

**ROLE PERFORMANCE OF GRAM PANCHAYAT
MEMBERS IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT**

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B. Sc. (Agriculture)

**MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN
AGRICULTURE
(EXTENSION EDUCATION)**



**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION EDUCATION
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, PARBHANI
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PARBHANI- 431 402 (M.S.) INDIA**

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MEMBERS IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT**

BY
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B. Sc. (Agriculture)

A thesis submitted to
Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani
in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of

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IN
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(EXTENSION EDUCATION)



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PARBHANI- 431 402 (M.S.) INDIA

2022


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I hereby declare that the thesis entitled, **ROLE PERFORMANCE OF GRAM PANCHAYAT MEMBERS IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT** submitted by me is based on the actual work carried out by me under the guidance and supervision of **Dr. M.V. Kulkarni**. The extent of information derived from the existing literature have been duly cited and referenced. The existing research work or its any part is not submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or diploma.

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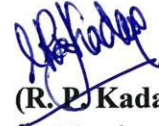
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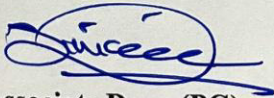
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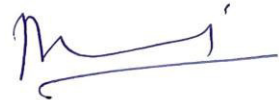


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Take risk in life

If you win you can lead!

If you loose you can guide!

-Swami Vivekananda

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(Abhang Swapnali Hanmant)

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THESIS ABSTRACT

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Name of the student	: Miss Abhang Swapnali Hanmant
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ABSTRACT

The present study is conducted in Parbhani district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state with the objective to study 'Role performance of Gram Panchayat members in village development' the district was selected randomly, from this district three talukas viz., Gangakhed, Jintur and Parbhani were selected and four villages from each talukas were selected randomly from each village respondents selected according to members of grampanchayat of particular village from 12 villages. Thus constituting the total sample size of 120 respondents. Ex-post Facto research design was used for study. Majority of the respondents i.e. 59.16 per cent belongs medium age, 55 per cent educated up to secondary education, 61.66percent members had joint family, 81.66 percent members had medium level of annual income,64.16 per cent had medium social participation, 62.50 per cent had medium political contact, 47.5 per cent had medium work experience, 25.83 percent members had dairy farming, 57.5 percent members had medium coordination ability and 50.83 percent members had medium communication ability. It was observed that 64.16 per cent of the Gram Panchayat members had medium level of role performance. Regarding role performance of functions of Gram Panchayat member's i.e. Agricultural development activities, Animal husbandry and dairy development function, Educational functions and cultural activities, Health care functions, Welfare function and Administrative function had medium level of role performance.

The variables like education, communication ability and experience as a gram panchayat member had positive and highly significant relationship with role

performance, respectively, type of family, annual incpme and coordination ability was positive and significant relationship with role performance, age, occupation, social participation and social contact was positive and non-significant relation with role performance and age was negative and non-significant relationship with role performance.

Key words- coordination ability, communication ability, role performance, etc.

CHAPTER -I
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Village communities have been in existence in India for over centuries and panchayat has been an intimate part of the Indian culture since ancient time. The word 'panch' literary means the group of five persons. The whole village had confidence in panch and always believed that whatever panch does is always in the interest of the village. Therefore, we have a proverb "Voice of panch is the voice of god". During the British rule, these village panches were abolished and new rules were created to control local bodies which could help them in collection of taxes for them. There after India became independent and our constitution was framed. The 'Panchayati Raj' was advocated by Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, with a view of associating the people living in the remote villages with the administration of the country. The 'Panchayati Raj' as a system of self-governance was introduced for the first time in 1959 following the Balwant Rai Mehta committee report (1958) that recommended a three-tier structure of local self-government consisting of gram panchayat at the village level, taluka panchayat samiti at the subdistrict level and zilla parishad at the district level. Accordingly, panchayati raj system has been in operation in the country. The measure was introduced on 1st April, 1963 with the contemplation that there should be (1) a gram panchayat for each village or a group of villages or a nagar panchayat for a town with a population of more than 10,000 and up to 25,000. (2) a taluka panchayat for each taluka and (3) a district panchayat for each district of the state. The bill was reintroduced in September 1991 as the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Bill and they were finally passed by the parliament on 22nd December, 1992. The 73rd Amendment deals with rural local self-government (Panchayati Raj), while the 74th Amendment concerns urban local-self administration (municipalities). The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, which came into force on 24th April 1993, made a new era in the federal democratic set up of the country and provided constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. This Amendment to the constitution distinctly broke new grounds and laid the foundation for establishing a strong and vibrant Panchayati Raj Institution. The most crucial aspect of the 73rd Amendment Act is the provision whereby one-third of all seats in the Panchayati Raj Institutions are reserved for women (including women belonging to SC and ST).

Panchayat raj system in Maharashtra

Panchayat have been the backbone of the Indian village since the beginning of recorded history. Panchayat Raj in Maharashtra has its own progression path. It was among the first few states to implement the Balwantrai Mehta Committee recommendation of establishing a three tier Panchayat Raj structure. It constituted a committee on the subject in 1961, under the chairmanship of the revenue minister Vasant Rao Naik. Maharashtra already had the Mumbai Gram Panchayat Act, 1958 for governing Grampanchayats. However, on the basis of recommendations of the Vasant Rao Naik Committee report (1960), the State enacted the Maharashtra 6 Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1961. Consequently, the three-tier Panchayat Raj system was established and became functional in the State from 1st May, 1962. The Maharashtra government constituted several committees in the following decades to improve the functioning of the Panchayat Raj and strengthen PRIs. In 1970, the L N Bongirwar Committee was formed to evaluate the functioning of PRIs. The committee stressed the need of strengthening PRIs financially and provides more autonomy to them in planning. One of the main recommendations of the committee was the constitution of District Planning and Development Boards. Such boards were established in 1972 and began formulating district level plans from 1974. Similarly, the P B Patil Committee was constituted for the evaluation of the Panchayat Raj system in 1984. The committee emphasized involving people and gave 184 recommendations for reforming the system and enabling greater participation. Despite all these efforts, PRIs in Maharashtra were weak and the 73rd Amendment was as much necessary as the rest of the country to infuse real life into them. The village Panchayat is the basic local government unit in rural India. Though Panchayats have been in existence for a long period of time, the present system clearly marks off from the past in respect of powers, functions and financial resources. Panchayats have now a major role as instruments of rural reconstruction and development. They have been given wider powers and financial resources not only because they are institutions of political participation but institutions of social and economic development. Grampanchayat is the most important grass root level institution of the Panchayat Raj. It is pillar of this system due to which people at grass root or village can develop themselves and develop leadership of country. It is the key organization for overall progress of the village. The Grampanchayat is not only a

decentralized form of administration but it is a medium through which Indian rural people can express their administrative, social and economic problems to the upper levels and try to solve them. The Grampanchayat is constituted for one village or group of villages. In Maharashtra, number of members varies from seven to seventeen and it is depends upon the village population.

Village population	Gram panchayat members
Up to 1500	7
1501-3000	9
3001-4500	11
4501-6000	13
6001-7500	15
Above 7501	17

Every village having a population of 600 can form a Grampanchayat and if it is less, a Group Grampanchayat can be formed. In this two to three village are attached together to form group Gram Panchayat. The Sarpanch of the Grampanchayat is elected directly in Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Rajasthan, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Uttarpradesh, Westbengal and Maharashtra. In rest of the state's Sarpanch is elected from the member of the Grampanchayat from amongst themselves.

The Panchayat Raj system was first adopted by the state of Rajasthan in Nagaur district on 2nd Oct 1959. The second state was Andhra Pradesh, while Maharashtra was the Ninth state. The framework of the new institutional arrangement comprised 'Village Panchayats' at the base, 'Panchayat Samitis' at the middle and 'Zilla Parishads' at the apex level. PRIs were thus, made an institutional component of India's development administration. However, although the ideals and basic objectives of these institutions were identical in nature, their powers, mode of representation of the people and the nature of interrelationship among them were not uniform. Since the Balwantrai Mehta Committee did not make provisions for fiscal decentralization, the K. Santhanam Committee was set up in 1963 to look into Panchayat finances. Key recommendations included powers to levy a special tax on land revenues and homes; consolidation of all grants at the state level and devolution to PRIs and the establishment of a Panchayat Raj Finance Corporation to look into the

financial resources of PRIs and provide loans and financial assistance to grassroots level governments. Since the recommendations of earlier committees were not fully implemented, the Ashoka Mehta Committee (1978) was appointed to again examine measures to strengthen PRIs. It recommended inter-alia the following: 1. The district as the key administrative unit for planning, coordination and resource allocation and the management of the rural and urban continuum. 2. Population based representation of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the election to PRIs. 3. Participation of political parties in elections. 4. Financial devolution consistent with the devolution of developmental functions to the district level. 4 5. Thus the thrust shifted from the Panchayat as a development organization to the Panchayat as a Political institution. 6. Building on the recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee, the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir either revised their existing Panchayat Acts or passed new legislation. For the first time in India, local body elections in West Bengal in 1978 saw the participation of political parties.

After the submission of Ashok Mehta Committee Report, many developments took place resulting in the revival, stagnation and ascendancy of Panchayat raj. Thus we see some basic principles are being incorporated into the Panchayati Raj establishment through the 73rd amendment with a view to removing the existing shortcomings lying with it and to make it effective at the same time. The Panchayati Raj was incorporated in Article 40 in our constitution, one of the directive principles of state policy lays down that "the state shall take steps to organise village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of Self Governments". The constitution only gives direction to the states to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerating in list-II of the seventh schedule. 'Local Government' has also been mentioned in Schedule seven, List II (State List) 5 which reads "Local government that is to say the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self government or village administration". It should be particularly noted that the term 'Panchayat' has not been included here. Many Commissions and study groups were constituted by the government of India to study the various aspects of local self government in India and to give recommendations to the government.

As per the Amendment Act, the Panchayati Raj Institution is divided into three tiers. At the base of this structure is the Gram Sabha that comprises of the entire body of the citizens in a village. It constitutes all the eligible voters within a Gram Panchayat area and serves as a principal mechanism for transparency and accountability. Above the Gram Sabha is the first level elected body- the Gram Panchayat. It covers population of around five thousand people and may include more than one village. At Taluka level there is intermediate level Panchayat which is also known as Block Panchayat, this is the Panchayat set at the Block or Tehsil level for a group of Gram Panchayats in states where the total population exceeds 20 lakh. Similarly, every district in the states where Panchayat Raj is implemented has a District or Zilla Panchayat. Functions in three-tier Panchayat structure are distributed at three levels i.e. Gram Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and District Panchayat. Gram Panchayats are supposed to do numbers of functions like creating drinking water facilities for village people as well as animals, scavenging of roads in the villages, maintenance of government properties, lighting arrangement in villages, spread of education including primary education in villages, planning of rural development, supervision on crops in the outskirts of village, planning for agricultural reforms, agricultural development in villages, activities on removing religious differences among village people, etc. Thus, village Panchayat is responsible for the harmonious development of its territory by undertaking such functions and activities. The village Panchayat, in true sense, at the grass root level is the chief agency through which most of the rural development works are carried out. The members of village Panchayat are the formal leaders in rural areas who can transmit the message to the people, mobilize their support and increase their intensity of participation. The members of different areas may vary in performing the leadership roles and activities they are supposed to carry out. Thus, role performance of a member of village Panchayat is an important aspect upon which the development of the village rests. This fact inspired the researcher to carry out the present investigation.

Demographical Information Of Marathwada Region

Marathwada is a region of the Indian state of Maharashtra. Marathwada was formed during the Nizams and was part of the then Hyderabad State. The region coincides with the Aurangabad Division of Maharashtra. It borders the states of Karnataka and Telangana and it lies to the west of the Vidarbha and east of North

Maharashtra regions of Maharashtra. The largest city of the Marathwada is Aurangabad. There are eight districts under Marathwada region – Aurangabad, Beed, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani. Area of Marathwada region is 24,940 sq.mi. and population is 18,731,872. Literacy percentage of Marathwada region is 76.27% and sex ratio is 932. Marathwada had a variety of languages like Marathi(77.98%), Urdu(9.56%), Hindi(6.49%),Lambadi(3.20%),Others(2.77%). There are Municipal Corporations at Aurangabad Municipal Corporation, Nanded-Wagha Municipal Corporation , Latur Municipal Corporation and Parbhani Municipal Corporation.Parbhani district is under the Marathwada region . It is the administrative headquarters of Parbhani District. Parbhani is one of the largest cities in Marathwada region of Maharashtra after Aurangabad and Nanded . Parbhani is around 200 kilometers away from regional headquarters of Aurangabad while it is 491 km away from the state capital Mumbai.

Along with the entire Marathwada region, Parbhani was a part of the erst while Nizam State, later a part of Hyderabad State; after reorganization of states in 1956 it became a part of the then Bombay state; since 1960 , it has been part of the present Maharashtra state. Parbhani is home to Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Agriculture University, which is one of only four agriculture universities in Maharashtra. Moreover, Parbhani also has an annual festival at Turabul Haq Dargah, which attracts lakhs of tourists each year. Parbhani is named after Goddess Prabhavati.

According to the 2011 census, the population of Parbhani city is 307,170. Male and female population are 157,628 and 149,563 respectively. Sex ratio of Parbhani is 949. The average literacy of Parbhani is 84.34percent, with male literacy is 90.71 percent and female literacy is 77.70 percent. There are nine talukas under the Parbhani District- Parbhani, Gangakhed, Sonpeth, Pathri, Manwath, Palam, Purna , Sailu and Jintur.

Taluka wise population of Parbhani District

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Population	Male population	Female population	No. of Villages	No of Grampanchayat
1	Parbhani	230640	118765	111875	131	130
2	Gangakhed	152976	79301	73675	107	104
3	Jintur	238465	122266	116199	172	168
4	Sailu	122259	62505	59754	95	93
5	Palam	115382	59737	55645	82	82
6	Purna	146219	75502	70717	94	92
7	Manwat	84329	43223	41106	55	49
8	Pathri	102193	52457	49736	57	56
9	Sonpeth	73817	38130	35687	58	57

Critical role of village Panchayat in the overall development

The village panchayats are not only the foundation of democracy in the country, but also secure effective participation of the people in the government and the planned development of the country, so that the vast number of our people living in the rural areas could be intimately associated in that vital function. It is not only expected that every citizen of the country in the rural areas should be actively associated with the administration of the country through village panchayats but he or she should also be provided with an opportunity to express himself /herself in the process to develop as an integrated citizen of an integrated state. It is the local government of the village that must touch the lives of the rural people. The village panchayat has got prime importance for the welfare of the rural people. The panchayat is mainly expected to promote economic, political and social development in the villages. The economic development is aimed at using improved agricultural techniques and tools while the political development is to be achieved by developing leadership in the villages. The static society can be changed by the village panchayat. It is the time; the village panchayats are made aware of a 'community action' especially in the implementation of various schemes relating to agricultural production. It is highly desirable to provide nuclei of the energy, enthusiasm and initiative in the form of vigorous and dynamic panchayats. Grampanchayat which are properly functioning will increase the income of rural people and raise their standard

of living and provide an opportunity to weaker sections in the community participate in the management of rural affairs. The achievement of these goals is significantly influenced by the effective leadership at the grass root level. It means, leadership plays an important role in shaping the social, political and economic development of community.

Statement of problem:

The village panchayat at the grass root level is the pivotal agency for the holistic development of the village, which in turn rests on the role performance of its members. These members in true sense are the formal leaders of the village and are regarded as the symbols of rural development and they reflect the entire community. Thus for proper development of the village, it is quite essential that the members should understand their role clearly and carry out it effectively. This role performance by the members may be affected by various characteristics of the members. Hence, it is also worthwhile to study the relationship between the profile of the members and their role performance. Further, the members may come across many constraints while performing their role in village development; hence, such constraints should also be studied. Keeping all these things in view, the present study entitled “Role performance of gram panchayat members in village development” was thought to be carried out with following specific objectives.

Objectives of the study :

1. To study the profile of gram panchayat members in village development.
2. To ascertain the role performance of gram panchayat members in village development.
3. To study the relation between the profile of gram panchayat members and their role performance in village development.
4. To study the constraints faced by gram panchayat members in their role performance in village development.
5. To seek suggestions from gram panchayat members to overcome the constraints.

Scope of the study :

The village panchayat at the grass root level is the chief agency through which most of the rural development works are carried out. Hence, effective development of the village truly rests on how the members of gram panchayat work. In this regard, the modest attempt has been made in the present investigation to determine the extent to which gram panchayat members perform their role. Present investigation would also throw light on profile of gram panchayat members and its correlation with their role performance. Thus it will provide useful insight to identify and manipulate the important traits that are significantly related with the role performance thereby leading towards better role performance by gram panchayat members. The findings of the study would programme for the gram panchayat members, so that they will be in a position to have a greater share with greater self confidence and responsibility in the panchayati raj system as the leader. The study will also guide gram panchayat members to revise suitable strategies and modify their approach as they are performing their role presently. The investigation would also be helpful to identify the constraints which the gram panchayat members have to face while performing their role, and thereby it will provide the insight to the planners and upper level authorities to take suitable remedial .

Limitations of the study :

The study was carried out under following limitations:

1. The area of the study was restricted to only four talukas of Parbhani district.
2. The study was confined up to 120 respondents (gram panchayat members) of 12 selected villages.
3. The findings were based on verbally expressed opinions of the respondents.

Role performance: The actual behaviour and expression of an individual occupying a role.

How the role performance is measured?

$$\text{Role Performance Index} = \frac{\text{Scores Obtained}}{\text{Maximum Scores}} \times 100$$

Operationalization of the concepts used :

Gram Panchayat member: Gram panchayat member is a leader who is elected by the voters of one particular ward of the gram panchayat, and is working as a representative of that ward.

Role Performance: It is conceptualized here as the actual performance of the role/duties which a gram panchayat member is supposed to carry out by virtue of his position.

Age: It refers to actual age of gram panchayat member in completed years. i.e. chronological age of the gram panchayat members.

Education: It refers to the formal education attained by the selected gram panchayat members.

Size of family: Size of family denotes the total number of members living together under one common headship and sharing food under one roof of the family of gram panchayat members.

Time spent for work: It refers to the hours devoted by gram panchayat members in a week for gram panchayat work.

Experience as gram panchayat member: It refers to total years of working as gram panchayat member rounded up to the nearest year at the time of interview.

Caste: It is the particular caste category from among four caste categories viz. general, OBC i.e. other backward caste, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe to which a gram panchayat member belong.

Social participation: It refers to participation of the gram panchayat members in different local, formal and informal organizations other than gram panchayat.

Political contact: It denotes the contact of the gram panchayat members with the upper level leaders i.e. Minister, MLA, MP, District and Taluka Panchayat President.

Annual income: It refers to the gross annual earning of family of gram panchayat member from all sources.

Occupation: It refers to occupation of gram panchayat member in which he/she is engaged to earn income to sustain the family.

Knowledge: It is a body of understood information possessed by the gram panchayat member about the role he/she has to perform in the gram panchayat.

