

**A STUDY OF ROLE PERCEPTION AND ROLE  
PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN MEMBERS IN  
GRAMPANCHAYAT FROM RAHURI TALUKA  
OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT**

BY

**SANJAY GANPAT BHOSALE**

Reg. No. 94160

A Thesis submitted to the

**MAHATMA PHULE KRISHI VIDYAPEETH  
RAHURI 413722 DIST - AHMEDNAGAR  
Maharashtra State (India)**

in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree

of

**MASTER OF SCIENCE (AGRICULTURE)**

in

**AGRICULTURE EXTENSION**

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION  
POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE  
MAHATMA PHULE KRISHI VIDYAPEETH,  
RAHURI, DIST-AHMEDNAGAR, M.S.(INDIA)**

**1997**



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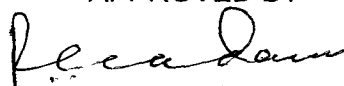
of

**MASTER OF SCIENCE (AGRICULTURE)**

in

**AGRICULTURE EXTENSION**

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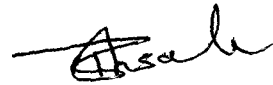
**1997**

## CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

*I hereby declare that this thesis or part  
thereof has not been submitted by me  
or any other person to any other  
University or Institute  
for Degree or  
Diploma*

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Date : 27/4/1997



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## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “ **A STUDY OF ROLE PERCEPTION AND ROLE PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN MEMBERS IN GRAMPANCHAYAT FROM RAHURI TALUKA OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT** “, submitted to the Faculty of Agriculture, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of **MASTER OF SCIENCE (AGRICULTURE)** in **AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION** embodies the results of a piece bonafide research carried out by **Shri . SANJAY G. BHOSALE** under my guidance and supervison and that no part of the thesis has been submitted for any other degree, diploma or publication.

The assistance and help received during the course of this investigation has been duly acknowledged.

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The assistance and help received during the course of this investigation has been duly acknowledged.

Place : Rahuri

Date : 19/4/1997

  
( V. M. PAWAR )

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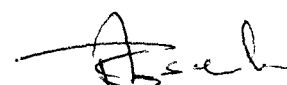
I am very much thankful to Mr. Niranjana H. Sontakke and Mrs. Helen N. Sontakke for all the pains they have taken for me to complete my Post-Graduate Degree.

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Place : MPKV, Rahuri

Date : 17/4/1997.



(SANJAY G. BHOSALE)

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## ABSTRACT

A STUDY OF ROLE PERCEPTION AND ROLE PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN MEMBERS  
IN GRAMPANCHAYAT FROM RAHURI TALUKA OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

BY

S. G. Bhosale

A Candidate for degree

of

MASTER OF SCIENCE ( AGRICULTURE )

1997.

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Research Guide : Dr. K. R. Kadam

Discipline : Agriculture extension  
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Grampanchayat is the basic foundation stone of the Panchayat Raj. The progress of village people depends on the activities of Grampanchayats. It is the oldest institution in rural India and forms a primary unit of local self-Government. Recently, Government has announced 30 % reservation of seats for women members in Grampanchayat ( WGPM ). These WGPM are expected to participate in various development activities of Grampanchayat.

Present study was undertaken with specific objectives of studying their role perception and role performance and the nature of relationship of these variables with the socio-personal, economic, psychological and communication characteristics of the WGPM. It was also intended to study the problems faced by the WGPM in performing their role in Grampanchayat. The investigation was undertaken in the Rahuri taluka of Ahmednagar

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Abstract contd....

S. G. Bhosale  
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district. Out of 81 Grampanchayats, 40 Grampanchayats were selected by using rth method of random sampling. In the selected Grampanchayat there were 116 women members, their number varying from 2 - 5 in each Grampanchayat. All the women members were selected for the study and interviewed personally.

It was observed that majority of WGPM 55.17 % were from low age group of 35 yrs while 37.93 % of them belonged to the age group of 36 - 50 yrs i.e. middle age and 06.90 % belonged to old age group of above 50 yrs. The youngest WGPM was 22 yrs old while the oldest was 65 yrs old. Majority of WGPM 71.00 % belonged to medium to large size families, most of the WGPM 51.77 % were from lower castes i.e SC, ST and OBC and had low social participation 78.44 %. Highest percentage 40.53 % of the WGPM had medium annual income between Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 95,000 while 12.24 % of them had low annual income of upto 15,000 and 23.27 % of them had high annual income of Rs. 95,001 and above. Majority of the WGPM 45.68 % had low level of modernization, 40.53 % had high level of modernization and 13.79 % had medium level of state of modernization. About half 48.28 % WGPM had medium level of knowledge, 25.86 % each had low and high level of knowledge about Grampanchayat activities. In respect of value orientation it was observed that majority of WGPM 72.42 % had medium level of value orientation, 15.52 % had high level of value orientation and 12.06 % had low level of value orientation. More than 61 % of

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Abstract contd....

S. G. Bhosale  
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WGPM had medium level use of sources of information, 21.55 % had high level of used sources of information and 17.24 % had low level use of sources of information.

Majority of WGPM had medium level of role perception 66.37 % followed by 19.84 % WGPM having high level and 13.79 % having low level of role perception. Regarding role performance it was observed that majority of the WGPM 52.28 % had medium level of role performance i.e. performing the activities in the range of 2 to 8, followed by 29.31 % having low level of role performance and 18.11 % having high level of role performance.

The correlation between role perception and the independent variables viz; education, annual income, state of modernization, knowledge and sources of information was observed to be statistically significant while there was non-significant correlation between role perception and the independent variables viz: age, size of family, caste, social participation, size of land holding, aspiration, value orientation, attitude and decision making.

The correlation between role performance and the independent variables viz; education, state of modernization, knowledge and sources of information was observed to be statistically significant while there was non-significant correlation between role performance and the independent variables viz; age, size of family, caste, social participation, size of land holding, annual income, aspiration, value orientation, attitude and decision making.

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Abstract contd....

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The major problems expressed by the WGPM were lack of finance from Zilla Parishad. Other problems faced by them were lack of co-operation from others, lack of training and lack of information about various activities. Major suggestion made by the WGPM was that Grampanchayats should be provided enough funds for the developmental activities. Second important suggestion was about co-operation of other members to the women members, so that better role can be played by them. Other suggestions were organizing training for the WGPM and making available communication facilities like newspapers, telephone etc. to them..lsl

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Chapter Opener Page

# INTRODUCTION

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Village Panchayat has been an age old institution in India deriving power from the customary laws and local traditions. In ancient India, it was an elected council with both executive and judicial powers and its membership was respected by officers of kings, even their existence seems to have virtually disappeared in medieval times. They were again brought to light by the British, who perhaps saw in them a reflection of their own ancient self-governing institution.

Lord Ripon, the then viceroy of India, declared in the famous resolution of 1882 that the local governments of India must be revived as a instrument of political and popular education and as an outlet for ambitions and aspirations engendered by western ideas. In 1909, the report of the Royal commission on decentralisation emphasised the need of resuitating the ancient Panchayat system. About 1920 an earnest effort was made by many thousand villages Panchayats were established in different provinces. The kind of political democracy India should have and what place India's traditional Panchayats should be given in that democracy had not crystallised itself into any definite pattern before independence. The leaders of India who struggled for freedom were demanding greater autonomy for rural local bodies and their plea received conceptual strength with the advent of Mahatma Gandhi on the national scene. Gandhiji was wedded to the freedom of the individual decentralisation and democratisation of the administration.

After independence, many members of the constituent assembly emphasised the importance of revitalising the village Panchayats and assigning them a specific role in the administration. Article "40" of the constitution which forms part of the Directive principles of the State policy says 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 unit of self-government. But it was disappointing and discouraging to see that the village Panchayat institution continued their existence, more or less, under the same laws and conditions as they were in pre-independence days till the acceptance of the proposals for "Democratic Decentralization" made by Balwantrai mehta committee ( 1957 ). This committee was appointed by the planning commission development to review the working community development programmes and also to examine the question of reorganisation of the district administration to provide for popular linkage between the village and state level. The committee recommended three tier system of "Panchayat Raj". The Zilla Parishad will work at district level, Panchayat Samiti at taluka level and Grampanchayat at village level.

#### 1.1 Grampanchayat

Grampanchayat is the most important tier of the Panchayat Raj. A Grampanchayat is constituted for one village or group of villages. The size of the membership varies from five to thirtyone. In Maharashtra it varies from seven to seventeen. By

and large, the members or panchas are elected by secret ballot in all the states except Jammu & Kashmir. A specified number of seats are reserved for secheduled castes and scheduled tribes and 30 % seats are reserved for women in all states except Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In Bihar, the Panchayat president ( mukhiya ) nominates four members to ensure that adequate representation is given to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. The sarpanch of the Grampanchayat is elected directly in Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Rajasthan, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Utter Pradesh & West Bengal. In rest of the state he is elected by the members of the Grampanchayat from amongst themselves. In Maharashtra the size of membership depends upon the village population.

size of population	members
600 - 1000	7
1001 - 2000	9
2001 - 3000	11
3001 - 4000	13
4001 & above	15 to 17

Every village having a population of 600 can form a Grampanchayat and if it is less a group Grampanchayat can be formed.

The power and functions of Grampanchayats are more or less similar in all the states. They have to execute schemes entrusted by the Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad. Formation of village production plans of Panchayat has been made obligatory

in various states. Their administration function includes looking after village sanitation, construction and maintenance of bridge, wells and ponds, improvement in the health preventive and curative measure during epidemics, maintenance of village schools, improvement of agriculture and cottage industries. The main sources of income of Panchayats are the grants from government, taxes on building and vehicles etc. Octroi duty on goods and animals, pilgrim tax, tax on commercial crops, any state tax sanctioned by the government, loans, gifts etc. The Panchayat is free to plan its expenditure within its own resources. In order to perform extra functions assigned to it by the state government or any other higher body, they are provided with extra financial assistance.

## 1.2 Panchayat Samiti

The intermediate tier in the Panchayat Raj system is known in several states as the Panchayat Samiti. In some states it is known under different nomenclatures.

Madhya Pradesh	-	Janapad Panchayat
Gujrat	-	Taluka Panchayat
Karnataka	-	Taluka Development Board
Tamil Nadu	-	Panchayat union council
West Bengal	-	Anchalile Parishad
Uttar Pradesh	-	Kshetra samiti
Assam	-	Anchalile Panchayat

In a majority of states, its jurisdiction is co-extensive with the block, in some states it is co-extensive with

the taluka.

The term of Panchayat Samiti varies from three to five years in different states. The elected head of the Samiti is known as president, chairman, pradha or pramukh. This intermediate tier generally comprises the following categories of member.

1. Sarpanches of Panchayat ( ex-officio )
2. Local MPs, MLAs, and MLCs ( with or without right of vote )
3. Persons representing women, Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes who are co-opted and membership is reserved.
4. Persons representing Municipalities, co-operative etc. for the representation of scheduled castes and tribes on the Panchayat Samiti, reservation is consider a better alternative to the present practice of co-operation existing in most of the states. The device of co-operation tends to be misused by political parties. The Samiti president is elected by the members of the Panchayat Samiti.

The Samiti does its work, not through individuals but through standing committee Panchayat Samiti have to play an important role in the developing administration. They have been assigned large number of functions to perform. Their important functions are related to Agriculture, Animal husbandary, Health & Rural Sanitation, Education Communication, Co-operation, Cottage industries etc.

The main sources of income of Panchayat Samiti are annual grants by the state government, share from land revenue,

proceeds from taxes and fees, loans, contribution etc. grants for different schemes transferred by the state government. The budget of the Panchayat Samiti is sent to the Zilla Parashad for approval, but it is not obligatory for the Panchayat Samiti to agree to the changes suggested by the Zilla Parashad. The Panchayat Samiti's have full freedom to frame their own budget and formulate their annual plans of development within the framework of the state plan thus, Panchayat Samiti is the main executive body at the block level and it is one of the strongest in the three-tier organisation of the Panchayat Raj.

### 1.3 Zilla Parishad

The nomenclature used to indicate the popular body constituted at the district level, is the Zilla Parishad in most of the states. In Assam it is known as Mahakuma parishad, District Development Council in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, District Panchayat in Gujrat. The elected head of this body is termed as Chairman, President, Adhyakasha or Pramukh. In Tamil Nadu and Karnataka district collector is the head of the District Development Council.

The top tier of Panchayat Raj geenerally comprises the following categories of members.

1. President of Panchayat Samiti
2. Local MPs, MLAs, MLCs

The term of the Zilla Parishad is three to five years in different states. The member of the Zilla Parishad elect the chairman and vice chairman from amongst themselves in most of the states.

In Maharashtra and Gujarat the chairman is elected directly.

The power and functions of the Zilla Parishad can be enumerated under the following categories.

