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**STUDY ON TRIBAL LEADERSHIP PATTERN IN  
KOLLI HILLS OF TRICHY DISTRICT IN TAMILNADU**

*A thesis submitted to the*

**MAHATMA PHULE KRISHI VIDYAPEETH  
RAHURI-413 722 , DIST : AHMEDNAGAR  
MAHARASHTRA ( INDIA )**

*in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree*

*of*

**MASTER OF SCIENCE ( AGRICULTURE )**

*in*

**AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION**

*by*

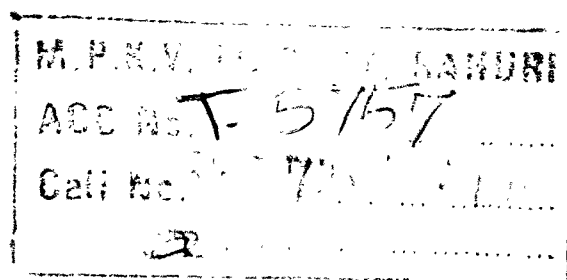
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PUNE - 411 005 ( MAHARASHTRA )**

**2004**



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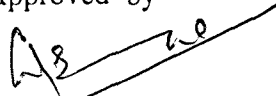
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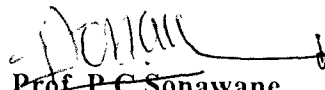
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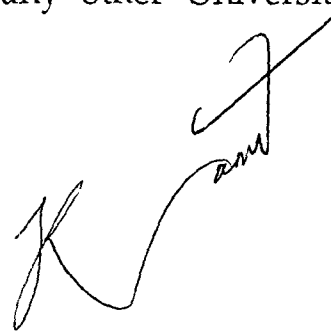
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**CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled " STUDY ON TRIBAL LEADERSHIP PATTERN IN KOLLI HILLS OF TRICHY DISTRICT IN TAMILNADU " or part there of has not been submitted by me or any other person to any other University or Institute for degree or diploma .

Place : Pune

Date : 7/11 /2004 .



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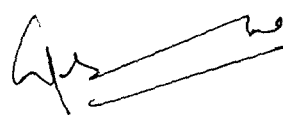
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### CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled , " **STUDY ON TRIBAL LEADERSHIP PATTERN IN KOLLI HILLS OF TRICHY DISTRICT IN TAMILNADU** " submitted to the Faculty of Agriculture, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, Dist. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra State in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of **MASTER OF SCIENCE ( Agriculture )** in **AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION**, embodies the results of a piece of *bonafide* research work carried out by **Shri. T RAMALINGAM** under my guidance and supervision , and that no part of the thesis has been submitted for any other degree or diploma .

Place : Pune

Date : 07 / 11 / 2004 .

  
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Maharashtra State - India .

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Place : Pune

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( D.L.SALE )

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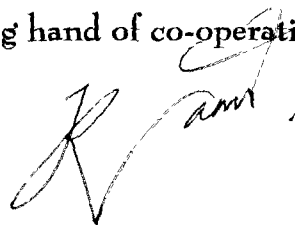
I avail this opportunity to express my wholehearted sense of gratitude to Dr.G.K.Sasane, my Research Guide and Associate Professor, Dept of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Pune for his constructive and keen criticism and kind co-operation for completing this investigation.

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DATE : 7/11/ 2004.



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**ABSTRACT****STUDY ON TRIBAL LEADERSHIP PATTERN IN KOLLI HILLS OF TRICHY DISTRICT IN TAMIL NADU**

By

**T RAMALINGAM**

A candidate for the degree  
of  
**MASTER OF SCIENCE ( AGRICULTURE )**  
in  
**AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION**  
**MAHATMA PHULE KRISHI VIDYAPEETH , RAHURI .**  
2004

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**Research Guide : Dr.G.K.Sasane .**

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India has a sizeable tribal population with more than 50 tribal groups, next to Africa. Tribal people are away from the mainstream of national life. In the view strategy of agricultural development bringing about the Green revolution, the study of Tribal leadership pattern for tribal development index with improved farm practices in tribal villages is of vital importance.

The present study was carried out to know the personal and socio-economic characteristics of tribal leaders, to assess the relationship between the selected characteristics and their leadership pattern .

The present study was conducted in Kolli Hills of Trichy District comprising 24 villages. Out of these 12 villages were purposively selected for study. Using 'Key-Informants' method 150 tribal leaders were identified from the selected villages.

Data were collected by Interviewing 150 tribal leaders with the help of well-designed and pre-tested schedules. The collected data were processed through primary and secondary tables and were statistically analyzed.

The data were presented by using simple mean and percentage. The Karl Pearson's Correlation co-efficient was used for finding out the association between selected independent and dependent variables.

The study revealed that the majority of tribal leaders were 'middle' and 'old' aged, having no formal and higher secondary level education, belonged to higher sub-tribe group, having 'small' to 'medium' size of family, landless to 'big' size of holding, medium annual income, medium cosmopolitaness, medium sources of information and medium level extension contact.

It was observed that 40 per cent of tribal leaders belonged to 'occupational' leadership. The selected independent variables viz., age, sub-tribe under overall tribal leadership were found to be negatively and significantly related with the tribal leadership. None of other independent variables showed the significant relationship with tribal leadership.

Based on the salient findings of the study of tribal leadership, it is implied that extension agencies, government and non – government organizations should pay more attention the development of tribal leaders with special reference to occupational leaders. They should arrange the maximum training classes, demonstrations and reforms for the tribal leaders.

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Chapter Opener Page

# INTRODUCTION

## 1. INTRODUCTION

It is generally agreed that the destiny of the human civilization depends on what is in the hearts and minds of leaders, as moulders of thoughts and opinions. 'India lives in her half a million villages', and the concept of leadership is keenly felt in all Indian villages.

For thousands of years primitive tribes persisted in forest and hills without having more than casual contacts with the population of the open plains and the centers of the civilization. No doubt there were instances of individual and small tribal groups being absorbed in the major caste system of Indian mainstream, but such cases of assimilation attracted little attention and did not give rise to any special problems.

The predominant tribal populated States of our country (tribal population more than 50 per cent of the tribal total population) are : Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

There are 533 tribes as per notified Schedule under Article 342 of the Constitution of India in different States and Union territories of the country with the largest number of 62 being in the State of Orissa. Major tribes of Tamil Nadu State are : Irula, Kammara, Malayali, Kota, Mahamalar, Palleyan, Kurava and Toda etc.

The Ministry of Rural Development (1997) has discussed the concept of 'Tribal Leaders' in their manual of village leaders, 'Each group in the village forms around some common interests'. All the groups have some leaders. These persons may not be called as 'leaders', either by members of the groups or by themselves. But they are silently trusted, good or bad; progressive or conservative, guide village thinking and activities. These voluntary, functional or natural leaders are only persons who can successfully bring about, steadily maintain and progressively improve upon social changes and development in village life.

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Borlaug, a Noble Prize winner, while addressing at Madras, stated that “Miracle crop strains and Green Revolution are empty terms in absence of effective influence between local enthusiasm created by local leaders and generative action of the Government to exploit judiciously and meaningfully the fruits of new technology”.

One who leads is a leader, is commonly understood by all. Leadership is the relationship between an individual and a group, built around some common interests and behaving in a manner directed or determined by him. The other common interests may be either material ends- factional, economic, technical, political, etc. or spiritual ends- religious, humanitarian, artistic, etc. This relationship arises only where a group follows an individual.

Rihas, stated that “Without leadership, the solid and permanent foundations of Community Development programme cannot be laid, no matter how spectacular the immediate results may be”.

These local leaders are supposed to be the ‘top leaders’ of the community because they are the symbols of duty and are ardent believers in the principle that, ‘Example is better than precept’. They are the power-builders and pillars of community development programme. They play an important role in transfer of technology. They are not merely living in ‘ivory towers’ but are ‘what air is to lungs’, ‘what love is to heart’, what light is to eyes; playing constructive and creative role in the people movement.

Today, the need for good leadership has been recognized for giving an impetus for mass rural organizations. There is no fixed model of leadership in an ever-changing society, just as there is no fixed model for man. Leadership is an ever-changing phenomenon according to the man, the milieu and the movement.

### **1.1 Importance of the study**

Tribal people are away from the main stream of national life. They form a weaker section of the populace and in most cases they are in a state of chronic poverty, deep ignorance and utter superstition. Study of the leadership pattern

in a Tribal Region is very interesting. In the view of the importance of the topic, and the scanty information available on the notable pattern of leadership, it was felt that this area needed further exploration. With this view in mind, data were collected from 150 tribal leaders of Kolli Hills of Trichy District in Tamil Nadu with the help of an interview schedule.

This study is undertaken to make propositions and key suggestions to the programme planners, researchers, students of Sociology and Anthropology, Extension educationist and Extension personnel regarding the methodical locating, training and developing the tribal leaders in the tribal 'world' of Tamil Nadu state by studying the Tribal leadership pattern.

Hopefully, this study will be helpful to extension personnel to equip tribal leaders to play their central role of educating their fellow brethren in the most important and crucial field of Agriculture in particular and village development in general. This study will also be helpful to extension workers in avoiding their mistakes in the implementation of the programme; as this study is supposed to be a 'feed- back' of tribal leaders to extension efforts.

This research project will serve as a 'benchmark' for many aspects related to the Tribal Leadership and thus has a great importance.

## **1.2 Objectives of the study**

- 1) To study the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal leaders.
- 2) To identify the Pattern of Leadership observed in tribal area.
- 3) To study the extent of contact of Tribal Leader with extension personnel.
- 4) To study the relationship between selected characteristics and the Leadership pattern.

## **1.3 Scope of the study**

Many attempts were made in the past to study characteristics of local leaders from advanced classes, but this study of leadership pattern of Tribal leaders is a pioneering work in this field.

In the new strategy of agricultural development bringing about the Green Revolution, a study of Tribal Leadership pattern for increasing adoption rates of improved farm practices and human development index in tribal villages, is of vital importance.

This study will be useful to planners, students of Anthropology and Sociology and Extension workers who are working in Tribal settings. It will help them in selecting and training the tribal local leaders for welfare work of 'Adivasis' without wasting time, energy and public funds.

#### **1.4 Limitations of the study**

The present study is confined to twenty four villages from the Kolli hills of Trichy District in Tamil Nadu. The findings emerged out of this study cannot be generalized and applied to other districts of Tamil Nadu, which may have different situation. It would, therefore, be limited to the area where similar leadership pattern, socio-economic conditions, and characteristics prevail.