Communication ability: It denotes the ability of the gram panchayat member to effectively express the ideas, convince others as well as listen to view points of others.

Co-ordination ability: Co-ordination ability of the gram panchayat members refers to their ability to work in cooperative situation with other members/village people through establishing harmonious relationship with them for accomplishment of gram panchayat objectives.

Constraints: These are conceptualized as the items of difficulties faced by the gram panchayat members in actually performing different roles.

Suggestions: These refer to opinions or the ways and means as suggested by gram panchayat members to overcome the constraints faced by them in their role performance as gram panchayat member.

CHAPTER -II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of literature is an overview of the previously published works on a specific topic. The term can refer to a full scholarly paper or a section of a scholarly work such as a book, or an article. Either way, a literature review is supposed to provide the researcher or author and the audience with a general image of the existing knowledge on the topic under question. A good literature review can ensure that a proper research question has been asked and a paper theoretical framework and or research methodology have been chosen. To be precise, a literature review serves to situate the current study within the body of the relevant literature and to provide context for the reader. In such case, the review usually precedes the methodology and results sections of the work. It helps the researcher to keep his research work going in right and appropriate direction. Hence, an attempt has been made to review the researches and the same have been presented in the following sequence.

1. Profile of the grampanchayat members.
2. Role performance of grampanchayat members.
3. To study the relationship between the profile of grampanchayat members and their role performance.
4. Constraints faced by gram panchayat members in their role performance.
5. Suggestions from grampanchayat members to overcome the constraints.

2 Profile of the grampanchayat members

2.1. Personal variables

2.1.1 Age –

Mulla (2006) reported that 53.60 percent of the grampanchayat members belonged to the middle age category and 24.8 percent members had young category whereas, 21.6 percent older category..

Diwan (2007) reported that most of the woman sarpanches (66.67) had middle age group followed by 37.33 percent of woman had old age category.

Kshatriya (2011) reported that near about half 49.07 percent of the respondents were from young category followed by middle age category 36.11 percent and only 14.81 percent were from old category.

Jadhav et al. (2011) reported that majority (68.66 per cent) of the gram panchayat members were from middle age group while only 16.00 per cent and 15.34 per cent of them who were from old age and young age group, respectively

Singh et al. (2013) reported that majority of respondents were of middle age, illiterate and primary school educated, married, belonging to backward class, joint family, farming, medium income group and low to medium mass media exposure.

Singh et al. (2013) reported that the majority of age group of 25-50 year participated more in functioning of Village Panchayats as compared to age group of upto 25 and above 50 years whose level of participation was 50.00 per cent, 30.00 per cent and 20.00 per cent, respectively.

Chaudhary (2013) reported that 12.50% grampanchayat members in anand district were young age and 73.33% and 14.17% were in middle and old age group respectively.

Jadhav (2018) reported that 69.17 percent grampanchayat members had middle age category and 17.50 percent had young and 13.33 percent had old age category.

Sahu (2020) reported that out of 120 Gram Panchayat members, 35.00 per cent were of young age category, 42.50 per cent belonged to middle age category and 22.50 per cent were found in old age category

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that majority 65.83 per cent of the gram panchayat members were in the middle age group, followed by 22.50 and 11.67 per cent of them who belonged to old and young age group, respectively.

Shaikh (2021) reported that more than half of the Women Agriculture Officers belonged to the middle age group 51.54% followed by young 33.08% and old age 15.38% categories

2.1.2. Education:

Mulla (2006) reported that 45.60 percent members had primary level education while 25.60 percent members had received no formal education and 16.80 percent members received secondary level of education.

Diwan (2007) reported that 49.33 percent of woman sarpanches were obtained primary level of education and 29.33 percent of them having secondary level of education.

Kujur (2008) reported that 38.33 percent grampanchayat members had secondary level of education and 6.67 percent of them had educated up to college level and illiterate level of education.

Kshatriya (2011) reported that maximum number of respondents were educated up to primary school followed by 19.44 per cent were illiterate while 15.74 percent were up to middle school and 6.48 percent were educated up to higher secondary school.

Jadhav et al. (2011) reported that 76.00 per cent of the gram panchayat members were educated up to medium level followed by 17.34 per cent and 6.66 per cent of them who had low level and high level of education, respectively.

Singh et al. (2013) reported that majority of respondents were of middle age, illiterate and primary school educated, married, belonging to backward class, joint family, farming, medium income group and low to medium mass media exposure.

Chaudhary (2013) reported that 0.5% grampanchayat members were illiterate and 25% were having primary education in Anand district of Gujrat state.

Jadhav (2018) reported that 54.17 percent grampanchayat members had secondary level of education and 15.83 percent and 7.50 percent had higher secondary level and graduation level of education respectively.

Sahu (2020) reported that out of 120 Gram Panchayat members, 8.33 per cent were up to illiterate, 49.17 per cent were education up to primary, 26.67 per cent were up to middle, and 15.83 per cent were up to intermediate and above.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that half 50.83 per cent of the respondents had primary level of education, followed by 23.33 per cent of them with secondary level of education, whereas 13.34 per cent of them were found to be 38 illiterate and 9.17

per cent of them had higher secondary level of education. Only 3.33 per cent of them had college level of education.

Shaikh (2021) reported that nearly three-fifths 58.46% of the Women Agriculture Officers had B.Sc. (Ag.) qualification followed by 41.54% possessing M.Sc. (Ag.) degree

2.1.3. Type of family

Singh et al. (2013) reported that majority of respondents were of middle age, illiterate and primary school educated, married, belonging to backward class, joint family, farming, medium income group and low to medium mass media exposure.

Chaudhary (2013) reported that 17.50% members were small family size and 73.33% and 0.91% were having medium and large family size in Anand district of Gujrat.

Patel et al. (2017) reported that majority of the respondents were found living in nuclear family size (65.00%), had medium level of cosmopolitanism (75.00%), 57.5 per cent of the respondents had medium level of social participation and (65.00%) of the respondents had medium socio-economic status.

Singh et al. (2019) reported that the majority nuclear family 56.67 percentage respondent and joint families in 43.33% were respectively in family.

Sahu (2020) reported that out of 120 Gram Panchayat members, 68.33 per cent belonged to nuclear family and 31.67 per cent belonged to joint family.

Shaikh (2021) reported that nearly two-thirds (63.85%) of the Women Agriculture Officers were having nuclear family followed by joint (36.15%) family.

2.1.4 Annual income:

Jadhav (2004) reported that 78.00 percent grampanchayat members had placed in medium annual income category and 15.33 percent had low annual income category, 6.66 percent had high annual income category.

Mulla (2006) reported that 65.60 percent of the grampanchayat members had medium level income and 17.60 percent had high annual income level and remaining 16.80 percent low income level.

Kujur (2008) reported that majority (56.67 per cent) of sarpanches had annual Income in between . 50,000/- to .100000/-, followed by 25.00 per cent and 18.33 per cent of them who had above . 1,00,000/- and up to . 50,000/- of annual income, respectively.

Jadhav (2011) reported that majority (87.17 per cent) of gram panchayat members had annual income between .56000/- to .97000/- only 9.40 per cent and literature 3.43 per cent of them had up to .56000/- and above .97000/- of annual income, respectively.

Chaudhary (2013) reported that 69.17% gram panchayat members were having annual income up to 1,00,000 Rs. and 1.67% members were annual income up to 4,00,000Rs.in Anand district.

Sahu (2020) reported that 29.17 per cent of the Gram Panchayat members were below poverty line (up to Rs. 24000/-), 43.33 per cent were having in low annual income group (Rs. 24001 to 50000/-) and 23.34 per cent were in middle income group (Rs. 50001 to 75000/-).

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that less than half (47.50 per cent) of the respondents had annual income up to. 1, 00,000/- followed by 35.83 per cent of them with annual income in the range of. 1, 00,001/- to . 2, 00,000/-. Only 16.66 per cent of the respondents had annual income in the range of. 2, 00,001/- to .3, 00,000/- , while none was found in the category of above .3, 00,000/- of annual income.

2.1.5 Social participation:

Bhosale (2005) reported that 75.71 percent of the leaders had medium social participation followed by 12.86 percent had high and 11.43 percent had low social participation.

Mulla (2006)reported that 53.60percent had medium level social participation and 26.40 percent members had low level of social participation and only 20.00 percent members had high level of social participation.

Kujur (2008) reported that the social participation of respondents had positive and significant relationship with their role performance.

Kshatriya (2011) reported that 53.70 percent of the respondents had medium level of social participation followed by 30.56 percent had high and 15.74 percent had low social participation.

Jadhav (2018) reported that 85.00 percent grampanchayat members had medium level of participation and 12.50 percent had low level of social participation and 2.50 percent members had high level of social participation.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that slightly less than half 47.50 per cent of gram panchayat members had membership in one organization, while 36.67 per cent of them were members in more than one organization. Only 4.16 per cent of gram panchayat members were observed to have no membership in any other organization. Further, 11.66 per cent of the gram panchayat members were found to be position holders in the organization.

2.1.6 Occupation

Diwan (2007) reported that 34.67 per cent of woman sarpanches and 42.66 per cent of man sarpanches were dependent on animal husbandry.

Chaudhary (2013) reported that 15.83% grampanchayat members were working in agriculture sector in Anand district.

Paul and Chakravarty (2016) reported that a study was conducted in Hooghly district of West Bengal to find out and prioritize the constraints in role performance of Gram Panchayats in agriculture and dairy farming

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that for nearly half of the members 48.33 per cent, the occupation was agriculture + animal husbandry followed by agriculture (20.00 per cent), agriculture + animal husbandry+ business (15.00 per cent), agriculture + business 6.67 per cent, animal husbandry + business (5.83 per cent) and agriculture + animal husbandry + service 4.17 per cent. Thus it can be said that agriculture and animal husbandry (either jointly or singly) were the major occupations for most of the respondents.

2.2.7 Co-ordination ability

Rao (2004) reported that 59.14 percent of the agriculture officers were medium and 21.51 percent had high and 19.35 percent had low coordination ability.

Patel (2010) reported that slightly more than two fifth 42.50 per cent of the employees had high co-ordination ability followed by 30.83 and 26.67 per cent of them with medium and low co-ordination ability, respectively.

Choudhary (2013) reported that 43.33 percent of the grampanchayat members had high level of coordination ability and 38.34 percent had very high and 16.67 percent medium level of coordination ability.

Jadhav (2018) reported that 26.67 percent grampanchayat members had very good coordination ability and 15.00 and 23.33 percent members had good level and very poor level of coordination ability.

Jyoti and Sharma (2019) reported that given study was conducted in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh state of India during the session 2015-16 to determine the training pattern and participation of tribal and non-tribal women sarpanhes (Village Head).

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that less than half 42.50 per cent of the gram panchayat members had high level of co-ordination ability, followed by 38.33 per cent and 14.17 per cent of them with medium and very high level of coordination ability, respectively.

2.2.8 Communication ability

Patel (2001) reported that 76.67 percent of the extension personnel heads were medium and 13.33 percent having low and 10.00 percent having high level of communication ability.

Jahagirdar and Balasubramanya (2008) reported that in case of communicating feed back to the higher officer, majority of the extension personnel 76.00 per cent) belonged to 'medium communication' category followed by 13.00 per cent who were found in 'low communication' category. Only 11.00 per cent of the extension personnel had high communication in respect of giving feedback to the higher officer. It was further revealed that 70.00 per cent of the government extension personnel informed extension programmes to higher officers and 63 per cent of them shared in

monthly meetings. Feedback with UAS scientists was observed only in case of 'Agriculture problems' in order to get possible solutions to solve the problems.

Patel (2010) reported that 42.50 per cent of the employees had average overall communication followed by 35.83 and 23.33 per cent of them who had good and poor overall communication, respectively.

Singh et al. (2013) reported that the study was conducted in two districts of Haryana state having highest and lowest female literacy status ie Panchkula and Mewat, respectively.

Jadhav(2018) reported that 55.83 grampanchayat members had fair level of communication and 20.83 and 14.17 percent had good level of communication and very poor level of communication skill.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that slightly less than half 47.50 per cent of the gram panchayat members had high level of communication ability, while 32.50 per cent and 10.83 per cent of them had medium and very high level of communication ability, respectively. Only 7.50 per cent and 1.67 per cent of the respondents were found in the category of low and very low level of communication ability, respectively

2.2.9 Political contact:

Diwan (2007) reported that majority 70.66 per cent of woman sarpanches had medium level of political contact and an equal number 14.67 per cent of them had low and high level of political contact.

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

Dhavaleshwar and Shaik (2012) reported that made provision for the people's participation at grass root level for village development it also aims at making some suggestions for making participation of people affective in this institution of decentralize of rural governance.

Jadhav (2018) reported that 65.00 percent members had medium political contact and 19.17 and 15.83 percent members had high and low political contact respectively.

Jyoti and Sharma (2018) reported that the present study was conducted during the year 2015–16 in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh, state of India to compare and analyze the role performance of tribal and non-tribal women sarpanchs. Out of 645 Gram Panchayat, 336 Gram Panchayat were having women sarpanchs, from which one-third panchayats viz. 112 were randomly selected for the collection of data

Sahu (2020) reported that 19.17 per cent Gram Panchayat members were not having membership in any organization and 24.17 per cent were found to be member in one organization, there were 56.66 per cent of the Gram Panchayat members who were having membership in more than one organization.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that indicates that gram panchayat members in vast majority (97.50 per cent) had no any contact with ministers, while only 2.50 per cent of them had primary contact with the ministers. In case of their political contact with MPs (Members of Parliament), it was observed that four-fifth 80.00 per cent of the gram panchayat members had no any contact with them, while 20.00 per cent had primary contact with them. Further, in regards with their political contact with MLAs (Members of Legislative Assembly), more than half 58.33 per cent of them reported to have no contact, whereas 35.00 per cent of them had primary contact. Only 6.67 per cent of them were observed to have moderate contact with the MLAs

2.1.10 Experience as gram panchayat member

Diwan (2007) reported that majority of the woman sarpanches 65.33 per cent and man sarpanches 66.67 per cent had 4 years experience as a leader, while 34.67 per cent and 33.33 per cent of the woman sarpanches and man sarpanches had one term experience as leader, respectively.

Kujur (2008) reported that a great majority of man and woman sarpanches 86.67 per cent and 88.33 per cent had low to medium level experience as leader, respectively.

Chaudhary (2013) reported that 66.61% grampanchayat members were having experience up to the 5 years in Aanand district.

Sahu (2020) reported that out of 120 Gram Panchayat members, 44.17 per cent had agriculture as their main occupation, followed by 34.17 per cent were having agriculture and subsidiary occupation and 21.16 per cent respondents were labour.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that indicates that slightly more than half 58.33 per cent of the gram panchayat members had up to 5 year experience, whereas 36.67 per cent and 5.00 per cent of them had 6 to 10 years and 11 to 15 years of experience, respectively. None was found in the category of above 15 years of experience.

Shaikh (2021) reported that more than half 54.62% of the Women Agriculture Officers had a medium level of experience followed by high 23.85% and low 21.53% levels of experience.

2.2.1 Various Roles of leader

Diwan (2007) reported that majority 62.67 per cent of woman sarpanches had medium level of role performance, whereas 21.33 per cent and 16.00 per cent of them had low and high level of role performance, respectively.

Kujur (2008) reported that majority 76.67 per cent and 85.00 per cent of the man and woman sarpanches were found to have medium to high level of overall role performance, respectively

Singh et al. (2013) reported that the study was conducted in randomly selected four blocks ie Mundalan, Gohana, Kathura and Sonapat blocks of Sonapat district of Haryana. Dimension-wise role perception results pointed that more than 70 per cent GPM's perception of roles was medium to high in case of the dimension of administrative role and social, educational and family welfare works/roles.

Singh et al. (2017) reported that the study was carried out during the year 2013-2014 the blocks Akbarpur, Derapur and Maitha District Kanpur dehat.

Takle *et al.* (2016) observed that majority of the sarpanch were perceived their role as planner, executer, administrator, communicator, coordinator, organizer also managerial role, representative, evaluator, cooperater, group maintainer and group harmonizer.

Shrivastava (2018) revealed that majority of the Gram Panchayat leaders had medium role performance, followed by 23.00 and 21.50 per cent of them who had high and low role performance respectively.

Jadhav (2018) reported that out of 120 Gram Panchayat members, 18.33 per cent of the respondents performed low role, 51.67 per cent medium role and 30 per cent performed high role in rural development.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that indicate that slightly more than half 54.16 per cent of the gram panchayat members had medium level of role performance as a planner, while 37.50 and 08.33 per cent of them had high and low level of role performance as a planner, respectively. In case of their role as an administrator, it is obvious that nearly equal proportion of them were observed in the category of medium 45.00 per cent and high 43.33 per cent role performance, while only 11.67 per cent of them were found with low role performance

2.3. Relationship between profile of grampanchyat members and their role performance

2.1 Personal variables and dependent variable:

2.3.1 Age and role performance

Rathi (2005) reported that age of grampanchayat members had positively and non- significantly related with their role performance.

Mulla (2006) reported that the age of grampanchyayat members had negatively relationship with their role performance.

Diwan (2007) reported that age of the woman sarpanches had significant correlation with their role performance.

Kujur (2008) reported that age of man and woman sarpanches had positive and significant relationship with their role performance

Kshatriya (2011) reported that there was a negative correlation coefficient relationship between age of grampanchayat members and their role performance

Jadhav (2018) reported that age of the grampanchayat members had positive and non-significant relationship with their role performance.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that age of the gram panchayat members had positive and non-significant relationship

2.1.2 Education and role performance

Rathi (2005) reported that education of grampanchayat members positively and significantly related with their role performance.

Mulla (2006) reported that education of grampanchyayt members had positive relationship with their role performance.

Diwan (2007) reported that education of the woman sarpanches had positive and significant correlation with the role performance.

Kujur (2008) reported that education of the respondents was found to have positive and significant relationship with their role performance.

Khalge et al.(2010) reported that the present study was undertaken in the Latur and Ausa blocks of Latur district and Ambejogai and Dahrur blocks of Beed district of Marathwada region, to appraise the role performance of Gram Panchayat members and its relation with their profile. Regarding relational analysis it was found that the characteristics of Gram Panchayat members namely education, occupation, annual income, social participation, achievement motivation, mass media exposure, cosmopolitaness, leadership background and leadership experience were positively and significantly related with role performance of Grampanchayat members.

Kshatriya (2011) reported that there was a positive correlation coefficient between education of grampanchyat members and their role performance.

Jadhav (2018) reported that education of the grampanchayat members had negative and non-significant relationship with their role performance.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that education of the gram panchayat members had positive but non-significant relationship

2.3.3 Type of family and role performance

Saiyad and Patel (2004) and Diwan (2007) reported that size of family of woman sarpanches had significant correlation with their role performance.

Mulla (2006) reported that family size of grampancyayat members had negative relationship with their role performance.

Kujur (2008) reported that size of family of the respondents had positive and significant relationship with their role performance.