1. Examine and approve the budget of Panchayat Samiti's in districts.
2. Distribute the funds allotted to the district by the central or state government among the Panchayat Samiti's.
3. Co-ordinating and consolidating the plans prepared by the blocks in the district.
4. Secure the execution of plans, projects, schemes or other works common to two or more blocks in the district.
5. Advisory function such as advising the government on matters relating to developmental activities in the district, regarding allocation of work Panchayat Samiti's and regarding the matter concerning the implementation of any statutory or executive order specifically conferred by government to the Zilla Parishad.
6. Collect such data as it deems necessary and publish statistics or other information relating to activities of local authorities.
7. It may ask any local authority to furnish information regarding its activities.

Its main sources of income are money received from state government, donation and contribution from Panchayat Samiti's etc. In Maharashtra it may impose few taxes. Its budget is submitted to state government for approval.

#### 1.4 Importance of the study

Grampanchayat is the basic foundation stone of Panchayat Raj. The progress of village people depends upon the activities of Grampanchayats. It is the oldest institution in rural India and forms a primary unit of local self government. Recently government has announced 30 % reservation of seats (1994) for women in Grampanchayats. According to human development report (1995) brought out by United Nations Development programme, though the world as a whole has moved closer to gender equality over the past two decades, there is low society where women are given equal status as men. The gender equality is not dependent on the income level of the society. What is more important is political commitment. Similarly, it does not mean that the higher the status of the country in the human development index the higher the status of women there. India is the classical example of this dichotomous position. In Berjing 1995 at the NGO forum of the fourth world conferance on women was held at Huairou. It reflected the turmoil of the past decade; the global economic crisis, the collapse of most communist regimes and the disproportionate burden of these borne by women. The priority was given to women to develop their status in the society. The study is important because it would help to know as to whether village women are really participating in the development of the villages and wether they have ability to run Grampanchayat without the help of men. An understanding of the functioning of this institu-

tion can be gained by knowing the various attributes of the women leaders, their communication characteristics, the nature and extent of the function carried out by the Grampanchayat in the conformity with the provision and the structured procedure laid down in the village Panchayat Act, 1961. With this end in view, a research project to study the role perception and role performance of women Grampanchayat members (WGPM).

#### 1.5 Purpose of the study

The following specific objectives has been incorporated in this research undertaking.

1. To study the selected socio-personal, psychological and communication characteristics of the WGPM.
2. To study the knowledge of WGPM about three tier system of Panchayat Raj.
3. To study the role perception of the WGPM.
4. To study the relationship of role perception and role performance of WGPM with their Characteristics.
5. To study the problems faced by the WGPM while performing their role as Panchayat members.

The Purpose of the study was to test the following hypothesis

1. The socio-personal economic, psychological and communication characteristics of WGPM can be related with their role perception as Grampanchayat members
2. The socio-personal, economic, psychological and communication characteristics of WGPM will be related with their role performance as Grampanchayat members.

#### 1.6 Scope of the Study

The finding of the study would help to locate able and enthusiastic WGPM for increasing the rate and speed of development of the villages. The review of literature in this regard indicates that the data on the research so far carried out in this direction is vary scanty and anadequate. It is therefore hoped that this exploratory study will be of very much use to planners, policy makers, village development agencies, social reformer and research workers pattern of the women members in the Grampanchayats in order to make them more dynamic.

#### 1.7 Limitations of the study

The study is limited to Rahuri taluka of Ahmednagar district. In Rahuri taluka there are 81 Grampanchayats out of these, half of the villages i.e 40 villages and all WGPM from these Grampanchayat formed the sample of study. Due to limitation of time and money only half of the Grampanchayat was elected for study. In fact no single block can represent the whole state since the social, economic and agroecological condition are .panot similar everywhere. The study therefore will be useful for the areas having identical conditions However, for universal application of the results and while applicability of the implication it is necessary to test the data within and between the areas since this study is of exploratory nature. For getting

results with the implication and for reliable and valid estimation of the results, it is necessary for the further research workers to formulate and develop a precise instruments for measuring the rate of progress made by Grampanchayat.

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REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A careful review of the literature related to the research to be undertaken is one of the important steps in planning of any research study. It also helps in delineating the research area and provides a basis for interpretation of the findings of the study.

Recently government has declared 30 % reservation of seats for women in the Grampanchayats. Therefore, it is necessary to do research on women. Very limited research has been done on women, particularly elected women workers and therefore substantial review work has been the inadequate factor of the study. Hence, the available literature on the subject may not have direct bearing upon the results of the study. The review of literature pertinent to this investigation has been presented under the following sub heads.

- 2.1 Personal characteristics of the WGPM.
- 2.2 Social characteristics of the WGPM.
- 2.3 Economic characteristics of the WGPM.
- 2.4 Psychological characteristics of the WGPM.
- 2.5 Communication characteristics of the WGPM.
- 2.6 Role perception and role performance of the WGPM.
- 2.7 Relationship/Association between characteristic of WGPM and role perception and performance.

2.1 Personal characteristics

2.1.1 Age

Mohanan ( 1984 ) in his study observed that majority of

the leaders were in the age group of 48 years old.

Sinha ( 1988 ) conducted study in Bihar on rural women and development process. He found that 46.7 % rural women were in the age group of 15 to 50 years old, 11.4 % were in age group of about 50 years old and 49.3 % were below 15 years of age.

Shashikala et.al ( 1991 ) reported that there was high level of political participation of only young women.

Anomynous ( 1991 ) in their study in Kerala showed that 26 % of women belong to the age group of 21 to 35 years old, 50 % belongs to the age group of 36 to 50 years, 76 % were below 50 years old and women above 65 years age were only two.

Reddy ( 1991 ) in his study on problems of women entrepreneurs in Goa found that except are all the women were in the age group of 35 to 55 years old.

#### 2.1.2 Education

Azad and Yadav ( 1986 ) conducted study of women in Bidhana village of Etawah district in U.P. They found that the 76.75 % of women were illiterate, 39.16 % had primary education, 8.69 % had junior high school and 4.34 % of women were had received high school education.

Asghari ( 1987 ) in her study on women beneficiaries under Intergrated Rural Development Programme in Rajasthan found that more than half of the women were illiterate and only about one fourth were studied upto primary level.

Kubde et.al ( 1990 ) reported that 100 percent members of Grampanchayats were litrate. However, most of the litrate

members had a minimum level of education i.e upto primary stanard

Anomynous ( 1991 ) reported that all the members of the panchayats were litrate. Fiftyone percent had completed higher secondary education, twenty-eight percent were graduate and thirteen percent were post-graduate and only one percent were having primary education.

Reddy ( 1991 ) conducted study on problems of women enterprenence in Goa. He found that out of fifteen, thirteen women were graduate and the remaining two women were marticulates.

### 2.1.3 Size of family

Mohanan ( 1984 ) in his study on profile of leadership in rural co-operative in Trichur district of Kerla found that the average family size consist of five persons.

Azad and Yadav ( 1986 ) in their study in Bidhuna village of Etawal district of Uttar Pradesh found that the size of family was larger in scheduled castes as compared to upper caste groups.

Asqhari ( 1987 ) conducted study on women beneficiaries under integrated Rural Development Programme. He found that most of the women beneficiaries were having small size of family.

## 2.2 Social characteristics

### 2.2.1 Caste

Asqhari ( 1987 ) in his study on women beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development Programme in Rajasthan con-

cluded that most of the women were belonging to hindu castes. About half of them belonged to higher castes, while one-fourth each were from scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, and backward castes.

Chargula and Reddy ( 1987 ) in their study in rural women decision making public participation and other basic needs. They found that the middle caste women were less favourable to education than the higher caste and lower caste women.

Laxmidevi ( 1987 ) conducted study in Hydrabad. She found that the women's participation in culture in different community wise. The participation of tribal women in agriculture was highest than the scheduled caste women.

Kubde ( 1989 ) in his study on role performance of opinion leaders in agriculture development in Sakoli Panchayat Samiti of Bhandara district concluded that merely one-fourth of the leaders were belonging to backward and lower caste.

Reddy ( 1989 ) in his study found that in Panchayat leadership the percentage of backward and schedule castes was only 5.22 % and 11.04 % respectively while their number in the total population was 37.87 % and 16.22 % respectively.

Kubde et.al ( 1990 ) conducted study on background profile of members Grampanchayat and their opinion about the institution. They found that majority of the Grampanchayat members were belonging to backward castes.

Anonymous ( 1991 ) conducted survey in Kerala and found that among members of Panchayats 58.15 % were Hindus, 23 % Chris-

tians, 17 % Muslims, 10.02 % Scheduled caste, 1.02 % Scheduled tribes and 31 % were from backward classes.

Sinha ( 1991 ) in his study on women participation and involment in election in Bihar observed that the women belonging to higher castes had greater extent of active participation in political campaign than the women belonging to lower castes.

#### 2.2.2 Social participation

Munjal et.al ( 1985 ) stated that about 60 % , 90 % and 95 % of women in farm families participated in crop, dairy and home activities respectively.

Rajuladevi ( 1987 ) in her study reported that on an average a rural women participated 40.41 % in household activities, 15.83 % in agricultural activities and 43 % in social activities.

Asghari ( 1987 ) conducted study on women beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development Programme in Rajasthan and observed that most of the women were not members in any social organisation and were familiar with the traditional mass media.

Chargula and Reddy ( 1987 ) in their study found that 47 % of the women expressed that they have freedom to participate in public sphere activities while 46 % actually participated in public activities.

Rao ( 1987 ) in his study on women dairy co-operative in Andra Pradesh observed that majority of women participated in dairy activities.

Sarkar ( 1987 ) conducted study on participation of

women in rural development in Hoogly ( West Bengal ). She observed that majority of the rural women participated in household work and some of them participated in the social and economic activities.

Singh and Singh ( 1987 ) in their study reported that the high participation of women in jobs other than, primary sector was highly restricted, most of them were self employed women and wanted to participate in households activities followed by social and cultural activities.

Reddy ( 1991 ) in his study on problems of women entrepreneurs in Goa observed that the participation of women in entrepreneurial activities are steadily increasing.

Sinha ( 1991 ) in his study on women participation and involvement in election observed that the women are not participating actively in the political activities.

Subudhi and Pandhi ( 1991 ) conducted study on Indian women in co-operative management. They found that majority of the women participated in co-operatives, dairy co-operatives and other co-operatives like fisheries, fuel, fodder development on waste land and beekeeping.

Singh et.al ( 1994 ) in their study on extent of participation of women in agriculture and households activities observed that women participate more in household activities than the agricultural activities.

## 2.3 Economic characteristics

### 2.3.1 Size of land holding

Asghari ( 1987 ) conducted study on women beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development Programme reported that 82 % of the land holding of women were land owners and there was no women who does not own some land.

Kubde et.al ( 1989 ) stated that most of the opinion leaders were big land holders owing more than 12 acers of land.

### 2.3.2 Annual income

Mohanan ( 1984 ) in his study on profile of leadership in rural co-operative observed that the average annual per leader household were Rs 8,627.

Azad and Yadav ( 1986 ) reported that the annual income of women from the farm was higher among higher caste group of women then that of backward class and scheduled caste being Rs 7,641.04 and Rs 3,472.19 respectively.

Asghari ( 1987 ) in his study on women beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development Programme observed that an average income of respondent alone was Rs 865 and that of family was Rs 3,076 more than half of them were not indebted.

Kubde et.al ( 1990 ) in their study on background profile of members of Grampanchayat and their opinion about the institution concluded that the majority of the members were having higher annual income.

Deshmukh ( 1991 ) observed that the annual income of the rural women ( 58.08 % ) had annual income between Rs 3,001 to

Rs 10,000. About 28 % and 30 % rural women were having annual income of about Rs 10,000 and below Rs 3,000 respectively.

### 2.3.3 State of modernization

Ranjan ( 1987 ) concluded study on how new technology affects women workers. He found that due to process of modernization and technological change in the third world countries, women suffer a loss of economic authority and general status due to technological displacement.



## 2.4 Psychological characteristics

### 2.4.1 Knowledge

Subramanan ( 1986 ) conducted study on women dairy co-operatives. She observed that the dairy is an economically viable activity even for household women that hold no land. even the illiterate village women are capable and ready to acquire specialised knowledge about diary.

Sawant and Dalvi ( 1989 ) conducted study on knowledge status and training needs of farm women and reported that 55.93 % farm women had medium level of knowledge and 25.42 % had low level of knowledge indicating wide gap in knowledge level of farm women about the training needed by them.

Badiger and Gavimath ( 1989 ) stated that the farm women had sufficient knowledge about usefulness of the forest.

Sinha ( 1991 ) conducted study on women participation and involvement in election in Bihar. She observed that only 4 % of women had correct knowledge about election.

Verma and Dahiya ( 1994 ) in their study on impact of post harvest technology on rural women reported that rural women had gained significant knowledge regarding storage for all the crops.

#### 2.4.2 Aspiration

Patil ( 1990 ) reported that majority of the tribal women wanted their children to be primary teachers ( 38 % ) followed by children to be police ( 25 % ) and then the Government servant ( 20 % ). The tribal women aspiring their children to be clerk and conductor are negligible ( 0.66 % ).

Biradar and Sundaraswamy ( 1992 ) conducted study on aspiration of women workers of cotton ginning and pressing factories and associated factories in the Dharwad district. They concluded that there was a non-significant relationship between aspiration and the variables viz; age, education and land holding. However significant relationship was observed between aspiration and the variables viz; family size and annual income of the family.

