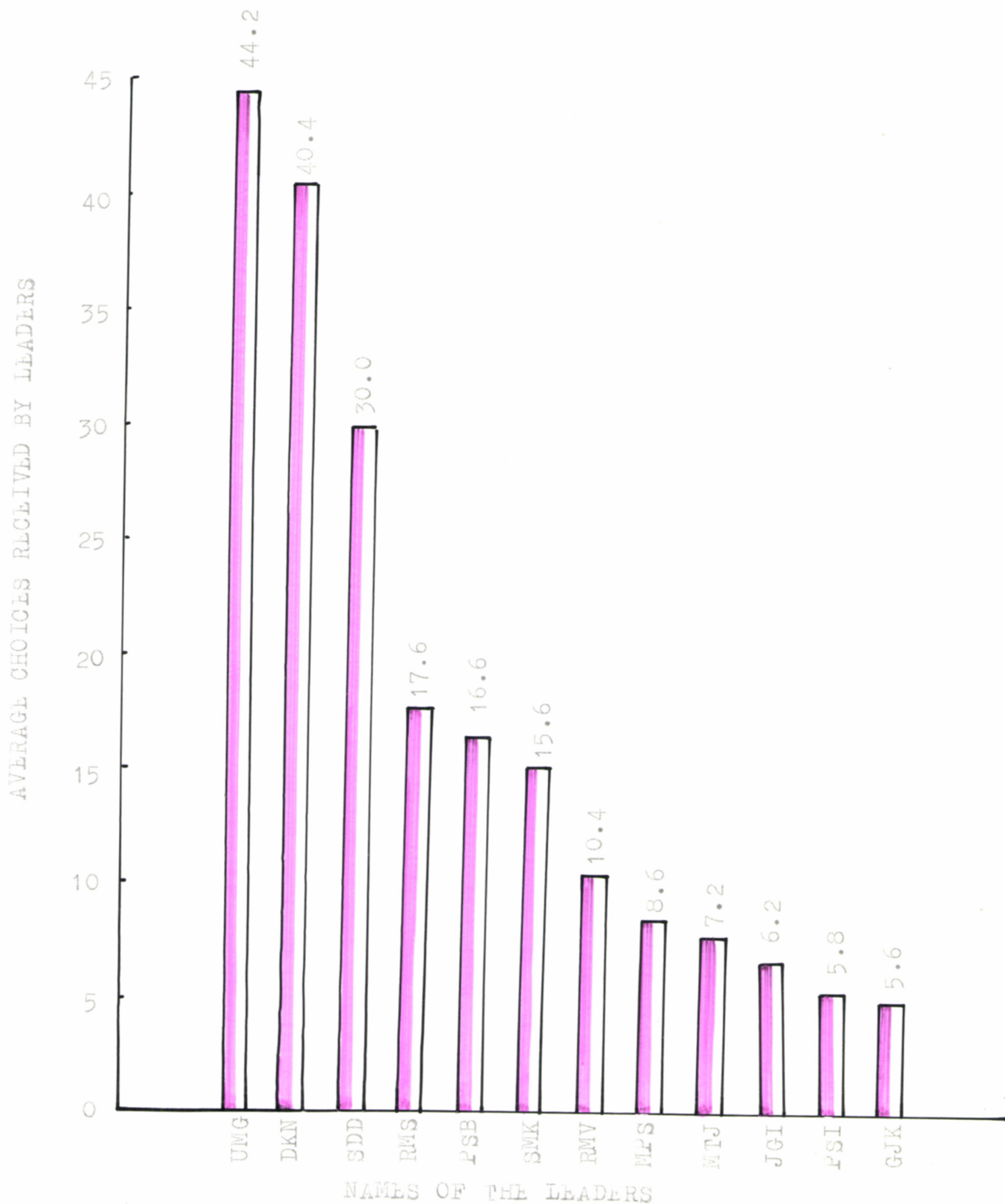
To identify the leaders as perceived by villagers and to study their attributes were also the objective of the present investigation.

The socio-metric technique was employed to identify the leaders in the village. The identified leaders were arranged in descending order depending upon their average choice received. The data regarding distribution of leaders chosen on the socio-metric measure are given in the Table 36 and graphically presented in figure 6.

Table- 36 : Distribution of leaders identified by the villagers in selected areas of village development work depending upon the number of choices received by them

Sr. No. of leader	Average choice	Agriculture : Number of choices	Dairy Development : Number of choices	Public Health : Number of choices	Social Welfare : Number of choices	Education : Number of choices					
1. UMG	44.2	29	24.79	21	17.94	82	70.08	20	17.09	69	58.97
2. DKN	40.4	31	26.49	38	32.48	64	54.70	7	5.98	62	52.99
3. SDD	30.0	33	28.20	13	11.11	29	24.78	2	1.70	73	62.39
4. RMS	17.6	49	41.88	33	28.20	-	-	3	2.56	3	2.56
5. PSB	16.6	7	5.98	10	8.55	8	6.83	45	38.46	13	11.11
6. SMK	15.6	5	4.27	68	58.12	3	2.56	1	0.85	7	5.98
7. RMV	10.4	-	-	-	-	4	3.41	48	41.03	-	-
8. MPS	8.6	-	-	2	1.70	4	3.41	37	31.62	-	-
9. MTJ	7.2	1	0.85	2	1.70	6	5.13	26	22.22	1	0.85
10. JGT	6.2	10	8.55	4	3.41	7	5.98	-	-	10	8.54
11. PSI	5.8	-	-	1	0.85	12	10.26	14	11.97	2	1.70
12. GJK	5.6	-	-	-	-	5	4.27	23	19.66	-	-
Total Number of leaders	12	8		10		11		11		9	
Number of leaders receiving 10 % average choice.	7	5		6		4		7		5	

FIGURE-6 : DISTRIBUTION OF LEADERS IDENTIFIED BY VILLAGERS
IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT WORK.



From the data presented in the Table 36 and figure 6, it was revealed that there were 12 persons suggested by villagers to whom they considered as their leaders. On the basis of the specified criterion of minimum 10 per cent of total possible choices, only 7 persons were chosen as the leaders in the village development work. These leaders according to the average choices of the villagers in the village development work were; UMG, DKN, SDD, RMS, PSB, SMK and RMV, respectively. These were ranked on the basis of the average choices of the villagers.

In regard to the activities related to agriculture out of 8 persons chosen as the leader by the villagers only 5 were observed within the purview of the specified criterion of 10 per cent of minimum choices. Of these 5 chosen leaders RMS was topped the list and he was followed by SDD, DKN, UMG and JGI; respectively.

In respect of dairy development activities out of the 10 persons chosen by followers, only 6 had received more than 10 per cent of the total choices. The leaders who took the lead in respect of dairy development activities were SMK, DKN, RMS, UMG, PSB and GJK in accordance with the descending average choices received by them from the villagers.

In regard to the public health activities, out of the 11 persons chosen, only 4 received the minimum choices. The leader UMG had received the highest number of choices.

In the field of social welfare and related activities, 11 persons were chosen and only 7 fall within the limits of laid criterion. The leader RMV took more active part in the field of social activities. The next leader who played more role in this field was PSB. These two leaders were followed in rank order of the choice by the leaders namely; MPS, MTJ, GJK, UMG and PSI; respectively.

In the area of educational activities, it was indicated by the data of Table 36 that, of the nine persons chosen 5 received the minimum choices and the leader SDD was chosen as the number one leader. Other leaders who gave attention to these activities were UMG, DKN, PSB and JQJ; respectively.