Moreover, the study is conducted by a student research worker, hence it will be limited to only selected aspects of Tribal leaders' life. The generalizations that would be brought out need to be confirmed by undertaking similar studies in other areas of the state.

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REVIEW OF  
LITERATURE

## **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Since written language is the distinguishing characteristics of human beings, the world is full of literature. Human behaviour also is full of leadership and a sizeable portion of the world's literature related to leadership.

Actually the leader emerges as a consequence of the needs of a group of people and of the nature of the situation within which that group is attempting to operate.

For the present study, a new approach was followed. Leadership pattern was identified by shooting the tribal local leaders with well- designed interview schedule.

Therefore, substantial review of work has been a 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 study has been presented in the following categories.

### **2.1 Personal and Socio-economic characteristics of Tribal Leaders**

#### **2.2 Leadership**

#### **2.1 Personal and socio-economic characteristics of Tribal Leaders :-**

##### **2.1.1 Age**

Cashman (1962) found that young people had held very few positions of leadership in community organizations, sixty five percent young people had not held any office of the leadership position in their community.

Deshpande (1962) concluded that prominent age group of leaders was 25 to 50 years.

Choukidar (1964) found that the favourable period of development of leadership was 30 to 60 years.

Chowdhry and Newcomb (1971) concluded that chronological age was not related to leadership in their data.

Report of the Planning Commission (1975) stated that youth leadership did not normally exist in the village.

Wankhede and Dube (1977) stated that majority of the tribal leaders were above 35 years. However, they stated that in the rural area, Leadership was respected as a tradition and elderly persons have a better chance of assuming Leadership.

Programme Evaluation Organization (2001) in its report stated that age was an important factor contributing to leadership. Age deserved respect but the actual efficient leaders were found to be between 35 to 54 years.

### **2.1.2 Education**

Deshmukh (1967) in his study of leadership pattern in Maharashtra villages, revealed that most of the leaders in general had received sufficient education. The informal and composite leaders had better education compared to formal leaders.

Chowdhry and Newcomb (1971) stated that there was no association between leadership and the academic status of an individual.

Bada (1977) found that the emerging leaders were coming with relatively higher educational attainment.

Yadav *et al.* (1992) found that literacy did not have any positive impact on tribal leadership; seventy per cent of leaders were educated up to primary level.

Tawde *et al.* (1995) stated that the extent of constraints like socio-economical, technological, extension agencies, personal and family constraints of tribal leaders were dependent upon their education and overall modernity of their extension contact.

### **2.1.3 Sub-tribe**

Hersey (1956) stated that the breaking of the barrier and influence of caste was most obvious problem in the cities and its hold was still the strongest in the villages.

Dube (1960) mentioned that the leadership in villages was regulated by caste, kinship, social and economic status of a family.

Singh (1971) observed that the persons from lower caste also occupied positions in the panchayats.

Yadav *et al.* (1992) stated that caste had been formed to be decisive factor in determining leadership position. Members who belonged either to upper caste or majority caste have better chance of attaining status and power through leadership.

Dilip Shah (2003) concluded that the scheduled tribes had 1.9 per cent of their primitive tribes from 8.08 per cent of India's total tribal population. Of these tribes are living in all states except Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi.

#### **2.1.4 Size of holding**

Coleman (1951) pointed out that none of the small farmers held leadership position in the farm bureau.

Deb and Sharma (1968) found a highly significant association between the size of holding and Leadership.

Lionberger (1985) reported that tribal local leaders had possessed fairly larger size of holding.

Shakuntala and Farzana (2000) stated that most of the families were either small or medium farmers with less than five acres of land. Housing condition of majority of them was poor with poor ventilation, space and hygienic condition.

#### **2.1.5 Size of family**

Choukidar (1964) concluded that strength of the family was significantly associated with the leadership.

Deshmukh (1967) in his study of Leadership pattern in a Maharashtra village found that members from medium and large families had better chances to become a leader.

Singh (1971) found that there was a significant correlation between leadership and size of family.

Yadav *et al.* (1992) stated that size of family did not appear to play a major role in determining an individual leadership status in the village.

Sharma *and Inbaid* (1992) stated that the personal characteristics of Tribes' viz., age, education, size of holding and size of family and income level were not associated with problems expressed by the tribes.

#### **2.1.6 Annual Income**

P.E.O. (1958) found that wealth was one of the most important criteria for leadership.

Gangarde (1961) pointed out that leaders had high standard of living and their socio-economic status was higher than general population.

Singh (1971) found that the adoption leaders had higher level of living and were economically secure.

Puranik and Sharma (1994) found that poor social and economic status; lack of awareness about the loan facilities and realizations of benefits from the government schemes were the key factors for the development of tribal farmers.

Rehana Merchant and Fizza (1999) stated that the economic factor found to be the most determinant factor to decide the measures of happiness in respect of female tribes.

#### **2.1.7 Extension contact**

Rahudkar (1963) pointed out that B.D.O. and A.E.O. were most influential informers of agricultural information for the leaders and had more contacts with local leaders.

Rogers and Carpenter (1965) studied the personal characteristics of agricultural leaders' communication behaviour and their farm properties behaviour by direct and indirect exposure through extension contacts found that very few were reached by indirect contacts.

Thorat (1968) found that there was statistically significant association between the level and contacts of the Sarpanchas with the B.D.O. and the rate of adoption of improved farm practices at farm level.

Wilkinson (1975) stated that the farmers with higher rationality score had greater contacts with extension agency.

Sagar and Singh (1999) stated that attitude towards extension participation and contacts of opinion leadership affected the productivity of crops in one way or other.

### **2.1.8 Cosmopolitaness**

Rogers (1962) pointed out that Leaders differed from their followers in cosmopolitaness and information sources.

Sen and Roy (1971) in their nationwide survey reported that leaders were more cosmopolite than non-leaders.

Patil (1980) found significant association between cosmopolitaness of the farmers and the agricultural development.

Biswajit Singh (2003) stated that few enlightened tribes were members of state legislative assembly, Parliament and state cabinet.

### **2.1.9 Sources of information**

Ensminger (1957) observed that among all the extension methods result demonstrations were proved to be the most effective.

Rogers (1961) stated that farm magazines and radio programme were the main sources of information.

Girase and Desai (1993) found that among all the sources of information, the source of village extension workers was found more credible and referred to by as many as seventy per cent of tribal farmers.

Hanuman Lal *et al.* (1998) found that there was no association between the ranking of tribal and non-tribal farmers in technology wise and stall wise information need in Rural Agricultural Fair, but also concluded that the 'Information Need' plays a significant role for gaining knowledge.

Rajnish Sharma *et al.* (2000) stated that majority of tribal farmers received information from Rural Agricultural Extension Officers (RAEO) followed by friends, neighbours and progressive farmers of the region.

Sahu (2001) stated that the indigenous communication channels (like the field worker, community leaders, religious and social ceremonies etc.) played an effective role in tribal development. Educational and health campaigns, community radio stations could be effectively utilized in this process.

## **2.2 Leadership**

Taylor (1957) observed that there were thousands of local group leaders in Indian villages and also concluded that nothing is more important in the community Development programme than to locate, use and develop them.

Sohal (1959) had summed up some of the functions of local leaders as 'an informant', 'an introducer', 'a planner', 'a catalyst', 'a demonstrator', 'a resource person', 'a risk taker', 'a group representative', 'an arbitrator' and 'a perpetuator'.

Gibb (1961) stated the type of leadership available to the group might alter the centrality of the group and thus promoted the groups progress toward it's goal.

Ahuja (1969) pointed out that informal leadership was accepted by the community spontaneously and voluntarily. And unfortunately the tribes did not have such leaders.

Singh (1971) pointed that informal leadership was more potent force in a village life and informal leadership had more chances of being recognized as formal leaders in other spheres.

Yadav *et al.* (1992) stated that situational factors like traditionalism, conservatism, negativism, fatalism served as a negative attitudes for the growth of leadership; other factors like family ego, lack of coordination within groups, group solidarity and vested interest acted as barriers in the promotion of sound and effective leadership.

Lawrence *et al.* (1995) observed that there was significant association between the strength of traditional leaders and rural local governance with development nature and also noted that hereditary chiefs were not strictly democratic in the modern sense.

Baviskar (1997) observed the conflicts between middle class activists and tribal leaders within a trade union of tribal peasants and argued that their disparate political strategies and positions stem from sharp differences in the ways in which they were conceptualized the place of tribal in relation to nature.

Ntsebeza (1999) observed the role of traditional leaders had direct impact in implementing democratic land tenure policies.

Nkosi *et al.* (2001) stated that the tribal authorities or the chieftainship in traditional African societies were regarded as indigenous organizations which had played a crucial role in tribal development.

Chapter Opener Page

# METHODOLOGY

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

Scientific study of any problem requires an investigation to adopt appropriate methods and procedures in order to arrive at fruitful conclusion. A methodology indicating 'Where' and 'How' the study was carried out is presented in this chapter. The chapter contains information on :