#### 2.4.3 Value orientation

Muthayya ( 1976 ) studied value orientation of village Panchayat leaders in Tamil Nadu and results revealed that leaders compared with non-leaders had a better commitment in public life, national commitment and commitment to people participation in decision making.

Malti et.al ( 1989 ) conducted a study on value orientation of rural women in Dharwad district. They reported that

majority of the rural women had traditional value orientation than modern value orientation.

#### 2.4.4 Attitude

Mohanty and Sahoo ( 1986 ) in their study found that increasing the degree of freedom among educated women could not bring about significant change in their attitude for enjoying higher degree of freedom in the society even having higher educational and good family background.

Bhatt et.al ( 1987 ) showed that the attitude towards family planning of the rural women was positively influencing, while the other socio-personal characteristics namely age, age of marriage, number of children etc. did not influenced their attitude towards family planning.

Sinha ( 1991 ) conducted study on women participation and involvement in election in Bihar. He reported that the attitude of the women towards political affairs was positive. Majority of them were of the opinion that they should take part in politics.

Manjula and Belli ( 1992 ) in their study on attitude of farm women towards watershed management programme reported that the majority of farm women ( 53.33 % ) were having favourable attitude towards watershed management and 46.67 had unfavourable attitude.

## 2.5 Communication characteristics

### 2.5.1 Sources of information

Bhagat ( 1988 ) in her study found that 30.30 % women had their own television sets, 41 % women view television, 86.4 % radio owners, 40.02 % read newspaper, 42 % read magazine and 56.06 % see movies.

Dighe ( 1990 ) in her study on India's self-employed women workers observed that the majority of the women were getting information from newspapers and pamphlets.

Sihag and Grover ( 1992 ) conducted a study on communication pattern of farm women with reference to grape cultivation. They observed that majority of farm women were getting information from labourers ( 23 % ) and neighbours ( 20 % ) followed by friends, husband, sister-in-law, father-in-law and brother-in-law respectively.

### 2.5.2 Decision making

Dak et.al ( 1986 ) in their study on social and institutional framework of female participation in agriculture in Haryana observed that majority of female play a supporting role in decision making and do not play dominant role in the agriculture activities.

Chargula and Reddy ( 1987 ) found that regarding decision making with respect to giving vote, majority of women consulted with their family member before voting for a particular candidate or party.

Singh and Singh ( 1987 ) studied decision making of the

female and reported that 80 % of the women play an important role in decision making related to household activities, choice of crop, credit and marketing arrangement but simultaneously all women agreed that they do not take part in the rural organisation, social and culture activities mostly because of rigid traditional and conservativeness.

Kulkarni and Nandapurkar ( 1990 ) concluded that role played by rural women in decision making was apparent but indirectly accepted in the form of suggestions. This was due to traditional dominance of man in the family affairs which is still prevalent.

#### 2.6 Role perception and role performance of WGPM

Mohanan ( 1984 ) in his study stated that the role perception of the leaders regarding objectives of the co-operatives and the function of the Board showed interesting results on the whole, the aggregate value perception score attained by co-operatives leaders was on the higher side.

Upadhyay ( 1987 ) reported the perceived level of expectation and performance of women labours engaged in paddy cultivation. They found that majority of women labours ( 62.05 % ) had higher level of perception and performance and 25 % had medium level of performance and only 12.05 % had low level of performance.

Kubde et.al ( 1989 ) stated that the role performance of opinion leaders showed significant relationship in case of all

the personal characteristics. He also observed that the leaders of mature and advanced age, with higher education belonging to agriculturist occupation with higher social participation and mass media exposure performed the roles of opinion leaders better than others.

Srinivasan ( 1990 ) in her study found that the rural women share abundant responsibility and perform a wide spectrum of duties in running the family and maintaining the household and attending to farm activities.

Shashikala et.al ( 1990 ) reported that considerable percentage of farm women performed the activities both at home and on the farm.

## 2.7 Relationship/Association between characteristics of WGPM.

Mohanan ( 1984 ) in his study of profile of leadership in rural co-operatives in Kerala showed that there was positive significant relationship between the land holding and their levels of perception.

Verma and Verma ( 1988 ) in their study on value as determinant of the acceptability of home practices in Haryana observed that there was non-significant association between value orientation of rural women with respect to their acceptability of home practices.

Kubde et.al (1989 ) in their study on role performance of opinion leaders in agricultural development in Sakoli

Panchayat Samiti block of Bhandara district found that there was highly significant association between the age of the leaders and their level of performance.

Sawant and Dalvi ( 1989 ) in their study on knowledge status and training needs of farm women in Dapoli found that there was non-significant association between the size of family of farm women with their level of knowledge.

Manjula and Belli ( 1992 ) in their study on attitude of farm women towards watershed management programmes in Kolar district found that there was non-significant association between the age and the attitude of farm women towards watershed management.

Jajoo ( 1994 ) concluded that there was non-significant association between age, education, annual income and job satisfaction of women entrepreneurs.



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# METHODOLOGY

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### 3. METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists the aspects such as general information about the Grampanchayat. Selection of research site, designing of the questionnaires and duration of the field study. It also deals with the method used for computing the various scores, statistical tests used for the analysis of data.

#### 3.1 Location of research site

The study was conducted in Rahuri taluka of Ahmednagar district. The Rahuri taluka is situated in the central part of Maharashtra. It is surrounded by Shrirampur taluka on the north, Parner and Ahmednagar taluka on the south, Newasa taluka on the east and Sangamner taluka on the west. The taluka headquarters Rahuri is also connected by railway to Shrirampur, Ahmednagar and Kopergaon talukas. Nagar-Manmad state highway passes through this taluka. The river Pravara flows by the northern border of this taluka from north west to the north east. Dyaneshwar dam on the mula river is situated on the south west side and the mula river flows through the midst of this taluka.

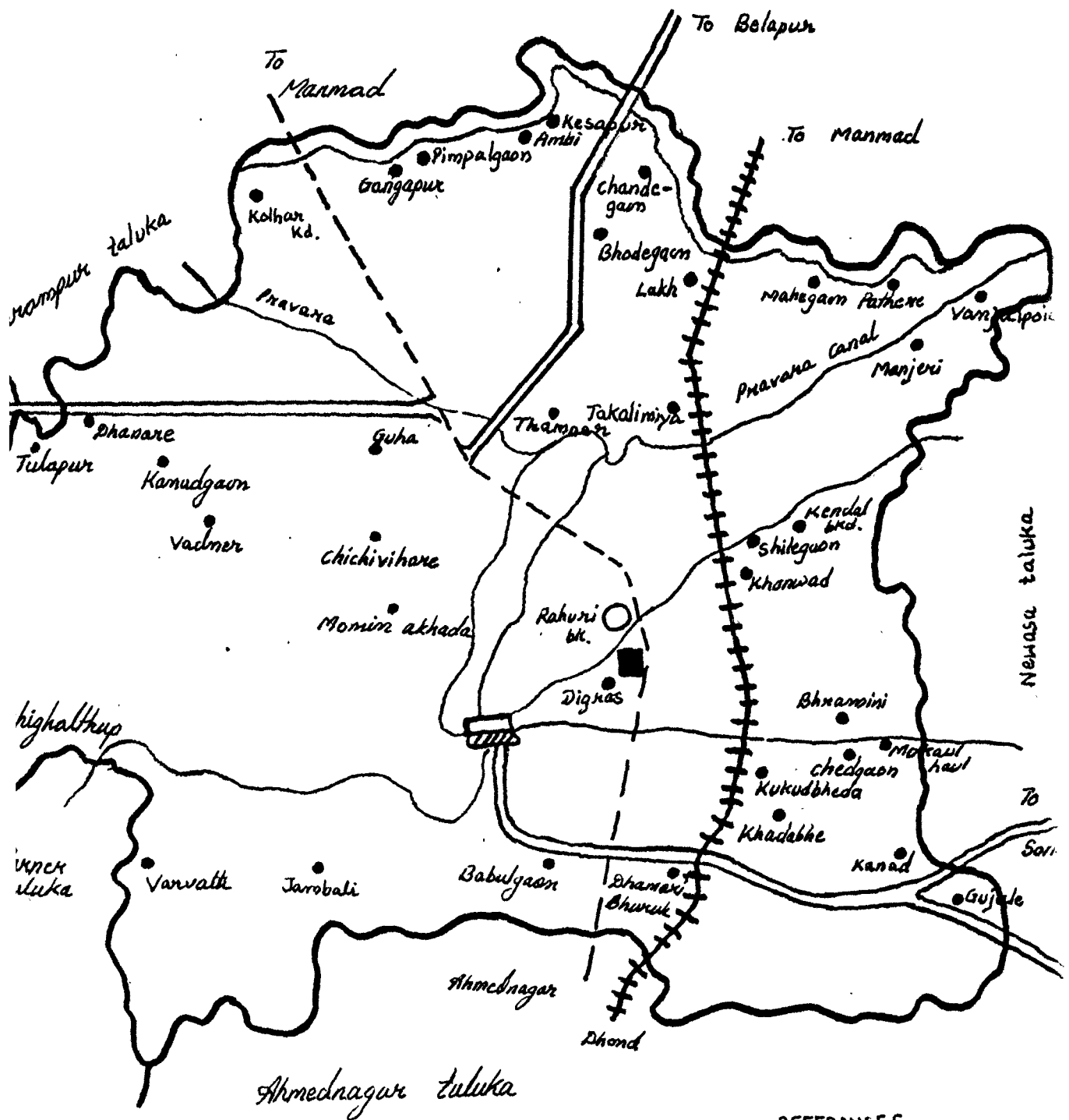
#### 3.2 Area and population

The area of Rahuri taluka is 10,700 sq.km and comprises of 83 villages. The geographical areas of this taluka is 1,01,685 1,29,973 males and 1,22,597 females. The total irrigated area of this taluka is about 37,774 hectares. Canal and well water are the main sources of irrigation.

#### 3.3 Soil and climate

This taluka has 35 % medium black soil, 40 % heavy soil

# MAP OF RAHURI TALUKA



## REFERENCES

- Taluka boundary
- - - State highway
- == Road
- +++ Railway
- > River
- ~ Canal
- Taluka head quarter.
- Selected villages for study
- MPKV Campus
- ▭ Mula dam.

Not to the scale.

and 25 % shallow soil. Along the river banks soils are deep and fertile, while light soils are noticed in hilly area. The climate of the taluka is dry through the year and rather hot in the summer season. The average minimum and maximum temperature of the taluka are 21 degrees centigrates and 44 degrees centigrates respectively. The rainfall is mostly received from the end of June to September and is uncertain. The average annual rainfall ranges from 430 to 550 mm. There is a large variation between the distribution and extent of rainfall in different years.

#### 3.4 Cropping pattern

The major food crops of the taluka are jowar, bajra and wheat. Due to the irrigation facilities of "Pravara Right Bank Canal" and "Left and Right Bank Canals of Mula Dam" the area under the cash crops like sugarcane, cotton, groundnut and vegetables is increasing. During the kharif seasons crops like bajra, groundnut and pulses are grown under the rainfed condition. Jowar, wheat and safflower are the important rabi crops mostly grown in both irrigated and non-irrigated area.

#### 3.5 Industrial development

Most of the irrigated area of this taluka has been brought under sugarcane and cotton cultivation. As such one sugar factory and a cotton ginning factory are working effectively in this taluka. Beside this four oil mill is also located Vambori and a Gorada casting company. The Rahuri co-operative factory has established a plant which manufacture rectified spirits and

liquor from the molasses available from the sugar factory.

### 3.6 Sampling procedure

#### 3.6.1 Selection of the Grampanchayat

A list of the Grampanchayat from the Rahuri taluka was obtained from the office of the block development officer. In taluka there are 83 villages, 2 villages have group Grampanchayat and so the total number of Grampanchayat at Rahuri taluka are 81. All the 81 Grampanchayat were arranged alplabetically and every second Grmpanchayats was selected for the study. In this way nth number method sampling was applied and totally 40 Grampanchayats were selected for the study.

#### 3.6.2 Selection of the respondents

From the selected 40 Grampanchayats all women members were selected for the study. In the selected Grampanchayat there were 116 women members, their number varying from 2 - 5 in each Grampanchayat. All the women members were selected and interviewed personally.

### 3.7 Technique of data collection

#### 3.7.1 Designing of interview schedule

The objective as mentioned in the introduction chapter were formed to as a guideline and to obtain necessary information from the sample. The interview schedule was constructed in local language i.e Marathi. The schedule was designed in two parts. Part I was designed to obtain information about the characteristics of the WGPM and Part II was designed to seek information

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about role perception and role performance of the women members in the village development activities. Questions were formulated in simple local language.

### 3.7.2 Pretesting of the schedule

Before finalizing the interview schedule it was pre-tested by interviewing 5 WGPM, who were not included in the sample in order to test the suitability of the question and to know whether the interview schedule tapped the responses properly. In light of the difficulties experienced in pretesting necessary changes were made and then the schedule was finalized.