It was also implied from information of the Table 36 that those who were chosen as the leaders in one activity were considered in other activity too. This underlined the fact that the leadership in the village was of the multiple type. The leader UMG was chosen by the villagers as the leader in all the five selected areas of village development. While, the persons namely; DKN and SDD were chosen as leader in four areas of the village development work. The leader PSB was chosen in three areas; and the leader RMS in two areas while SMK and RMV were chosen in only one area of the village development work.

From the above study, it was inferred that the role taking and role performance of a person in a given areas of the village development as perceived by the followers and the leaders in the respective area(s) were selected accordingly. Thus, leadership pattern of this village under study was dependent on the situational role performance and not merely on the traditional leadership pattern decided on the basis of the set pattern of hereditary and traditions and customs of the village community.

The villagers were also asked about qualities they observed in the persons whom they considered as their leaders. The response to this effect of the villagers was poor. A few villagers with higher level of socio-economic and socio-psychological background suggested the attributes which they observed in the personality of their leaders. On the basis of their observations, it was indicated that the leaders with the characteristics such as knowledge, outside contacts, leadership experience, good oratory and active participation in the village development work were the significant attributes of the leaders. It was also observed that faith in people, honesty and firmness in opinion also contributed to the leadership role performance in village development work.

IV. The characteristics of leaders, their self perception of the role performance and difficulties encountered

The characteristics of local leaders :

The characteristics of selected local leaders studied were age, caste, education, size of land holding and social

participation.

Age of leaders :

The distribution of local leaders by their age is given in the Table 37.

Table - 37 : Distribution of local leaders by their age

Age (years)	Number of leaders	Per cent (N=12)
Upto 35	2	16.67
36 to 50	6	50.00
51 and above	4	33.33
Total	12	100.00

The data presented in the Table 37 revealed that highest proportion of leaders (50.00 per cent) were from the age group of 36 to 50 years. The next highest proportion (viz., 33.33 per cent) of leaders noticed was from the age group of more than 50 years. Only 16.67 per cent of leaders were young (viz., upto 35 years age). The average age of the local leader was 45 years and range of the age was between 30 to 65 years.

Leader's caste :

The caste has significant contribution to the position of leadership. The data pertaining to the castes of the local leaders are presented in Table 38.

Table - 38 : Distribution of local leaders by their castes

Caste	Number of leaders	Per cent (N=12)
Lower	4	33.33
Upper	8	66.67
Total	12	100.00

It was observed from the Table 38 that the three fourth of the local leaders belonged to upper castes and only one fourth of them were from the lower castes.

Formal education of the leaders :

The data pertaining to the distribution of local leaders by their level of education are present in Table 39.

Table - 39 : Distribution of leaders by their level
of formal education

Level of Education	Number of leaders	Per cent (N=12)
Illiterate	2	16.67
1 to 4th standard (Primary)	1	8.33
5th to 7th standard (Middle)	6	50.00
8th and above standard (Secondary)	3	25.00
Total	12	100.00

It was revealed from the information of Table 39 that 50 per cent local leaders had school education between 5th to 7th standards; while 25 per cent of them had secondary education (viz. 8th and above standards). Only 8.33 per cent local leaders were educated upto 4th standard, while, 16.67 per cent leaders were illiterate. The average formal educational level of a local leader was upto 6th standard only.

Size of land holding

The distribution of leaders by the size of land holding possessed is given in Table 40.

Table - 40 : Distribution of the leaders by their size of land holding

Size of land holding	Number of leaders	Per cent (N=12)
Upto 2 ha (Small)	4	33.33
2.1 to 4 ha (Medium)	4	33.33
4.1 ha and above (Large)	4	33.33
Total	12	99.99

It is observed from the information of Table 40 that there was equal proportion (33.33 per cent) of local leaders possessing small, medium and large land holdings. Moreover, the average size of land holding of local leaders was 3.17 hectares. Their land holdings were ranging between 0.20 to 7.2 hectares. Thus, land holding

was not the deciding factor of the leadership in this village.

Social participation :

Participation in social organizations helps to develop personality, leadership traits and broadens the views of an individual. The data on this aspect are given in Table 41.

Table - 41 : Distribution of leaders by their social participation

Social participation	Number of leaders	Per cent (N=12)
Low	6	50.00
High	6	50.00
Total	12	100.00

The data of the Table 41 showed that half of the (50.00 per cent) leaders had high social participation. Moreover, it was observed that average social participation of local leaders was high.

Role performance of local leaders in village development work

The various roles performed by the leaders in the village development work were studied. This study was based on self assessment of local leaders in respect of the performance of their own roles in village development

work. The distribution of local leaders on the basis of their role performance is given in Table 42.

Table - 42 : Distribution of local leaders by their role performance in village development work

Level of role performance	Number of leaders	Per cent (N=12)
Low	6	50.00
High	6	50.00
Total	12	100.00

The data from the Table 42 revealed that half of the leaders performed their role in village development work to the high level. Moreover, it was observed that average role performance of a local leader was also high.

The data pertaining to the distribution of local leaders by their role performance in various village development work namely; Agriculture, Dairy Development, Social Welfare, Education and Public health are given in Table 43.

Table - 43 : Distribution of local leaders by their role performance in various areas of village development work

Level of role performance	Agriculture		Dairy Development		Social Welfare		Education		Public health	
	Number of leaders	Per cent *	Number of leaders	Per cent *	Number of leaders	Per cent *	Number of leaders	Per cent *	Number of leaders	Per cent *
Low	8	67	6	50	6	50	7	58	6	50
High	4	33	6	50	6	50	5	42	6	50
Total	12	100	12	100	12	100	12	100	12	100

* Rounded to nearest large number.

The data presented in Table 43 indicated that highest proportion (viz., 67 per cent) of local leaders performed their role in the field of Agriculture. They were followed by 33 per cent local leaders who had low role performance in agriculture.

Half the leaders (viz., 50 per cent) performed the role to the higher extent in fields of dairy development, social welfare and public health, respectively.

It was observed that 58.33 per cent local leaders had low role performance in the field of education, while, 41.67 per cent had high role performance in educational activities.

Moreover, it was observed that average role performance of leaders was high in the fields of dairy development, social welfare and public health; while, it was low in the fields of agriculture and formal education.

Ranking of the roles performed :

Roles performed by the local leaders in various areas of village development work are ranked on basis of role performance index and data are presented in Table 44.

Table - 44 : Rank order of the roles performed by the local leaders

Area of role performance	Role performance index (Per cent)	Rank order
Social welfare	69.44	I
Agriculture	53.81	II
Public health	45.14	III
Education	44.44	IV
Dairy development	42.36	V

It was observed from the data of Table 44 that local leaders performed maximum roles in the field of social welfare. Other areas where local leaders performed their roles were agriculture, public health and education, respectively. The local leaders performed their roles in the field of dairy development to the lowest extent.

Difficulties encountered by the local leaders :

While performing the roles in any development work, one has to face the problems and the difficulties which hinder the progress of the development activity in that area. In the present study, local leaders also encountered the difficulties in various areas of village development activities and these areas are ranked on the basis of the difficulty index. The information is presented in the Table 45.