3.1 Location of Research site

3.2 Geographical location

3.2.1 Area and population

3.2.2 Climate

3.2.3 Soil

3.2.4 Cropping pattern

3.3 Designing of an Interview schedule

3.4 Pre-testing of an Interview schedule

3.5 Sampling technique

3.6 Procedure for collecting data

3.7 Methods used for quantifying dependent and independent variables

3.8 Statistical tests

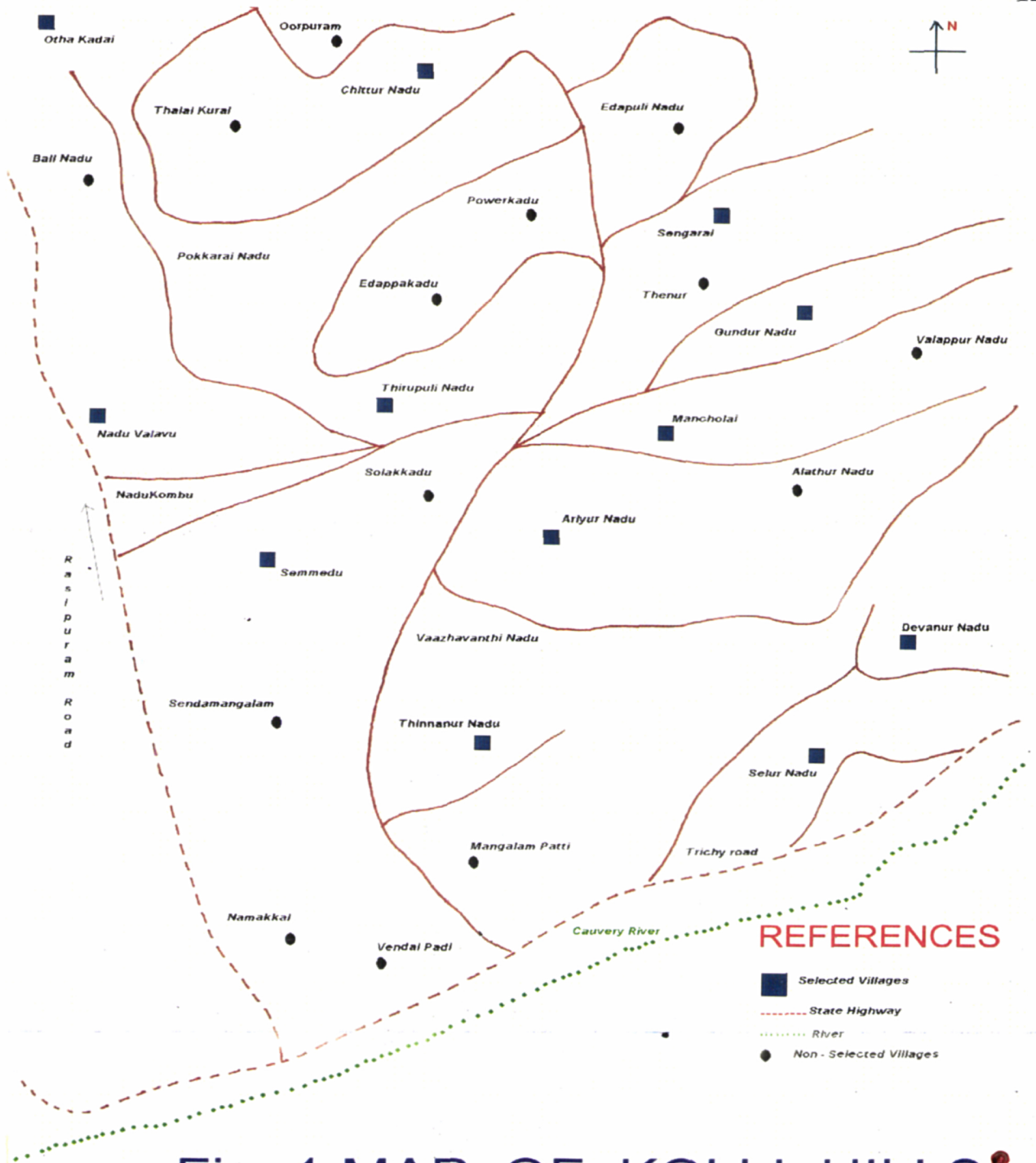
3.9 Operational terms used

#### **3.1 Location of Research site**

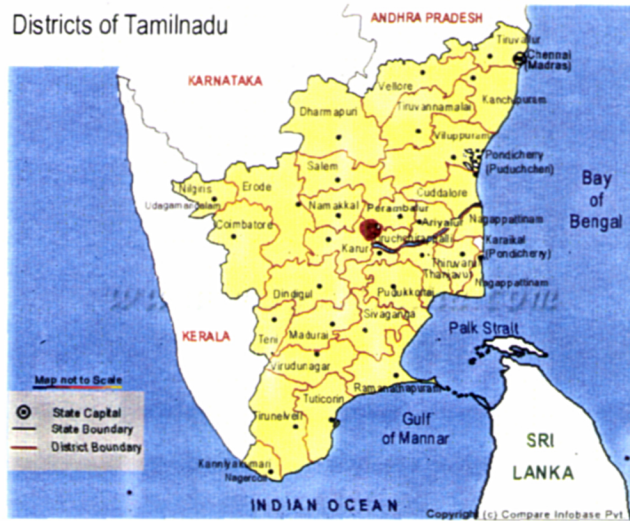
The study was carried out in the Kolli Hills of Tamil Nadu. It is a part of Eastern Ghats and is located in the extreme eastern part of Namakkal Taluka of Trichy District in Tamil Nadu. It was popularly known as Poor man's Otty.

#### **3.2 Geographical location**

Kolli hills lie between  $11^{\circ}$  to  $12^{\circ}$  the North Latitude and  $78^{\circ} 2'$  East Longitude. It is bounded on the North by Namagiripettai block; east by Uppiliapuram block; west by Sendamangalam and Erumaipatti block and south by Erumaipatti block, which is divided between Namakkal and Rasipuram taluk. The major streams traveling in the block are Ariyar and Varattar Nadi. The predominant rock type found in this block is chronokites.



**Fig. 1 MAP OF KOLLI HILLS**  
 SCALE : 1 CM = 2.5 KM



### **3.2.1 Area and population**

According to the census of India (2001), the total population of Kolli hills is 34,150. The area of the hills is 372.18 sq. km. (50 sq. miles) and literacy percentage is 25.9. Kolli hills comprises 97.53 percentage of scheduled tribes with 24 recognized villages. This block is divided into 2 talukas and 16 revenue villages.

### **3.2.2 Climate**

The average annual rainfall of Kolli hills is around 350 to 800 mm per annum. The maximum and minimum temperatures of the block are 41<sup>o</sup> C and 14<sup>o</sup> C respectively.

### **3.2.3 Soil**

The central part of Kolli hills is covered with brownish and well-drained fertile soils. The eastern part is covered with medium to black soils.

### **3.2.4 Cropping pattern**

The main crops grown in this fertile valley are Paddy, Jackfruit, Orange, Pineapple, Tapioca, Ragi and Spices. Honey collection is one of the specialized practices of the tribes.

## **3.3 Designing of an interview schedule**

Keeping in view the objectives of the study an interview schedule was designed. The first part of the schedule consisted questions for getting information regarding independent variables *viz.*, age, education, sub-tribe, size of the holding, size of family, annual income, extension contact, cosmopolitaness and sources of information. A set of questions was framed for each and every kind of leadership in consultation with the faculty staff from the discipline of Agricultural Extension Education for the dependent variable Leadership pattern . Efforts were made to see that each question has clear meaning without ambiguity. Responses for each question were obtained by Yes or No type answers from the respondents.

### **3.4 Pre-testing of the interview schedule**

Before finalizing the interview schedule, it was pre-tested outside the sample area for reliability and validity of the question by interviewing twenty respondents.

Certain changes were made in the schedule in the light of the practical experience of pre-testing. Thus, it was finally ready for data collection.

### **3.5 Sampling technique**

The study was conducted in twelve villages, which have been selected from the total 24 villages by Simple Random Sampling method. The list of villages with number of respondents is given in Appendix.

For selecting local leaders “Key - Informants” technique was used to save time and cost, by asking key persons like teachers, village administrative officers, agricultural officers, village elders etc, directly a question as to “Who are the local leaders in the villages of your jurisdiction?”

### **3.6 Procedure for collecting data**

For obtaining maximum accuracy in data collection the author established rapport with local leaders and tried to win their confidence. The very purpose of the study was explained to them and they were assured that the information furnished by them would be kept confidential and used strictly for the purpose of the study.

The author personally interviewed 150 tribal local leaders with the help of an interview schedule as mentioned above. About 35-40 minutes were required to interview each respondent. The author had tried his level best to help the respondents to understand the questions.

The Data collection continued for two months from first week of June, 2004 to last week of July, 2004.

### **3.7 Methods used for quantifying Dependent and independent variables**

#### **3.7.1 Age**

Considering the chronological age in completed years at the time of interview, the respondents were classified into three groups *viz.*,

- i) Young - Upto 35 years
- ii) Middle age - 35 to 50 years
- iii) Old - 51 and above.

### 3.7.2 Education

On the basis of formal education received by the tribal leaders, they were classified in

- 1. Illiterate - Having no formal education
- 2. Primary - Upto VII standard
- 3. Secondary and higher secondary - VIII to XII standard
- 4. Higher education - College (above XII Std)

### 3.7.3 Sub tribe

Two caste groups were formed within the scheduled tribe as 'low' and 'high'. Lower caste group comprised Irula and Kurava. High caste group consists of Malayalis.

### 3.7.4 Size of holding

On the basis of total land holding, the tribal leaders were classified into following categories,

- i) Landless (Having no land)
- ii) Upto 0.5 ha
- iii) 0.6 to 1.5 ha
- iv) 1.6 ha and above

### 3.7.5 Size of family

According to the number of persons in the tribal leaders, they were grouped into following categories,

- i) Small - upto 7 persons
- ii) Medium - 8 - 12 persons
- iii) Big - 13 and above

### 3.7.6 Annual income

Annual gross income of tribal leaders from different sources during preceding year was worked out. On the basis of annual income, the tribal leaders were grouped into following categories,

- i) upto Rs. 25,000/-
- ii) Rs. 25,001 to Rs. 50,000/-
- iii) Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 75,000/-
- iv) Rs. 75,001 and above

### 3.7.6 Cosmopolitaness

For computing cosmopolitaness score, visit to national capital, district capitals, other states, taluka place, places of weekly bazaars and neighboring villages were considered. One score was assigned if the respondent visited a place sometimes and two score was assigned if he visited a place regularly. Thus, the total score of each respondent was worked out. According to the total score the respondent was placed in any one of the following groups.

- i) Low cosmopolitaness - upto 4 score
- ii) Medium cosmopolitaness - 5-7 score
- iii) High cosmopolitaness - 8 and above

### 3.7.8 Extension contact

Before computing extension contact score, the frequency of meeting extension personnel like village extension worker, Agricultural extension officer, Block Development Officer, Principal Agricultural officer, Dist. Agricultural officer, Higher Govt. Agricultural Officer, and Non government organization was considered. One score was assigned if the respondents meet an extension official sometimes and two score was assigned if he had met extension personnel regularly. There was no score for not meeting extension personnel. According to the total score of the respondent was placed in anyone of the following groups.

- i) Low - upto 2 score
- ii) Medium - 3 to 6 score
- iii) High - 7 and above

### 3.7.9 Sources of information

It refers to the sources through which respondents obtained the information about day to day happenings. Sixteen sources of information were considered in the schedule, eight personal sources of information, three group sources of information and five mass media sources of information. Respondents were asked to give answers to three alternatives viz., regularly, sometimes, and never. Score two, one and zero was given to these alternative respectively. Thus, the total score for an individual respondent was worked out and on the basis of score obtained, the respondents were grouped into three categories of information sources.