### 3.7.3 Procedure for data collection

The author personally interviewed 116 women members from the 40 selected Grampanchayat. At first Gramsevaks of the selected villages were contacted at Panchayat Samiti office during their meeting time. The objectives of visit and data collection were explained to them and the author requested Gramsevaks to convince the sarpanches and WGPM to give the information. The women members were then interviewed personally at their home. The author have visited each village personally with the help of vehicles. In a day three village were visited. About 83 days were taken to complete the tour.

### 3.7.4 Duration of the study

The work of interviewing the respondents from 40 selected Grampanchayats was started on 2nd February 1996 and was completed on 26th April 1996.

### 3.7.5 Compilation of the data

The data and the ancillary information were classified by preparing primary and secondary tables for quantifying the qualitative data and for computing various scores and to find out the nature of relationship between the independent and dependent variables with the help of correlation coefficient ( $r$ ).

## 3.8 Independent variables

### 3.8.1 Age

According to the chronological age of the WGPM they were classified into three groups viz:

1. Young ( upto 35 years )
2. Middle age ( 36 - 50 years )
3. Old age ( above 50 years )

### 3.8.2 Education

On the basis of WGPM formal education received they were classified into four categories viz:

1. Illiterate
2. Primary education ( upto 7th std )
3. Higher secondary ( 8th - 10th std )
4. Collage ( above 10th std )

### 3.8.3 Size of family

on the basis of size of family the WGPM were grouped into three categories by applying the measures of central tendency of frequency distribution.

1. Small size ( upto 5 members )
2. Medium size ( 6 - 8 members )

The range of size of family was between 3 to 15 and the mean was 7.

#### 3.8.4 Caste

Caste is the hereditary group to which individuals belongs. According to the caste WGPM were classified into two categories viz;

1. Upper castes ( Marathas, Brahmans )

2. Lower caste ( Remaining all castes including

scledule castes, scheduled tribes and Nomadic tribes.

#### 3.8.5 Size of land holding

On the basis of size of land holding of the WGPM they were group into four categories viz;

1. Landless

2. Small ( upto 1 ha. )

3. Medium ( 1.01 to 2 ha. )

4. Large ( 2.01 & above ha. )

The range of size of land holding was between 0.20 to 6 ha. and the mean was 1.37 ha.

#### Working of scores

The qualitative data were converted into quantitative one for the purpose of statistical analysis by assigning scores.

#### 3.8.6 Social participation score

Social participation was computed by assiging one score to each of the WGPM having membership in one social organisation. Two score were assigned if the WGPM were office bearers in one

social organisation. Thus, total score of each WGPM in all the organisation mentioned in the schedule was counted. By applying the measure of central tendency of frequency distribution i.e WGPM were group into three categories viz;

1. Low social participation ( upto 1 score )
2. Medium social participation ( 2 - 3 score )
3. High social participation ( 4 & above score )

The range of social participation was between 1 to 9 and the mean was 1.32.

#### 3.8.7 Annual income

It refers to the total yearly income from all sources that is farm and non-farm sources of the family members. By applying the measure of central tendency of frequency distribution. It was grouped into following categories.

1. upto 15,000
2. 15,001 to 95,000
3. 95,001 & above

The range of annual income was between 10,000 to 2,00,000 and the mean was 60.92.

#### 3.8.8 State of modernization

In this study the term modernization is used only in the sense of material modernization and that is limited to farm household appliances. In order to farm equipment's like iron plough, iron keni, tractor, tiffan, iron mot, electric motor, oil engine, sprayer, duster, seeddrill, roller, thresher, winnowing fan, trolly, tempo, jeep, bullock cart, and for household ap-

pliances like radio, bicycle, television, video, tape recorder, referigator, sewing machine, table, chair, cooking gas, stove, cupboard, dinning table, cot, telephone, mixer, fan, cooker and gizer are generally used. The two score was assigned to modern equipment and one score was assigned to traditional equipment/appliance. Thus the total score was calculated as modernization score which was further categorised into

1. Low ( upto 6 score )
2. Medium ( 7 - 10 score )
3. High ( 11 & above )

The range of state of modernization was between 1 to 22 and the mean was 9.38.

#### 3.8.9 Knowledge

The knowledge score of the WGPM was computed in order to understand the knowledge of the WGPM regarding affairs of the Grampanchayat. On the basis of work of the Grampanchayat 20 questions were designed. For each correct answer one score and for each wrong answer zero score was assigned. From this knowledge score of the WGPM was worked out. By applying the measure of central tendency of frequency distribution the WGPM were grouped into three knowledge categories viz ;

1. Low ( upto 6 score )
2. Medium ( 7 - 12 score )
3. High ( 13 & above )

The range of knowledge was between 4 to 20 and the mean was 9.92

### 3.8.10 Aspiration

For measuring the aspiration level of WGPM, eleven questions regarding their aspirations were included in the schedule. These questions were regarding the educational and occupational aspiration of WGPM in respect of their children and their economic aspiration. Each question was rated on a three point scale score three, two and one were assigned for having high, medium and low aspiration respectively. Thus, the total score of each WGPM was worked out. By obtaining mean + standard deviation the groups were formed. On the basis of total score gained by each WGPM, they were grouped into three categories viz ;

1. Low ( upto 27 score )
2. Medium ( 28 - 30 score )
3. High ( 31 & above )

The range of aspiration was between 23 to 34 and the mean was 29.

### 3.8.11 Value orientation

The value orientation of the WGPM was studied by asking 21 questions to the WGPM. The questions were based on conservatism, fatalism, conformity, authoritarianism, economic motivation, efficiency, education, familism, religion and scientific outlook. The values were determined by rating each question on a three point scale. The weightage was assigned in 3-2-1 direction to the for against and neutral responses to these values and thus total value orientation score was computed. By applying measure of central tendency of the frequency distribution, they were grouped into three categories viz ;

1. Low ( upto 4 score )
2. Medium ( 5 - 8 score )
3. High ( 9 & above )

The range of value orientation was between 2 to 15 and the mean was 7.

#### 3.8.12 Attitude

The attitude of the WGPM towards activities of Gram-panchayats was computed by asking 12 question in the form of statements ( 7 positive and 5 negative ). The responses to the statements were scored as belows on a five point continuum.

##### Positive items

Responses	Highly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Highly disagree
Score	5	4	3	2	1

##### Negative items

Responses	Highly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Highly disagree
Score	1	2	3	4	5

Thus the maximum score was 60. The total score obtained by an individual was taken as an indicator of her attitude. By applying measure of central tendency of frequency distribution they were grouped into three categories viz ;

1. Low ( upto 38 score )
2. Medium ( 39 - 45 score )
3. High ( 46 & above )

The range of attitude was between 34 to 56 and the mean was 43.

#### 3.8.13 Sources of information

The sources of information used by the WGPM by getting

information about working of Grampanchayat was computed by asking 14 questions to the WGPM. The questions were based on institutional and non-institutional information scores. Each question was assigned one score and thus, total score was counted. By applying measure of central tendency of the frequency distribution they were grouped into three categories viz :

1. Low ( upto 2 score )
2. Medium ( 3 - 7 score )
3. High ( 8 & above )

The range of sources of information was between 1 to 13 and the mean was 6.

#### 3.8.14 Decision making

Decision making of the WGPM was decided on the basis of their actual participation in taking decision in household and independent activities such as

1. Decision about to take grossary for home use.
2. Decision about household purchasing eg television, refrigrator etc.
3. Decision about cloths, foods, and other household expenditure.
4. Decision about childrens education.
5. Decision regarding childrens marriage.
6. Decision about childrens occupation.
7. Decision about health of family.
8. Decision regarding self occupation.
9. Decision taking on the subject with or without decision of husband or family members.

10 Decision taking on Grampanchayat activities with or without participation of husband or family members.

Each WGPM was asked to state whether she is independently taking decision on a particular aspect of family affairs or her opinion is considered on second, third or fourth position in taking a decision on that aspect. Three scores were assigned if woman was taking independent decision on a particular aspect, two scores was given if she consulted for making decision of second position and one score was given if she was consulted third or fourth positions. Zero score was assigned if her opinion was not considered at all. Thus, total score was counted and by applying the measure of central tendency of the frequency distribution, they were grouped into three categories viz ;

1. Low ( upto 23 score )
2. Medium ( 24 - 30 score )
3. High ( 31 & above )

The range of decision making was between 14 to 36 and the mean was 28.

### 3.9 Dependent variable

#### 3.9.1 Role perception as Grampanchayat member

The perception of the WGPM about their role as Grampanchayat members was computed by asking 40 questions which were based on the Grampanchayat activities. For each question one score was assigned. If the activity was known and perceived by WGPM one score was assigned and thus total score was calculated

and by applying measure of central tendency of the frequency distribution they were grouped into three categories viz;

1. Low ( upto 9 score )
2. Medium ( 10 - 25 score )
3. High ( 26 & above )

The role aspects and actual expected role were studied with the help of 40 question as stated about. These expected roles were as under.

#### Public health

1. Supply of water for domestic use.
2. Maintaining sanitation and public health.
3. Destruction of harmful things and dead animals outside to keep surrounding in good condition.
4. Managements of gardens and grounds.
5. Construction of public latrines.
6. Cleaning of nalas and dustbin etc.
7. Taking care of child health.
8. To supply water for animal drinking purpose.
9. To control over market and food supply to people.

#### Construction

10. Construction of public roads, gutter, bridge repairing and maintaining.
11. Providing electricity to village people.
12. Controlling fairs, bazars etc.
13. Planting and preservation of trees on the sides of the public roads in the village.

14. Construction of dharmashala, cloth washing places and market places.

#### Education and cultural activities

15 To provide gymkhana equipments.

16. To start public library and elementary school.

17. To provide recreational equipment.

18. To start adult education.

19 To provide agriculture information and education.

20 To take welfare work for the village people to increase their moral character.

#### Protection

21. Protection of village crops in the field.

22. To protect village people life and property from fire.

#### Administration

23. To plan developmental schemes.

24. To give number to houses and constituency in the village.

25. To contro over amount which is used for village development.

26. To demand require amount of fund for the rural development programme.

27. To make plan for increasing farm and non-farm resources.

28. To watch over developmental works.

29. To make record of population i.e birth and death in the village.

#### Welfare activities

30. To provide grants for land improvement.

31. To provide economic help to handicapped and disable poverty

person.

32. To open the cheap rate commodities store e.g ration store.

33. To make use of land which are under state government for the agriculture purpose.

#### Agriculture

34. To make afford to develop agriculture land and try to make them an ideal farming and try to turn attention of the people over the farming.

35. Protection of pasture land and forests.

36. To give information about improve seeds, insecticides and agriculture implement.

37. Construction of godowns for storage of grains.

#### Dairy and animal husbandary

38. To provide veterinary doctor to take care of animals health.

39. To provide grants for the purchase of animal.

40. To Provide A.I. in the village.

#### 3.9.2 Role performance as Grampanchayat member

The role performance of the WGPM was studied by asking 40 question on roles as mention earlier in 3.9.1. If the activity pertaining to a particular role is carried out by the WGPM one score was assigned and thus, total role performance score was worked out and then by applying measure of central tendency of the frequency distribution they were grouped into three categories viz ;

1. Low ( upto 1 score )
2. Medium ( 2 - 8 score )

## 3. High ( 9 &amp; above )

## 3.10 Statistical analysis

The frequencies of different characteristics were tabulated and processed. The percentages were worked out wherever needed. The established deviation were used for categorisation and interpretation of the data. For computing correlation between selected independent and dependent variables, the Karl Pearson's correlation co-efficient ( r ) was used. The formula is given below :-

$$r = \frac{fdxdy - (fdx)(fdy)}{N \sqrt{[ fdx - (fdx) ] fdy - (fdy)}}$$

Where,

f = frequency of the respondent.

dx = score for the x character.

dy = score for the y character.

N = total number of respondents.

Chapter Opener Page

# PRESENTATION OF DATA

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#### 4. PRESENTATION OF DATA

The data pertaining to selected socio-personal, economic, psychological and communication characteristics of the WGPM were statistically analysed in order to find out whether there is any relationship between these characteristics and the level of role perception and role performance of the WGPM. The data classified form are presented in this chapter as given below.

4.1 Characteristics of WGPM and their relationship with level of role perception and level of role performance .

4.2 Sources of information utilized by WGPM for obtaining information about Grampanchayat activities.

4.3 Problems faced by WGPM in role perception and role performance

4.4 Level of role perception and role performance of the WGPM.

4.1 Characteristics of WGPM and their relationship with level of role perception and level of role performance

4.1.1 Age

In a traditional society like India, seniority and age factors are given much weightage. It is generally felt that youngsters perform better roles than elders.

Table 1

Distribution of WGPM according to their age.

Sr.no	Age groups	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Young	64	55.17
2.	Middle	44	37.93
3.	Old	08	06.90
Total		116	100.00

It will be clear from the data presented in table 1 that largest percentage of WGPM 55.17 % were from young age group of 35 yrs. While 37.93 % of them belonged to 36 - 50 yrs. i.e middle age and only 06.90 % from the old age group of above 50 yrs. The youngest WGPM was 22 yrs old, while the oldest was 65 yrs old.