Kshatriya (2011) reported that there was negative relationship of family size of respondents and their role performance.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that experience of the gram panchayat members had positive and non-significant relationship

2.3.4 Annual income and role performance

Mulla (2006) reported that the annual income of grampanchyayat members had positive relationship with their role performance.

Diwan (2007) and Kujur (2008) reported that annual income had positive but non-significant relationship with role performance of man and woman sarpanches.

Khalge et al.(2010) reported that the present study was undertaken in the Latur and AUSA blocks of Latur district and Ambejogai and Dahrur blocks of Beed district of Marathwada region, to appraise the role performance of Gram Panchayat members and its relation with their profile. Regarding relational analysis it was found that the characteristics of Gram Panchayat members namely education, occupation, annual income, social participation, achievement motivation, mass media exposure, cosmopolitaness, leadership background and leadership experience were positively and significantly related with role performance of Grampanchayat members.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that annual income of the respondents had positive and non-significant relationship

2.3.5 Social participation and role performance

Mulla (2006) reported that the social contact of grampanchyat members had positive relationship with their role performance.

Kujur (2008) reported that the social contact of respondents had positive and significant relationship with their role performance.

Kshatriya (2011) reported that there was negative correlation coefficient between social contact of grampanchayat members and their role performance.

Jadhav (2011) reported that social contact of the gram panchayat members was positively and significantly correlated with their role performance as gram panchayat members.

Chaudhary (2013) reported that social participation of grampanchayat members had positive and non significant correlation with their role performance.

Deshpande et al.(2013) reported that social participation of grampanchayat members had positive and significant related with their role performance.

Jadhav (2018) reported that social participation of the grampanchayat members had negative and non-significant relationship with their role performance.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that clearly indicate that positive and nonsignificant correlation existed between social participation of the respondents and their role performance.

2.3.6 Occupation and role performance

Diwan (2007) reported that the occupation of the man and woman sarpanches had positive but non significant relationship with role performance.

Khalge et al. (2010) reported that the present study was undertaken in the Latur and AUSA blocks of Latur district and Ambejogai and Dahrur blocks of Beed district of Marathwada region, to appraise the role performance of Gram Panchayat members and its relation with their profile. Regarding relational analysis it was found that the characteristics of Gram Panchayat members namely education, occupation, annual income, social participation, achievement motivation, mass media exposure, cosmopolitanism, leadership background and leadership experience were positively and significantly related with role performance of Grampanchayat members

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that the correlation between occupation of the respondents and their role performance was positive and nonsignificant

2.3.7 Coordination ability and role performance

Rao (2004) reported that coordination ability of the assistant directors of agriculture were a negative and significant relationship with their role performance.

Patel (2010) reported that coordination ability of respondents had negative and non significant relationship with their extent of interpersonal conflict.

Choudhary (2013) reported that coordination ability of the members were positive and highly significant relationship with their role performance.

Jadhav (2018) reported that coordination ability of the grampanchayat members had negative and non-significant relationship with their role performance

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that positive and highly significant correlation existed between co-ordination ability of the gram panchayat members and their role performance.

2.3.8 Communication ability and role performance

Patel (2010) reported that communication ability of the members were negatively and highly significant relationship with their role performance.

Choudhary (2013) reported that communication ability of the members were positive and highly significant relationship with their role performance.

Jadhav (2018) reported that communication ability of the grampanchayat members had positive but non-significant relationship with their role performance.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that communication ability of the gram panchayat members had positive and highly significant correlation with their role performance.

2.3.9 Political contact and role performance

Saiyad and Patel (2004) reported that political contact of woman sarpanches were positive and significant relationship with their role performance.

Kujur (2008) reported that political contact of men sarpanches were highly significant and positive relationship with their role performance.

Choudhary (2013) reported that political contact of grampanchayat members were positive and non - significant relationship with their role performance.

Jadhav (2018) reported that the political contact of the grampanchayat members had positive and non-significant relationship with their role performance.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that political contact of the respondents couldn't establish any significant relationship with their role performance, however the direction of relationship was positive.

2.3.10 Experience as a grampanchyayt members and role performance

Diwan (2007) reported that experience of the man and woman sarpanches had positive and significant correlation with their role performance.

Kujur (2008) reported that the relationship between experience of man and woman sarpanches as leader and their role performance was found to be positive

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that experience of the gram panchayat members had positive and non-significant relationship with their role performance.

2.4 Constraints faced by the gram panchayat members in their role performance

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

Diwan (2007) reported that the major problems faced by all the sarpanches were: lack of funds from government for development work, delay in sanctions and permission for development work from upper level, lack of knowledge regarding PRS and development programmers, lack of information regarding different rural development programmers and lack of communication media at village.

Kujur (2008) reported that the major problems faced by all the sarpanches were: lack of funds from government for development work, lack of master plan for development work, lack of technical guidance for proper planning, lack of knowledge regarding PRS and development programmers, lack of communication media at village, lack of self confidence in communication, delay in sanctions and permission for development work from upper level.

Phand (2012) reported that this study was conducted on 150 village leaders selected from 30 villages of 3 talukas with 5 respondents from each village of Hingoli district of Maharashtra state to ascertain the personnel and socio-economic characteristic, Overall distribution of village leaders according to their role performance in dairy development activities, their relationship and constraints faced by village leaders in dairy development activities

Paul and Chakravarty (2016) reported that study was conducted in Hooghly district of West Bengal to find out and prioritize the constraints in role performance of Gram Panchayats in agriculture and dairy farming.

Kumari et al (2016) reported that the present study was an effort to know the profile of elected women Village Panchayat members and Constraints faced by elected women Panchayat members in role performance.

Smt Shilpa Rani and Smt Rashmi (2017) reported that due to lack of education and lack of awareness about the existing schemes many programs are not completely reached to the mass. Hence, this paper provides an overview of role of Gram

Panchayat libraries in promotion of governmental programs, process and strategies in successful publicizing of governmental programs to the rural community.

Sahu (2020) reported that problems encountered by the Gram Panchayat members in carrying out their day to day activities. As far as 62.50 per cent Gram Panchayat members reported lack of awareness on the part of membership about development programme, 64.16 per cent Gram Panchayat members reported lack of co-ordinate amongst members, 66.66 per cent Gram Panchayat members reported groupism is encouraged by sarpanches and lack of funds, grants from outside agencies, no knowledge of rules an regulation and Panchayati act, construction work are not prioritized as per local needs were reported as obstacles by 70.00 per cent, 62.50 per cent 58.33 per cent, respectively.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that major constraint faced by the gram panchayat members was lack of training about panchayat raj system which ranked first, followed by lack of high education, low knowledge regarding rural development programmes, inadequate administrative and financial power and less availability of time for gram panchayat work which ranked second, third, fourth and fifth, respectively. The other important constraints were: Inadequate financial support from government, inadequate co-operation from village people, inadequate co-operation 56 from village level worker, inadequate co-operation from members and no whole hearted support from family

4. Suggestions offered by the grampanchayat members to overcome the constraints:

Singh et al. (2015) reported that the present study was conducted in Banaskantha district of Gujarat state. Palanpur and Dantiwada talukas were selected randomly. The important suggestions endorsed by the village panchayat members were; ‘amount of grant should be increased ’, ‘training on village developmental activities should be provided to village panchayat members ’, ‘training on leadership development and functioning of PRIs should be provided to village panchayat members ’, ‘office procedure should be more quick, easy and in time ’and ‘honorarium should be given to village panchayat members ’.

Kumari et al. (2017) reported that the present investigation was conducted with 112 women sarpancha working under panchayati raj system in Bilaspur district

of Chhattisgarh, India. As regarding the suggestions being offered by the respondents to reduce the constraints majority (89.28%) of the respondents suggested proper administrative power to sarpanch should be provided, followed by transparency should be maintained at higher level organisation, unity among panchayat members should be maintained etc. should be ascertained in the village.

Kumari et al. (2017) reported that the suggestions being offered by the respondents to reduce the constraints majority (89.28%) of the respondents suggested proper administrative power to sarpanch should be provided, followed by transparency should be maintained at higher level organisation, unity among panchayat members

Sahu (2020) suggestions of Gram Panchayat members to improve their role performance for smooth working of the Panchayats.

Panchayat secretary must be co-operative with Panchayat members 66.70%, their no groupism in Panchayat 62.50%, Panchayat members must have knowledge about rural needs and problems (70.80%), Panchayat must get sufficient finance (66.70%), timely available of money should be made by government 60.00%.

Rajeshbhai (2020) reported that Training should be imparted for 57 panchayat raj system 90.83percent administrative procedure should be quick and easy to avoid unnecessary delay in work 82.50 per cent; timely availability of money should made by government 81.66 per cent; staff in panchayat should be increased 73.33 per cent; latest information should be given to gram panchayat members regarding PRS and development works 71.66 per cent; sufficient financial grant should be provided 70.83 per cent; and awareness and interest should be created among people in development work 45.83 per cent

CHAPTER -III
METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER - III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methods and procedures used for measuring the dependent and independent variables, as well as, techniques followed for the collection and analysis of data. The detail methodology is described under the following sub-heads.

3.1 Locale of the study

3.2 Research design

3.3 Sampling procedure

3.4 Variables under study and their measurement

3.5 Tools and techniques of data collection

3.6 Statistical tools used

3.1 Locale of the study

The present study was carried out in Marathwada region of Maharashtra, which comprises eight districts namely, Parbhani , Aurangabad ,Nanded ,Latur ,Beed , Osmanabad ,Hingoli , Jalana . Among these five districts Parbhani district was purposively selected .In Parbhani district there are 848 Grampanchayat and all these Grampanchayat working very effectively for upliftment of rural community.

Parbhani, earlier also known as “ Prabhavatinagar ”, is one of the Eight districts in the Marathawada region of Maharashtra State

This entire Marathwada region, a district geographical region, was a part of the erstwhile Nizam State; later a part of Hyderabad State; after reorganization of states in 1956 it became a part of the then Bombay state; and from 1960 onwards it is part of the present Maharashtra state.

Parbhani district lies between 18.45 and 20.10 North Latitudes and 76.13 and 77.39 East Longitude.

The district is surrounded on the north by Hingoli district. On the east by Nanded district, on the South by Latur and on the West by Beed and Jalna districts.

The state capital of Mumbai is to the west; Parbhani is well connected by road to other major towns in Maharashtra and also in the neighboring state of Andhra Pradesh.

According to the 2011 census, the population of Parbhani city is 307,170. Male and female population are 157,628 and 149,563 respectively. Sex ratio of Parbhani is 949. The average literacy of Parbhani is 84.34percent, with male literacy is 90.71 percent and female literacy is 77.70 percent. There are nine talukas under the Parbhani District- Parbhani, Gangakhed, Sonpeth, Pathri, Manwath, Palam, Purna , Sailu and Jintur

3.2 Physiography

Location of Parbhani at the centre of Marathwada. The district is situated at 408m above mean sea level. The district lies between 18.45 and 20.10 North Latitude and 76.13 and 77.39 East Longitude. The district is bounded on the north by Hingoli and Buldhana district .On the east by Nanded and Hingoli, on the south by Latur and on the west by Beed and Jalna districts.

The total area of parbhani district is 6511.58 sq km. According to census 2011 the population of parbhani district is 1,836,086. There are 9 tahsils in parbhani district namely Parbhani, Gangakhed, Sonpeth, Pathari, Manwat, Palam, Selu, Jintur, Purna.

3.3 Soil

The soil of parbhani district belongs to parbhani series (Typic hypsusterts), on the basis of morphology, soil depth and texture. The soil is dominant in montmorillonite followed by moderate amount of kaolinite and trace of elite. The major soil of the district is derived from “deccan trap” rock (basalt) which is rich in iron, lime, magnesium.

3.4 Climate

Geographically, parbhani is situated at 19°16' north latitude and 76°47' east longitude and at 409 m altitude above sea level and as a subtropical climate. The average annual rainfall is 900mm with 57 rainy days. The mean daily maximum temperature varies from 24.7°C. The month of November, December, January and February were humid and moisture index was positive, winter was cool with moisture

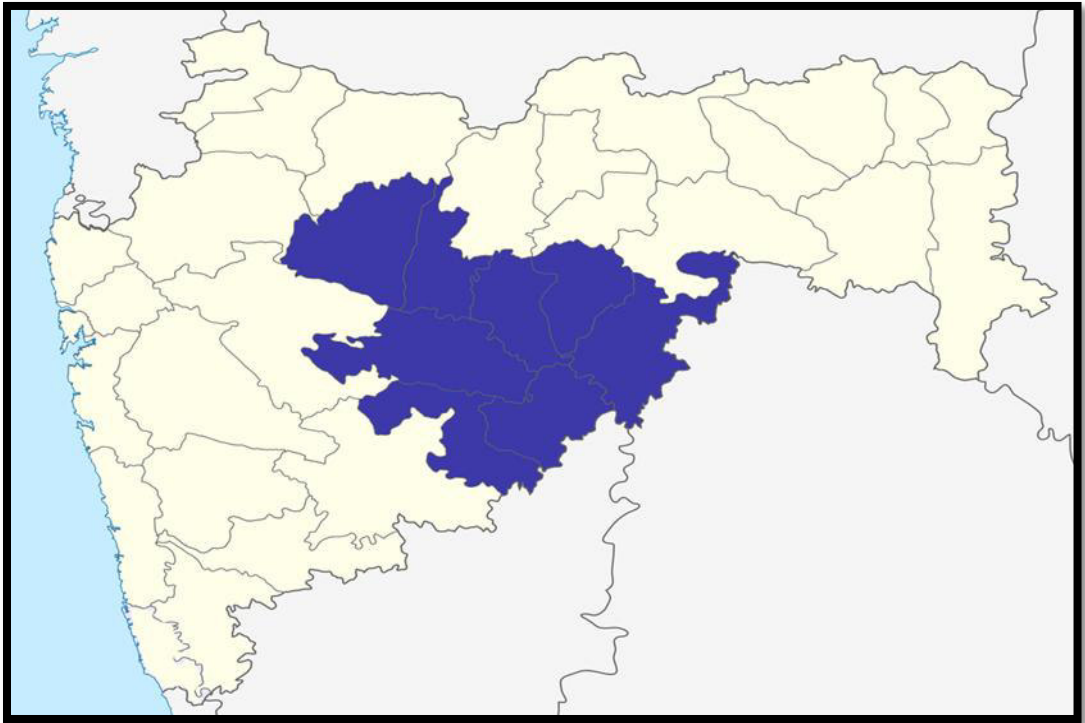
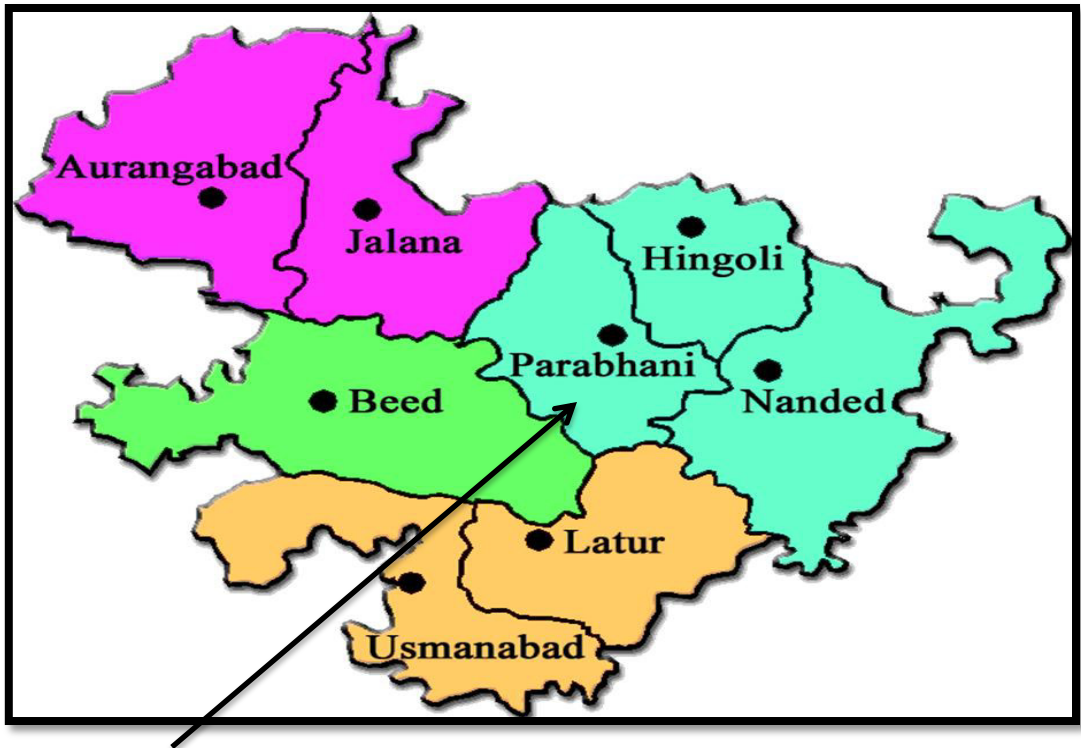


Fig No.1 Map Showing Marathwada Region In Maharashtra



Selected District

Fig No.2 Map Showing Marathwada Region

index oscillating to deficit side and rest of the period was dry. Parbhani is grouped under assured rainfall zone.

3.5 Cropping pattern

Kharif and rabi seasons are main season of crop production in the district. In kharif season, Soybean, Hybrid Jowar, Bajra, red gram, black gram, cotton and groundnut are the main crops while in rabi season wheat, gram, rabi jowar. The major cash crops are sugarcane, cotton, vegetables are grown in some part of district depending upon availability of water or irrigation.

3.2 Research design

A research design is the arrangement of conditions for the collection and analysis of data in a manner that combines relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. In fact, the research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. It constitutes the blue print for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. The „*Expost facto*’ research design is worthy to apply when the independent variables have already acted upon. Hence, this design was used in the present study.

3.3 Sampling procedure

Sampling is a method of selecting a fraction of the population in such a way that the selected sample represents the population. The techniques for selecting the sample for the present study are explained here under.

3.3.1 Selection of tahsils

Parbhani district comprises of nine tahsils namely parbhani , jintur gangakhed purna , sailu , pathri , manwatth , palam , sonpeth .Three tahsils were randomly selected for the study. Thus parbhani , Jintur , and Gangakhed tahsils were selected for the study.

3.3.2 Selection of Gram panchayat

From selected three tahsils, 12 Gram panchayat were randomly selected. Thus, total 12 Grampanchayats were selected for the present study.

Table 2: Tahsil wise selected Grampanchayats

District	Talukas	Villages	No. of selected respondents
Parbhani	Gangakhed	Pimpari	10
		Masala	11
		khadgoan	14
		Maradasgoan	11
	Parbhani	Brhamapuri	11
		borvand	09
		Umari	09
		Mandakhali	11
	Jintur	Pachalegoan	09
		Varna	09
		Devgoan	09
		Chincholi	07
Total	3	12	120

3.3.3 Selection of Grampanchayat members

From each selected Grampanchayat, accordingly depend on population of village, Gram panchayat members selected as a respondent. Thus, total 120 members were selected for present study.