Table - 45 : Difficulty Index and rank order distribution
by the areas of village development work

Village development area	Difficulty Index	Rank order
	(Per cent)	
Dairying	64.58	I
Agriculture	59.16	II
Public health	52.08	III
Social welfare	41.33	IV
Education	35.83	V

It is revealed from information of Table 45 that the local leaders faced maximum difficulties in the field of dairy development and agriculture. It was followed by public health and social welfare. Local leaders encountered less difficulties in the field of education as compared to other fields.

It was also observed that in the field of dairy development most intensively faced difficulties were the inability to maintain crossbred cattle due to poor economic condition, insufficient supply/higher prices of cattle feeds and unavailability of quick veterinary aids.

In the field of agriculture, improper and untimely cooperation of officers was the main problem faced by local leaders. It was followed by inadequate knowledge / guidance about agriculture, untimely sanction of loans and inadequate supply of farm inputs; respectively.

The local leaders also faced the problems in the field of public health, these were absence of latrines and improper drinking water supply in the village. Village poverty and lack of cooperation among the villagers hindered the development in the field of social welfare. Inadequate school accomodation and lack of teaching materials were the problems of local leaders in the field of formal education.

Active interest of the leaders depend upon the responses of people in particular area of development. If he faces difficulties, he looses his interest and try to choose other suitable area of development for his leadership. The above statements were observed in confirmity with the difficulties encountered by leaders in given sets of areas of village development work.

Chapter Opener Page

CHAPTER - VI

DISCUSSION

CHAPTER-VI

DISCUSSION

A critical assessment of the results presented in the Chapter V has been attempted in this chapter. The findings are discussed by keeping in view the purpose of the study, the propositions made and hypotheses developed for conduct of the present investigation. To examine the perception of followers and the leaders of the Village Nidhal with respect to the leaders' role performance pertaining to village development work was the general objective of the study.

To be specific the results of the study are discussed by considering the major trends of the results, the hypotheses developed and the inferences of previous studies reviewed and reasons based on the probability of the correlations other than considered and studied in this investigation. The results of the study are discussed in the light of the limited number of studies. Thus, it was not possible to justify the results of each and every concept and / or variable studied in the present investigation.

The findings of the present study are discussed according to the following heads :

I. Perception of role performance of local leaders by villagers in village development work :

The perception of villagers about role performance of local leaders was studied in selected five situations

of the village development work. These situations were : Agriculture, Dairy development, Social welfare, Education and Public health.

The major trend of results of Table-10 pertaining to the villagers' perception about the role performance of their leaders in the activities of the agricultural development indicated that more than half of them (viz., 56.00 per cent) were not satisfied. The equal proportion of villagers (viz., 62 per cent) had unsatisfactory perception of role performance of their leaders in respect of dairy development and social welfare. About three fourth villager were not satisfied with respect to the role performance of their leaders in the field of school education. It was also observed that about fifty per cent of villagers perceived roles of their leaders in the field of public health as satisfactory. Similar trend of results pertaining the perception about over all village development activities of the villagers about their leaders was observed. About half of the respondents were not satisfied with respect to the role performance of their leaders in respect of overall village development activities.

The probable reasons for the unsatisfactory perception of role performance of average villager from his leaders might be poor role performance of local leaders in various areas of village development work. Moreover,

whatever roles performed by the leaders of the village might be for the sake of only so called leadership of the self satisfaction and expectations, that they might be recognised as leaders of the village. Socio-economic background of becoming the village leaders might be another probable reason. The findings of this study were in line with the study of Singh et al., (1968) and Reddy et al. (1972).

II. The characteristics of the villagers and their association with the perception of leaders' role performance

Personal characteristics :

The results pertaining to the association between characteristics of villagers was tested statistically with their perception of role performance of the leaders in village development work are discussed factorwise as under:

Age :

It was observed that more than half the villagers (viz., 51.28 per cent) were 51 and above years of their age. The respondents of this age group might have adequate experience and enough maturity which might be responsible for promoting their perceptibility about the role performance of their local leaders in village development work. On application of chi-square test, the data did not

show the significant association between villagers age and the perception of roles performed by their leaders in village development activities.

It might be due to the fact that older villagers are more conservative and traditional in nature in respect of their attitudes and values which might have lead them to unsatisfactory perception. The findings were in conformity with the observations made by Salunke (1972), Patil (1974), Intodia and Shaktawat (1980).

Education :

It was revealed from the data of Table 16 that about half (47.86 per cent) of the villagers under study were illiterate and about one third villagers had school education upto fourth standard. The average educational level of the respondent was upto 3rd standard only. The data pertaining to the formal education and their perception of role performance of the local leaders in village development work did not show any relationship. The school education is as one of the personal characteristics did not affect the perceptibility of the villagers in respect of role performance of their leaders in village development work. The findings of this study were in line with the results obtained by Thombre (1976), Intodia and Shaktawat (1980).

Socio-economic characteristics :

The results pertaining to the association between the socio-economic characteristics such as caste, size of land holding and socio-economic status of the villagers and the perception of role performance of their leaders in village development work are discussed as under :

Caste :

Maximum number of villagers (viz., 65.81 per cent) were from the upper castes, while, only 34.19 per cent villagers were belonging to lower castes. Average villager was belonging to the upper castes. This indicated the dominance of elite castes in the village. However, the results of the study depicted that there did not exist any association between the caste of the villagers and the perception of role performance of their local leaders. From the results, it was confirmed that caste had nothing to do with the villagers' perception of role performance of the local leaders.

The probable reason for such trend of results can be stated that village leaders might have undertaken the development work to benefit the all section of villagers, irrespective of their castes and all the castes might have received the equal benefits of village development schemes.

These results are supported by the findings of Patil (1963), Parmatma Saran (1978) and Darshanker (1979).

Size of land holding :

It was observed that majority of villagers (viz., 53.85 per cent) possessed the size of land holding upto 2 hectares. They were followed by 28.25 per cent and 17.90 per cent villagers who had 2.1 to 4 hectares and 4.1 and above hectares of land holdings; respectively. Average size of land holding of a villager was 2.7 hectares. It is, therefore, inferred that majority of the villagers were small or marginal farmers. The probable reason might be fragmentation of land holdings and high pressure of population on the village land. These findings were in line with the observations of Valunj (1977).

The study has also shown the non-significant association between the size of land holding of villagers and their perception of role performance of the leaders in village development work. Thus, it can be stated that perceptibility of the villagers in respect of role performance of their leaders was not based on land holdings they possessed.

Socio-economic status :

The results emerged from the study on the socio-economic status of the villagers indicated that three fourth of the villagers (viz., 74.35 per cent) were

belonging to the medium socio-economic status, while, nearly equal percentage of villagers (viz., 13.67 and 11.97 per cent) belonged to low and high socio-economic statuses, respectively. The statistical analysis of the data shown the non-significant association between the socio-economic status and the villagers' perception of role performance of the local leaders in village development work. These observations of the study were in conformity with the findings of studies made by Thombre (1976), Rani and Tambar (1977), Intodia and Shaktawat (1980).

Socio-psychological characteristics :

In the present study, the socio-psychological characteristics namely; information source utilized cosmopoliteness, aspirations, planning orientation, achievement motivation and attitudes of villagers were studied in relation to their perceptibility of the role performance of the local leaders in village development work. The results of the socio-psychological characteristics are discussed according to the individual characteristics as follows :

Information source utilisation :

The data presented in Table 22 implicated that the highest proportion of villagers (viz., 61.54 per cent) utilized, the information source to the less extent, while, only 38.40 per cent of them had used the various sources

of information to a greater extent. However, there existed significant association between utilization of information source by villager and their perception of leaders' role performance in village development work.