Table 2

Level of role perception of WGPM and their age

Level of role perception	Age in years		
	upto 35 yrs N = 64	36-50 yrs N = 44	51 & above N = 8
Low	81.75	45.45	37.05
Medium	62.05	47.74	25.00
High	18.75	06.81	37.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

r=0.012

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level

Table 2 state that there was statistically non-significant relationship between age of the WGPM and their level of role per-

ception as evidenced from the data that the level of role perception decreased as the age advanced. In the case of age group of 36 - 50 yrs a low percentage of 6.81 % WGPM had high level of perception, while in case of upto 35 yrs age group have high perception. In case of advanced age group of 51 & above yrs, a low percentage 25 % had medium level and 37.5 % WGPM had high perception level.

Table 3

Level of role performance of WGPM and their age

Level of role performance	Age in years		
	upto 35 yrs N = 64	36-50 yrs N = 44	51 & above N = 8
Low	31.25	22.74	37.05
Medium	51.56	56.81	37.05
High	17.19	20.85	22.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.001$

Non-significant 1 percent probability level.

Table 3 states that there was statistically non-significant relationship between WGPM level of role performance and their chronological age indicating there by that with increase in age, there was decrease in level of role performance. In case of age group of upto 35 yrs, it is seen that majority of the WGPM had medium level of role performance whereas 17.19 % had high level of role performance.

#### 4.1.2 Education

Education of women plays an important role in role perception and role performance. Logically WGPM with higher level of education are expected to have better perception and performance of their role than those with low level of education.

Table 4

Distribution of WGPM according to their level of education

Sr.no	Education	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Illiterate	38	32.75
2.	Primary	54	46.55
3.	Secondary	21	18.12
4.	Collage	03	02.58
Total		116	100.00

On the basis of data 46.55 % WGPM had received primary education, 18.12 % were having secondary education and 2.58 % had collage education. The percentage of illiterate WGPM was quite high and contributed 1/3rd of the total WGPM.

Table 5

Level of role perception of WGPM and their education.

Level of role perception	Education			
	Illiterate N = 38	Primary N = 54	Secondary N = 21	Collage N = 3
Low	00.00	16.66	80.95	00.00
Medium	86.84	57.40	19.05	66.66
High	13.16	25.94	00.00	33.34
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.551$

\*Significant at 1 percent probability level

Table 5 show that there was significant relationship between WGPM level of role perception and education. Higher the level of education better was the perception of the WGPM and graphically shown in figure 2.

Table 6

Level of role performance of WGPM and their education

Level of role performance	Education			
	Illiterate N = 38	Primary N = 54	Secondary N = 21	Collage N = 3
Low	00.00	23.54	42.48	00.00
Medium	70.24	19.36	36.57	76.46
High	29.76	57.10	20.95	23.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.551$

\*Significant at 1 percent probability level

Table 6 indicate that there was statistically significant relationship between WGPM level of role performance and their education and graphically shown in figure 3.

Figure 2

### Level of role perception of WGPM and their education

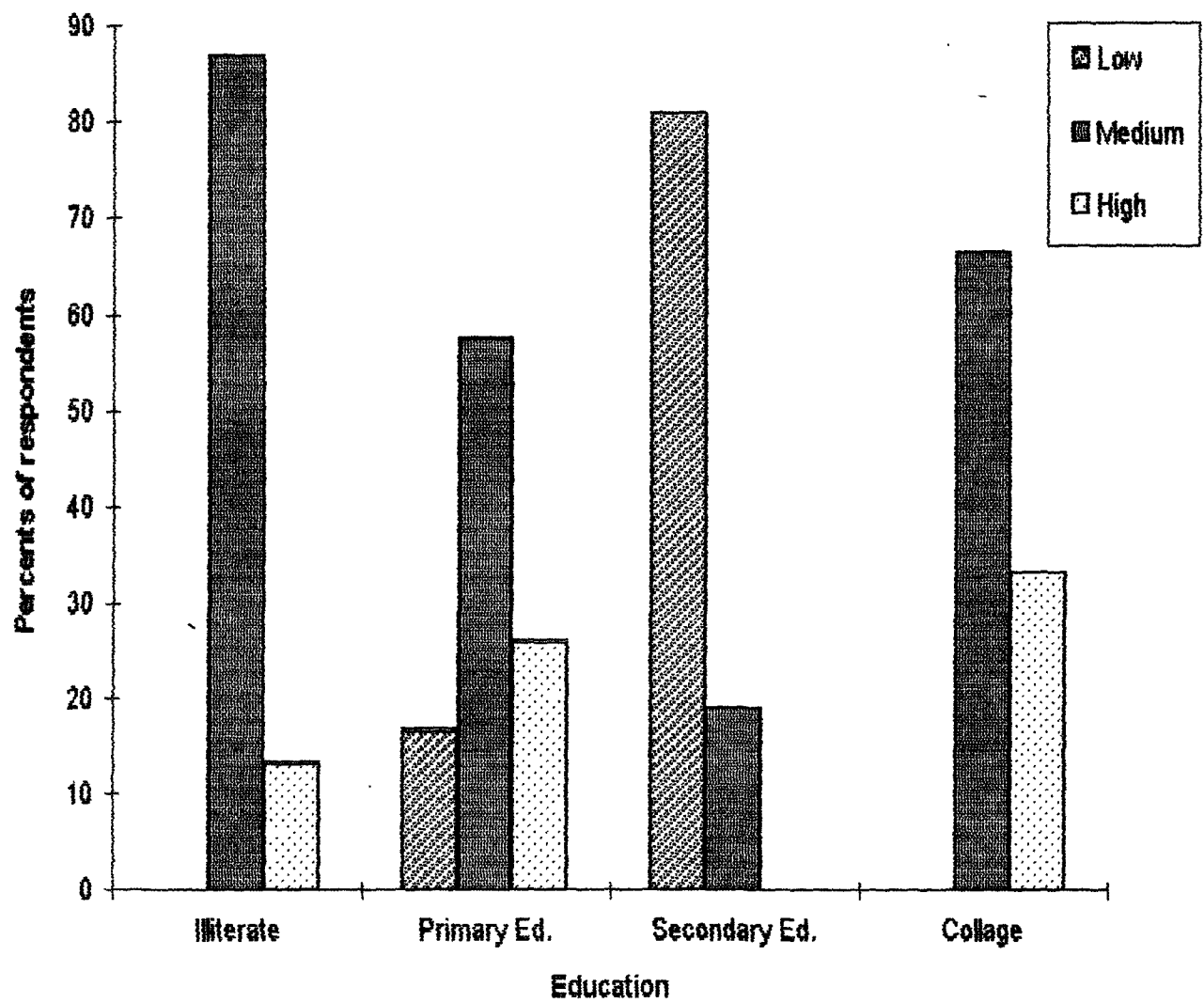
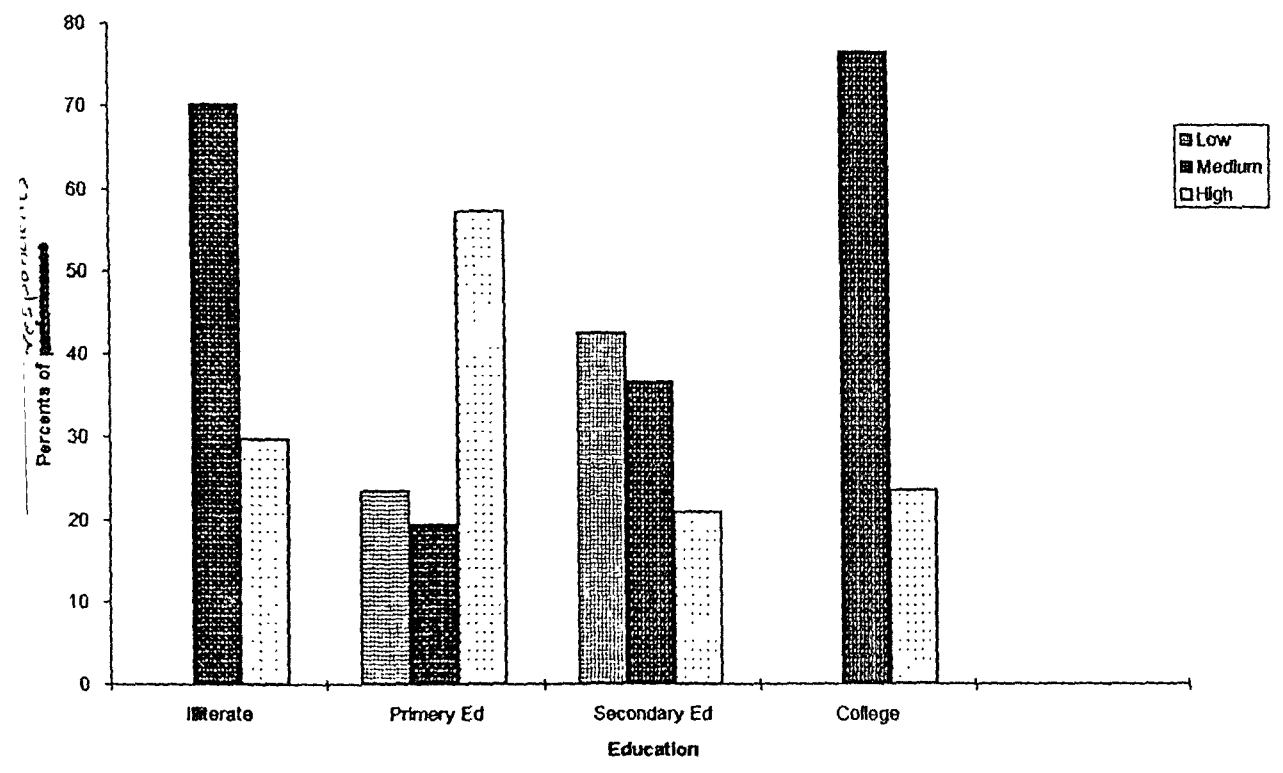


Fig. 3

Level of performance of WGPM and their education



#### 4.1.3 Size of family

With the contention that the size of family of WGPM may affect the role perception and role performance, this variable was studied.

Table 7

Distribution of WGPM according to size of family.

Sr.no	Size of family	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Small	33	28.45
2.	Medium	41	35.35
3.	Large	42	36.20
Total		116	100.00

The data in the above table indicate that 36 % of WGPM each belong to medium to large size families, while 28.45 % of them belong to small size families.

Table 8

Level of role perception of WGPM and their size of family

Level of role perception	Size of family		
	upto 5 members N=56	6-8 members N=40	9 & above N=20
Low	06.06	09.76	21.43
Medium	72.27	72.17	59.52
High	21.22	17.07	19.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.071$

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level

Figure 4

**Level of role perception of WGPM and their Size of family**

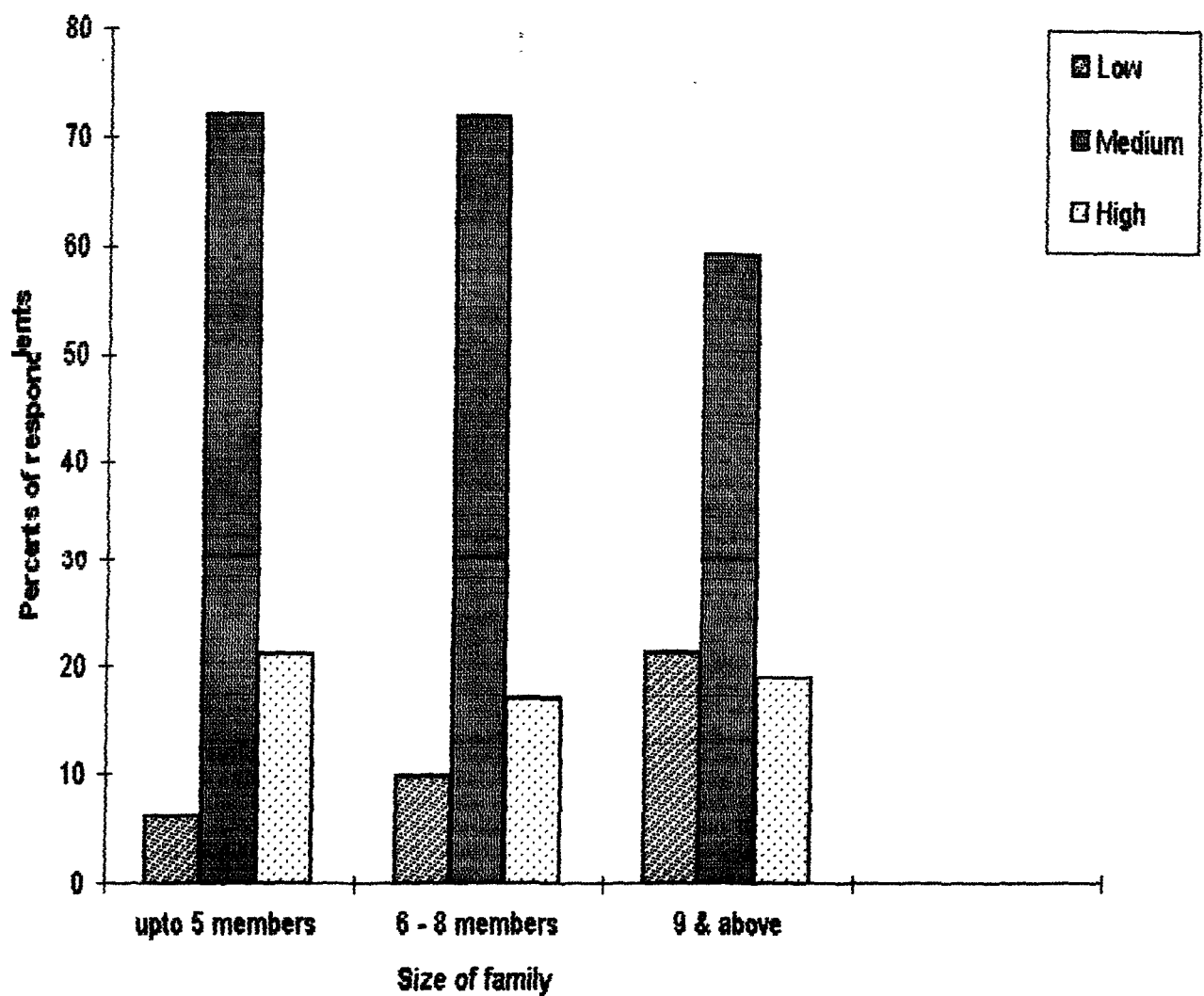


Table 8 shows that there was statistically non-significant relationship between the WGPM role perception and their size of family and graphically shown in figure 4.