3.4 Variables and their measurement

According to the objectives in the view dependent and independent variables have been selected for the present study. The empirical measures have given below. Independent variables were supposed to be related with the dependent variables were identified by review of relevant literatures and discussions with social scientist .

Table 2: Variables under study and their empirical measurements

Sr. No.	Variables	Measurements techniques
A	Independent variables	
1	Age	Chronological age of the respondents at the time of interview
2	Education	Formal education acquired by respondents
3	Type of family	Joint or nuclear family of respondents
4	Annual income	Total annual family income in rupees from all the sources
5	Social participation	Schedule was developed
6	Occupation	Schedule was developed
7	Coordination ability	Schedule was developed
8	Communication ability	Schedule was developed
9	Political contact	Schedule was developed
10	Experience as a gram panchayat members	Schedule was developed
B	Dependant variables	
1	Role performance of gram panchayat members	Schedule was developed

3.4.1.1 Age

It refers to chronological years completed by the respondent at the time of interview rounded up to the nearest year. Age was measured as the number of calendar years completed by the respondent at the time of interview. The data were categorized into three groups with the help of mean and standard deviation. Later on as such years of the respondents were used to find out the correlation with dependent variables. Categories were formed by Mean \pm Standard deviation.

Sr. No	Category	Age
1	Young	Up to 30
2	Middle	31 to 48
3	Old	49 and above
	Mean=39.91	SD=9.76

3.4.1.2 Education

It refers to the formal education acquired by the respondent . The scoring method and categories was made on the basis of various levels of educational standards, are as presented as below

Sr. No	Category	Score
1	Illiterate	1
4	Primary School (1 st to 4 th)	2
5	Secondary Education (5 th to 10 th)	3
6	Higher secondary school(11 th to 12 th)	4
7	Graduate and Above	5

3.4.1.3 Family type

It refers to the type of family system of the individual respondent at the time of the study i.e. joint family or nuclear (single) family scores were assigned to make following categories.

S. No.	Category	Scores
1.	Nuclear family	1
2.	Joint family	2

3.4.1.4 Annual income

Annual gross income of gram panchayat members from different source was measured in terms of rupees per annum from all the sources. According to their annual gross income the respondent was categorized into three groups on the basis of mean and standard deviation.

Sr. No	Category	Annual income
1	Low	Up to Rs 50000
2	Medium	Rs 50000 to Rs100000
3	High	Rs 100000 and above
	Mean=80008	SD=23908

3.4.1.5 Social participation

It refers to the respondent's level of involvement in both formal and informal organisations like gram panchayat, co-operative society, farmers club, youth club and so on. The variable was measured by giving score according to their nature of participation viz. 2 for regular participation, 1 for occasional participation and 0 given for never. Finally, respondents were classified on the basis of mean \pm S.D.

Sr. No.	Category	Score
1	Low	up to 3
2	Medium	4 to 7
3	High	8 & above
Mean = 5.325		S. D = 2.31

3.4.1.6 Occupation

For the purpose of study, the occupation is the primary source of income which contributes most towards the uptake of the family of the respondents. Scores assigned were as follow:

S. No.	Category	Scores
1.	Agriculture	1
2.	Animal husbandry + Agriculture	2
2.	Business(provision store, agriculture produce marketing)	3
	Service(Health care , agriculture input services)	4
3.	Other	5

3.4.1.7 Co-ordination ability

Co-ordination refers to harmonious adjustment in the organization. In this study, ability to coordinate refers to the ability of the Gram panchayat member to work in cooperative situation with other members/village people through establishing harmonious relationship with them for accomplishment of Gram panchayat objectives. The scoring procedure followed by Choudhary (2013) is used to measure the co-ordination ability of the Gram panchayat members. The scale consisted of eight statements. The score of 3, 2 and 1 is assigned for high, medium and low

responses, respectively. The respondents were categorized into five categories on the basis of mean and standard deviation.

Sl. No.	Category	Co-ordination ability (score)
1	Low	below 7
2	Medium	between 8 to 16
3	High	17 and above
Mean = 12.06		S.D. = 4.86

3.4.1.8 Communication Ability

Communication is the process of exchange of ideas, facts and feelings in such a way that each involved in the process gets a common understanding about the ideas and facts conveyed. Good communication ability is considered to be the strength of an individual particularly when the work is to be done with other people. In this sense, communication ability holds importance for effective role performance by Gram panchayat members. The scoring procedure followed by Choudhary (2013) is used to measure the communication ability of the Gram panchayat members. The scale consisted of eight statements. The score 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 is assigned for very high, high, medium, low and very low responses, respectively. The respondents were categorized into five categories on the basis of mean and standard deviation.

Sl. No.	Category	Communication ability (score)
1	Low	below 13
2	Medium	between 14 to 31
3	High	32 and above
Mean = 22.28		S.D. = 9.74

3.4.1.9 Political contact

Political contact plays key role in the success of village leaders. The political contact of the Gram panchayat members with the upper level leaders i.e. Minister, MLA, MP, District and Taluka President, Director of any organization helps the Gram panchayat members in solving the village and community problems and thus affects the role performance of the Gram panchayat members. Hence, this

independent variable is very important. This variable was scored as per the procedure followed by Choudhary (2013) with slightly modification. The score of 0, 1 and 2 was assigned for each of their primary, moderate and intimate contact with upper level leader, respectively. On the basis of mean and standard deviation, the respondents were categorized into three groups as follow.

Sl. No.	Category	Political contact (score)
1	Low	Up to3
2	Medium	between 4 to 6
3	High	7 and above
Mean = 5.26		S.D. = 2.15

3.4.1.10 Work experience

The term work experience is the number of year the respondent had worked as a Grampanchayat member at the time of interview The scoure is given to the 1 to new member score 2 for member from last five year and 3 for member from last ten years and 4 or more than 15 years On the basis of mean and standard deviation, the respondents were categorized into three groups as follow

Sr No.	Category	Work experience
1	New member	1
2	From 5 years	2
3	From 10 years and above	3
Mean = 2.075		S.D. = 0.72

3.4.2.1 Meaurement of dependent variable -

Role performance of gram panchayat member

The role of grampanchayt member was grouped in to five categories as Administrative function, Education and cultural function, Development function, Health and service function, livestock and dairy development function . To measure role performance of gram panchayat members, the scale developed by Saiyad (2000) was used as base and scoring procedure followed by Chaudhary Kalpesh L was used with suitable modification, however for developing the statements, recent literature

was reviewed and a few sarpanches were consulted. All in all, seventy (70) statements reflecting various roles were developed. The statements were weighed in following manner, on four-point continuum scale.

Sr. No.	Category	Score
1	Always	3
2	Frequently	2
3	Sometime	1
4	Never	0

Based on total scores of all functions obtained by members, overall role performance index was calculated by using following formula-

$$\text{Role Performance Index} = \frac{\text{Scores Obtained}}{\text{Maximum Scores}} \times 100$$

3.5 Tools and techniques used in the data collection

3.5.1 Designing of interview schedule

The interview schedule based on the objective of the study was prepared for collecting data from the respondent. The schedule consisted of the background information of the respondent along with the components role performance. The schedule was formulated under the guidance of research guide and experts in the field of extension education, with the help of political leader guidance and by reviewing of the relevant literature.

While preparing the interview schedule a care was taken to avoid double meaning questions and contradictory statements questions and contradictory statements. The language of the questions was kept simple for easy understanding. The questions on the various social characteristic and of leader having possible relation with their role performance and also the constraints faced by the leader while performing their role and complete their responsibility as well as suggestions were included in the schedule.

3.5.2 Pre-testing of schedule

The schedule was pre-tested by interviewing the 10 village non sampled area to avoid complications and confusions .In the light of the pre-test experience, the interview schedule was modified and used for the data collection after preparing numbers of requisite copies. The same schedule is enclosed at the end of these dissertations.

3.5.3 Method of collection of data

The data was collected by personal interview methods. For this, the researcher collected the list of Gram Panchayat of members block zhilla parishad office and got an idea about the location of the Gram Panchayats selected for the study. After randomly selecting village visit to villages for the purpose of collecting the data

3.5.4 Processing of data

The information collected from the grampanchayat members was processed by making primary and secondary tables. The data of qualitative nature were converted in to quantitative form and computation of score was done for each of the independent and dependent variables.

3.6 Statistical methods used for analysis of data

3.6.1 Frequency and percentage

Frequency and percentage were used for making simple comparisons. The frequency of the particular category was multiplied by hundred and divided by total number of respondent to get percentage.

3.6.2 Mean

Mean is the sum of all individual score and divided by number (n) of individual. The mean was calculated by using formula,

$$X = \frac{\sum X_i}{N}$$

Where,

X = Mean

X_i = Value of observation

N = Total number of observations

3.6.3 Standard deviation

Standard deviation is a measure of variability calculated around mean .It was denoted by Greek letter δ (sigma) calculated by using following formula, Standard deviation is a measure of variability calculated around mean. It was denoted by Greek letter δ (sigma) and calculated with the following formula,

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

Where,

$\delta = (S.D) =$ Standard deviation

$\sum X^2 =$ Sum of square of 'X²' series

$(\sum X)^2 =$ Square of summation 'X' series

N = Number of respondents

3.6.4 Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation

Correlation coefficient helps to find out the relation between dependent and independent variables.

Following formula was used for computation of 'r' value.

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

Where,

n = total number of respondents,

r = Correlation coefficient,

X = Score of independent variables,

Y= score of dependent variable.



**Data collection from gram panchayat members of
Devgoan village of Jintur taluka**



**Data collection from gram panchayat members of Chincholi village
of Jintur taluka**



Data collection from gram panchayat members of Pachalegoan village of Jintur taluka



Data collection from gram panchayat members of Mandakhali village of Parbhani taluka

3.7 Constraints in role performance of Gram Panchayat members-

The constraints faced by the Gram Panchayat members during performing their role of working were assessed by obtaining responses from Gram Panchayat members. The constraints faced by them were tabulated and explained with help of frequency and percentage.

3.8 Suggestions Invite from Gram panchayat members while performing their role –

The suggestions invite from the Gram Panchayat members during performing their role of working were assessed by obtaining responses from Gram Panchayat members. The suggestions invite by them were tabulated and explained with help of frequency and percentage.

CHAPTER -IV
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the presentation of the results of the investigation and critical discussion of the results presented. It presents the distribution of the respondents of Gram panchayat members with reference to their selected personal, social, economic characteristics. The data collected from 120 respondents were compiled and appropriate statistical tests were used for drawing the inferences. The results of the investigation are presented in this chapter with following heads:

1. To study the profile of gram panchayat members
2. To ascertain the role performance of gram panchayat members
3. To study the relationship between the profile of gram panchayat members and their role performance
4. To study the constraints faced by gram panchayat members in their role performance
5. To seek suggestions from gram panchayat members to overcome the constraints.

Sr no.	Male gram panchayat members	Female gram panchayat members	Total
1.	50 (41.66 %)	70 (58.33%)	120

4.1 To study the profile of the Gram Panchayat members.

4.1.1 Age:

Physical and psychological development of an individual is related to his age. It influences the interest and needs of an individual. It also plays a vital role for determination of future goals and expectations and thereby it helps in developing favorable attitude towards role perception and thereby role performance. Therefore, age of gram panchayat members was considered as an essential aspect in this investigation. Data with respect to age are presented in Table – 1

Table No.1 - Distribution of the respondents according to their Age

Sl. No.	Age groups	Respondents (N=120)	
		Number	Percentage
1	Young (upto 30 years)	22	18.333333
2	Middle (31 to 49 years)	71	59.166667
3	Old (50 years and above)	27	22.5
Total		120	100.00

The above Table 1 concluded that the majority (59.16 per cent) of the gram panchayat members were from middle age group followed by 22.5 and 18.33 percent had old and young age gram Panchayat members respectively.

It can be inferred from the results that more than 50 per cent gram panchayat members were from middle age group. This might be because of the fact that middle aged members are generally more mature than younger members and have more vigor and enthusiasm for work than old aged members.

Above findings are similar to findings of Chaudhari(2013), and Jadhav (2018).

4.1.2 Education:

Education is the process of producing the desirable changes in the behavior of human being. In context of this study, formal education plays an important role in determining perception power of an individual which in turn reflects into decision making and thereby in their role performance. As such, it would be interesting to know educational status of Gram panchayat members. With this view, this variable was studied and the findings are presented in Table 2

Table No 2 - Distribution of the respondents according to their education

Sr. No.	Level of Education	Respondent (n=120)	
1	Illiterate	14	11.16
2	Primary school (1 st to 4 th)	25	20.83
3	Secondary education (5 th to 10 th)	41	34.16
4	Higher secondary School (11 th to 12 th)	28	23.33
5	Graduation and Above	12	10
Total		120	100.00

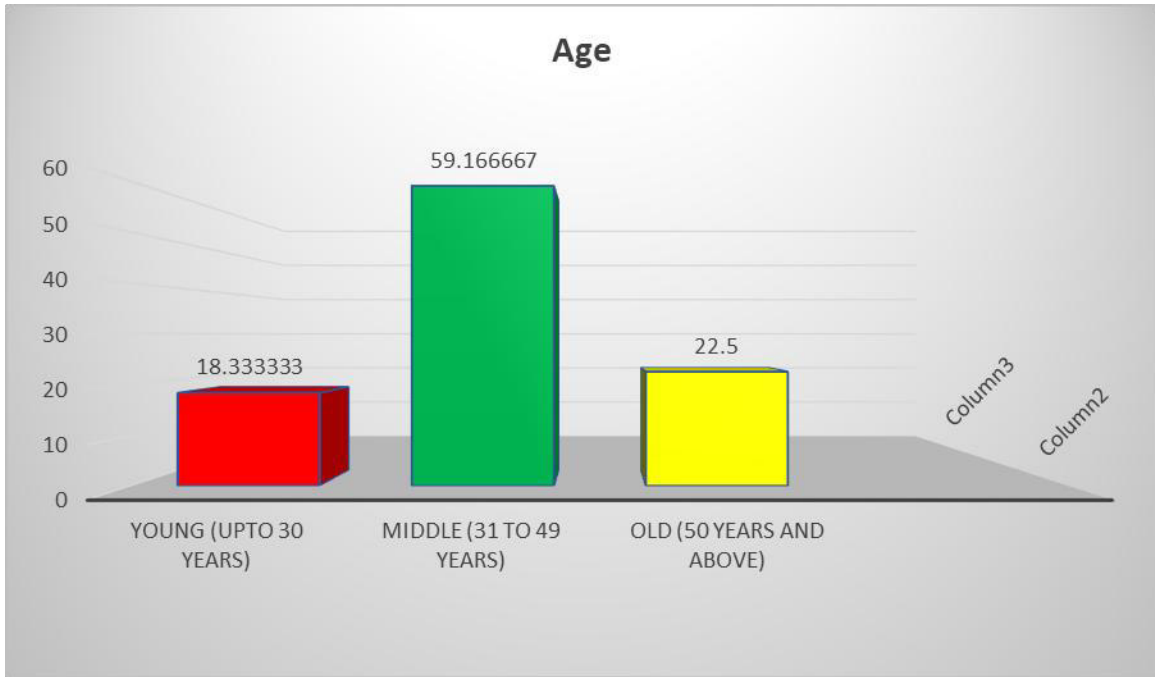


Fig. No.3 Distribution of the respondents according to their Age

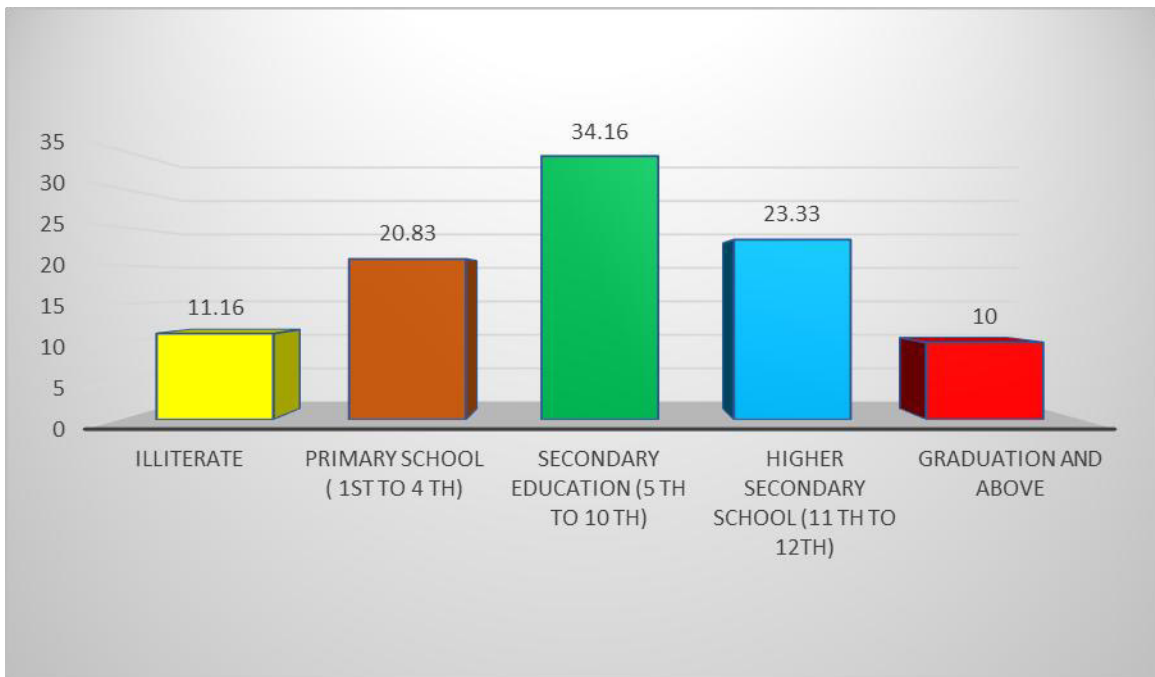


Fig. No. 4 Distribution of the respondents according to their Education

Table 2 concluded that the majority numbers i.e. 34.16 per cent of Gram Panchayat members were educated up to secondary education level followed by 23.33 percent up to higher Secondary level. While, 20.83 per cent were having primary education and 11.66 per cent were illiterate and only 10 percent members were taken education upto graduation level.

Thus, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were literate. The probable reason might be attributed to the facilities available at village level up to secondary school .

Same findings were also reported by Biradar(2014) , Chaudharri(2013), and Jadhav(2018), Kanta (2020).

4.1.3 Family Type

It refers to the type of family system of the individual respondent at the time of the study i.e. joint family or nuclear family scores (score 1 for nuclear family and 2 for joint family) were assigned to make following categories. Data regarding the family size are presented in table 3

Table No 3 - Distribution of the respondents according to their family type

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nuclear family	46	38.3333
2	Joint Family	74	61.6667
Total		120	100.00

The above Table 3 concluded that the majority of the gram panchayat members i.e. 61.66 per cent have joint family and 38.33 percent members belonged to nuclear family.