It was observed that villagers perceived their neighbours as the most credible source of information. The next most important sources in rank order were village level worker and family members. This trend of results might be due to the fact that these sources are easily approachable and nearby the home of the villagers and might be the most credible sources of information. All these sources are of localite in nature and even under these circumstances the perceptibility of the villagers had been influenced with respect to role performance of their leaders. This trend might be due to the peculiar locale information seeking behaviour of the villagers.

The above observations were in agreement with the findings of the Suryavanshi (1973), Patil (1974) and Valunj (1977).

Cosmopolitaness :

Analysis of the data pertaining to the cosmopoliteness of the villagers revealed that 53.00 per cent of villagers were of localite in nature, while, 47 per cent of them were of cosmopolite in nature. There was strong

associationship between cosmopoliteness of villagers and their perception of role performance of local leaders in village development work.

This implies that the respondents belong to localite group had unsatisfactory role perception, while, those belonging to cosmopolite group had satisfactory perception of role performance of their leaders in village development work. This might be due to the fact that localite individuals largely confine their interests in their own community, while, on the other hand cosmopolite persons have more contacts with outside their community. They compared the roles performed by leaders of the nearby villages and that of their own village. As a result their role perception about their leaders might have influenced. The findings are supported by the findings of Patil (1974), Reddy and Reddy (1976), Salunke and Savant (1975) and Valunj (1977).

Aspirations :

It was observed that majority of the villagers (viz., 62.32 per cent) had low aspirations, while, only 32.48 per cent of them were observed to have high aspirations. An average villager under study had low aspirations. The study also revealed that there was non significant association between the level of aspiration of the villagers and their perception of role performance of local leaders in village

development work. Aspiration of an individual depends upon his socio-economic position, education, cosmopoliteness etc. The average villager was at low level in respect of these characteristics. This might be the probable reason for the low level of aspirations of the villagers. The findings of the study are in line with observations of Ramane (1977).

Planning orientation :

The study pertaining to the planning orientation of the villagers revealed that 53.00 per cent of the villagers had high planning orientation, while, 47.00 per cent of them had low planning orientation. However, the average villager had high planning orientation. There was non significant association between planning orientation of villagers and their perceptibility of role performance of the local leaders in village development work. This indicated that the planning orientation has nothing to do with the perception of villagers with respect to role performance of local leaders in village development work. These results are supported by the studies of Roy et al., (1968) and Ramane (1977).

Achievement motivation :

Regarding achievement motivation, it was observed that maximum per cent of the villagers (viz., 67.52 per cent) had low achievement motivation, while only one third

(viz. 32.48 per cent) of them possessed high achievement motivation. Statistically significant associationship was observed between achievement motivation of the villagers and their perception of role performance of the local leaders in village development work.

The probable reason for the low achievement motivation might be self contented habit of the people. They might have less motivational drives like education, knowledge, contact with outside community, desire to achieve more than what they had at present. The significant association between achievement motivation and perception of role performance of the local leaders in village development work indicated that higher the achievement motivation higher was the perceptibility of role performance. The persons having high achievement motivation might have high expectations from their local leaders so as to fulfil their needs. Therefore, they might have higher perception of role performance about their leaders. These findings are in conformity with the observations of Haller (1958) and Patil (1976).

Attitude :

It was observed that about three fourth of villagers (61.54 per cent) developed the unfavourable attitudes towards the activities of their leaders, while, 38.46 per cent of them had favourable attitude. An average villager, however, had unfavourable attitude towards his

leaders and their activities in the village development work.

The statistical analysis of the data of Table 35 indicated that there existed highly significant association between the attitudes of the villagers and perception of role performance of their leaders in village development work. The probable reason for the development of unfavourable attitudes of villagers towards the leaders and the activities might be the unsatisfactory role performance of leaders in village development work. These findings are in line with the observations of Jaiswal, et al. (1971) and Ramane (1977).

III. Identification of local leaders and their qualities:

The socio-metric technique was employed to locate the leaders in village. It helped to identify twelve persons as the leaders in various activity of village development work. This may be either because of the large number of house holds in the village or multicaste structure of the village. However, out of 12 persons only 7 could be chosen as the leaders on the basis of specified criterion of minimum 10 per cent of total possible choices. According to the descending order of average choice in overall village development work, these leaders were : UMG, DKN, SDD, RMS, PSB, SMK and RMV; respectively.

It was observed that out of these seven leaders, except leader RMV, all were the members of one or the other village organization. This might be the probable reason for their selection as a leader on the socio-metric scale. This indicated that the village leadership was of democratic type and not of the traditional or hereditary type. It is also interesting to note that the leaders UMG and DKN who topped the list were the Sarpancha and deputy sarpancha of the village panchayat; respectively.

It was also observed that the leadership of the village was of the multiple type as the same leader was chosen in more than one activities. The top ranked leader UMG was chosen in all the five areas of village development work. The next top leaders DKN and SDD were chosen in four areas of village development work.

When individual situations of leadership activity was considered, different persons were chosen as top leaders in different situations; except the leader UMG who topped the list in the field of public health as well as in the overall village development work. As leader UMG was the Sarpancha of the village and most of the activities carried out under the public health were the formal functions of Grampanchayats, he might have been selected as a leader in that situation.

In the field of agriculture, leader RMS topped the list followed by SDD, DKN, UMG and JGI. This can be attributed to the innovativeness and high level of their adoption of improved agricultural practices by these persons. In case of dairy development, the leader SMK topped the list. He was the chairman of dairy cooperative society and had crossbred cows at his byre. It is interesting to note that he was the first person in village to purchase crossbred cows. He was the only person in the village possessing crossbreds. Hence, he might have been selected as a top leader in the field of dairy development. Other leaders in this field in order of rank merit were : DKN, RMS, UMG, PSB, and GJK; respectively who were also the members of dairy cooperative society.

In the field of social welfare and related activities the leader RMV was selected as more active leader. He had not occupied any official position in any of the village organization nor he was a member of any of these organizations. He was a primary teacher in the school. Most of the activities of social welfare are of informal nature and do not require any authority or power to carry out. As a social worker, he might be taking keen interest in social welfare activities. Hence, he might have been selected as a top leader in the field of social welfare. The leader PSB also played an important role in the field of social welfare. He was more knowledgeable person and was once a member of Satara Zilla Parishad. He had tried to

benefit the poors and backwards of the village through various Government Schemes of Rural Welfare. Because of this work, he might have been selected as leader in the field of social welfare.

The leader SDD topped the list in the field of educational activities. People have recognized the importance of education in the recent years. The leader SDD had education upto the secondary level and had favourable attitudes towards the education. According to villagers, he was giving more attention to the school activities and was trying to solve their problems as and when they arised. This might be the reason for his top ranking in the list of the leaders in the field of educational development. Other leaders who gave attention to the school activities were : UMG, DKN, PSB and JGI; respectively who were the members and office bearers in the village panchayat. As the part of their duty, they might have given some attention to the village school activities. These findings are in line with the observations made by Rao (1966), Ahuja (1969), Kaushal (1970), Reddy and Sahay (1971) in their research studies.

Regarding qualities of the leaders, persons having attributes like knowledge more outside contacts, experience in leadership and good oratory, performed the roles better in village development work. Other desirable qualities observed in the leaders were faith in people, honesty and firmness in opinions.

These observations are supported by the findings of Alexander (1972), Harjinder Singh (1968) and Stogdill (1948), respectively.