Table 9

Level of role performance of WGPM and their size of family

Level of role performance	Size of family		
	upto 5 members N=56	6-8 members N=40	9 & above N=20
Low	21.22	36.59	26.19
Medium	60.60	48.78	54.76
High	18.18	14.63	19.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.016$

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level

It is evident from the above table that statistically there was non-significant relationship between WGPM level of role performance and their size of family and graphically shown in figure 5.

#### 4.1.4 Caste

The caste plays an important role perception and role performance. Thus with respect to caste distribution of WGPM are presented in table 10

Figure 5

Level of role performance of WGPM and their size of family

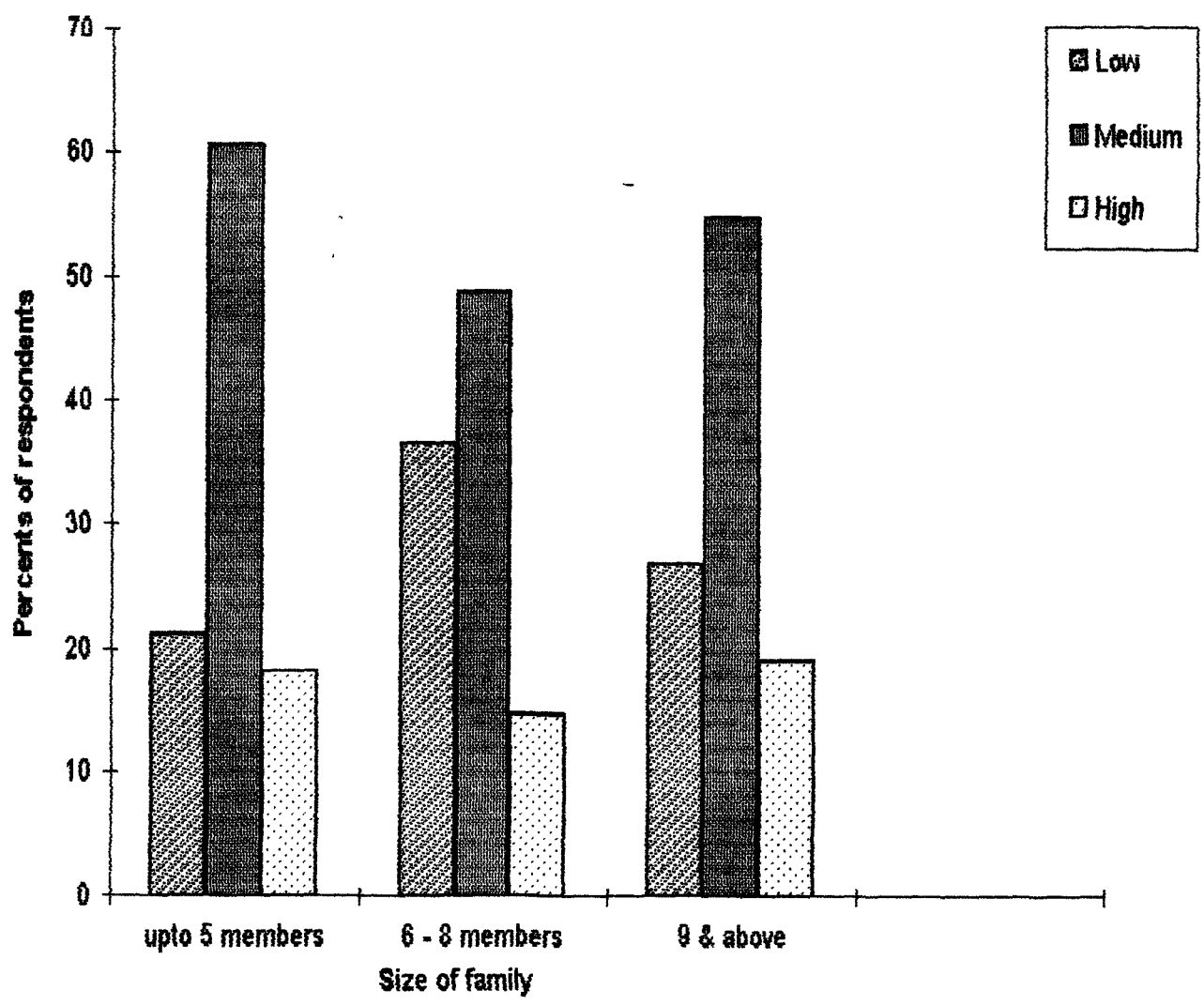


Table 10

Distribution of WGPM according to their caste

Sr.no	Caste	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Upper caste	56	48.27
2.	Lower caste	60	51.72
Total		116	100.00

The data presented in table 10 shows that majority of WGPM 51.77 % belong to lower caste i.e SC, ST and OBC and 48.27 % belonged to upper castes. Caste wise distribution of WGPM was observed to be as Open = 56, SC = 20, ST = 4, NT = 13 & OBC = 21.

Table 11

Level of role perception of WGPM and their Caste.

Sr.no	Level of role perception	Caste	
		Upper caste N=56	Lower caste N=60
1.	Low	00.00	06.66
2.	Medium	98.21	88.34
3.	High	01.79	05.00
Total		100.00	100.00

$r=0.200$

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level.

The data from the table 11 indicate that there was statistically non-significant relationship between level of role perception and caste of WGPM.

Table 12

Level of role performance of WGPM and their caste

Sr.no	Level of role performance	Caste	
		Upper caste N=56	Lower caste N=60
1.	Low	21.42	91.66
2.	Medium	78.58	08.34
3.	High	00.00	00.00
	Total	100.00	100.00

r=0.082

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level.

From table 12 it is clear that there was statistically non-significant relationship between WGPM level of role performance and their caste.

#### 4.1.5 Social participation

Participation in different social activities definitely influence ones way of thinking, acting and behaving. It will be seen that more social participation by the young person's from the family has got greater influenced on other family members also.

Table 13

Distribution of WGPM according to their social participation

Sr.no	Social participation	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Low	91	78.44
2.	Medium	23	18.82
3.	High	02	01.74
Total		116	100.00

The data from table 13 shows that majority of WGPM 78.44 % had low social participation which is followed by 18.82 percent having medium low participation and 1.74 % having high social participation.

Table 14

Level of role perception of WGPM and their social participation

Level of role perception	Social participation		
	upto 1 score N=91	2-3 score N=23	4 & above N=2
Low	03.29	13.04	50.00
Medium	82.41	65.21	50.00
High	14.30	21.75	00.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

 $r = 0.112$ 

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level

From the above table it can be seen that there was statistically non-significant relationship between social participation of WGPM and their level of role perception and graphically shown in figure 6.

Figure 6

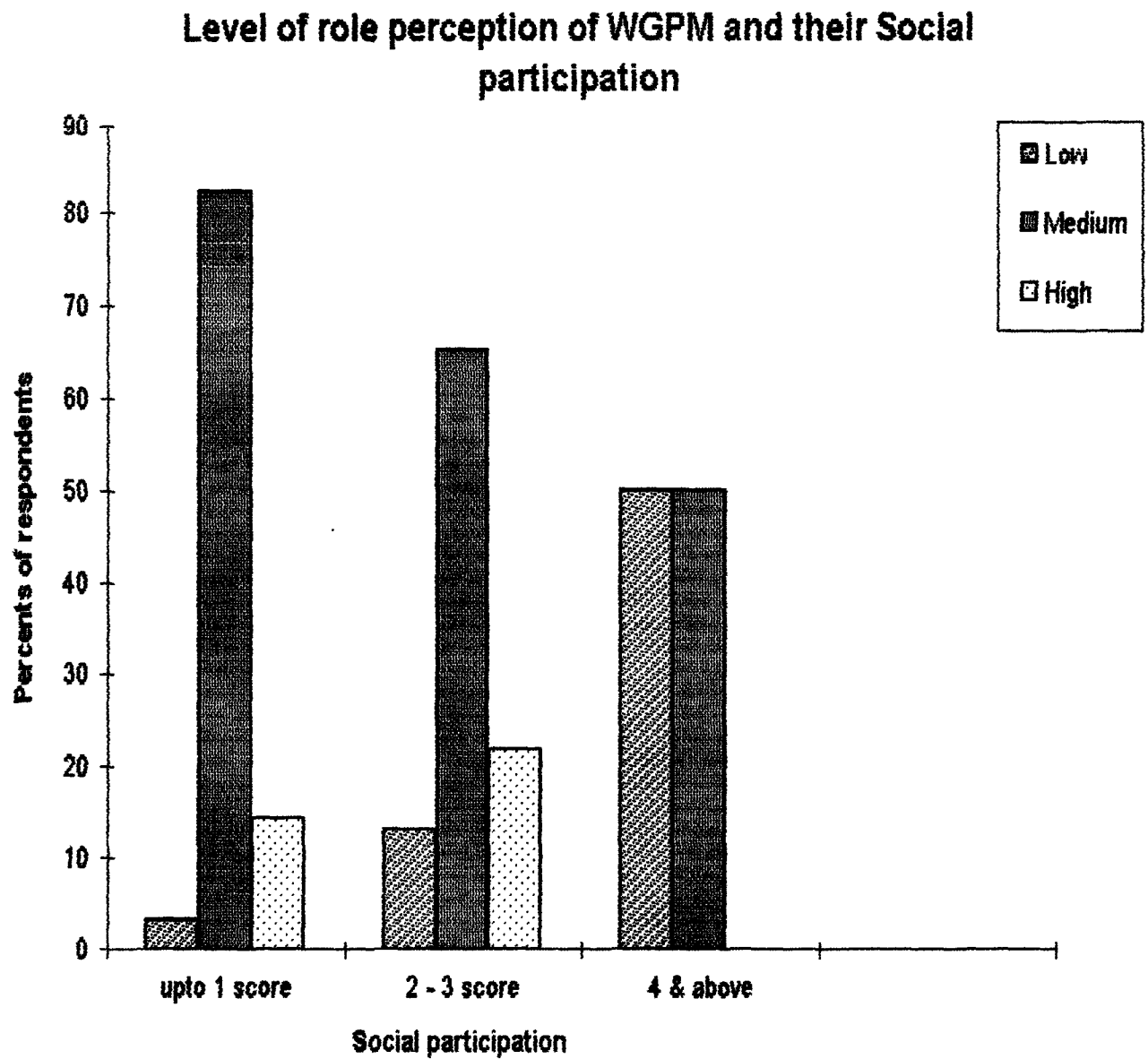


Table 15

Level of role performance of WGPM and their social participation.

Level of role performance	Social participation		
	upto 1 score N=91	2-3 score N=23	4 & above N=2
Low	00.00	21.74	50.00
Medium	84.61	60.87	50.00
High	15.39	17.39	00.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.120$

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level

From the above table it can be seen that there was statistically non-significant relationship between social participation of WGPM and their level of role performance and graphically shown in figure 7.

#### 4.1.6 Land holding

Operational land hold by the family of WGPM is an important factor providing favourable conditions for having better role perception and subsequently good role performance.