4.1.4 Annual income:

Annual income included quantum of money obtained or earned by the gram panchayat members during a year from farm and other sources. It also determines the socio economic status of the gram panchayat members. According to the annual income, the respondents were grouped into three categories as shown in Table:- 4

Table 4 - Distribution of the respondents according to their annual income:

Sr. No.	Annual income	Respondents (n=150)	
		Number	Percentage
1.	Low (Up to 50,000)	2	1.66
2.	Medium (50,000 to 1,00,000)	98	81.66
3.	High (1,00,000 & Above)	17	14.16
Total		120	100.00

The above table 4 concluded that majority i.e. 81.66 percent of the grampanchayat members had medium annual income, whereas, 1.66 and 14.16 percent members had low and high annual income respectively.

Similar findings were also reported by Biradar (2014), Chaudharri (2013), and Jadhav(2018), Kanta(2020).

4.1.5 Social participation

Social participation refers to participation of Grampanchayat members in formal or informal organizations. It denotes the extent to which the Grampanchayat members are actively involved in the affairs of the community.

Table 5.- Distribution of the respondents according their social participation

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (up to 3)	24	20
2.	Medium (4 to7)	77	64.16
3.	High (8 and above)	19	15.83
Total		120	100.00

The above Table 5 concluded that the majority i.e. 64.16 percent of the grampanchayat members had medium social participation, whereas, 15.83 and 20 percent members had high and low social participation respectively.

Alike findings were also reported by Biradar(2014), Chaudharri(2013), and Jadhav(2018), Kanta(2020).

4.1.6 Occupation

It refers to occupation of respondents in which they are engaged to earn income to sustain the family

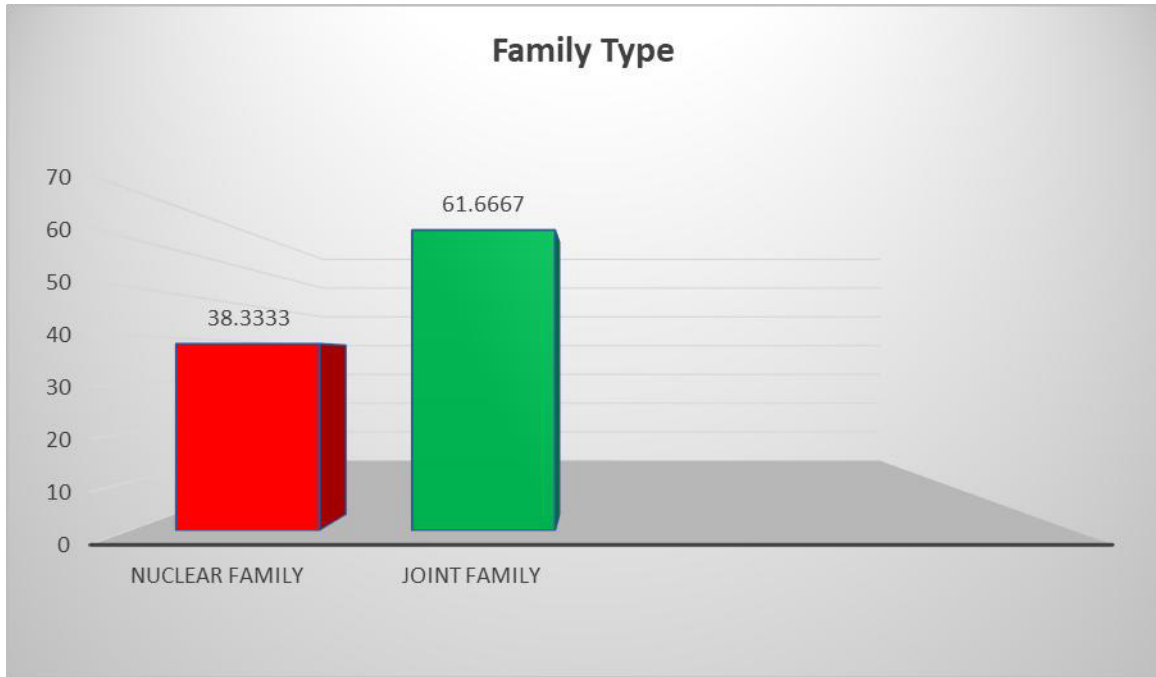


Fig. No. 5 Distribution of the respondents according to their Family Type



Fig. No. 6 Distribution of the respondents according to their Annual Income

Table No. 6 - Distribution of the respondents according to their occupation

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Agriculture	24	20.00
2.	Agriculture + Animal Husbandry	31	25.83
3.	Business (provisional store, Agricultural produce marketing, etc)	30	25.00
4.	Service (Health Care, Agricultural input services)	24	20
5.	Other	11	9.16
Total		120	100.00

The findings of occupation of the gram panchayat members are presented in Table 6 indicates that, majority i.e. 25.83 percent members had farming with Animal Husbandry as their occupation and remaining 20.00 per cent members had agriculture occupation. It was observed from above table that, most of the members were having farming + animal husbandry as their occupation.

4.1.7 Co-ordination ability

Co-ordination ability of the Gram panchayat members refers to their ability to work in unification, integration, synchronization efforts of the members/village people through establishing a harmonious relationship with them for accomplishment of Grampanchayat objectives and thus it influences their role performance.

Table No. 7 - Distribution of the respondents according to their co-ordination ability

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (up to7)	22	18.33
2	Medium (8 to 16)	69	57.5
3	High (17 and above)	29	24.16
Total		120	100.00

It is concluded from the table no. 6. Majority i.e. 57.5 percent members having medium level of coordination ability, whereas, 24.16 percent and 18.33 percent members having high and low level of coordination ability respectively.

4.1.8. Communication ability

Good communication ability is considered to be the strength of an individual particularly when the work is to be done with other people. In this sense, communication ability holds importance for effective role performance by gram panchayat members.

Table No. 8 - Distribution of the respondents according to their communication ability

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (up to13)	28	23.33
2	Medium (14 to 31)	61	50.83
3	High (32 and above)	31	25.83
Total		120	100.00

It is concluded from the table no. 7. majority i.e. 50.83 percent members having medium level of communication ability, whereas, 25.83 percent and 23.33 percent members having high and low level of communication ability respectively.

4.1.9 . Political contact

Table No. - 9 Distribution of the respondents according to their political contact

Sr. No.	Category	Respondents (n=120)	
		Number	Percentage
1.	Low(up to 3)	11	9.16
2.	Medium (4 to 6)	75	62.5
3.	High (7 and above)	34	28.33
Total		120	100.00

The table 9 indicated that majority i.e. 62.5 percent of the Gram Panchayat members had medium political contact while, 28.33 per cent of members were having high level of political contact. Only, 9.16 per cent of them had low political contact.

Similar findings were reported by, Jadhav(2018), Saiyad(2000), Diwan (2007), Kujur(2008).

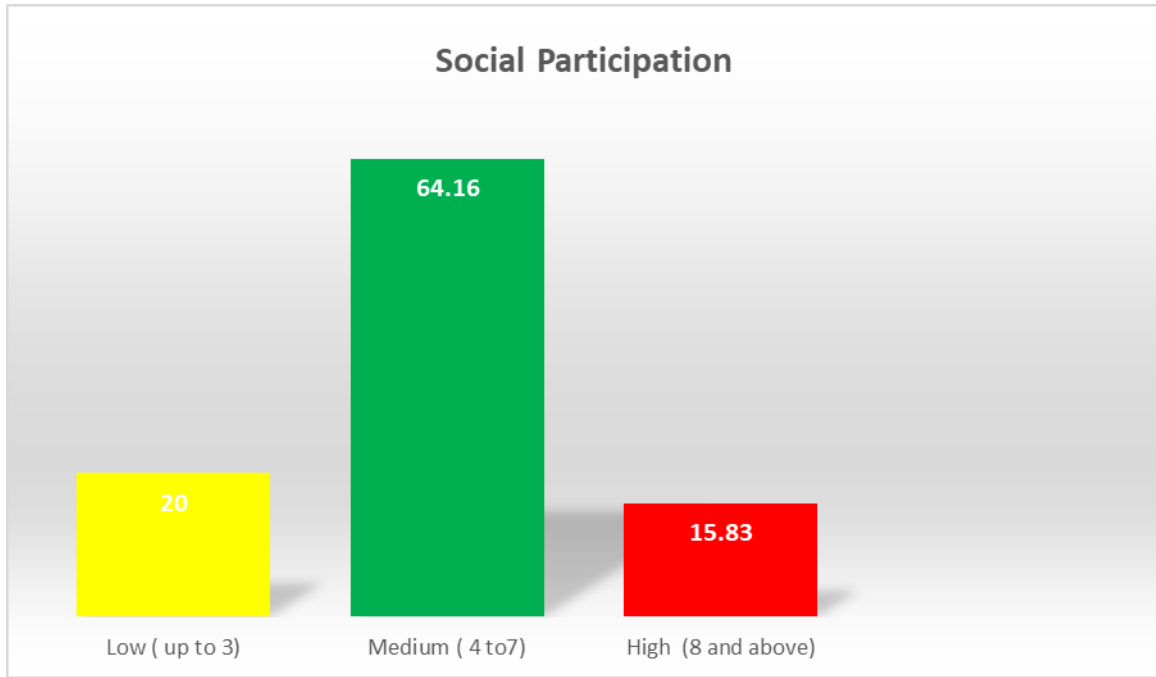


Fig. No. 7 Distribution of the respondents according to their Social Participation

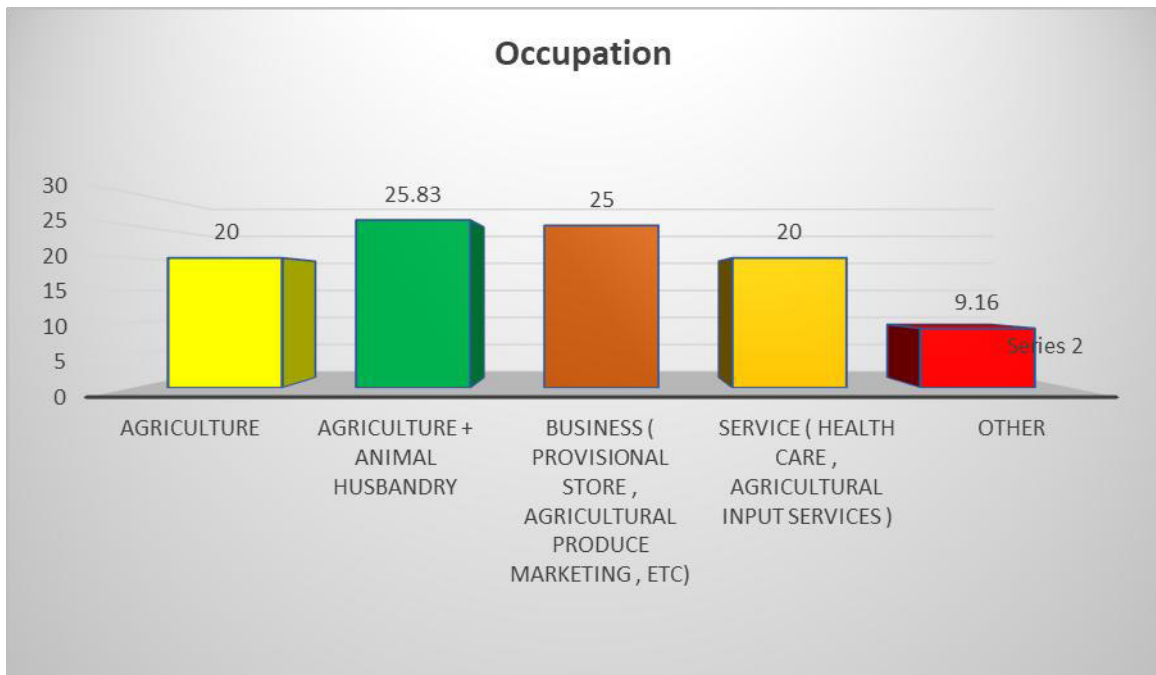


Fig. No. 8 Distribution of the respondents according to their Occupation

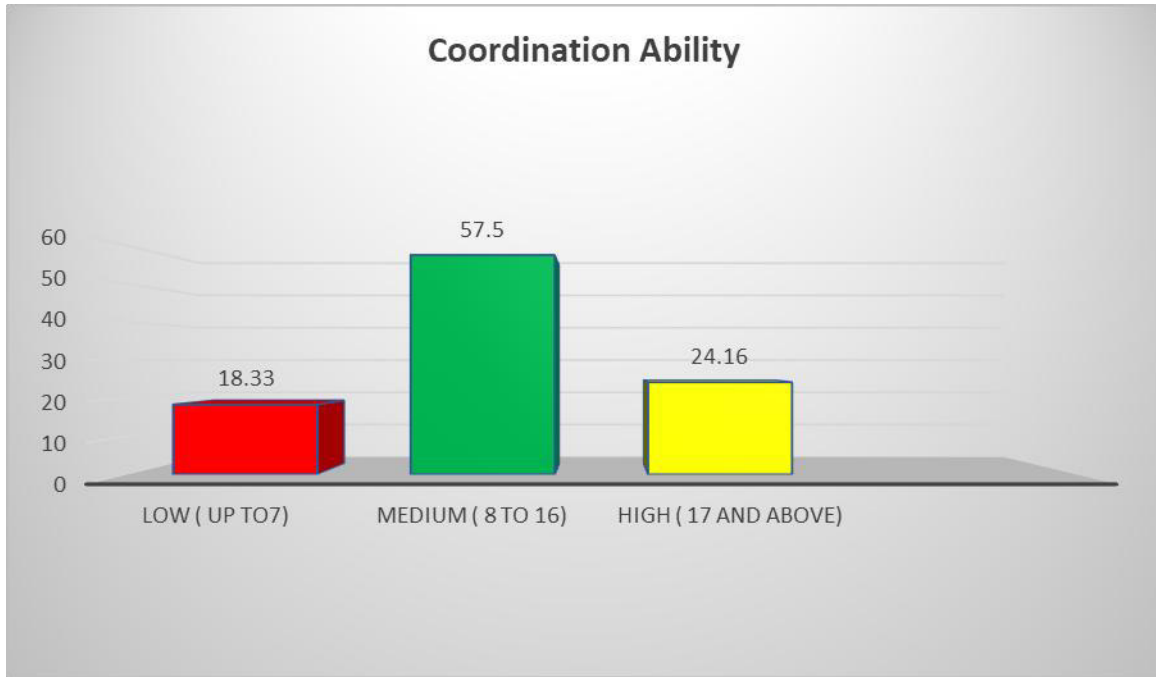


Fig. No.9 Distribution of the respondents according to Coordination Ability

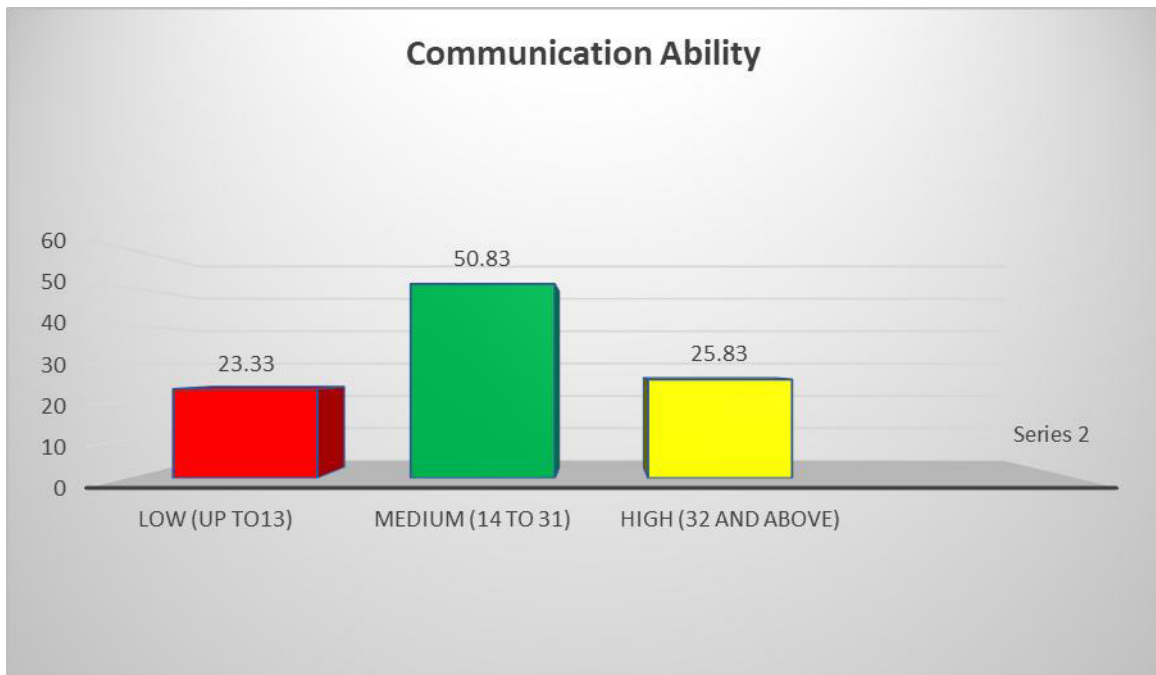


Fig. No. 10 Distribution of the respondents according to their Communication Ability