- i) Low - upto 7 score
- ii) Medium - 8-14 score
- iii) High - 15 and above

### 3.8.1 Dependent variable - Leadership Pattern

Respondents were interviewed by a series of questions, which were highly essential for grouping tribal leaders. Different types of leaders were identified and grouped as per their positive clearance of anyone of the leadership category. One score was assigned if the respondent answered 'yes' and no score for negative answering. Thus, the different types of tribal leaders classified as traditional, political, situational, professional, opinion, religious, occupational, and personal leaders.

### 3.9 Statistical tests

In this study the statistical methods, such as percentage, mean, standard deviation, and Karl Pearson's correlation co-efficient have been used.

1. **Percentage** : Percentage is used in descriptive analysis of data for making simple comparison.
2. **Mean** : Mean was calculated by using formula,

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i$$

$\bar{X}$  = Mean  
 $N$  = Number of observations  
 $X_i$  = Value of observations .

### 3. Standard deviation

It was calculated by following formula

$$S.D. = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2}{N}}$$

Where,

S.D. = Standard Deviation  
 $X$  = Score of each respondent  
 $\bar{X}$  = Mean  
 $N$  = Number of respondent

### 4. Correlation Co-efficient

Karl Pearson's co-efficient of correlation was used for measuring the relationship between two variables. It is represented by 'r'

$$r = \frac{\sum xy - \frac{(\sum x)(\sum y)}{n}}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n}} \sqrt{\sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n}}}$$

Where,

$r$  = Co-efficient of correlation

$x$  = Independent character

$y$  = Dependent character

$n$  = Total number of respondents

### 3.9 Operational terms used

The different terms used in the present study are explained as under

#### 1) Age

Chronological age of the tribal leader at the time of interview.

#### 2) Education

The term education referred to the formal education received by the tribal leaders, from primary to degree level.

#### 3) Tribe

It is generally used for a “socially cohesive unit, associated with a territory, the members of which regard them as politically autonomous”.

#### 4) Sub-tribe

It is referred to the tribal group within the tribal community with less privilege and freedom.

#### 5) Size of holding

It refers to the area owned and cultivated by the family of tribal leaders.

#### 6) Size of family

It refers to the number of persons possessed by an individual respondent family.

#### 7) Annual income

It refers to the income of all the family member received from all sources in a year.

#### 8) Extension contact

It is the frequency of contact of respondent with the extension worker for getting the information.

**9) Cosmopolitaness**

It is defined as the degree to which an individual's orientation is external to particular social system.

**10) Sources of Information**

It is defined as the degree to which an individual leader exposed to mass media like newspaper, radio, television, agricultural magazines and other sources.

**11) Leader**

A person who influences the group in his efforts of achieving a common objective.

**12) Tribal Local Leader**

A leader who comes from a tribal local community.

**13) Leadership**

It is an activity in which effort is made to influence people to cooperate in achieving a goal viewed by a group as desirable.

**14) Leadership Pattern**

Model of different leaderships viz., traditional, political, situational, opinion, professional, occupational, religious and personal showing how the different types of tribal leader are to be grouped.

Chapter Opener Page

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data. The data collected from the 150 tribal leaders from 12 villages of Kolli hills of Namakkal taluk of Trichy District in Tamil Nadu were compiled through the primary and secondary tables in view of the objectives of study.

Subsequently the data were subjected to statistical treatment. Simple percentage and frequencies were worked out for descriptive analysis and coefficient of correlation was worked out to find out the relationship between selected independent and dependent variables.

The data are presented in tabular form with graphs under the following heads, subheads and are discussed as under,

4.1 Personal and Socio-economic characteristics of tribal leaders

4.2 Tribal Leadership Pattern

4.3 Relationship between selected independent and dependent variables

4.4 Other general information

**4.1 Personal and socio-economic characteristics of tribal leaders**

**4.1.1 Age**

The data about the chronological age of the tribal leaders was collected, compiled and presented in Table 1.

Table 1:

## Distribution of Tribal leaders to their age group

Sr. No.	Age group (in years)	Respondents (n = 150)	
		Number	Per cent
1	Young (upto 35 years)	30	20.00
2	Middle (36 to 50 years)	57	38.00
3	Old (51 and above years)	63	42.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.00</b>

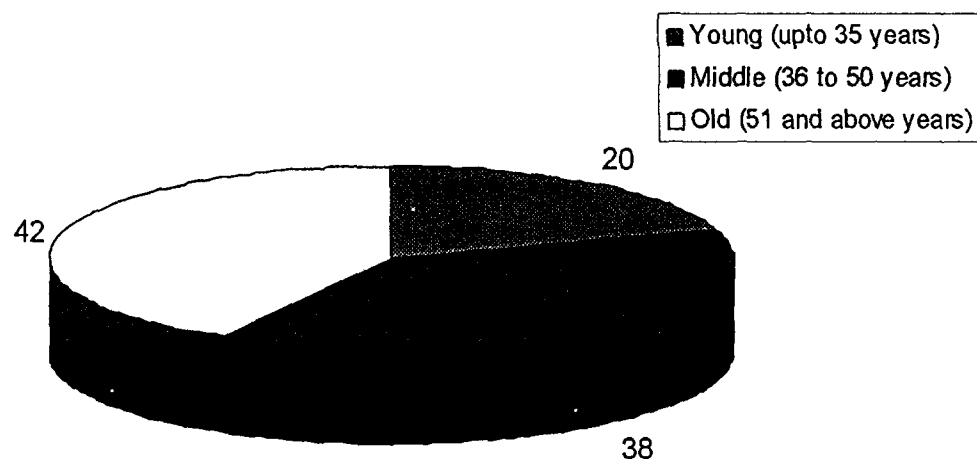


Fig. 2 Distribution of tribal leaders according to their age group

It is observed from the data in Table-1 that 42.00 per cent of the tribal leaders are belonged to 'old' age group (51 and above years), followed by 'middle' (38.00%) and 'young' (20%) age group.

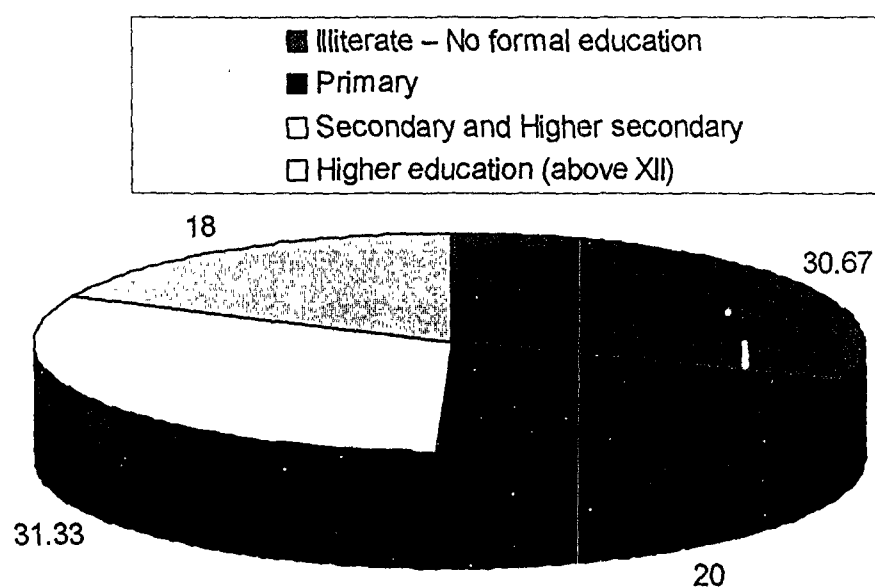
Thus it can be inferred that large proportion of the tribal leaders belonged to the old and middle age group. It was noted that the average age of tribal leaders was 49.43 years; maximum age and minimum age were 81 and 26 respectively. This observation is similar to the findings of Wankhede and Dube (1997).

#### 4.1.2 Education

The information regarding the formal education received by the tribal leaders was collected and presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Distribution of tribal leaders according to their Level of education**

Sr. No.	Educational level	Respondents (n = 150)	
		Number	Per cent
1	Illiterate – No formal education	46	30.67
2	Primary	30	20.00
3	Secondary and Higher secondary	47	31.33
4	Higher education (above XII)	27	18.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**Fig. 3 Distribution of tribal leaders according to their level of education**

It was revealed that 69.93 per cent of tribal leaders were literate, while 30.67 per cent of tribal leaders were illiterate. The average education level of tribal leaders was 7<sup>th</sup> standard.

This clearly indicates that large proportion of the Tribal leaders had education upto secondary and higher secondary. This observation boosts the findings of Deshmukh (1967) and Bada (1977).

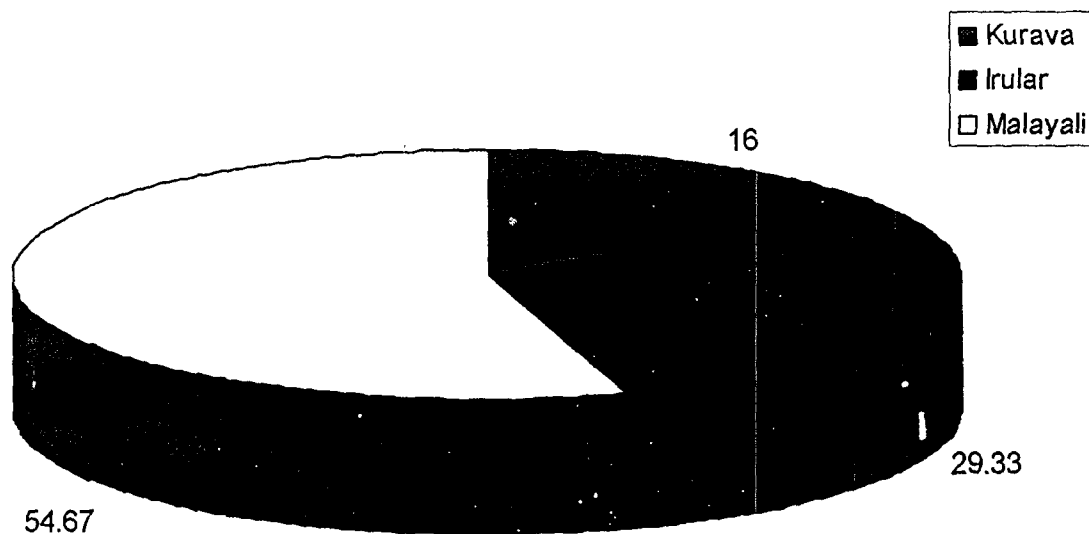
#### 4.1.3 Sub-tribe

The tribal leaders were categorized on the basis of their caste within the scheduled tribes .