### Level of role performance of WGPM and their social participation

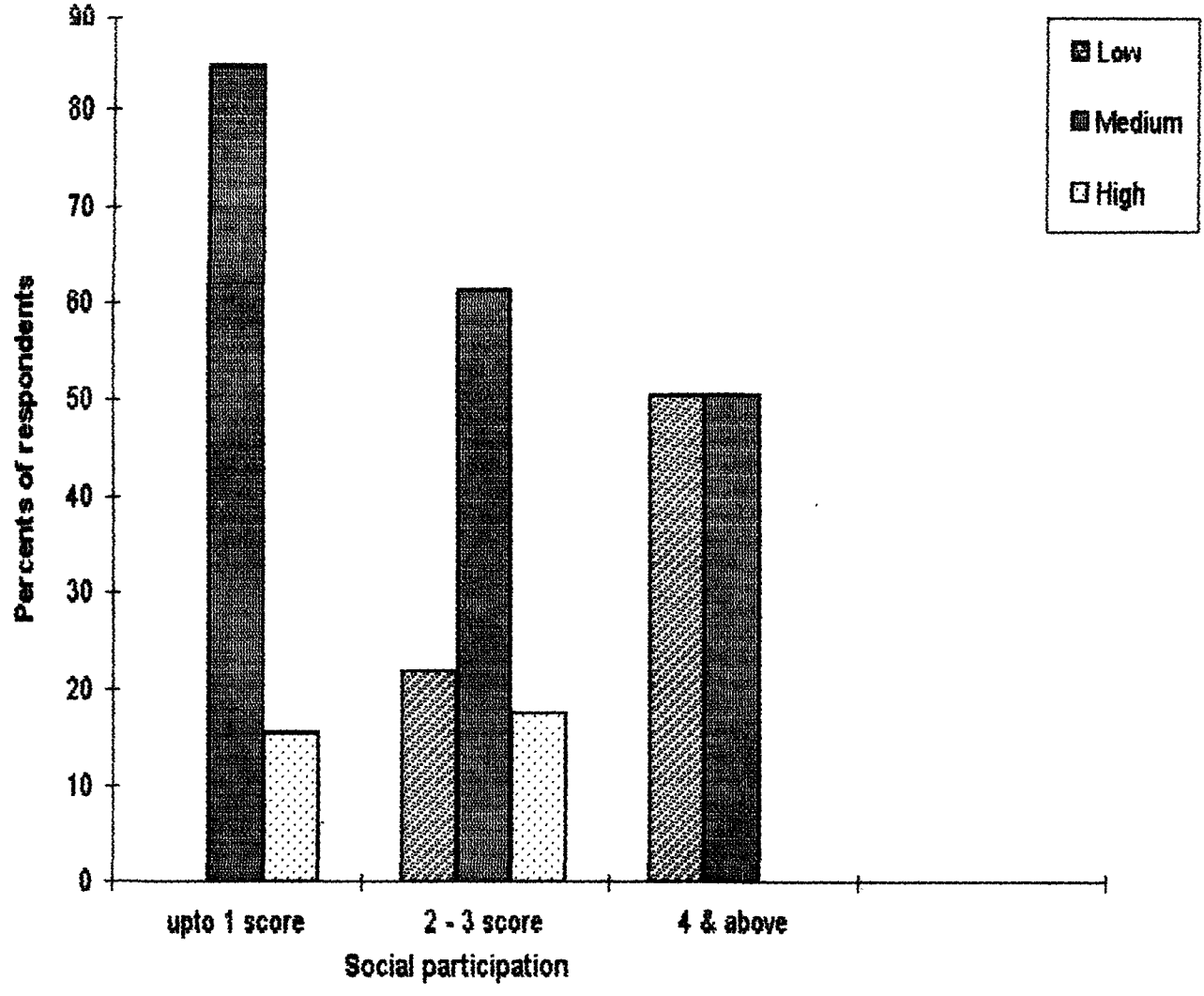


Table 16

Distribution of WGPM according to their land holding.

Sr.no	Land holding	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Landless	20	17.24
2.	Small	47	40.53
3.	Medium	27	23.27
4.	Large	22	18.96
	Total	116	100.00

From the data presented in table 16 shows that majority of WGPM 40.53 % had small land holding i.e upto 1 ha. followed by 23.27 % having medium size of land holding of 1.1 to 2 ha., 18.96 % had 2.1 and above hectare of land holding and 17.24 % of the WGPM were landless.

Table 17

Level of role perception of WGPM and their Size of land holding

Level of role perception	Size of land holding			
	Landless N = 20	Upto 1 ha. N = 47	1.1 - 2 ha. N = 27	2 & above N = 22
Low	25.00	02.12	22.22	09.09
Medium	25.00	89.36	48.14	63.63
High	20.00	08.52	29.64	27.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

r = 0.058

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level

The data from table 17 states that there was statistically non-significant relation between WGPM level of role perception and

Figure 8

Level of role perception of WGPM and their Land holding

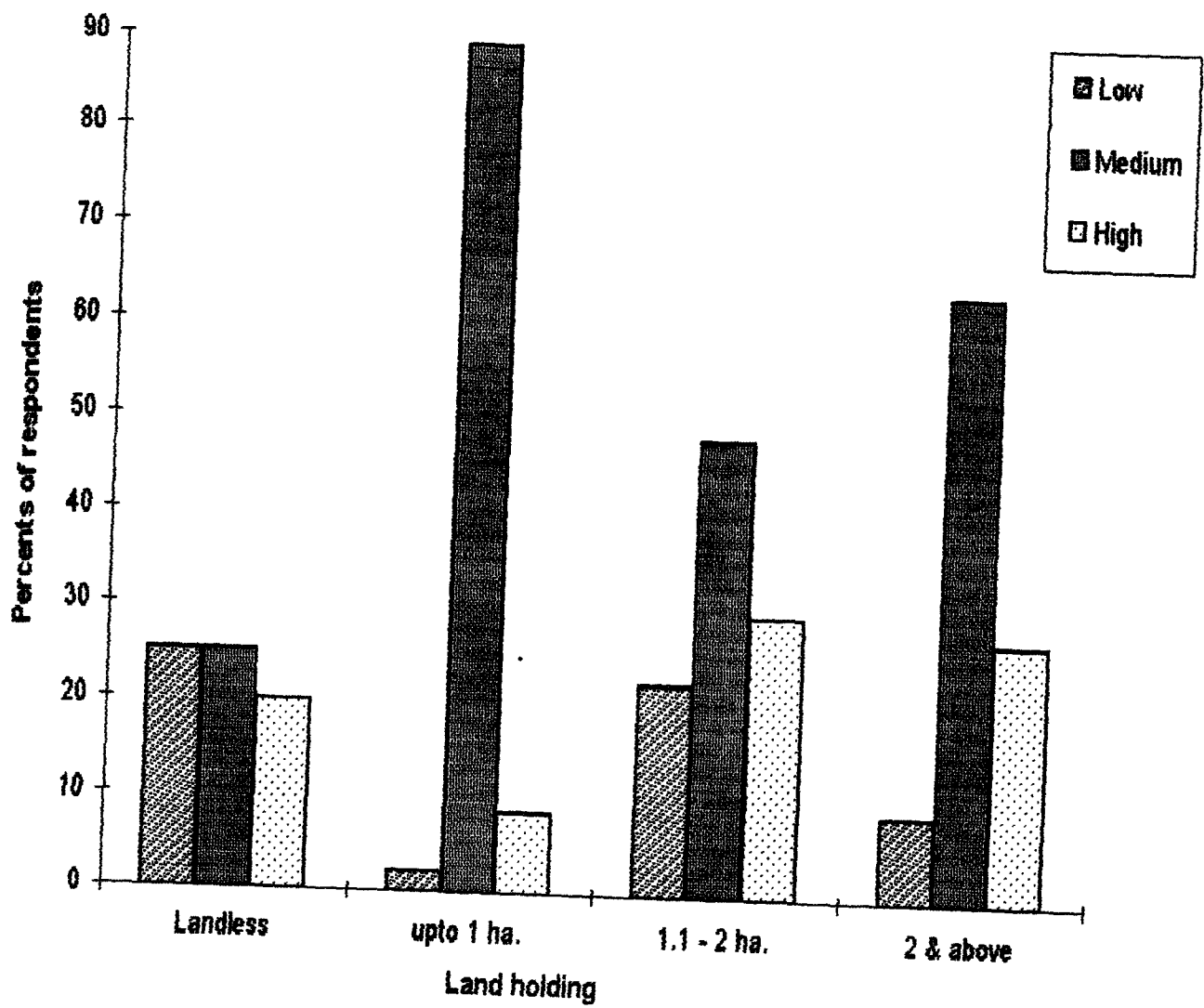
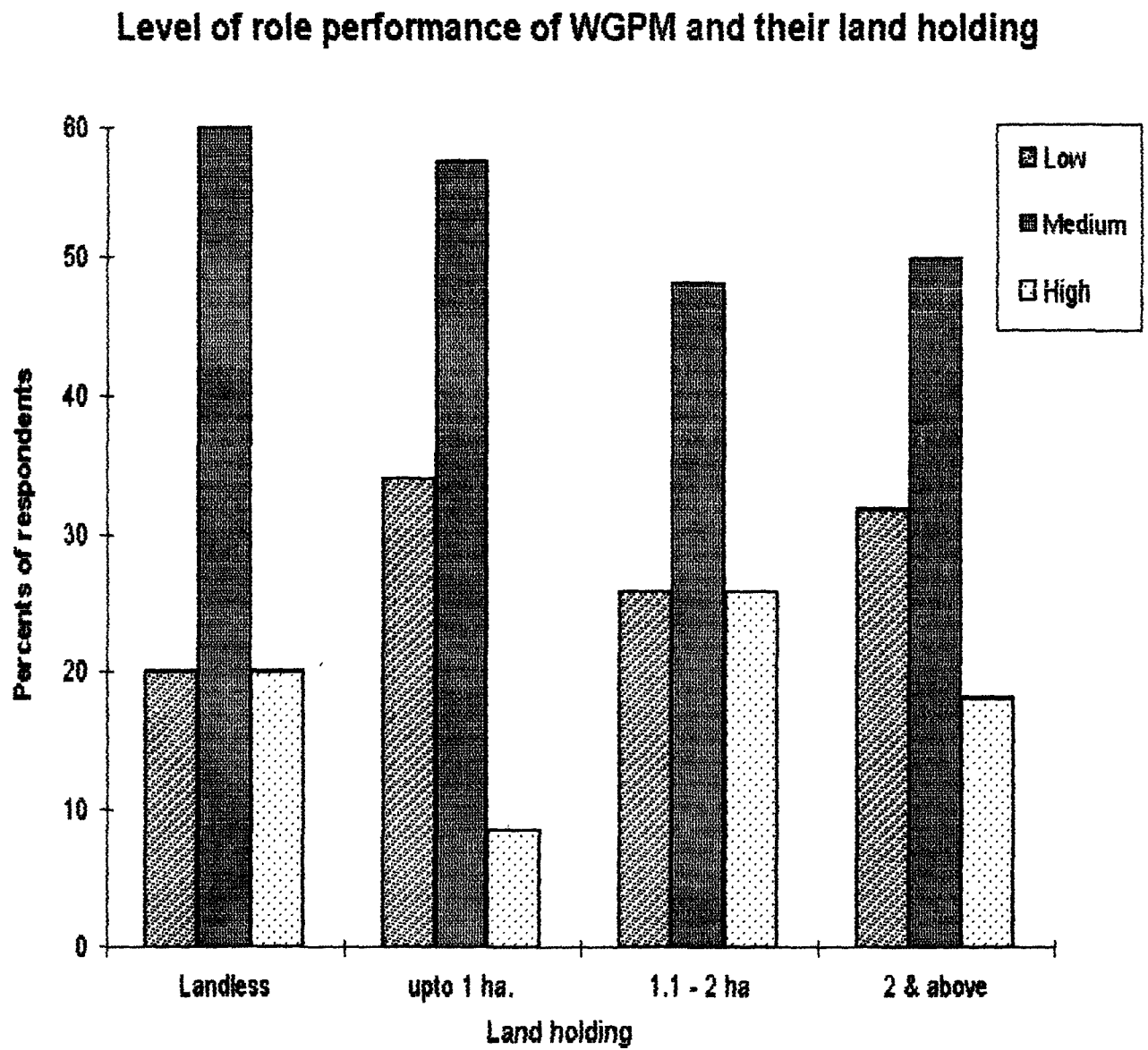


Figure 9



their size of family land holding and graphically shown in figure 8.

Table 18

Level of role performance of WGPM and their size of family land holding.

Level of role performance	Size of family land holding			
	Landless N = 20	Upto 1 ha. N = 47	1.1 - 2 ha. N = 27	2 & above N = 22
Low	20.00	34.04	25.93	31.82
Medium	60.00	57.45	48.14	50.00
High	20.00	08.51	25.93	18.18
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.055$

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level

The data from table 18 states that there was statistically non-significant relationship between WGPM level of the role performance and their size of family land holding and graphically shown in figure 9.

#### 4.1.7 Annual income

The annual income of the family from which the WGPM is hailing has some affect on their behaviour with respect to their role perception and role performance.

Table 19

Distribution of WGPM according to the annual income group.

Sr.no	Income group	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Low	20	17.24
2.	Medium	47	40.53
3.	High	27	23.27
Total		116	100.00

It will be clear from table 19 that highest percentage 40.53 % of the WGPM were had medium annual income between Rs 15,001 to 95,000 while 17.24 % of them had low annual income upto Rs 15,000 and 23.27 % of them had high annual income between Rs 95,001 & above.

Table 20

Level of role perception of WGPM and their annual income group.