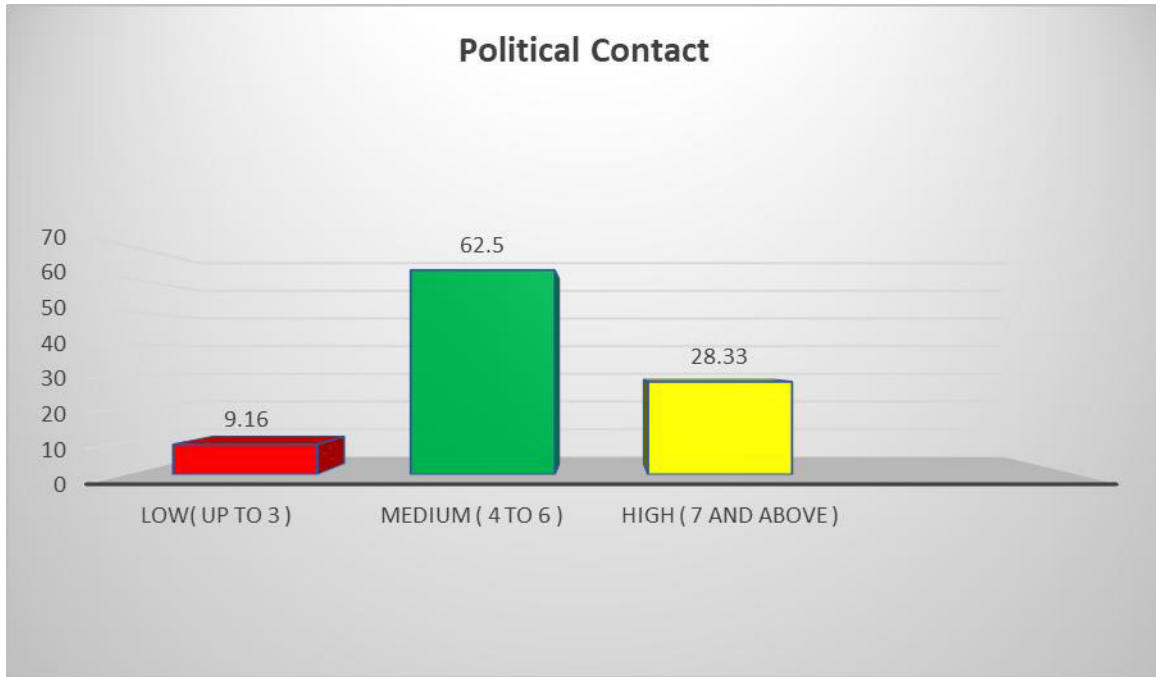


Fig. No. 11 Distribution of the respondents according to their Political Contact

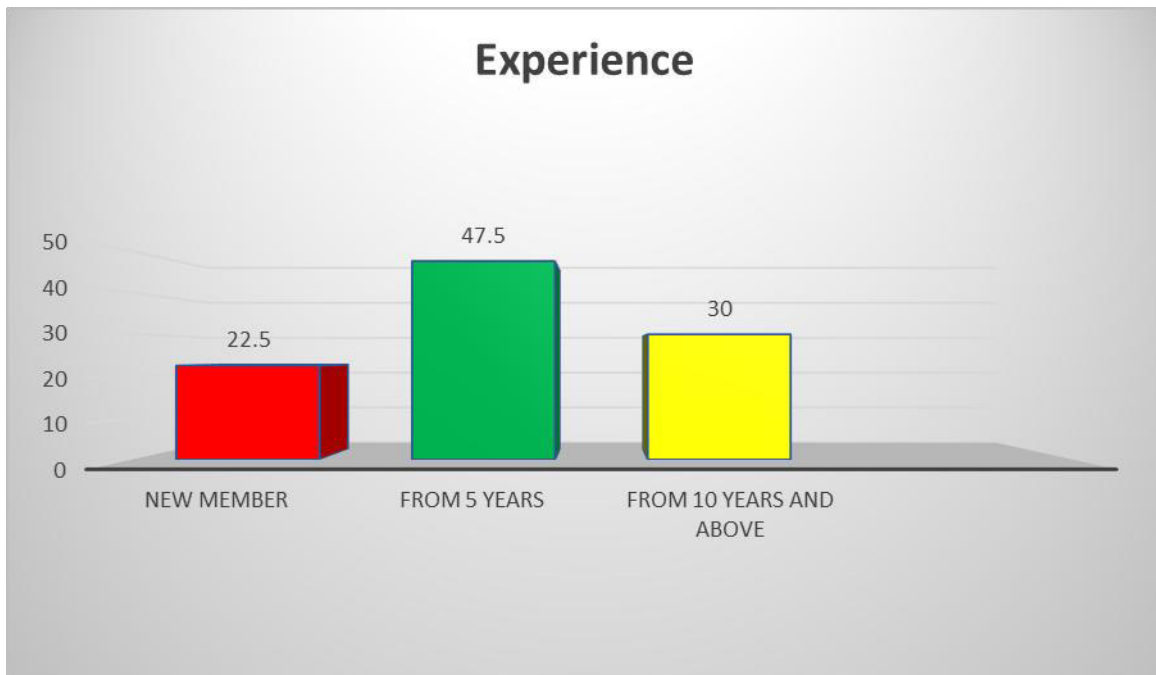


Fig. No. 12 Distribution of the respondents according to their Experience as a gram panchayat member

4.1.10 Experience as a grampanchayat member-

Table:-10 Distribution of the gram panchayat members according to their experience as gram panchayat member

Sr. No.	Experience	Respondents (n=120)	
		Number	Percentage
1	New member	27	22.5
2	From 5 years	57	47.5
3	From 10 years and above	36	30
Total		120	100.00

The above table 10 concluded that the 47.5 per cent of the Gram Panchayat members were members from 5 years. 30.00 per cent members from 10 years and 22.5 per cent new members

The experience considerably adds to a degree of knowledge it helps in finding new ways to solve the problem and overcome the difficult situation. There were members having medium experience.

Same findings were also reported by, Jadhav(2018), Saiyad (2000), Diwan (2007).

2.0 Role performance of Gram panchayat members

Functions wise role performance of Gram panchayat members

In three tier system of Panchayat Raj, the non officials are playing an important role in establishing linkage between official, and the beneficiaries. The implementation of rural development activities is very important in developing social, economical, cultural and political and all level of rural mass.

For sound development of village, it is quite essential that the Gram panchayat members should perform their role in effective manner. With this consideration, role performance of Gram panchayat members was studied.

Role performance of gram panchayat members

Table No. 11 Distribution of the respondents according to their role performance

The distribution of Gram Panchayat members according to their role performance in rural development There were 70 various activities to be performed by the Gram Panchayat members. The respondents had performed these roles on the basis of priority. The obtained scores were ranked accordingly on the basis of role performed by them

Administrative functions

S. No.	Activities	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Preparation and implementation of village development plan and conducting survey	110	91.66	III
2.	Demanding required funds for developmental plan	88	73.33	V
3.	To prepare and maintain gram panchayat accounts and other office records	70	58.33	IX
4.	To provide relief activities during natural calamities	73	60.83	VIII
5.	To prepare plans for increasing productivity or income of agricultural and non agricultural sectors	69	57.5	X
6.	Give employment to rural people	83	69.16	VII
7.	Increasing coordination between bank and gram panchayat	87	72.5	VI
8.	Organizing gram Sabha	111	92.5	II
9.	Prepare economic budget	101	84.16	IV
10.	Working to take benefit of government schemes	117	97.5	I

To see the administrative activities of gram panchayat members 10 different sentences, contain different functions and activities need to be performed in gram panchayat were constructed and an attempt was made to asses the administrative functions. Ninety seven (97.5) per cent respondents were found working for taking benefit of government schemes. Whereas , 92.5 per cent respondents were regular in attending as well as organizing gram sabha . It is very interesting to note that 91 per cent respondents were found busy in working for preparation and implantation of village development plans.

Educational and Cultural functions

S. No.	Activities	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Promot education to the rural people	94	78.33	V
2.	To prepare girls for higher education	70	58.33	VIII
3.	Establishment of middle school	66	55.0	IX
4.	To provide gymnasium facilities	100	83.33	III
5.	Establishment of libraries	63	52.5	X
6.	Establishment of anganwadi/balwadi	111	92.5	II
7.	Implementation of religious functions and cultural programmes	116	96.66	I
8.	To promote people to stop smoking	88	73.33	VII
9.	Organizing teacher and parents meetings	99	82.5	IV
10.	Implementation of adult education programme	90	75.00	VI

To see the Educational and Cultural activities of gram panchayat members 10 different sentences, contain different functions and activities need to be performed in gram panchayat were constructed and an attempt was made to assess Educational and Cultural activities. Ninety six (96.66) per cent respondents were found implementing the religious functions and cultural programmes. Whereas, 92.5 per cent respondents interested in establishment of anganwadi/balwadi. Eighty three (83.33) per cent respondents were interested to provide gymnasium facilities.

Development Functions

S. No.	Roles	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Establishment of Self Help Group	114	95.0	II
2.	Organizing women and child development programmes	100	83.33	V
3.	Improve socio economic condition of village	112	93.33	III
4.	Implementation of schemes of family planning	96	80.00	VI
5.	Lighting of streets and various public places in the village	92	76.66	VII
6.	Establishment of schemes for lower class people	79	65.83	X
7.	Functions for development of cooperative societies	88	73.33	VIII
8.	To avail the water facility	118	98.33	I
9.	Collection of taxes	80	66.66	IX
10.	Preparation of roads	110	91.66	IV

To see the developmental activities of gram panchayat members 10 different sentences, contain different functions and activities need to be performed in gram panchayat were constructed and an attempt was made to assess developmental activities. Ninety eight (98.33) per cent respondents were to provide essential need i.e. water to village people. Whereas, 95.00 per cent respondents shows their interest in establishment of self help group which play vital role in economical development. Ninety three (93.33) per cent respondents performed activities for improving socio economic condition of village.

Health Care functions

S. No.	Roles	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	To supply the facilities related to health	85	70.83	VII
2.	Construction of primary health center	82	68.33	VIII
3.	To provide public toilet facilities	110	91.66	III
4.	To provide the child health facilities	98	81.66	V
5.	To provide health facilities to women	92	76.66	VI
6.	To make right use of sewage water	66	55	X
7.	To supply drinking water to human and animals	99	82.5	IV
8.	Organizing various camps	70	58.33	IX
9.	To make availability of corona vaccine	111	92.5	II
10.	To give information about protection from corona virus	116	96.66	I

To see the health care activities of gram panchayat members 10 different sentences, contain different functions and activities need to be performed in gram panchayat where constructed and an attempt was made to assess the health care functions. Ninety six (96.66) per cent respondents were found working for for giving information about protection from corona virus. Whereas, 92.5 per cent respondents were interested in making availability of corona virus. It is very interesting to note that 91.66 per cent respondents were working for providing public toilet facilities.

Agricultural Development Functions

S. No.	Roles	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	To help in land and soil developmental functions	98	81.66	VI
2.	Establishment of developmental cooperative society	105	87.5	III
3.	Implementation of plant conservation programme	81	67.5	X
4.	Celebration of Krushi Din	82	68.33	VIII
5.	Development of watershed area	118	98.33	I
6.	To provide irrigation facilities to farmers	93	77.5	VII
7.	Providing animal disease diagnosis camps	111	92.5	II
8.	Establishment of agriculture marketing committees	80	66.66	IX
9.	Organization of agricultural exhibitions	99	82.5	V
10.	Implementation of various agricultural development schemes	103	85.83	IV

Agriculture is the economical source for development plays vital role in village development. To see the agriculture development functions, activities of gram panchayat members 10 different sentences, contain different functions and activities need to be performed in gram panchayat were constructed and an attempt was made to agriculture development function , water is primary need for agriculture and allied activity. Ninety eight (98.33) per cent respondents has show interest in development of watershed area, Whereas, 92.5 per cent respondents arranging animal disease diagnosis camps. Eighty seven (87.5) per cent respondents were worked for establishment of developmental cooperative society.

Livestock and dairy development functions

S. No.	Roles	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	To promote establishment of dairy farming	92	76.66	VII
2.	Development of sheep and goat rearing	80	66.66	IX
3.	Development of dairy developmental society	101	84.16	IV
4.	Establishment of poultry farming	93	77.5	VI
5.	Organization of animal diagnosis exhibition	111	92.5	III
6.	Promotion of free range of cattle	99	82.5	V
7.	Organization of animal vaccination	115	95.83	II
8.	Providing animal feed	84	70	VIII
9.	Organizing training in production of dairy products	79	65.83	X
10.	Providing information about animal census, population	119	99.16	I

To see the Livestock and dairy development activities of gram panchayat members 10 different sentences, contain different functions and activities need to be performed in gram panchayat were constructed and an attempt was made to assess livestock and dairy development. Result obtained from research animal husbandry + agriculture is source of income, so grampanchayat members are aware about livestock and dairy development activity. Ninety nine (99.16) per cent respondents were found Providing information about animal census, population. Whereas, 95.83 per cent respondents shown their interest in Organization of animal vaccination. Ninety two (92.5) per cent respondents were interested to organize animal diagnosis camp.

Other Functions

S. No.	Roles	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Identifying the needs or problems of the people of your ward(sewage water problem, drinking water problem)	102	85	V
2.	Presenting their needs/problems to the gram panchayat while preparing plans	98	81.66	vii
3.	Attending Gram Sabha meetings and giving suggestions	116	96.66	Ii
4.	Participation in programs organized by the university of agriculture	111	92.5	Iii
5.	Motivating the people of the ward to participate in development programmes	96	80	viii
6.	Helping to solve their problem	88	73.33	X
7.	Communicating the government to the people	94	78.33	Ix
8.	Motivating people to plant trees	101	84.16	Vi
9.	Assisting the sarpanches in effective utilization of gram panchayat funds	117	97.5	I
10.	Monitoring gram panchayat activities	105	87.5	Iv

To see the other developmental activities of gram panchayat members 10 different sentences, contain different functions and activities need to be performed in gram panchayat were constructed and an attempt was made to village development . Ninety seven (97.5) per cent respondents were interested to assist the sarpanches in effective utilization of gram panchayat funds. Whereas, 96.66 per cent respondents shown their interest in attending Gram Sabha meetings and giving suggestions. Ninety two (92.5) per cent respondents were interested to participate in programs organized by the university of agriculture.

Table No. 12A - Overall Role performance of gram panchayat members

Sr. No.	Overall Role Performance of Respondents	Respondents (n=90)	
		Number	Percentage
1.	Low level of performance (up to 86)	20	16.50
2.	Medium level of performance (86 to 120)	77	64.16
3.	High level of performance (120 and above)	23	19.16
Total		120	100.00

It is noticed from the above table, majority i.e. 64.16 percent gram panchayat members had medium level role performance, whereas, 19.16 percent and 16.66 percent members had high and low level of role performance in village development respectively.

According to Table No.12B for the current study to measure the performance of Gram Panchyat members, seven functions were selected, and for each function, ten specific roles were listed according to the function. From all the functions, the one with the highest-performing role or activity is listed out in Table No. and from these functions, the highest-performing member is identified. In providing information about animal census, livestock and dairy development functions have the highest role performance at 99.16 percent, followed by agricultural development functions, 98.33 percent leaders were involved in watershed development and in administrative functions, 97.5 percent of the panchyat members performed the role of getting the benefit of government schemes for the villagers and other functions. Ninety seven percent of the leaders perform the role of assisting the sarpanches in the effective utilization of Gram Panchayat funds and in educational and cultural functions. Ninety six percent of leaders were engaged in the implementation of religious and cultural programmers and in health care functions. Ninety six percent members were performing and providing information about Corona virus protection.

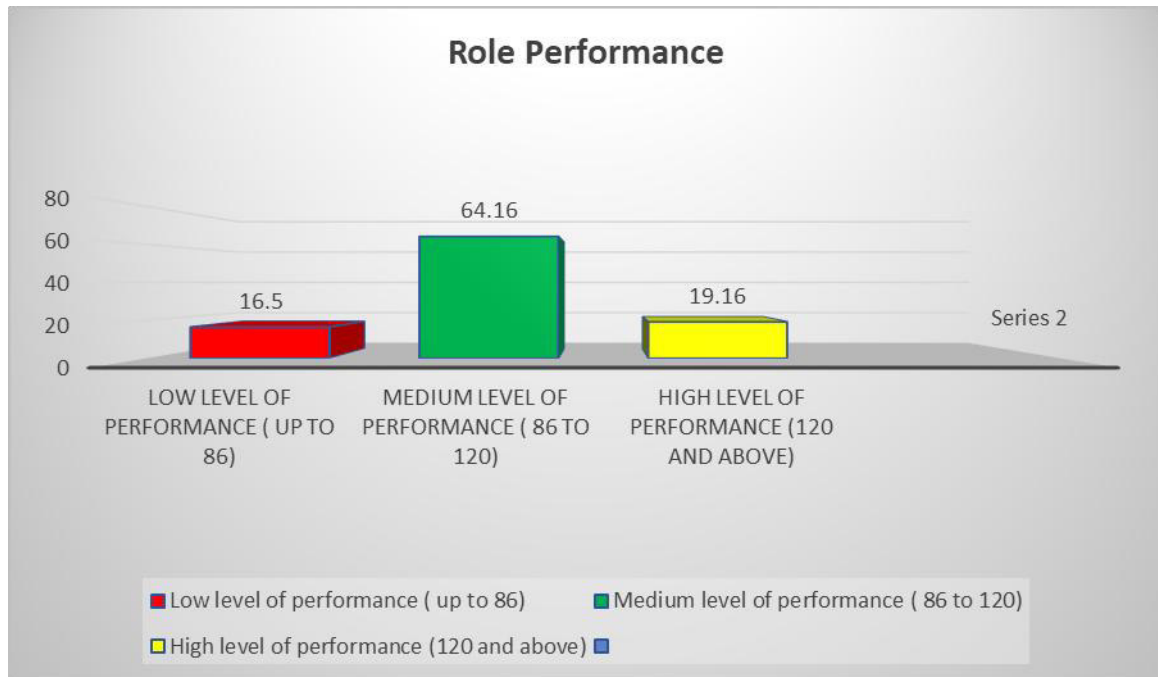


Fig. No. 13 Distribution of the respondents according to their Role Performance

12 B. OVERALL ROLE PERFORMANCE

SR. NO	NAME OF FUNCTION/ ACTIVITY	ROLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	RANK
1	Administrative functions	Working to take benefit of government schemes	117	97.5	III
2	Educational and Cultural functions	Implementation of religious and cultural programmes	116	96.66	IV
3	Development Functions	To avail the water facility	118	98.33	II
4	Health Care Function	To give information about protection from corona virus	116	96.66	IV
5	Agricultural Development Functions	Development of watershed area	118	98.33	II
6	Livestock and dairy development functions	Providing information about animal census, population	119	99.16	I
7	Other Functions	Assisting the sarpanches in effective utilization of gram panchayat funds	117	97.5	III

3.0 To study the relationship between profile of the Gram Panchayat members with their role performance in village development.

Table No. 13 - Relationship between the profile of Gram Panchayat members and their role performance

Sr. No.	Independent Variables	Correlation coefficient (r)
1	Age	-0.016099245NS
2	Education	0.334223975**
3	Type of Family	0.2025*
4	Annual Income	0.2060*
5	Political Contact	0.057274436NS
6	Social Participation	0.022628477NS
7	Experience as a Gram panchayat member	0.520973064**
8	Occupation	0.131788523NS
9	Coordination Ability	0.20261884*
10	Communication Ability	0.346377029**

4.2.1 Relationship between age and role performance

The findings shown in table no.13 revealed that age of the Gram panchayat members had a negative and non-significant correlation with their role performance.

It can be concluded that age of gram panchayat members had no influence in determination of their role performance similar findings was also reported by, Chaudhary (2013), Jadhav (2018)

4.2.2 Relationship between education and role performance

The findings shown in table 13 revealed that education of the gram panchayat members had positive and highly significant relationship with their role performance.

Similar findings was also reported by Shrivastava (1999), Choudhary(2013)

4.2.3. Relationship between Type of Family and role performance

The findings shown in table 13 revealed that Family type of respondents had positive significant relationship with role performance of Gram Panchayat members. It means that type of family of the members affect the role performance of Gram Panchayat members.

4.2.4. Relationship between Annual Income and role performance

As it is obvious from the data presented in Table 13, annual income of the respondents had positive and significant relationship with their role performance.

This finding is similar with the findings of Shrivastava (1999).

4.2.5. Relationship between Social Participation and role performance

Concluded from table no. 13 that the correlation of social participation of the respondents with their role performance was positive and non significant. Social participation had no influence on role performance of gram panchayat members.