**Table 3 :**

**Distribution of the tribal leaders according to their sub-tribe**

Sr. No.	Sub-tribe	Respondents (n = 150)	
		Number	Per cent
1	Kurava	24	16.00
2	Irula	44	29.33
3	Malayali	82	54.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**Fig. 4 Distribution of the tribal leaders according to their sub-tribe**

Above table 3 reveals that in this area there was a preponderance of high caste people (54.67%). Dominant caste group consists of Malayalis. Lower

caste group includes Kurava, Irulas; 45.33 per cent of tribal leaders were observed from the lower caste group.

This observation supports the findings of Singh (1971) and Yadav (1992).

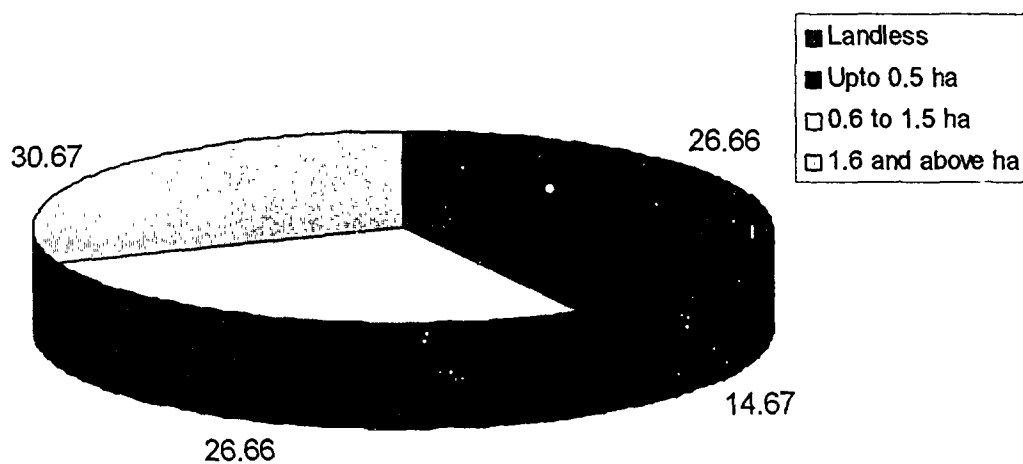
#### 4.1.4 Size of land holding

The tribal leaders were categorized on the basis of the land owned by their family.

**Table 4:**

**Distribution of the tribal leaders according to their size of land holding**

Sr. No.	Size of land holding (in hectares)	Respondents (n = 150)	
		Number	Per cent
1	Landless	40	26.66
2	Upto 0.5 ha	22	14.67
3	0.6 to 1.5 ha	40	26.66
4	1.6 and above ha	46	30.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**Fig. 5 Distribution of the Tribal leaders according to their size of land holding**

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It is a well established fact that, size of land holding is related to the level of income and it also determines the social status of an individual. The average size of land holding of tribal leaders is 1.01 ha.

It is observed from the Table 4 that 30.67 per cent of the tribal leaders had size of land holding 1.6 and above ha, 26.66 per cent of them were land less and the same per cent of them had size of land holding between 0.6 to 1.5 ha., followed by 14.67 per cent of land holding upto 0.5 ha.

It can be, thus concluded that substantial proportion of the tribal leaders (30.67 per cent) had size of land holding 1.6 and above ha. and significant number of landless tribal leaders (26.66%) was also observed. This observation is not similar to the findings of Coleman (1951) and Lionbergar (1985).

#### 4.1.5 Size of family

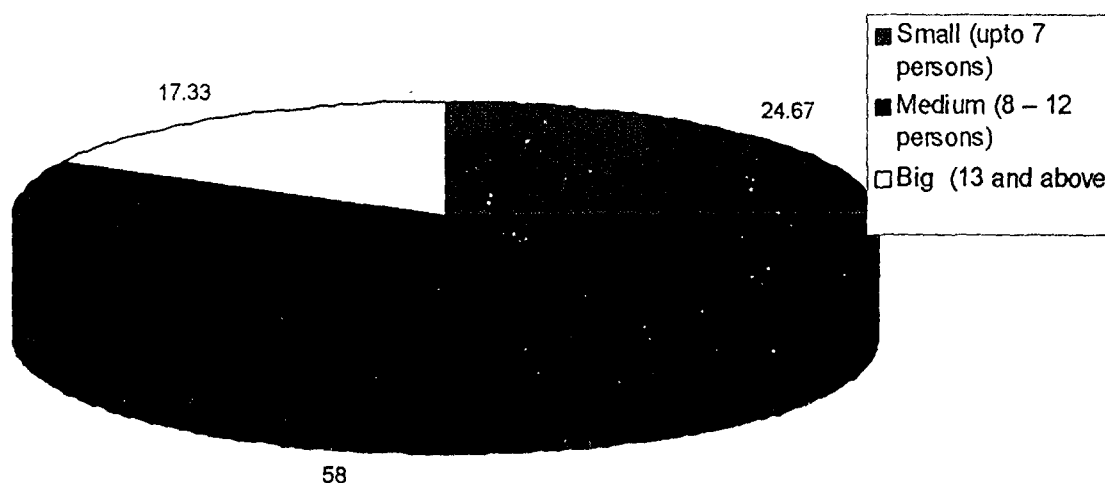
The information regarding the size of tribal leaders family was collected and presented in Table 5.

**Table 5 :**

**Distribution of Tribal leaders according to their size of family**

Sr. No.	Size of family	Respondents (n = 150)	
		Number	Per cent
1	Small (upto 7 persons)	37	24.67
2	Medium (8 – 12 persons)	87	58.00
3	Big (13 and above)	26	17.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.00</b>

[ Mean = 9.79 ; Standard Deviation =2.97 ]



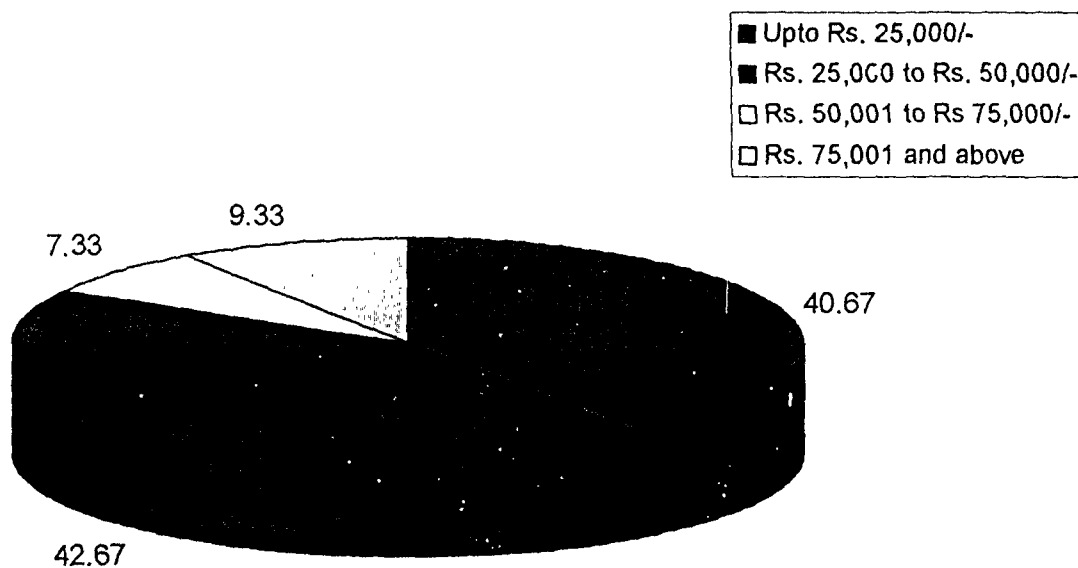
**Fig. 6 Distribution of tribal leaders according to their size of family**

Tribal leaders have larger families . This might be due to the fact that persons from larger size families have better chances to assume leadership .The data from Table 5 shown that 58 per cent of the tribal leaders belonged to the medium size of family, followed by small (24.67%) and big size (17.33%).Average size of family observed in this study is 9.79. The highest and the lowest family size observed is 18 and 4 respectively. This observation supports the findings of Deshmukh (1967).

#### 4.1.6 Annual income

**Table 6: Distribution of tribal local leaders according to the gross annual income**

Sr. No.	Gross annual income (in Rupees)	Respondents (n = 150)	
		Number	Per cent
1	Upto Rs. 25,000/-	61	40.67
2	Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000/-	64	42.67
3	Rs. 50,001 to Rs 75,000/-	11	7.33
4	Rs. 75,001 and above	14	9.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**Fig. 7 Distribution of tribal leaders according to the gross annual income**

It is revealed from Table 6 that 42.67 per cent of the tribal leaders had annual income between Rs. 25,001 to 50,000/-, followed by upto 25,000/- (40.67%). About 9.33 per cent of the tribal leaders had annual income above Rs. 75,001 and above. Only 7.33 per cent of them had annual income between Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 75,000/-.

From the above data it is concluded that majority of the Tribal leaders had annual income upto Rs. 50,000/-.

Average income of tribal leaders family was Rs. 30,599/-. The highest and lowest income recorded in this study are Rs. 1,60,000/- and Rs. 8000/- respectively. This observation supports the findings of P.E.O (1958) and Gangarde(1961)

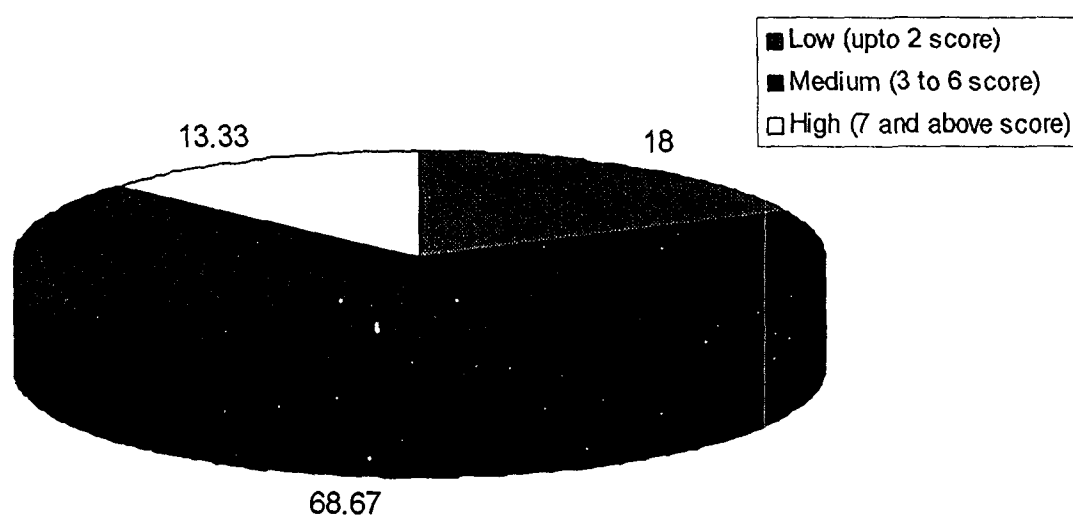
#### 4.1.7 Extension contact

The data related to the extension contact of tribal leader was obtained and they were grouped according to the level of extension contact.