IV. The characteristics of leaders, their role performance and difficulties encountered

The characteristics of local leaders :

In the present study, personal characteristics of the selected leaders studied were age, caste, education, size of land holding and social participation.

Age :

It has been revealed from the data of the Table 37 that highest proportion of leaders (50.00 per cent) were from the age group of 36 to 50 years. Only 16.67 per cent of leaders were belonging to young age group. The average age of the local leader was 45 years. This may be due to their vast experience and more exposure to the modern and mechanised environment. The results are in line with the respect of programme evaluation organization (1958), Salvi and Patil (1965), Chakravarti (1965) and Muthayya and Raju (1973), respectively.

Caste :

The study revealed that about three fourth of the local leaders belonged to upper castes and only one fourth of them were from the lower castes. The first three

ranked leaders were from upper caste only. It can therefore be inferred that the leadership in the village was in the hands of the leaders from upper castes. The probable reason for this might be that the village population is mainly composed of the upper caste, particularly Marathas and Malia or it might be just possible that the higher dominating caste people might not been given the opportunity for developing the hidden and latent talents among the lower caste people. These findings are supported by the observations of Desai (1961), Bada (1977), Mishra (1977) and Intodia and Shaktawat (1980).

Education :

With respect to formal education, it was observed that 50.00 per cent of local leaders had received education between 5th and 7th standards, while, 25 per cent of them had received secondary education. The average educational level of local leaders was 6th standard only. Though this level of education was low in general, it was comparatively higher than the average education of village people. Education tends to reduce the impact of traditional values and help in developing progressive outlook. It also creates awareness about the felt needs and problems of the community. All these might have helped the local leaders to occupy the

better leadership position. The results of the study were in conformity with Thorat (1968), Muthayya and Raju (1973), Thombre (1976).

Size of land holding :

The data presented in the Table 40 indicated that there was equal proportion (33.33 per cent) of local leaders having small, medium and large size of land holding. The average size of land holding of local leaders was 3.17 hectares. The range of land holding was between 0.20 to 7.2 hectares. Thus, land holding was not the factor for occupying the leadership position in the village. The qualities like knowledgeability, cosmopolitaness, experience in leadership etc. might have played important role in deciding the leadership irrespective of size of land holding. The findings of the study are coinciding with those of Patil (1974), Thombre (1976) and Valunj (1977).

Social participation :

It was observed that equal proportion of leaders (50.00 per cent each) had high and low social participation. Moreover, it was also observed that in general, social participation of local leaders was high. The probable reason that can be stated as the involvement of the leaders in social organizations which might have

developed cosmopolitaness among them and might have helped them to broaden their horizons of thinking regarding the development of village community. These findings are supported by the findings of Chaukidar (1964) and Ram Kumar (1974).

Role performance of local leaders in
village development work :

The self assessment of role performance of local leaders was done in the earlier mentioned five areas of village development work namely; agriculture, dairy development, social welfare, public health and education.

It was observed that highest proportion (viz., 67.00 per cent) of local leaders performed the role in the field of agriculture and education to the lowest extent. There was equal proportion of local leaders (viz., 50 per cent) who had low and high role performance in the fields of dairy development, social welfare and public health, while, 58.33 per cent of the local leaders had low role performance of the activities in the field of formal education. It was observed that average role performance of leaders was high in the fields of dairy development, social welfare and public health. The probable reasons for high role performance in the above three fields might be the more response of the followers

to these activities. The Development work in these fields might be the need of the villagers, might have been undertaken by co-operation, self service and without much financial help.

The low role performance in the field of agriculture and education might be due to the fact that adopting any change in the agriculture requires the credit facilities to purchase and follow the improved techniques. The average respondent of the village was small and/or marginal with poor economic condition, as a result, the local leaders might have received poor response from the farmers which reflected on their role performance. The climatic factors also might have affected the role performance of the local leaders. The low role performance in the field of education might have attributed towards the development of the unfavourable attitude of the villagers towards education. It was supported by the fact that educational aspirations of villagers were low.

It was also observed that equal proportion of local leaders had performed low and high roles in overall village development work. However, the average role performance of local leader was high. The roles performed by the local leaders in various areas of village development work when

ranked on the basis of role performance index, it was found that local leaders played the maximum role in the field of social welfare; followed by agriculture, public health, education and dairy development in the descending order of performance.

From the comparison between role performance by leaders themselves and by the villagers, it was revealed that there was agreement between the villagers and the local leaders about the low role performance in the fields of agriculture and education, while there was high role performance in the areas of social welfare and public health. However, there were differences in perception in respect of dairy development and overall village development work. According to villagers, there was low role performance of leaders in dairy development and overall village development. While, leaders opined that they had high role performance in these areas. This might be due to underassessment of role performance of local leaders by villagers or over assessment of their self role performance by leaders. These differences in the perception of villagers and local leaders were supported by the observations of Singh, et al., (1968) and Reddy et al., (1972).

Difficulties encountered by local leaders :

The difficulties faced by the local leaders in their role performance in various areas of the village development work were ranked on the basis of difficulty index and are discussed accordingly as follows :

The local leaders faced maximum difficulties in the field of dairy development. Such as poor economic conditions of the villagers to maintain crossbred cattles, higher prices of cattle / cattle feeds and lack of quick veterinary aids. In the field of agriculture improper and untimely cooperation of officers, inadequate knowledge / guidance about agriculture, untimely supply of loans and inadequate supply of farm inputs were the problems. This might be due to the negligence of extension agencies in the development of these fields.

The problems faced by local leaders in the field of public health were, the absence of latrines and proper drinking water supply. The poverty and lack of cooperation among the villagers were the problems in the development of social welfare activities. While, inadequate accomodation and lack of teaching materials were the problems of local leaders in the field of education. These findings of the study were in conformity with the findings of Daulat Singh and Shrivastav (1969), Salunke (1972), Kumar and Rai (1976).

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CHAPTER - VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS
AND
IMPLICATIONS

CHAPTER-VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The village development to a large extent depends upon the ingenuity and ability of local leadership. Leaders are the decision makers in the community. Indians accept any change in their community through their leaders in whom they have full faith and confidence. These leaders can be effectively involved in solving the problems of villagers and to bring about the desirable socio-economic changes in the life of common man. An average villager looks upon the local leader as an all purpose 'organization' and expects that all his difficulties and problems would find solution near the home through the village leaders.

An investigation entitled, "A case study on the perceptibility of the role performance of local leaders in development work of the village Nidhal", was undertaken with a view to study both local leaders as well as villagers. The general objective of the investigation was to study the perception of villagers and leaders with respect to role performance of the leaders pertaining to village development work. It was also postulated to study the association between the personal, socio-economic and socio-psychological characteristics of the villagers and their perception of

local leaders' role performance in village development work. The study was also aimed at identification of the leaders and their qualities. An attempt was also made to know the problems encountered by them in performing their roles effectively.

The investigation was conducted in the village Nidhal of the Khatav taluka of the Satara district (Maharashtra State). The respondents were selected randomly by drawing twenty per cent sample from the total population. The caste wise list was prepared and twenty per cent sample was also drawn from castewise list by selecting every fifth house hold. The data were collected personally by interviewing the 117 villagers and twelve identified leaders with the help of specially designed schedules for the purpose.

The research work done in the past on the various aspects of the subject under study has been given in the chapter 'Review of Literature'. A seperate chapter namely; 'Portrait of Village Nidhal' was developed in order to have the understanding of the village setting where in the leadership pattern was studied.