This finding is similar with the findings of Shrivastava (1999) and Sayyad and Patel (2004) , Choudhary (2013)

4.2.6. Relationship between Political Contact and role performance

It is concluded from table no. 13 that political contact of the respondents have positive and non-significant relationship with role performance of Gram Panchayat members

This finding is similar with the findings of Sayyad (2000), Diwan (2007) and Kujur (2008). Choudhary (2013)

4.2.7. Relationship between Occupation and role performance

This concluded from table no. 13 that Occupation of respondents had positive and non significant relationship with role performance of Gram Panchayat members.

This finding is similar with the findings of Chaudhary(2013).

4.2.8. Relationship between coordination ability and role performance

This concluded from table no. 13 that coordination ability of the Grampanchayat members had a positive and significant correlation with role performance. The ability to coordinate as intended, is a vital life skill

The finding is similar with the findings of Chaudhary Kalpesh L.(2013).

4.2.9. Relationship between communication ability and role performance

The result shown that the communication ability of the grampanchayat members has positive and highly significant correlation with their role performance in village development.

The finding is similar with the findings of Chaudhary Kalpesh L.(2013).

4.2.10. Relationship between Experience as a grampanchayat member and role performance

The experience of the gram panchayat members had positive and highly significant relationship with their role performance. There is strong relationship between experience as gram panchayat members and their role performance is accepted.

This finding is similar with the findings of kanta (2020).

5. Problems faced by the Grampanchayat members while performing their role as panchayat members

In the present study, the problems faced by the Grampanchayat members while performing their role were also studied. The data in this regard are given in Table

Table No. 14 - Distribution of the respondents according constraints faced by the Grampanchayat members

Sr. No.	Problems	Respondents (N=120)		
		Number	Percentage	Rank
1	Less availability of time	88	73.33	III
2	Complex and lengthy procedure for loan sanction	37	30.83	VIII
3	Inadequate financial support from government	107	81.96	II
4	Unavailability of computer operator	87	72.5	IV
5	Inadequate and irregular supply of funds as well as subsidy to panchayats.	83	61.16	V
6	Time consuming documentation work	25	20.83	IX
7	Political interference	101	84.16	I
8	Inadequate co-operation from members	57	47.5	VII
9	Lack of training facilities	70	58.33	VI

The major constraints faced by the gram panchayat members

Form table number 14 concluded that 84.16 per cent village panchayat member face problem from political interfere were as 81.96 per cent respondent have face problem regarding to inadequate financial support from government for every village development activity need to financial support were as 73.33 per cent members face problem of less availability of time for village development they are busy in their own business or services were , 72.5 percent faced problem regarding the unavailability of computer operator, 61.16 percent member have faced problem regarding inadequate and irregular supply of funds as well as subsidy to panchayats. Fifty eight percent members faced problem regarding lack of training facilities. Forty seven percent member faced problem of inadequate co-operation from members for village development, 30.83 percent member are face problem regarding, complex and lengthy procedure for loan sanction, 20.83 percent time consuming documentation work .Village members were not aware or not interested for documentation of files or paper.

6.0 Suggestions offered by the Grampanchayat members to overcome the problems

The gram panchayat members were asked to suggest the possible solutions to overcome the constraints associated with their role performance. The suggestions offered were analyzed on the basis of frequency and percentage, the data in regards of which are presented in Table:-15.

Table 15: Distribution of the respondents according to their suggestions offered by the Grampanchayat members to overcome the problems

Sl. No.	Suggestion	Respondents (N=120)		
		Number	Percentage	Rank
1	Transparency should reflect in every village development work of Gram panchayat.	117	97.5	I
2	Required supporting staff including gram sevak for every Gram panchayat	108	90	II
3	Sufficient and regular funds should be provided to panchayats.	77	64.16	VII
4	Panchayat members must have knowledge about rural needs and problems.	81	67.5	VI
5	Training programs should be conducted to provide technical knowledge	72	60	IX
6	Panchayat samiti and zilla parishad should give timely and adequate co-operation.	60	50	X
7	Maximum fund utilization power to Gram panchayat.	73	60.83	VIII
8	Panchayat secretary must be co-operative with Panchayat members.	88	73.33	V
9	All required facilities should be provided in panchayat	99	82.5	IV
10	Awareness and interest should be created among people in development work	107	89.16	III

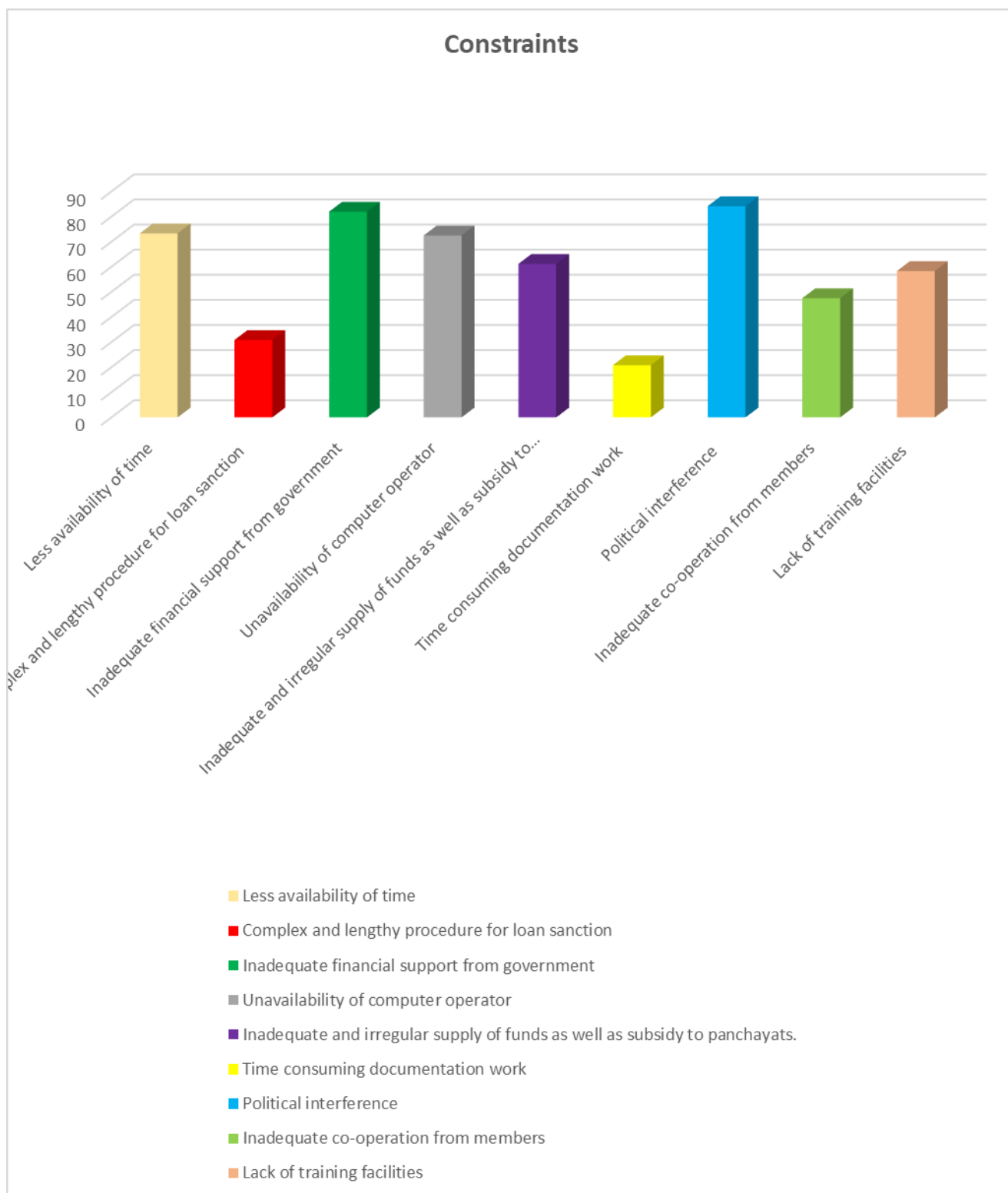


Fig. No. 14 Constraints faced by the gram panchayat members

Major suggestions offered by gram panchayat member :

For village development , required cooperation from all members and village people and also supporting staff of gram panchayat is necessary , from study the 97.5 per cent gram panchayat members have given major suggestion that corruption free development activities . Transparency should reflect in every village development work of Gram panchayat. 90 per cent members gave suggestion that required supporting staff including gram sevak for every Gram panchayat. Because gramsevak and other support staff required for perform village development activities . Eighty nine percent members gave suggestion regarding awareness and interest should be created among people in development work , 82.5 percent member have suggestion regarding all required facilities should be provided in panchayat . Seventy three percent members gave suggestion regarding cooperation between panchayat secretary and panchayat members for village development , 67.5 per cent members gave suggestion that members should knowledge of identifying needs of rural people . Sixty four percent member gave suggestion about sufficient and regular funds should be provided to panchayats. Sixty eight percent members gave suggestion about maximum fund utilization power to Gram panchayat. Sixty percent panchayat members gave suggestion about training programs should be conducted to provide technical knowledge. Fifty percent gram panchayat members gave suggestion about Panchayat samiti and zilla parishad should give timely and adequate co-operation.

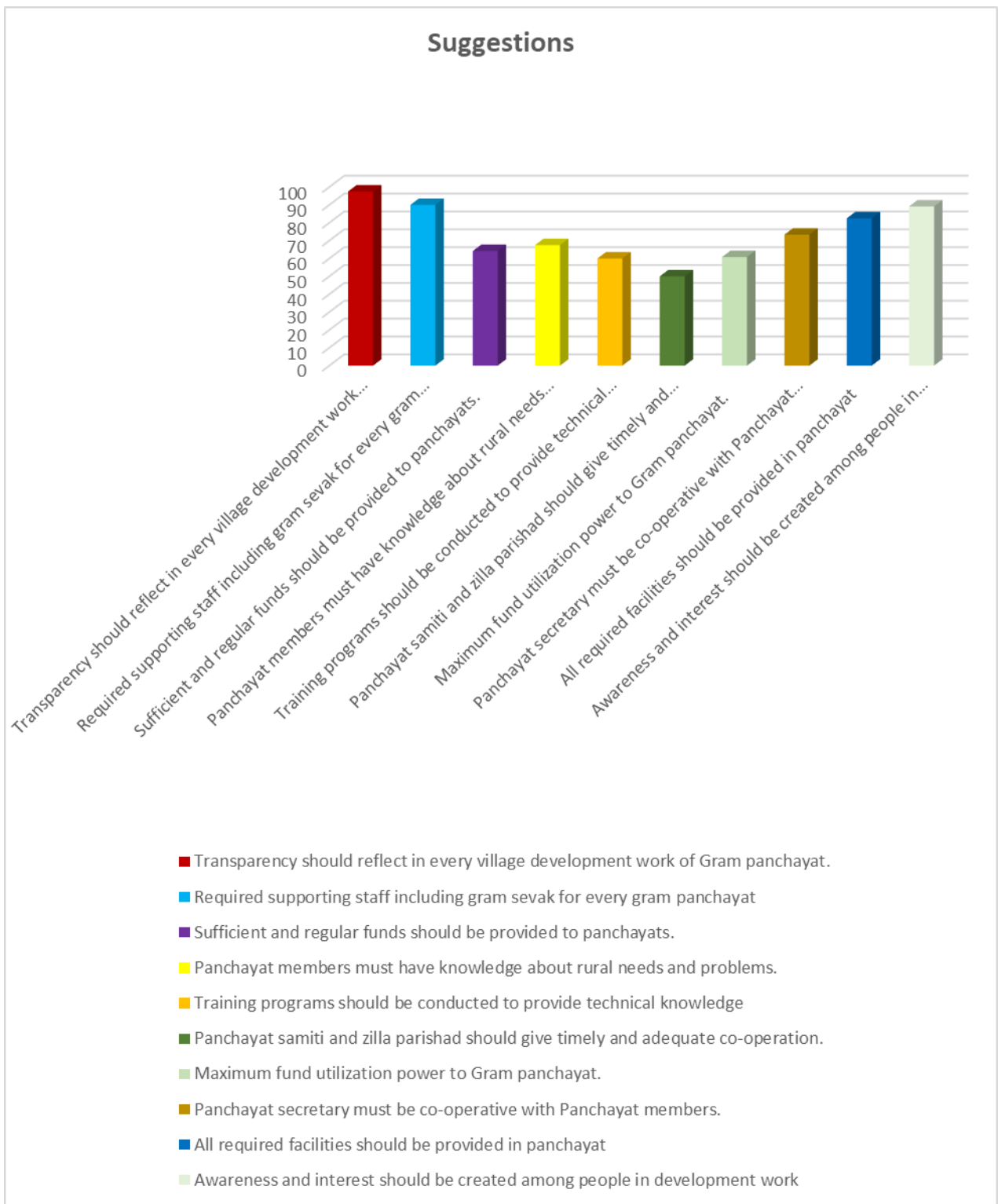


Fig. No. 15 Suggestions from Gram panchayat members

CHAPTER -V
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The main purpose of this chapter is to summarize the results and conclusion on the basis of the analysis and also indicate suggestion for further work.

The present study was conducted with specific objectives.

1. To study the profile of gram panchayat members in village development.
2. To ascertain the role performance of gram panchayat members in village development.
3. To study the relation between the profile of gram panchayat members and their role performance in village development.
4. To study the constraints faced by gram panchayat members in their role performance in village development.
5. To seek suggestions from gram panchayat members to overcome the constraints.

The study was carried out in Parbhani district of the Maharashtra state . Parbhani district comprises of nine tahsils namely parbhani , jintur ,gangakhed, purna , sailu , pathri , manwath , palam , sonpeth .Three tahsils were randomly selected for the study. Thus parbhani , Jintur , and Gangakhed tahsils were selected for the study. In all, 12 Grampanchayat were randomly selected from three tahsils. An interview schedule was specially designed in line with the objectives set forth, to collect the needed information. Thus, total 120 members selected for present study. The data were collected by personally interviewing 120 members from these selected Grampanchayat. The findings of the study are summarized below.

SUMMARY

6.1 To study the profile of gram panchayat members in village development.

6.1.1. Age

Majority i.e. 59.16 percent of the gram panchayat members were from middle age group followed by 22.5 and 18.33 percent had old and young age gram Panchayat members respectively.

6.1.2 Education

Majority numbers i.e. 34.16 per cent of Gram Panchayat members were educated up to secondary education level followed by 23.33 percent up to higher Secondary level. While, 20.83 per cent were having primary education and 11.66 per cent were illiterate.

6.1.3 Family Type

Majority of the gram panchayat members i.e. 61.66 per cent have joint family and 38.33 percent members belonged to nuclear family.

6.1.4 Annual income

Majority i.e. 81.66 percent of the grampanchayat members had medium (50,000 to 1,00,000) annual income, whereas, 1.66 and 14.16 percent members had low (Up to 50,000) and high (1,00,000&Above) annual income respectively

6.1.5.Social participation

Majority i.e. 64.16 percent of the grampanchayat members had medium social participation, whereas, 15.83 and 20 percent members had high and low social participation respectively.

6.1.6 Occupation

Majority i.e. 25.83 percent of the members had farming with Animal Husbandry as their occupation and remaining 20.00 per cent members had agriculture occupation. It was observed from above table that, most of the members were having farming + animal husbandry as their occupation.

6.1.7 Co-ordination ability

Majority i.e. 57.5 percent members having medium level of coordination ability, whereas, 24.16 percent and 18.33 percent members having high and low level of coordination ability respectively.

6.1.8 Communication ability

Majority i.e. 50.83 percent members having medium level of communication ability, whereas, 25.83 percent and 23.33 percent members having high and low level of communication ability respectively.

6.1.9 Political contact

Majority i.e. 62.5 percent of the Gram Panchayat members had medium political contact while, 28.33 per cent of members were having high level of political contact. Only, 9.16 per cent of them had low political contact.

6.1.10 Experience as a grampanchayat member-

Majority 47.5 per cent of the Gram Panchayat members were members from 5 years. 30.00 per cent members from 10 years and 22.5 per cent new members

6.2 Role performance of Gram panchayat members

6.2.1 Administrative functions

To see the administrative activities of gram panchayat members 10 different sentences, contain different functions and activities need to be performed in gram panchayat were constructed and an attempt was made to assess the administrative functions. Ninety seven (97.5) per cent respondents were found working for taking benefit of government schemes. Whereas , 92.5 per cent respondents were regular in attending as well as organizing gram sabha . It is very interesting to note that 91 per cent respondents were found busy in working for preparation and implimentation of village development plans.

6.2.2 Educational and Cultural functions

To see the Educational and Cultural activities of gram panchayat members 10 different sentences, contain different functions and activities need to be performed in gram panchayat were constructed and an attempt was made to assess Educational and Cultural activities. Ninety six (96.66) per cent respondents were found implementing the religious functions and cultural programmes. Whereas, 92.5 per cent respondents interested in establishment of anganwadi/balwadi. Eightythree (83.33) percent respondents were interested to provide gymnasium facilities.

6.2.3 Development function

To see the developmental activities of gram panchayat members 10 different sentences, contain different functions and activities need to be performed in gram panchayat were constructed and an attempt was made to assess developmental activities. Ninetyeight (98.33) per cent respondents were to provide essential need i.e. water to village people. Whereas, 95.00 per cent respondents shown their interest in

establishment of self help group which play vital role in economical development. Ninetythree (93.33) percent respondents performed activities for improving socio economic condition of village.

6.2.4 Health Care functions

To see the health care activities of gram panchayat members 10 different sentences, contain different functions and activities need to be performed in gram panchayat were constructed and an attempt was made to assess the health care functions. Ninetysix (96.66) per cent respondents were found working for giving information about protection from corona virus. Whereas, 92.5 per cent respondents were interested in making availability of corona virus vaccine. It is very interesting to note that 91.66 per cent respondents were working for providing public toilet facilities.

6.2.4 Agricultural Development Functions

Agriculture is the economical source for development plays vital role in village development. To see the agriculture development functions, activities of gram panchayat members 10 different sentences, contain different functions and activities need to be performed in gram panchayat were constructed and an attempt was made to agriculture development function , water is primary need for agriculture and allied activity. Ninetyeight (98.33) per cent respondents has shown interest in development of watershed area, Whereas, 92.5 per cent respondents arranging animal disease diagnosis camps. Eightyseven (87.5) per cent respondents were worked for establishment of developmental cooperative society.

6.2.5 Livestock and dairy development functions

To see the Livestock and dairy development activities of gram panchayat members 10 different sentences, contain different functions and activities need to be performed in gram panchayat were constructed and an attempt was made to assess livestock and dairy development. Result obtained from research animal husbandry + agriculture is source of income, so gram panchayat members are aware about livestock and dairy development activity. Ninetynine (99.16) per cent respondents were found Providing information about animal census. Whereas, 95.83 per cent respondents shown their interest in Organization of animal vaccination. Ninetytwo (92.5) per cent respondents were interested to organize animal diagnosis camp.