**Table 7: Distribution of the tribal leaders according to their level of extension contact.**

Sr. No.	Level of extension contact	Respondents (n = 150)	
		Number	Percent
1	Low (upto 2 score)	27	18.00
2	Medium (3 to 6 score)	103	68.67
3	High (7 and above score)	20	13.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.00</b>

[ Mean = 4.29 ; Standard Deviation =1.85 ]



**Fig. 8 Distribution of the tribal leaders according to their level of extension contact**

It is observed from Table 7 that majority (68.67%) of the tribal leaders had medium level of extension contact, while 18.0 per cent of the leaders had 'low' extension contact followed by 13.33 per cent of the leaders had 'high' level of extension contact.

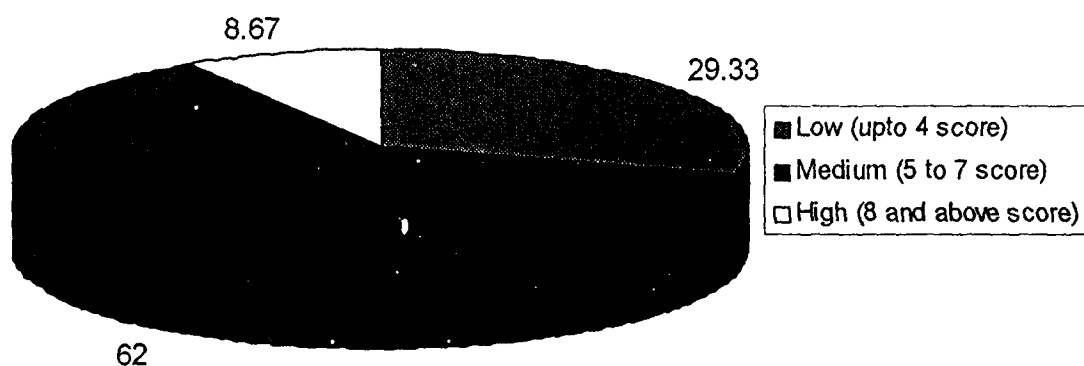
This result indicated that about three fifth of the tribal leaders had 'medium' level of extension contact. This finding is not similar to Rahudkar(1963) and Thorat(1968)

#### 4.1.8 Cosmopolitaness

**Table 8 : Distribution of tribal leadership according to their degree of cosmopolitaness**

Sr. No.	Degree of cosmopolitaness	Respondents (n = 150)	
		Number	Per cent
1	Low (upto 4 score)	44	29.33
2	Medium (5 to 7 score)	93	62.00
3	High (8 and above score)	13	8.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.00</b>

[ Mean = 5.18 ; Standard Deviation = 1.37 ]



**Fig. 9 Distribution of tribal leaders according to their degree of cosmopolitaness**

It is seen from Table 8 that more than 62 per cent of the tribal leaders had 'medium' degree of cosmopolitaness, while 29.13 per cent had 'low' degree of cosmopolitaness. Only 8.67 per cent of tribal leaders had 'degree' of cosmopolitaness.

This indicates that majority of tribal leaders had low to medium degree of cosmopolitaness. Average cosmopolitaness score observed in this study is 5.18. This observation boosts the findings of Rogers (1962) and Biswajit Singh(2003)

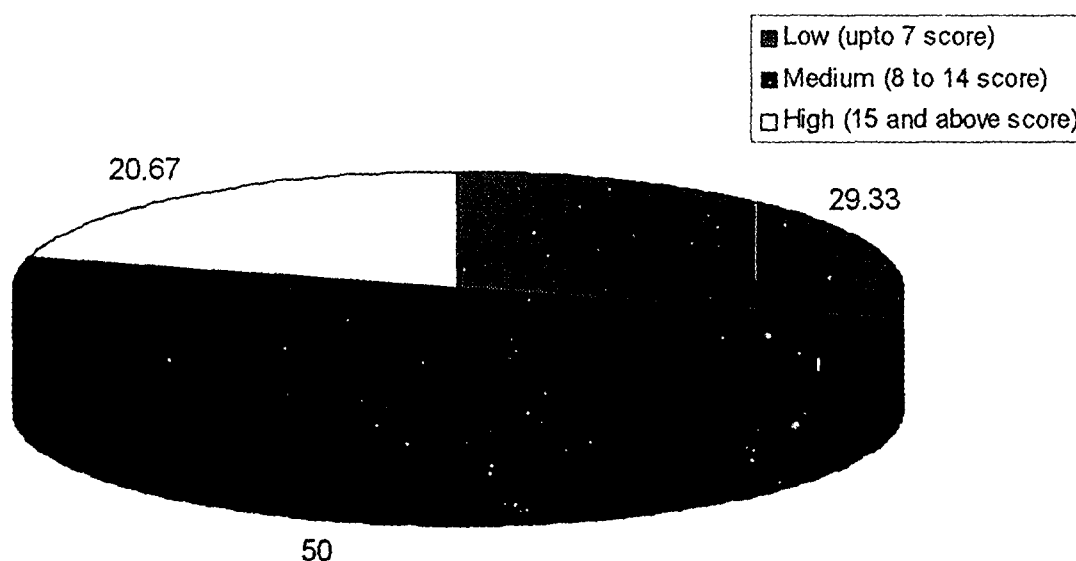
#### 4.1.9 Sources of information

The data about the sources of information used by the tribal leaders was obtained and they were grouped according to their sources of information used.

**Table 9 : Distribution of the tribal leaders according to their sources of information used**

Sr. No.	Sources of information	Respondents (n = 150)	
		Number	Percent
1	Low (upto 7 score)	44	29.33
2	Medium (8 to 14 score)	75	50.00
3	High (15 and above score)	31	20.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.00</b>

[ Mean = 5.18 ; Standard Deviation = 3.54 ]



**Fig. 10 Distribution of the tribal leaders according to their sources of information**

It is observed from Table 9 that majority (50%) of the tribal leaders used 'medium' level sources of information while 29.33 per cent of the tribal leaders used 'low' of information sources . About 20.67 per cent of the tribal leader used 'high' level use of sources of information. Average sources of information score observed in this study is 10.63. This observation is similar to the findings of Rogers (1967) and Ensminger (1957).

## 4.2 Leadership pattern

The data regarding the leadership observation was obtained and the tribal leaders were grouped on the basis of their answers to the list of questions.

Table 10.

### Distribution of tribal leaders in Kolli hills, Trichy District

Sr. No.	Leadership Pattern	Respondents (n = 150)	
		Number	Per cent
1	Traditional Leadership	14	9.33
2	Political Leadership	21	14.00
3	Situational Leadership	12	8.00
4	Opinion Leadership	14	9.33
5	Religious Leadership	12	8.00
6	Professional Leadership	10	6.67
7	Occupational Leadership	60	40.00
8	Personal Leadership	7	4.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.00</b>

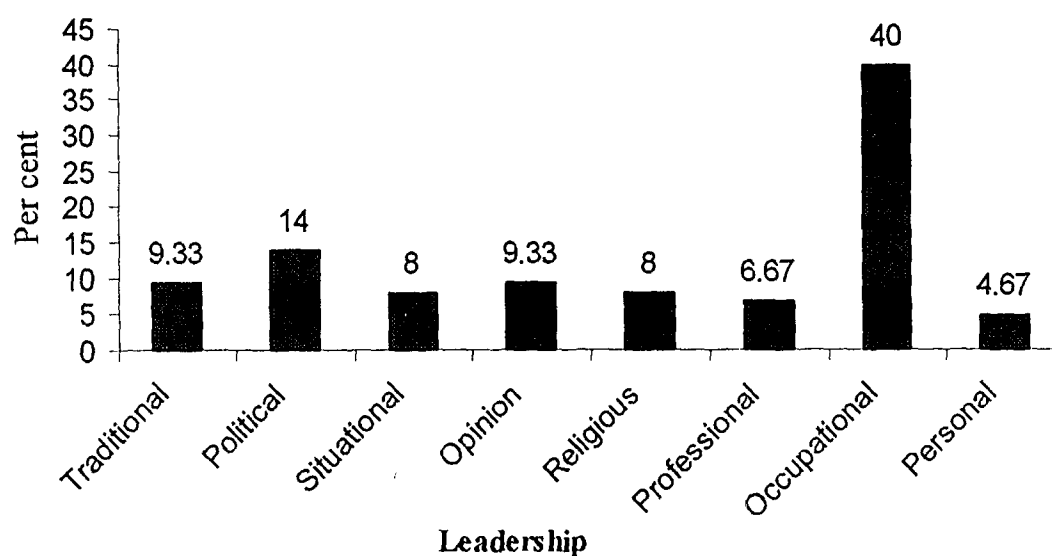


Fig. 11 Distribution of tribal leaders in Kolli hills  
Trichy district

It is observed from the table 10 that 40 per cent of tribal leaders were belonged to the Occupational leadership followed by Political leaders (14%) under Political leadership. Equal number of the leaders (8.00%) were come under Situational and Religious leadership. And equal number of tribal leaders (9.33%) were grouped under Traditional and Opinion leadership. And 6.67 per cent of tribal leaders were recognized as Professional leaders who were grouped under Professional leadership. Only 4.67 per cent of the tribal leaders were Personal nature.

### **4.3 Relationship between selected independent and dependent variables**

In the present investigation an attempt was made to find out the nature of relationship between the selected characteristics of the tribal leaders with their leadership pattern. Coefficient of correlation ( $r$ ) was worked out. The data in this are presented in Table 11.

#### **4.3.1 Age and Leadership**

The Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient ( $r = 2557^{**}$ ) indicated that there is negative and highly significant relationship between the tribal leader's age and their overall leadership.

This indicates that the leadership is highly influenced by the age of tribal leaders. In particular there is a negative and highly significant relationship between the Traditional leader's age and their leadership. But for Religious leaders positive and highly significant relationship is found.