The raw and qualitative data were quantified and empirically processed by employing statistical methods of primary and secondary tabulation, frequency distribution,

ranking techniques and percentages. The chi-square test was applied to find out the associationship between the selected independant variables and dependent variable of the study.

The findings emerged out from the study are concluded as under.

Conclusions :

I. Perception of role performance of villagers pertaining to their leaders in village development work :

1. About half of the villagers perceived the role performance of the local leaders in overall village development work as satisfactory. Average villager was however, unsatisfied with the role performance of his leaders.

2. Maximum proportion of villagers had unsatisfactory perception of role performance of their leaders in the selected areas of study namely; agriculture, dairy development, social welfare, public health and education. However, average perception of role performance of villagers about their leaders was satisfactory in the fields of social welfare and public health.

II. The characteristics of the villagers and their association with the perception of role performance of local leaders in village development work :

Age :

Highest proportion of villagers (viz., 51.28 per cent) were 51 years and above of their age. The average villager was of 52 years old. The associationship between the age of villager's and the perception of role performance of their leaders in village development work was not significant.

Formal education :

About half of the villagers (viz., 47.86 per cent) were illiterate and 33.33 per cent had received education upto 4th standard only. There was not significant association between the formal education of the villagers and their perception of role performance of local leaders in village development work.

Caste :

Majority of the villagers (viz., 65.81 per cent) were from the upper castes such as marathas, malis, jains etc. The caste of the villagers and their perception of role performance of the leaders in village development work was however, not-significant

Size of land holding :

Maximum percentage of villagers (viz., 53.85 per cent) possessed small size land holdings upto 2 hectares. The average villager possessed land holding upto 2.7 hectares. Statistically non-significant association was found between the size of land holding and their perception about leaders role performance in village development work.

Socio-economic status :

About three fourth of the villagers (viz., 74.35 per cent) were belonging to medium socio-economic status. The association between socio-economic status of the villagers and their perception of role performance about local leaders in village development work was non significant

Information source utilization :

Information source utilization of villagers and their perception of role performance of local leaders in village development work was significantly associated. About 62.00 per cent of the villagers used information source to less extent. Villagers perceived neighbours as the most important source of information, followed by village level worker and family members.

Cosmopoliteness :

Maximum number of villagers (viz., 53 per cent) were localite in nature, while, 47 per cent were cosmopolite in behaviour. Cosmopoliteness of villagers and the perception of role performance of their leaders in village development work was significantly associated.

Aspirations :

About 68 per cent of villagers had low aspirations about the education and occupation of their sons and / or daughters and their own occupational expectations. Statistically non-significant associationship was observed between aspirations of villagers and the perception of role performance of their leaders in village development work.

Planning orientation :

Maximum percentage of villagers (viz. 53 per cent) had high planning orientation, while, 47 per cent of them had low planning orientation. There was statistically non-significant association between the planning orientation and the perception of role performance of local leaders in village development work.

Achievement motivation :

With the increase in achievement motivation of villagers their perceptability of role performance of local leaders in village development work was increased. However, 67.52 per cent of villagers possessed less achievement

motivation.

Attitude :

Maximum proportion of villagers (61.54 per cent) had unfavourable attitudes towards leaders activities in village development work. Statistically highly significant associationship was observed between attitudes of villagers towards their leaders activity and perception of role performance of local leaders in village development work.

III. Identification of local leaders and their qualities :

The sociometric technique was used to identify the leaders in the village. Villagers were asked to indicate leaders in five selected areas of village development viz., agriculture, dairy development, public health, education, and social welfare. Thus, twelve persons were identified as leaders in the village out of which only seven were observed within the perview of the specified criterion of 10 per cent of the minimum average choice . On this basis five persons were chosen as leaders in the field of agriculture, six in dairy development, four in public health, seven in social welfare and five in the field of education. The leadership pattern in the village was of multiple type.

Leaders with qualities such as knowledge, more outside contacts, experience in leadership and good oratory, participated more in the village development work. Faith

in people, honesty and firmness in opinion also contributed to the leadership role performance.

IV. The characteristics of leaders, the role performance as perceived by themselves and difficulties encountered

The characteristics of local leaders :

1. Highest proportion of leaders (50.00 per cent) were from the age group of 36 to 50 years. The average age of the local leader was 45 years and the range of the age was between 30 to 65 years.
2. Maximum per cent (66.67) of the local leaders belonged to upper castes viz., Marathas and Malis.
3. Fifty per cent local leaders were educated between 5th to 7th standards; 25 per cent upto 8th and above standards, while, 16.67 per cent leaders were illiterate.
4. Size of land holding was not the factor contributing to leadership in the village. Equal proportion (viz., 33.33 per cent) of local leaders were having small, medium and large size of land holdings.
5. Fifty per cent each of the local leaders had high social participation, while average social participation of local leaders was also high.

Role performance :

Fifty per cent leaders performed their role in the overall village development work to the less extent. In

respect of dairy development, social welfare and public health, same proportion of the local leaders had high role performance. Highest proportion (viz., 67 per cent) of local leaders had low role performance in the field of agriculture followed by education activities (58.33 per cent). According to rank order, the local leaders had maximum role performance in the fields of social welfare, agriculture, public health, education, and dairy development activities, respectively.

Difficulties encountered :

The local leaders faced maximum difficulties while performing their role in the field of dairy development. They also faced the difficulties in agriculture, public health, social welfare and education, respectively. However, intensity of difficulties was reduced subsequently.

Suggestions to overcome the difficulties faced by leaders :

To overcome the difficulties of the local leaders, following suggestions are made :

1. There is a need to secure voluntary and active participation of village people in the development activities.
2. Government may increase the financial assistance in respect of the various village development work.

3. Extension agency may give more guidance to the village people.
4. Credit supply may be made to the villagers adequately and timely.
5. Leadership training programmes needs to be arranged for rural leaders.
6. Villagers are expected to cooperate and help local leaders to run the school effectively.
7. Local leaders should make best use of voluntary and financial help of villagers and Government funds so that villagers will have more faith and confidence in them.

Implications :

The findings of this investigation will have greater practical implications in locating, training and developing the village leadership. The attributes of the villagers studied in association with their perception of role performance of the local leaders in village development work emerge some important indications, recommending some lines for action for extending village development which will be of much use to the local leaders, village level workers, extension workers, planners, social reformers and

research workers. These will help in remodelling and simplifying the working pattern of village leaders. The implications are suggested mainly for action and research purpose.

Implications for action :

- 1- The present investigation delineated the progress of village in various areas of village development work as unsatisfactory. Therefore village leaders, VLWs, extension workers and planners, by taking into account these under developed areas, plan and execute the village development work more efficiently. Average perception of villagers about the role performance of leaders in the areas of agriculture, dairy development and education was unsatisfactory. Leaders in these areas are expected to work hard to enable average villager to reap the advantages of development programmes in the various fields of activities.
2. Local leaders are very useful to the extension workers for diffusion of innovations as rural people accept the innovations through their leaders. As study identified the leaders in various areas of village development, extension agencies should make best use of them.