6.2.6 Other Functions

To see the other developmental activities of gram panchayat members 10 different sentences, contain different functions and activities need to be performed in gram panchayat were constructed and an attempt was made to village development . Ninety seven (97.5) per cent respondents were interested to assist the sarpanches in effective utilization of gram panchayat funds. Whereas, 96.66 per cent respondents shown their interest in attending Gram Sabha meetings and giving suggestions. Ninety two (92.5) per cent respondents were interested to participate in programs organized by the university of agriculture.

Overall Role performance of gram panchayat members

Majority i.e. 64.16 percent gram panchayat members had medium level role performance, whereas, 19.16 percent and 16.66 percent members had high and low level of role performance in village development respectively.

6.3 Relationship between the profile of Gram Panchayat members and their role performance

Positive significant- Relationship between the profile of Gram Panchayat members and their role found significant co-relationship with variables type of family, annual income, coordination ability.

Positive and non- significant- Relationship between the profile of Gram Panchayat members and their role found positive and non- significant co-relationship with variable occupation, social participation, political contact

Highly Significant - Relationship between the profile of Gram Panchayat members and their role found highly significant co-relationship with variables education, experience as a grampanchayat member, communication ability.

Negative and non- significant- Relationship between the profile of Gram Panchayat members and their role found negative and non- significant co-relationship with variables age.

Problems faced by the Grampanchayat members while performing their role as panchayat members

In the present study, the problems faced by the Grampanchayat members while performing their role were also studied. The data in this regard are given in Table

Table No. 14 - Distribution of the respondents according constraints faced by the Grampanchayat members

Sr. No.	Problems	Respondents (N=120)		
		Number	Percentage	Rank
1	Less availability of time	88	73.33	III
2	Complex and lengthy procedure for loan sanction	37	30.83	VIII
3	Inadequate financial support from government	107	81.96	II
4	Unavailability of computer operator	87	72.5	IV
5	Inadequate and irregular supply of funds as well as subsidy to panchayats.	83	61.16	V
6	Time consuming documentation work	25	20.83	IX
7	Political interference	101	84.16	I
8	Inadequate co-operation from members	57	47.5	VII
9	Lack of training facilities	70	58.33	VI

The major constraints faced by the gram panchayat members

Form table number 14 concluded that 84.16 per cent village panchayat member face problem from political interfere were as 81.96 per cent respondent have face problem regarding to inadequate financial support from government for every village development activity need to financial support were as 73.33 per cent members face problem of less availability of time for village development they are busy in their own business or services were , 72.5 per cent,face problem regarding the unavailability of computer operator 61.16 per cent member have face problem regarding inadequate and irregular supply of funds as well as subsidy to panchayats .58.13 per cent members face problem regarding lack of training facilities. 47.5 per

cent member face problem of inadequate co-operation from members for village development 30.83 percent member are face problem regarding ,complex and lengthy procedure for loan sanction , 20.83 per cent time consuming documentation work .village members are not aware or not interested to documentation of files or paper

6.0 Suggestions offered by the Grampanchayat members to overcome the problems

The gram panchayat members were asked to suggest the possible solutions to overcome the constraints associated with their role performance. The suggestions offered were analyzed on the basis of frequency and percentage, the data in regards of which are presented in Table:-15.

Major suggestions offered by gram panchayat member :

For village development , required cooperation from all members and village people and also supporting staff of gram panchayat is necessary , from study the 97.5 per cent gram panchayat members have given major suggestion that corruption free development activities . Transparency should reflect in every village development work of Gram panchayat. 90 per cent members gave suggestion that required supporting staff including gram sevak for every Gram panchayat. Because gramsevak and other support staff required for perform village development activities . 89.16 per cent members gave suggestion regarding awareness and interest should be created among people in development work , 82.5 per cent member have suggestion regarding all required facilities should be provided in panchayat . 73.33 per cent members gave suggestion regarding cooperation between panchayat secretary and panchayat members for village development , 67.5 per cent members gave suggestion that members should knowledge of identifying needs of rural people . 64.16 per cent member gave suggestion about sufficient and regular funds should be provided to panchayats. 68.83 per cent members gave suggestion about maximum fund utilization power to Gram panchayat. 60 per cent panchayat members gave suggestion about training programs should be conducted to provide technical knowledge. 50 per cent panchayt members gave suggestion about Panchayat samiti and zilla parishad should give timely and adequate co-operation.

Table 15: Distribution of the respondents according to their suggestions offered by the Grampanchayat members to overcome the problems

Sl. No.	Suggestion	Respondents (N=120)		
		Number	Percentage	Rank
1	Transparency should reflect in every village development work of Gram panchayat.	117	97.5	I
2	Required supporting staff including gram sevak for every Gram panchayat	108	90	II
3	Sufficient and regular funds should be provided to panchayats.	77	64.16	VII
4	Panchayat members must have knowledge about rural needs and problems.	81	67.5	VI
5	Training programs should be conducted to provide technical knowledge	72	60	IX
6	Panchayat samiti and zilla parishad should give timely and adequate co-operation.	60	50	X
7	Maximum fund utilization power to Gram panchayat.	73	60.83	VIII
8	Panchayat secretary must be co-operative with Panchayat members.	88	73.33	V
9	All required facilities should be provided in panchayat	99	82.5	IV
10	Awareness and interest should be created among people in development work	107	89.16	III

IMPLICATIONS

1. The majority of Gram panchayat members were in their middle years of age and had completed Higher secondary level education. It is beneficial for policymakers and planners to motivate these members to become more active in the gram panchayat, educational efforts are required for them to be prepared to carry out the duties of rural as well as agricultural development activities.
2. The majority of Gram panchayat members performed their roles to a fair or very good degree. As a result, it is crucial to give all Gram panchayat members information as well as technical and administrative support so that they can carry out their duties more effectively.
3. In order for newly elected members to effectively contribute to better planning and execution of various development programs and establish their independent identities as members, the training policy should be tailored specifically for them.
4. When developing any programme for rural development, those variables that affect how well gram panchayat members perform their roles should be taken into consideration.
5. The policy makers should concentrate more on the suggestions made by the gram panchayat member in order to enhance the role performance of the panchayat members.
6. Training should be given to newly elected members for ideal role performance.

Suggestions for future work:

The following suggestions can be made to explore more in the area of role performance of gram panchayat members.

1. Three talukas in the Parbhani district were the location of the current study. The same types of investigations might be conducted elsewhere in the district and state.
2. Research on the same topic or on other facets of how gram panchayat members, sarpanches, opinion leaders, and informal leaders behave in their leadership roles may be done.

3. As the study was academic in nature, the independent and dependent variables were limited in the present study. Further studies may be conducted with more and different independent and dependent variables.
4. The present study is based on recall data. Thus, the future studies may be done by experimental research or participant observation to base the study on more authentic and accurate data.
5. The area of research may be extended further and sufficiently a large number of gram panchayat members may be studied to draw valid and general conclusions.
6. Comparative study between male and female members as well as tribal and non-tribal members with regards to role perception and performance may also be carried out to draw meaningful conclusions for policy refinement.
7. Such studies should be repeated after some lapse of time.

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APPENDIX

ग्रामविकासात ग्रामपंचायत सदस्यांची भूमिका

मुलाखतीचे वेळापत्रक क्र.:

सदस्याचे नाव :

गावाचे नाव :

तालुका :

भाग 1

1 वय :

2 शिक्षण :

अ क्र	शैक्षणिक स्थिति	
1	निरक्षर	
2	प्राथमिक शिक्षण (चौथी पर्यन्त)	
3	माध्यमिक शिक्षण (पाचवी ते दहावी)	
4	उच्च शिक्षण (अकरावी ते बारावी)	
5	महाविद्यालयीन	

3 कुटुंबाचा प्रकार :

4 वार्षिक उत्पन्न :

5 राजकीय संपर्क: वरच्या स्तरावरील नेत्याशी असलेल्या तुमच्या राजकीय संपर्कबाबत योग्य रूपात टिक मार्क करून माहिती द्या

अ क्र	वरच्या स्तरावरचा नेता	नेहमी	कधी कधी	कधीही नाही
1	मंत्री			
2	विधान सभेचे सदस्य			
3	संसद सदस्य			

4	जिल्हा तालुका पंचायत अधिकारी			
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6 सामाजिक सहभाग : कृपया योग्य विव्ह करून खालील संस्थेत तुमचा सहभाग जर असेल तर सूचित करा

अ. क्र.	संस्थेचे नाव	नियमित	कधीतरी	कधीही नाही
1	ग्रामपंचायत			
2	सहकारी सोसायटी			
3	तरुण मंडळ			
4	महिला मंडळ			
5	मदत गट			
6	कृषिविद्यान			
7	शेतकरी गट			
8	इतर			

7 ग्रामपंचायत सदस्य म्हणून अनुभव:

अ.क्र.	अनुभव	
1	नवीन सदस्य	
2	मागील पाच वर्षांपासून	
3	मागील दहा वर्षे व त्याहून अधिक	

8 व्यवसाय :

1. शेती

- ii. पशुसंवर्धन
- iii. सेवा
- iv. व्यवसाय/व्यापार
- v. इतर

10 समन्वय क्षमता- कृपया योग्य रकान्यात टिक मार्क करुन तुमच्या क्षमतेनुसार खालील बाबींसाठी तुमचा प्रतिसाद द्या.

अ. क्र.	विशेषता	उच्च	मध्यम	कमी
1	एकत्र काम करण्याची इच्छा			
2	ग्रामपंचायतीच्या विविध कामासाठी प्रयत्न करण्याची क्षमता			
3	अध्यादेश आणि पंचायतीच्या कामांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी वचनबद्धता			
4	ग्रामपंचायत सदस्य म्हणून जबाबदारी पेलण्याची तुमची जाणीव आणि कौशल्य			
5	इतरांशी संघर्ष सोडविण्याची क्षमता			
6	पंचायतीच्या कामासाठी इतर सदस्यांच्या कौशल्याचा/कल्पनांचा/ओळखीचा वापर			
7	ग्रामपंचायतीच्या इतर सदस्यांशी तुमचे सामाजिक संबंध			

11 संवाद क्षमता- कृपया तुमच्या क्षमतेनुसार खालील बाबींसाठी योग्य रकान्यात टिक मार्क करुन तुमचा प्रतिसाद द्या.

अ.क्र.	विधान	खूप उच्च	उच्च	मध्यम	कमी	खूप कमी
1	इतर सदस्यांशी मुक्तपणे संवाद साधण्याची क्षमता					
2	संदेशाचे स्पष्ट आणि प्रभावी सादरीकरण करण्याची क्षमता					
3	संदेशाचे वस्तुस्थितीनुसार आधारीत सादरीकरण समजण्यायोग्य स्वरूपात करण्याची क्षमता जेणेकरुन इतरांना खात्री पटेल					
5	इतरांच्या दृष्टिकोनाविषयी विचार करण्याची क्षमता					

6	त्यांना संदेश स्पष्टपणे समजला आहे याची खात्री करण्यासाठी सूचीकर्त्याकडून अभिप्राय प्राप्त करण्याची क्षमता					
7	संवादासाठी योग्य शब्द वापरण्याचे कौशल्य					
8	योग्य समजून घेण्यासाठी योग्य उदाहरणे उद्धृत करण्याचे कौशल्य					

भाग II

12 कामगिरी/भूमिका- ग्रामपंचायत सदस्य म्हणून तुम्ही किती वेळा खालील उपक्रम भूमिका पार पाडता.

अ) प्रशासकिय कार्ये

अ. क्र.	विधाने	नेहमी	वारंवार	कधीकधी	कधीही नाही
1	विकास आराखडा तयार करणे आणि सर्वेक्षण करणे				
2	विकास योजनांसाठी आवश्यक निधीची मागणी				
3	पंचायतीच्या लेखी नोंदी तयार करणे				
4	नैसर्गिक आपत्तीदरम्यान मदत कार्ये प्रदान करणे				
5	उत्पादकता वाढवण्यासाठी योजना तयार करणे/कृषी आणि बिगर कृषी क्षेत्राची उत्पादकता वाढवण्यासाठी योजना तयार करणे				
6	ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देणे				
7	ग्रामपंचायत आणि बँक यांच्यातील सहकार्य वाढवणे				
8	ग्रामसभांचे आयोजन करणे				
9	अर्थसंकल्प तयार करणे				
10	सरकारी योजनांचा फायदा घेण्यासाठी कार्यरत राहणे				

ब) शैक्षणिक कार्य आणि सांस्कृतिक उपक्रम

अ.क्र.	विधान	नेहमी	वारंवार	कधीकधी	कधीही नाही
1	ग्रामीण लोकांच्या शिक्षणाला चालना देण्यासाठी				

2	मुलींना उच्च शिक्षणासाठी तयार करणे				
3	माध्यमिक शाळेची स्थापना				
4	व्यायामशाळा सुविधा प्रदान करणे				
5	ग्रंथालयाची स्थापना				
6	अंगणवाडी आणि बालवाडीची स्थापना				
7	धार्मिक आणि सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम राबवणे				
8	लोकांना दारू पिणे बंद करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन देणे				
9	शिक्षक पालक सभा आयोजित करणे				
10	प्रौढ शिक्षण कार्यक्रम राबवणे				

क) कल्याण कार्य

अ.क्र.	विधान	नेहमी	वारंवार	कधीकधी	कधीही नाही
1	बचत गट स्थापन करणे				
2	महिला आणि बालविकास कार्यक्रम आयोजित करणे				
3	गावाची सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिती विकसित करणे				
4	कुटुंब नियोजन योजना राबवणे				
5	पथदिवे प्रदान करणे आणि त्यांची देखभाल करणे				
6	निम्न श्रेणीतील लोकांसाठी योजनेची स्थापना				
7	सहकारी संस्थेच्या विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी कार्ये				
8	पाणी सुविधा उपलब्ध करणे				
9	कर गोळा करणे				
10	रस्ते तयार करणे				

ड) आरोग्य सेवा कार्ये

अ.क्र.	विधान	नेहमी	वारंवार	कधीकधी	कधीही नाही
1	आरोग्याशी संबंधित सुविधा पुरविण्यासाठी				

2	प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्र बांधणे				
3	सार्वजनिक शौचालय सुविधांची रचना				
4	बाल आरोग्य सुविधा प्रदान करणे				
5	महिलांना आरोग्य सुविधा पुरवणे				
6	सांडपाण्याच्या पाण्याची योग्य विल्हेवाट लावणे				
7	मानव आणि प्राण्यांसाठी पिण्याचे पाणी उपलब्ध करणे				
8	शिबिरे आयोजित करणे				
9	कोरोना लसी उपलब्ध करणे				
10	कोरोना रोगापासून बचाव करण्यासाठी माहिती देणे				

इ) कृषि विकास उपक्रम

अ.क्र.	विधान	नेहमी	वारंवार	कधीकधी	कधीही नाही
1	ग्रामपंचायत सदस्य माती आणि जमीन विकास कार्यात मदत करतात				
2	विकास सहकारी संस्था स्थापन करणे				
3	वनस्पती संरक्षण मोहिम राबवणे				
4	पाणलोट क्षेत्र विकास करणे				
5	कृषि दिन साजरा करणे				
6	शेतकऱ्यांना सिंचन सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे				
7	पशू रोग निदान शिबिराचे आयोजन				
8	कृषी पणन समितीची स्थापना				
9	कृषी प्रदर्शनचे आयोजन करणे				
10	याशिवाय विविध कृषी विकास योजनांची अंमलबजावणी				

फ)पशुसंवर्धन आणि दुग्धविकास उपक्रम

अ.क्र.	विधान	नेहमी	वारंवार	कधीकधी	कधीही नेहमी
1	दुग्धव्यवसायाच्या स्थापनेला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी				
2	मेंढ्या आणि शेळी पालन				
3	डेअरी सहकारी सोसायटीचा विकास				
4	कुक्कुटपालनाची स्थापना				
5	प्राणी निदान प्रदर्शनाचे आयोजन				
6	मुक्त गुरांचा गोठा करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन देणे				
7	जनावरांच्या लसीकरणाचे आयोजन करणे				
8	दुग्धजन्य पदार्थ तयार करण्याची प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करणे				
9	पशुंची खाद्य उपलब्ध करून देणे				
10	प्राण्यांची जनगणना,संख्या,इ.विषयी माहिती उपलब्ध करून देणे				

ग)इतर कार्ये

अ.क्र.	विधान	नेहमी	वारंवार	कधीकधी	कधीही नाही
1	तुमच्या प्रभागातील लोकांच्या गरजा किंवा समस्या ओळखणे (सांडपाण्याची समस्या,पिण्याच्या पाण्याची समस्या)				
2	योजना तयार करताना त्यांच्या गरजा/समस्या ग्रामपंचायतीला सादर करणे				
3	ग्रामसभेच्या बैठकांना उपस्थित राहणे आणि सूचना देणे				
4	लोकांच्या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी मदत करणे				
5	प्रभागातील लोकांना विकास कार्यक्रमांत सहभागी होण्यासाठी प्रवृत्त करणे				

6	कृषी विद्यापीठाने आयोजित केलेल्या कार्यक्रमात सहभाग				
7	महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या कृषी विभागाच्या योजना लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचवणे				
8	वृक्ष लागवड करण्यासाठी लोकांना प्रवृत्त करणे				
9	ग्रामपंचायत निधीचा प्रभावी वापर करण्यासाठी सरपंचांना मदत करणे				
10	ग्रामपंचायतीच्या उपक्रमांचे निरीक्षण करणे				

13 भूमिका पार पाडताना ग्रामपंचायत सदस्यांना येणाऱ्या अडचणी

अ.क्र.	अडचणी	जास्त	मध्यम	कोणतीच नाही
1	वेळेची कमी उपलब्धता			
2	शिक्षणाची निम्न पातळी			
3	कुटुंबाकडून मनापासून पाठिंबा नाही			
4	शासनाकडून अपुरी आर्थिक मदत			
5	ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमाबाबत कमी ज्ञान			
6	प्रशिक्षणाचा अभाव			
7	गावपातळीवरील कार्यकर्त्यांचे अपुरे सहकार्य			
8	अपुरी प्रशासकीय आणि आर्थिक शक्ती			
9	गावातील लोकांचे अपुरे सहकार्य			
10	सदस्याकडून अपुरे सहकार्य			
11	संगणक ऑपरेटरची अनुपलब्धता			

14 ग्रामपंचायत सदस्य म्हणून तुमच्या भूमिका पार पाडत असताना येणाऱ्या अडचणी सोडवण्यासाठी तुमच्या सूचना द्या.

- 1.
- 2.
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- 4.
- 5.

CURRICULUM VITAE

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SSC	Mudhoji High School Phaltan	Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Pune	2014	85.80	I
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BSc. (Agri.)	College of Agriculture,Pune	MPKV,Rahuri	2020	85.30	I

Place : Parbhani

Date : 3 / 2 / 2022



(Abhang Swapnali Hanmant)