There is a negative and non-significant relationship is found between the tribal leader's age and Situational, Professional, Occupational, Occupational and Personal leadership.

No significant relationship is noticed between the tribal leaders age and Political, Religious leadership.

Table 11: Relationship between the independent variables and tribal leadership pattern

Independent Variables	Traditional Leadership	Political Leadership	Situational Leadership	Opinion Leadership	Religious Leadership	Professional Leadership	Occupational Leadership	Personal Leadership	Overall Leadership
Age	- 0.9128**	0.1359	- 0.2718	0.0777	0.6719**	- 0.0612	- 0.2449	- 0.2754	- 0.2557**
Education	0.7538**	0.0577	0.3811*	- 0.5496**	- 0.4537*	0.6944*	0.1662 N.S.	- 0.2421	0.1276
Sub-tribe	0.2700	0.4537*	0.0561	0.0786	0.2911	- 0.3873	- 0.2930*	- 0.0465	- 0.1661*
Size of land holding	- 0.2169	0.5121*	- 0.0986	0.1127	- 0.1053	- 0.6001	- 3031*	- 0.3185	- 0.1293
Family size	- 0.0842	- 0.0632	- 0.4150	0.1824	0.2738	- 0.6864*	0.0720	0.7899*	- 0.0231
Annual income	- 0.2061	0.3183	0.1366	- 0.4240	0.0188	- 0.2279	0.0935	0.1608	0.05021
Extension contact	- 0.1223	- 0.2162	- 0.3724	0.4959	- 0.0112	- 0.1021	0.0705	0.2182	0.0922
Cosmopolitaness	0.1000	- 0.3724	- 0.0998	0.1311	- 0.2932	- 0.2611	- 0.0459	0.6984*	0.0999
Sources of information	- 0.212	- 0.0655	0.2347	- 0.2875	- 0.1646	0.1437	0.1089	0.0718	0.9399

D.F = 112

\*\* = Significant at one per cent level

\* = Significant at five per cent level

#### 4.3.1.2 Education and Leadership

The correlation coefficient ( $r = 0.1276$ ) indicated that the relationship between the overall leadership and tribal leader's education was non-significant.

Perhaps there is a positive and highly significant relationship was observed between the tribal leaders education and traditional, professional and situational leadership.

Relationship between the tribal leaders educational group and Opinion, Religious leadership is negative and highly significant nature. There is no significant relationship between the political and Occupation leadership to tribal leader's educational status.

#### 4.3.1.3 Sub-tribe and Leadership

The correlation coefficient ( $r = - 0.1661^*$ ) indicated that there is a negative and highly significant relationship between the overall leadership and their sub-tribe. Occupational leadership too is noticed their same relationship.

The correlation coefficient ( $r = 0.4537$ ) revealed that the relationship between the political leadership and sub-tribe is positive and highly significant.

There is a positive and non-significant relationship is found between the sub-tribe and Traditional, Situational, Opinion, and Religious leadership.

#### 4.3.1.4 Size of land holding and Leadership

The correlation coefficient ( $r = 0.1293$ ) seen that the relationship between the size of land holding and overall leadership is negative and non-significant.

Political leadership is highly influenced by the size of land holding whereas in Occupational leadership, the relationship with the size of land holding is negative but highly significant. Rest of other the types of Leadership did not show any significant relationship with the size of land holding.

#### 4.3.1.5 Size of Family and Leadership

The correlation coefficient ( $r = 0.0231$ ) revealed that the relationship between the tribal leadership and family size is non-significant.

There is a positive and significant relationship noticed between the Personal leadership and size of family . It is also found that Professional leadership is highly is highly influenced by the size of the family but negatively . Rest of other leadership are not indicated any significant relationship with their family size .

#### **4.3.1.6 Annual income and Leadership**

The correlation coefficient ( $r = 0.0502$ ) indicated that the relationship between the overall leadership to their annual income is positive and non-significant.

It is also observed that most leaderships are not at all influenced by their annual income. But, there is a positive and non-significant relationship between the annual income level and Political, Situational, Religious, Occupational and Personal leadership.

#### **4.3.1.7 Extension contact and Leadership**

The correlation co-efficient ( $r = 0.1992$ ) indicated that the relation ship between the extension contact and overall leadership is positive but non-significant.

This indicates that the tribal leadership is not influenced by their contacts with extension personnel. There was negative and significant relationship between the Situational leadership and extension contact. Rest of the leadership patters had not expressed any significant relationship with the extension contact .

#### **4.3.1.8 Cosmopolitaness and Leadership**

The correlation coefficient ( $r = 0.0999$ ) seen that the relationship between the overall leadership and cosmopolitaness is positive but non-significant.

The relationship between the Personal leadership and cosmopolitaness is positive ( $r = 0.6984$ ) and highly significant. Rest of leadership patterns are not noticed any significant relationship with cosmopolitaness.

#### 4.3.1.9 Sources of information and Leadership

The correlation coefficient ( $r = 0.9399$ ) indicated that the relationship between the overall leadership and sources of information is positive but non-significant nature.

This indicates that the tribal leadership is not influenced by the level of sources of information. There is a positive and non-significant relationship is found between the level of sources of information and leadership of Professional, Situational, Occupation and Personal. On the other hand, negative and non-significant relationship is found between the sources of information level and the leadership of Traditional, Political, a Religious and Opinion leadership.

#### 4.4 Other general information

##### 4.4.1 Different occupations under occupational leadership

Information about the different occupations of sixty Occupational leaders were obtained from the Kolli hills and presented as below.

Table 12 :

**Different occupations of Occupational leadership**

Sr. No.	Occupations	Respondents (n = 60)	
		Number	Per cent
1	Agriculture	16	26.67
2	Bead making	12	20.00
3	Apiary	7	11.67
4	Hunting	12	20.00
5	Poultry	2	3.33
6	Carpentry	4	6.66
7	Firewood collection	7	11.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The data from the Table 12 revealed that majority (26.67%) of tribal Occupational leaders were involved in Agriculture. Equal number of leaders (20%) were involved in Hunting, as well as in Bead making. Equal number of (11.67%) leaders were come under the occupation of Fire wood collection and Apiary while 6.66 per cent of tribal Occupational leaders were come under Carpentry. And there was 3.33 per cent of tribal leaders were involved in Poultry.

#### 4.4.2 Political leaders with their designations

Information about the designations of the twenty one political leaders were obtained from the Kolli hills region and presented as below.

Table 13 :

Political leaders and their designations

Sr. No.	Designation	Respondents (n = 21)	
		Number	Per cent
1	Branch – Secretary	8	38.09
2	Union- president	4	19.05
3	Party- Treasurer	6	28.57
4	Ex. M.L.A and M.L.C.	3	14.29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.00</b>

It is observed from the Table 13 that 38.09 per cent of political leaders were Party Branch secretary while 28.57 per cent of political leaders were Party treasures.

There was 19.05 per cent of political leaders wee found as President of Unions. Few number of (14.29%) political leaders were Ex. M.L.A. and M.L.C.

#### 4.4.3 Personal leadership and Field specialization

Information about the field specialization were obtained from Personal leaders and presented in Table 14.

**Table 14 :**

##### **Personal leaders and Field specialization**

Sr. No.	Field Specialization	Respondents (n = 7)	
		Number	Per cent
1	Education	2	28.57
2	Finance	3	42.85
3	Health	1	14.29
4	Sports	1	14.29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The data from Table 14 revealed that majority of the personal leaders concentrated on Finance (42.85%) followed by Education (28.57%). Equal number of Personal leaders were come under the field of Health and Sports.



**Interaction with Professional Leaders**



**A tribal woman confident of Personal Leadership**



**A traditional Leader answering the interview schedule**



**Religious leader remains confined to his locales**



**Occupational leadership through Bead business**



**An Occupational leader setting an example by working in the field**



**Religious leadership at village level synchronizing city aspirations**



**Political leaders, rule the roost**

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**SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS  
AND  
IMPLICATIONS**

## 5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

### 5.1 Summary

India has the largest concentration of tribal people anywhere in the world except perhaps in Africa. The tribes are children of nature and their lifestyle is conditioned by the eco-system. Our country has varied tribal population throughout its length and breadth. One of the most important reason for a lag of the tribes in economic and social progress is the law of the 'programmatic leadership'. The traditional leaders are still tilting at the old windmills of tradionalism and insisting on sticking to old values for preserving the purity of their cherished doctrines. Such attempts have only crippled to growth of tribal society.

In Kolli hills, Leadership has grown through the ages of tradition, but now it seems to be subject to changes in its forms and content as it is coming of late in contact with and under the influence of a newly emergent leadership in modern era. Now, Leadership in tribal community has adjusted itself to the newer form, without altogether destroying some of its own basic characteristics.

This investigation intended to study some characteristics of tribal leaders and their association with Leadership. The characteristics taken for the study were age, education, sub-tribe, annual income, size of holding, size of family, extension contact, cosmopolitaness, sources of information and Leadership Pattern. The study was planned and undertaken with the following objectives.

1. To study the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal leaders.
2. To identity the Pattern of Leadership observed in tribal area.
3. To study the extent of contact of tribal leaders with extension personnel.
4. To study the relationship between selected characteristics and the leadership pattern.

The study was conducted in the Kolli hills., Trichy district of Tamil Nadu. Hundred and fifty tribal leaders were interviewed for the purpose. Interview schedule was designed to tap the required information. Pre-testing

was done to test the efficiency and utility of the interview schedule. In the light of the difficulties experienced while pre-testing it was modified and finalized.

The author personally interviewed all the leaders with the help of an interview schedule. The interviewing work lasted for two months, from the first week of June, 2004 to the last week of July, 2004.

In the presentation of data after drawing the distribution tables, Karl Pearson correlation co-efficient test was worked out to find out the association between the various independent variables like age, education, etc., and dependent variable i.e. Leadership pattern of Kolli hills tribal villages.

The study revealed that there is statistically significant association between the tribal leader's age and sub-tribe with the Leadership pattern. The association between the tribal leader's education, size of family, size of land holding, annual income, extension contact, cosmopolitaness, and sources of information with leadership is not statistically significant.

### 5.1.2 Conclusions

The conclusions of this study are as under

1. The study revealed that the majority of the tribal leader were in the age group of 'old' and 'middle', only 20.00 per cent of leaders were 'young'. The relationship between the age of the tribal local leaders and pattern of leadership in the tribal villages is statistically significant.
2. Majority of the tribal leaders (69.33 per cent) were literate and 30.67 per cent of them had no formal education. It was found that there was no association between the tribal local leader's formal educational status and the leadership pattern.
3. Large number of the leaders (54.67 per cent) were belonged 'Upper caste' group comprising of Malayalis. 45.33 per cent of the leaders were in the 'Lower caste' group comprising of 'Irula' and 'Kurava' sub-tribe shows a statistically significant association with the leadership pattern.