3. Desired qualities of leadership are suggested by the villagers. It is necessary on the part of extension workers to develop these qualities in village leaders through training programmes to raise their level of competence in all the aspects of leadership which will ultimately improve their role performance in various areas of development.
4. The leaders were facing many difficulties in performing their roles. Efforts needs to be made to overcome these difficulties through various action agencies considering the suggestions made under this study.
5. Personal characteristics of local leaders had no bearing upon their role performance. Therefore, villagers may select such persons as their leaders who are more active, knowledgeable, honest and having experience in leadership.
6. Leadership pattern of village was dominated by upper caste people. Extension workers and leaders from upper castes should try to develop leadership among lower caste people by involving them in the village development activities.
7. It was observed that maximum proportion of villagers were illiterate and average education was upto 3rd standard. Extension agency, therefore, may give

more stress on demonstrations and individual contact methods so that villagers will have better understanding of the technology which will facilitate the rate of adoption.

8. The socio-economic condition of the majority villagers was poor, so more credit facilities needs to be provided through multi-purpose cooperative societies and banks for their development which would help them in raising their socio-economic status.
9. Information sources showed significant association with perception of role performance. It is necessary on the part of extension agency to produce different media and to use them more efficiently in the diffusion of innovations. The efficient use of different media having great power to enlighten and motivate the ruralities may result in speedy development of the village.
10. Attitudes and achievement motivation and significant bearing upon the role performance perception of villagers from their local leaders. The villagers may be educated through programmes like adult education and allside efforts are needed to develop favourable attitudes towards leadership and the related activities.

11. Cosmopoliteness showed significant association with perception of role performance of the villagers from their leaders. Therefore, ^{they} may be exposed to wide field of knowledge for developing their personality and changing their localite nature. This can be achieved by arranging study tours, field trips, and visits to various places of importance.
12. Coordination and co-operation among the villagers and local leaders must be developed which will create sense of we feeling and community spirit among the villagers.
13. It is necessary to develop healthy, sportive spirit among villagers from the point of view of common community development.

Implications for research :

Due to the certain limitations of student researcher all the characteristics of villagers, leaders and all aspects of village development could not be studied. The following propositions and suggestion may be useful for further probe and study the topics in details.

1. This research was of localised in nature, confined to single village. It is, therefore, necessary to have reseerch of this type in different villages

or group of villages in identical socio-economic and geographical conditions for the generalization results.

2. All the characteristics of respondents and aspects of village development were not studied. Remaining aspects need the further studies.
3. Further research workers should use this approach as 'bench mark' to study the role performance of leaders through the perception of followers.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX-I

Interview Schedule for Villagers

"A Study of the Role Performance of Local Leaders as
Perceived by Villagers"

PART-I :

A) Personal Information of the Villagers :

1. Name : _____ 2. Age : _____ years.

3. Caste: _____ 4. Education _____

5. Size of land holding :

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Type of land</u>	<u>Area (hectares)</u>
1.	Irrigated	-
2.	Unirrigated	-
3.	Other	-
4.	Total	-

6. Socio-economic status :

A) Land holding : Score :: B) Housing : Score

1. No land	0	i) <u>Number of houses: Score</u>	
2. Upto 0.4 hectare	1	One	1
3. Upto 2 hectares	2	Two	2
4. Upto 4 hectares	3	Three	3
5. Upto 6 hectares	4	ii) <u>Type</u>	
6. Upto 8 hectares	5	Kutcha	1
7. 8 hectares and above.	6	Mixed	2
		Kacca	3

3. Material possession : Score 4) Farm Power Score

Bullock cart	1	No bullock	0
Cycle	1	One to two	
Radio	1	bullocks	1
Chairs	1	3 to 4 bullocks	2
Improved		5 to 6 bullocks	6
implements	1	Tractor/oil	
		engine.	6

<u>5. Occupation</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>: Family</u>	<u>Score</u>
Labour	1	a) <u>Type</u>	
Balutedari	2	Individual	1
Business	3	Joint	2
Independent profession	4	b) <u>Size</u>	
Farming	5	Upto 5 members	1
Service	6	Above 5 members	2
		c) <u>Distinctive Features of Family</u>	
		Service	1
		Income from business other than farming.	2

<u>7. Education</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>: 8. Caste</u>	<u>Score</u>
Illiterate	0	Cobbler	1
Can read only	1	Mahar, Mang	2
Can read and write	2	Balutedar	3
Upto 7th standard	3	Vaishas, Jains	4
Upto 8th standard	4	Brahmin	5
Upto 11th standard	5	Maratha	6
Graduate	6		

<u>9. Social Participation</u>	<u>Score</u>
Membership in one organization	1
Membership in more than one organization	2
Office bearer	3
Distinctive feature	6

7) Information source utilization :

From which of the following sources, do you get the information about improved farming practices.

Sr. Information Source No.	: Yes	: No	: If yes how many times
			Frequently Seldom

1. Gramsevak
2. Meetings
3. Exhibitions
4. Training camps
5. Visits to extension office.
6. Movies
7. Radio
8. News papers
9. Neighbours
10. Family members

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8) Cosmopoliteness :

Do you visit the following places ?
If so please furnish details.

Sr. Place of visit : Whether visited : If yes, how many times
No. Yes : No Frequently: Seldom

1. Vaduj
 2. Agricultural
Institutes
 3. Satara
 4. Bombay
 5. Delhi
-

9) Aspirations :

- A) Do you feel that your son / daughter should
receive education ? Yes/No

If so

	<u>Son</u>	<u>Daughter</u>
1. Primary	-	-
2. Secondary	-	-
3. Higher Secondary	-	-
4. College	-	-

- B) What should your grown up son/daughter do in future?

1. Son -
2. Daughter -

- C) What do you desire to do to fulfil your
aspirations in future ?

1. To prosper in the present occupation.
2. To start a secondary occupation.
3. To take part in social work.

10) Planning orientation :

Have you any plans in respect of the following activities ?

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Purchasing of additional land | Yes/No |
| 2. Land development (Terracing, bunding, levelling, afforestation etc.) | Yes/No |
| 3. Purchasing of bullocks, implements etc. | Yes/No |
| 4. Use of improved seeds and fertilizers | Yes/No |
| 5. Adoption of improved agricultural practices. | Yes/No |
| 6. Establishment of and/or improvement in dairy farming. | Yes/No |
| 7. Starting poultry farming. | Yes/No |
| 8. Purchase of sheep and goats. | Yes/No |
| 9. Excavation/repairs of irrigation wells. | Yes/No |
| 10. Purchase of oil engine / electric motor pump set. | Yes/No |
| 11. Construction/repair of the house. | Yes/No |

11) Achievement motivation :

Please, state your views in respect of the following statements.

Sr.:	Statement	: Agree:	Can't:	Disagree
No.:		: say	:	

1. No substitute for hard work.
2. If a man wants to achieve something, he must be ambitious.
3. Fate and the deeds in the former birth/
life are responsible for man's poverty,
so he has to live in poverty.
4. If there are losses in agricultural
production due to scarcity and/or
other calamities, man should work
hard and recover the losses.

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Sr.:			
No.:	Statement	: Agree :	Can't Disagree
		:	say :

5. One should not devote too much to agriculture or other occupations which may result in the neglect of wife and children.
6. Prosperity comes only to those who toil and moil.
7. God helps them who help themselves.
8. If destiny takes care, one need not struggle.

12) Attitudes :

Please give your opinions on the following statements related to village development activities.

Sr. No.	Statement	: Agree :	Can't : say :	Disagree

1. The secret of village development lies in agricultural development.
2. In true sense economic development cannot be achieved by neglecting agriculture, dairy and the allied activities.
3. The development of village lies in education.
4. What can we do if the government is not interested in development of our village. This will continue for ever.
5. ~~What~~ Cooperation is the only way to village development.
6. What is the use of this type of progress ~~withoutxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ which makes rich richer and poor poorer.
7. Development of the villager is not possible without external assistance.
8. All village people should live at the mercy of god.
9. What is the use of development that ruins the village.

B) Identification of village leaders :

In village, there are some persons who participate and lead the village development work. You might be consulting some persons in the village, to solve your difficulties in various fields. Therefore, please help us in identification of such persons in the following areas of village development by telling their names and the prominent characteristics.

Area	Name of the persons who lead.	Prominent characteristics.
------	-------------------------------	----------------------------

A) Agriculture :

(Persons who guide/help in purchase of improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, supply of irrigation water, land development, improved agricultural practices etc.)

B) Dairy Development :

(Persons who guide/help in respect of dairy farming, adoption of artificial insemination practice, cattle health care, etc.)

C) Public Health :

(Persons who give attention to the village sanitation, repairs of the roads, supply of the drinking water, electrification of village etc.)

D) Social Welfare :

(Persons who are active in eradication of untouchability; helping backward people, adult education, youth club, Bhajani Mandal, keeping people away from illicit drinking, gambling etc.)

E) Education :

(Persons who try to make the educational development of village by giving attention to the working of the School and by achieving the coordination among the students, teachers and parents to solve the problems of schools).

PART-IIVillagers perception of the role performance of
local leaders in respect of village development work

For the alround development of the village, local leaders might have done some work in different areas such as agriculture, dairy development, social welfare, public health, education etc. You might have also some expectations regarding role performance from these leaders in village development work. Below given are some of the expected roles to be performed by these leaders.

Please tell how do you perceive the role performance of these leaders in the various areas of village development work.

Sr. No.	Expected roles to be performed	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Can't say

A) Agriculture :

1. Render help in procurement of improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides to the farmers.
2. To plan the minor irrigation schemes such as wells, percolation tanks, Bandharas, etc. and make efforts in getting technical and financial help from the Government.
3. To contact extension officers for arranging the training for the farmers.
4. To see that maximum number of farmers receive the benefits from agricultural development schemes.
5. To encourage and guide villagers to bring the waste land of the village under cultivation.
6. Collect information and guide the farmers in getting reasonable price for their agricultural produce.
7. To make efforts for improving agriculture through soil conservation department.

Sr. : Expected roles to be performed :Satis-:Unsatis:Can't
No. : :fact- :factory:say
: :ory : :

8. To set ones own example as an ideal farmer before the villagers.
9. To prohibit deforestation and encourage aforestation for the development of hilly and barren areas of the village.
10. Encourage the farmers for scientific cultivation by arranging educational tours.
11. Not to profit from the farms of the poor and needy farmers.

B) Dairy Development :

1. Arrange the veterinary facilities in endemic / epidemic cattle diseases and educate farmers in the matter.
2. Guide the farmers in maintainance/ purchase of cross bred cattles.
3. Motivate farmers to start cooperative dairy farming.
4. Guide the farmers in using artificial insemination practices.

C) Social Welfare :

1. Take initiative to benefit the poor and backward classes from development schemes.
2. Restrain the people having unfavourable attitudes regarding development of backward classes.
3. Establish voluntary organizations like youth club, Mahila Mandal, Bhajani Mandal, etc. in the village or encourage the previously established such organizations.

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Sr. : Expected roles to be performed :Satis-:Unsatis:Can't
No. : :facto-:factory:say
: : ry. : :

4. Control or try to reduce the bad habits like drinking, corruption, gambling, etc. among the people.

D) Education :

1. Guide and supervise the working of the village school.
2. Not to create obstacles in the performance of duty of the teachers.
3. Secure financial help from Government as well as villagers for construction of school buildings.
4. Control selfish attitudes of the people in public construction works.
5. Take initiative to create educational atmosphere by promoting various school programmes.
6. Facilitate contacts between teacher's and parents by arranging meetings, group discussions etc. to solve their problems.
7. Start adult education classes and motivate the educated people to take interest in such activities.

E) Public Health :

1. Collect the information regarding the public health schemes and implement such schemes..
2. Try for the improvement of village roads, public resorts through Grampanchayat.
3. Secure the participation of people in maintaining the sanitation of village and cooperate Grampanchayats in the matter.
4. Help in solving the problems of village electrification from time to time.

Appendix-II

Interview Schedule for leaders

A Study of role performance and difficulties
encountered by the identified leaders
from the village

- 1) Name of the leader _____ 2) Age _____ years.
3) Caste _____ 4) Education _____
5) Size of land holding :

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Type of land</u>	<u>Area (Hectares)</u>
1.	Irrigated	-
2.	Unirrigated	-
3.	Other	-
4.	Total	-

- 6) Social participation :

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Office bearer</u>
1.	Grampanchayat	-	-
2.	Multipurpose Cooperative Society	-	-
3.	Taluka Panchayat	-	-
4.	Bhajani Mandal	-	-
5.	Dairy Cooperative	-	-

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7) Out of the roles listed in the areas given below, please tell us, which roles you have performed and how.

Sr. No.	Major area	Offer	Render	Complete	Set	Give	Not to
		guide	help	the work	one's	opini-	create
		ance.	:	by taki-	own	on.	obstacles
		:	:	ing ini-	exam-	:	in the
		:	:	itiative	ple &	:	work
		:	:	:	show	:	:
		:	:	:	succ-	:	:
		:	:	:	ssful:	:	:
		:	:	:	ness of	:	:
		:	:	:	work.:	:	:

A) Agriculture :

1. Supply of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, etc.
2. Arrange for supply of irrigation water.
3. Bunding.
4. Implementation of agriculture development schemes.

B) Dairy development :

1. Purchase of cattles.
2. Dairy farming.

C) Social Welfare :

1. Removal of untouchability
2. Assistance to backward people
3. Participate in Cooperative Institutions.

D) Education :

1. Adult education.
2. Guidance / participation in arranging school programmes.

E) Public Health :

1. Village sanitation
2. Supply of drinking water.

- 8) Please, tell us, which of the following difficulties you face while performing the roles in various areas of village development work.

Sr. No.	Difficulty	Intensity of the difficulty		
		More	Less	No

A) Agriculture :

1. Inadequate and untimely supply of seeds/fertilizers/implements/insecticides.
2. Non availability of guidance and technical knowhow about improved agricultural technology.
3. Inadequacy of manpower to adopt improved agricultural technology.
4. Untimely supply of credit.
5. Non availability of proper and timely co-operation of officers.

B) Dairy development :

1. Benefits of cattle improvement schemes are not reaching upto the village.
2. Inability to maintain/purchase crossbred cattle due to poor financial position.
3. Unavailability of timely veterinary aid.
4. Insufficient and higher prices of cattle feeds.

C) Social welfare :

1. Inadequate knowledge of social welfare schemes.
2. Lack of cooperation of villagers.
3. Fear of family planning.
4. Apathy of the village people in the work of removal of untouchability.
5. Village poverty.

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Sr. No.	Difficulty	Intensity of the difficulty		
		More	Less	No

D) Public health :

1. Lack of medical facilities.
2. Absence of basic sanitation facilities as latrines, drinking water facilities etc.

E) Education :

1. Inadequacy of school buildings.
2. Lack of teaching material.
3. Apathy among teachers.
4. Inadequate strength and poor attendance of students.
5. Lack of expected ideals among the teachers.

. . .