4. The size of holding of the tribal leader was found to be statistically not associated with the leadership pattern. Twenty six per cent of 'Landless' leaders were found among the tribal local leaders.
5. Majority of the tribal leaders (75.23 per cent) had 'medium' to 'big' size of family. Statistically no association was observed between the tribal local leader's size of family and leadership pattern.
6. Nearly 41.00 per cent of the tribal leaders had annual income upto Rs. 25,000/- only. Statistical analysis revealed that there is a statistically no association between the tribal local leaders annual income and leadership pattern.
7. Majority of the tribal leaders (68.67 per cent) had 'medium' level of extension contact. The extension contact of the tribal leader was found to be statistically not associated with the leadership pattern.
8. Majority of the tribal leaders (62.00 per cent) had 'medium' degree of cosmopolitaness. There was no significant relationship between the tribal leaders cosmopolitaness and leadership pattern.
9. Fifty per cent of tribal leaders had 'medium' level source of information. No statistically significant association was observed between the tribal local leaders cosmopolitaness and the leadership pattern.
10. Forty per cent of tribal leadership was occupational nature followed by political leadership (14.00 per cent). There was a negative relationship between the leadership pattern and tribal leader's sub-tribe.

### **5.3 Implications**

The author turns now to a consideration of the application of the findings of research on tribal leadership in a number of practical situations.

Since extension feeds on continuous research, it is necessary to provide a feed back information to the extension researchers, programme planners, policy makers, social reformers and missionary workers either paid or voluntary working for the uplift of deteriorated and exploited masses of tribes,

who need a first preference for an all round development of their 'world' and Agriculture.

The findings of this research have some practical implications in selecting, training and developing 'pragmatic' leadership in the tribal community. This dissertation does not, however, claim to giving implications that can be applicable universally since the social conditions may not be identical everywhere, as the study is confined to "Kolli hills" of Trichy district in Tamil Nadu.

The author has suggested implications for the two purpose *viz.*, for action and for research.

#### **For action**

1. It is observed that the formal education level of tribal leaders is very low. Government agency should take the steps to conduct 'Adult literacy classes' for such areas. The syllabus must be of job oriented nature.
2. It is found that majority of the tribal leaders are coming from the higher caste groups, though the population mainly belongs to lower caste. Government agency must give equal opportunities of rising for the lower caste leader by extending a hand of co-operation and uplift. We should first develop lower caste tribal leaders because the tribal people had more faith in their tribal persons as leader.
3. The results have indicated that tribal leaders has less contacts with the extension personnel. Steps should be taken by extension personnel to accelerate these contacts by visiting the 'key persons' many a times and keeping them abreast of the latest knowledge of agriculture as they are influential in tribal community.
4. The Kolli hills have considerable number of landless leaders. Government should try to provide public land to the landless tribal leaders and people under various tribal settlement schemes.
5. Occupational leaders who are coming under 'Hunting' will be taught in proper way to give up the hunting so as to protect the declining population of forest animals.

6. Agricultural department should give adequate training to the Occupational leaders with special attention to the field of Apiary in order to raise the quantity and quality of honey.
7. Regulated markets should be established for Bead making, Pottery, and Carpentry to stabilize the uneven distribution of prices.

### **For Research**

Extension research is a continuous process. This particular research will act as a 'bench mark' for further deep and penetrating research on the social, economic and agricultural aspects of the tribal community. The present study is basically a new approach in studying the tribal leadership. This study should be regarded as exploratory, tentative and suggestive for future researchers. This study can serve as a 'stepping stone' for work in the Agricultural extension research.

1. A study must be taken on an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary basis to increase the productivity of the research. It is therefore, imperative that planners, research workers, educationalists and those who are related to 'Tribal welfare' would make valuable contribution to this research topic.
2. The study will act as a guideline for researchers in following fields..
  - a) To study the tribal leadership in other development blocks.
  - b) To find out difference between characteristics of tribal leaders and other rural leaders in other works.
  - c) To find out difference between the tribes of Kolli hills and other scheduled tribes in the leadership process.

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# APPENDIX

## APPENDIX

List of selected villages and number of tribal leaders :

Sr.No	Name of the Villages	Number of leaders
1.	Ariyur Nadu	11
2.	Chittur Nadu	8
3.	Devanur Nadu	13
4.	Gundur Nadu	16
5.	Mancholai	10
6.	Naduvalavu	9
7.	Othakadai	7
8.	Selur Nadu	11
9.	Semmedu	21
10.	Sengarai	15
11.	Thinnanur Nadu	17
12.	Thiruppuli Nadu	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>

## INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

### Title of Thesis

**“Study on Tribal Leadership Pattern in Kolli Hills of Trichy District  
in Tamil Nadu”**

1. Name of the Leader : Mr / Mrs

2. Name of the Village :

Taluka :

District : Trichy

3. Age :

4. Sub – tribe :

### 5. Educational Status

Literate

Illiterate

If Literate,

1. Primary

2. S.S.C

3. H.S.C

4. Other Collegiate/Degree

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

### 6. Annual Income

S.No	Sources of income	Amount (Rs)
1.	Agriculture	
2.	Business	
3.	Services	
4.	Others (specify)	
	<b>Total</b>	

### 7 . Size of holding

S.No	Types of land	Area ( in ha )
1.	Irrigation Land (Wet)	
2.	Dry land (Rain fed)	
3.	Fallow Land	
	<b>Total</b>	

### 8. Size of family

S.No	Category	Number of persons
1.	Men	
2.	Women	
3.	Children	
	<b>Total</b>	

### 9. Extension contact

Sr.No	Extension Agencies	Regularly	Sometimes	Never
1.	Village Level Worker (VLW)			
2.	Village Extension Worker (VEW)			
3.	Agricultural Extension Officer			
4.	Block Development officer ( BDO)			
5.	Sub - Divisional officer			
6.	Principle Agril officer			
7.	District Agricultural officer			
8.	Higher Govt. Agril officer (Scientists from Agril Univ.)			
9.	Non-Govt. Organization			

## 10. Cosmo politeness

Sr.No	Places of Visits	Regularly	Sometimes	Never
1.	Neighboring villages			
2.	Places of weekly bazaars			
3.	Taluka place			
4.	District place			
5.	State Capital			
6.	National Capital			
7.	Other States			

## 11. Sources of information

Sr.No	Sources of information	Regularly	Sometimes	Never
I	<b>Personal Localite</b> 1. Local Leader 2 .Friends 3 .Relatives			
II	<b>Personal Cosmopolite</b> 1. Gram Sevak 2 .Extension Officer 3 .B.D.O 4 .D.A.O 5 .University Scientists			
II	<b>Group Contacts</b> 1. Demonstrations 2 .Group Discussions 3 .Tours / Visits			
IV	<b>Mass Media</b> 1. Newspaper 2 .Farm Magazine 3 .T.V. 4 .Radio 5 .Exhibitions			

## 12 Leadership pattern

### I Traditional Leadership

1. Is your leadership ancestral? (Yes / No)
2. Do you follow the ancient forms of Justice? (Yes / No)
3. Do you have specific Rule of Law for your tribe? (Yes / No)
4. Don't you change the Judgment under pressure? (Yes / No)

### II Political Leadership

1. Are you an active member of any political party? (Yes / No)
- 2) Do you hold any positions in the party of which you are a member? (Yes / No)
- 3) Have you ever contested any elections within the political party? (Yes / No)
- 4) Have you contested any organizational/ institutional election on behalf of your party? (Yes / No)
- 5) Have you been elected for any post through the elections ? (Yes / No)

If yes,

S.No	Designation	Number of years
1.	M.P	
2.	M.L.A	
3.	M.L.C	
4.	President	
5.	Others (specify)	

### **III Situational leadership**

1. Have you ever been in a calamity situation as a Leader? (Yes / No)
2. During Calamity situation, whether people come to you for help and guidance? (Yes / No)
3. Don't you help people with finance on interest during crisis? (Yes / No)
4. Do you approach the Government or any agency for help during a calamity situation? (Yes / No)

### **IV Opinion leadership**

1. Do People look up to you for answers to their problems ? (Yes / No)
2. Are you a spokesman of your respective group? (Yes / No)
3. Do you allow others to find solutions to their problems on their own? (Yes / No)
4. Is inter and intra group Co-ordination easy? (Yes / No)

### **V Religious Leadership**

1. Are you a member of any religious body ? (Yes / No)
2. Have you ever lead your religious group for disaster management or developmental activity? (Yes / No)
3. Do you have any spiritual " Guru" to intercede your day to day life ? (Yes / No)
4. Do you perform any pooja/yajnas to achieve common goals of general public? (Yes/ No)

## VI Professional leadership

1. Are you the, V.A.O/V.L.W/B.D.O/ Gramsevak. (specify) (Yes / No)
2. Do you get monetary or other benefits for your service? (Yes / No)
3. Don't you concentrate only on office work? (Yes / No)
4. Is your work voluntary? (Yes / No)
5. Do you try to solve individual problems? (Yes / No)

## VII Occupational leadership

1. Are you belonging to any one of the following occupation? (Yes / No)  
If Yes , pl specify

Agriculture  Labour  Carpentry   
Bead making  Sculpturing  Specify

2. Are you a member of any Union/Association with respect to your occupation? (Yes / No)
3. Have you represented your union/Association for any specific purpose? (Yes / No)
- 4) As a representative of your union do you work exclusively? (Yes / No)  
for the member and for the public?

## VIII Personal leadership

1. Do you take any individual effort for bringing community development? (Yes / No)

If yes, specify the field

2. Education  Health  Finance   
Sports  Social service  if any specify

3. Do you in any way facilitate your group to obtain bank loans or project funds? (Yes / No)

4. Do you contribute financially in general for any community development activity apart from generously giving your time? (Yes / No)

5. Do you create opportunities for others to shine in various fields? (Yes / No)
- 
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VITA

## VITA

Shri. T RAMALINGAM

*A candidate for the degree  
of  
MASTER OF SCIENCE  
in  
Agricultural Extension*

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Title of the Thesis : "Study on Tribal Leadership Pattern in Kolli hills of Trichy District in TamilNadu"

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### Extra-Curricular Activities :

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- Published 10 Articles in various Newspapers and Magazines.
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