Level of role perception	Income group		
	Upto Rs 15,000 N=59	Rs 15,001 to Rs 95,000 N=36	Rs 95,001 & above N=21
Low	03.29	13.04	50.00
Medium	82.41	65.21	50.00
High	14.30	21.75	00.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.241$

\*Significant at 1 percent probability level

It will be clear from table 20 that there was statistically significant relationship between the annual income of the family which the WGPM belonged and their level of role perception.

Table 21

Level of role performance and their annual income .			
Level of role performance	Income group		
	Upto Rs 15,000 N=59	Rs 15,001 to Rs 95,000 N=36	Rs 95,001 & above N=21
Low	37.05	29.77	29.17
Medium	50.00	57.14	54.17
High	12.05	13.09	16.66
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.142$

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level

It will be clear from table 21 that there was statistically non-significant relationship between the annual income of the family which the WGPM belonged and their level of role performance.

#### 4.1.8 State of modernization

In the present study the term "modernization" state refers to the possession of improved agriculture implements and home appliances use by the WGPM. The higher level of state of modernization there will be better role perception and role performance.

Table 22

Distribution of WGPM according to their state of modernization.

Sr.no	State of modernization	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Low	53	45.68
2.	Medium	16	13.79
3.	High	47	40.53
Total		116	100.00

It will be clear from the table 22 that 45.68 % WGPM had low state of modernization. 40.53 % had high state of modernization and 13.79 % had medium state of modernization.

Table 23

Level of role perception of WGPM and their state of modernization.

Level of role perception	State of modernization		
	upto 6 score N=53	7-10 score N=16	11 & above N=47
Low	16.98	00.00	02.12
Medium	73.58	87.05	87.23
High	09.44	12.05	10.65
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.414$

\*Significant at 1 percent probability level

From the table 23 shows that there was statistically significant relationship between WGPM level of role perception and their state of modernization. Higher was the state of modernization the better was perception of the WGPM.

Table 24

Level of role performance of WGPM and their state of modernization

Level of role performance	State of modernization		
	upto 6 score N=53	7-10 score N=16	11 & above N=47
Low	33.97	12.05	27.65
Medium	54.71	87.05	57.46
High	11.32	00.00	14.89
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.308$

\*Significant at 1 percent probability level

From the table 24 shows that there was statistically significant relationship between WGPM level of role performance and their state of modernization. Higher was the state of modernization the better was performance of the WGPM.

#### 4.1.9 Knowledge

Knowledge is one of the components of behaviour. It plays an important role in a covert as well as in overt behaviour of an individual. Knowledge is to provide changes in knowledge, skill, attitudes, values and understanding of Gram-panchayat activities. Better the level of knowledge better will be role perception and role performance.

Table 25

Distribution of WGPM according to their knowledge.

Sr.no	Knowledge	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Low	30	25.86
2.	Medium	56	48.28
3.	High	30	25.86
Total		116	100.00

It is evident from the table 25 that 48.28 % WGPM had medium knowledge, 25.86 % each had low and high level of knowledge.

Table 26

Level of role perception of WGPM and their knowledge.

Level of role perception	Knowledge		
	upto 6 score N=30	7-10 score N=56	11 & above N=30
Low	40.00	19.64	16.66
Medium	46.66	58.92	66.68
High	13.34	21.44	16.66
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.707$

\*Significant at 1 percent probability level

From the table 26 shows that there was statistically significant relationship between WGPM level of role perception and their level of knowledge. Higher was the knowledge the better was perception of the WGPM and graphically shown in figure 10.

Table 27

Level of role performance and their knowledge

Level of role performance	Knowledge		
	upto 6 score N=30	7-10 score N=56	11 & above N=30
Low	53.34	23.22	23.34
Medium	30.00	58.92	63.33
High	16.66	17.86	13.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.614$

\*Significant at 1 percent probability level

From the table 27 shows that there was statistically significant relationship between WGPM level of role performance and their

Figure 10

Level of role perception of WGPM and their knowledge

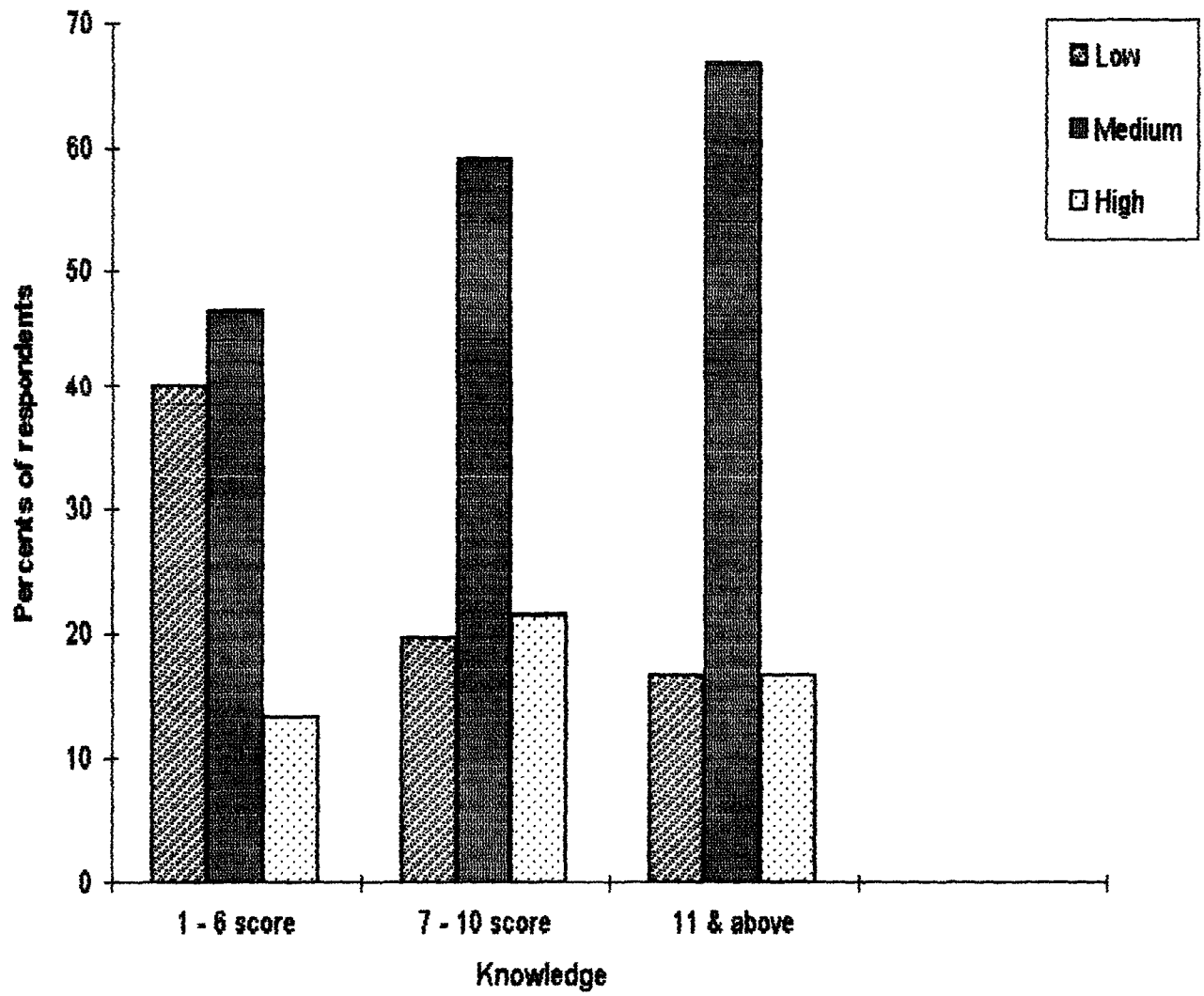
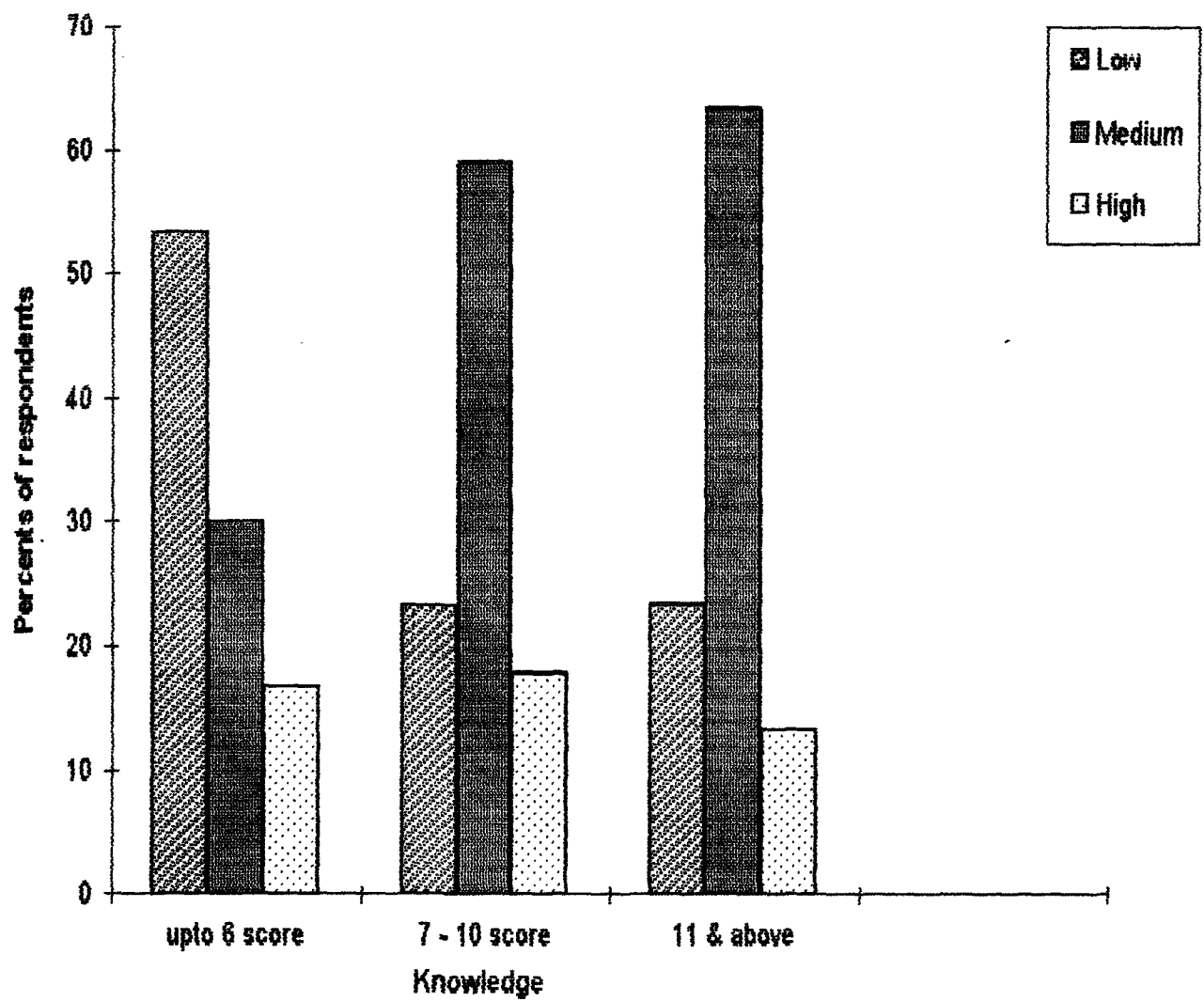


Figure 11

**Level of role performance of WGPM and their knowledge**



level of knowledge. Higher was the knowledge the better was performance of the WGPM and graphically shown in figure 11.

#### 4.1.10 Aspiration

Aspiration is an indicator of the projective behaviour of an individual in the particular social, economic, psychological and physical situation and generally it is goal oriented. The higher the level of aspiration better will be role perception and role performance.

Table 28

Distribution of WGPM according to their aspiration.

Sr.no	Aspiration	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Low	19	16.37
2.	Medium	51	43.96
3.	High	46	39.67
	Total	116	100.00

It will be clear from table 28 that 43.96 % WGPM had medium level of aspiration, 39.67 % had high level of aspiration and 16.37 % had low level of aspiration.

Table 29

Level of role perception of WGPM and their aspiration

Level of role perception	Aspiration		
	upto 27 score N=19	28-30 score N=51	31 & above N=46
Low	15.78	19.60	10.86
Medium	68.44	60.80	67.39
High	15.78	19.60	21.75
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

r = 0.043

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level

From the table 29 shows that there was statistically non-significant relationship between WGPM level of role perception and their level of aspiration and graphically shown in figure 12.

Table 30

Level of role performance of WGPM and their aspiration.

Level of role performance	Aspiration		
	upto 27 score N=19	28-30 score N=51	31 & above N=46
Low	31.58	33.34	21.74
Medium	52.63	56.86	63.04
High	15.79	09.80	15.22
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

r = 0.089

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level

From the table 30 shows that there was statistically non-significant relationship between WGPM level of role performance and

Figure 12

Level of role perception of WGPM and their aspiration

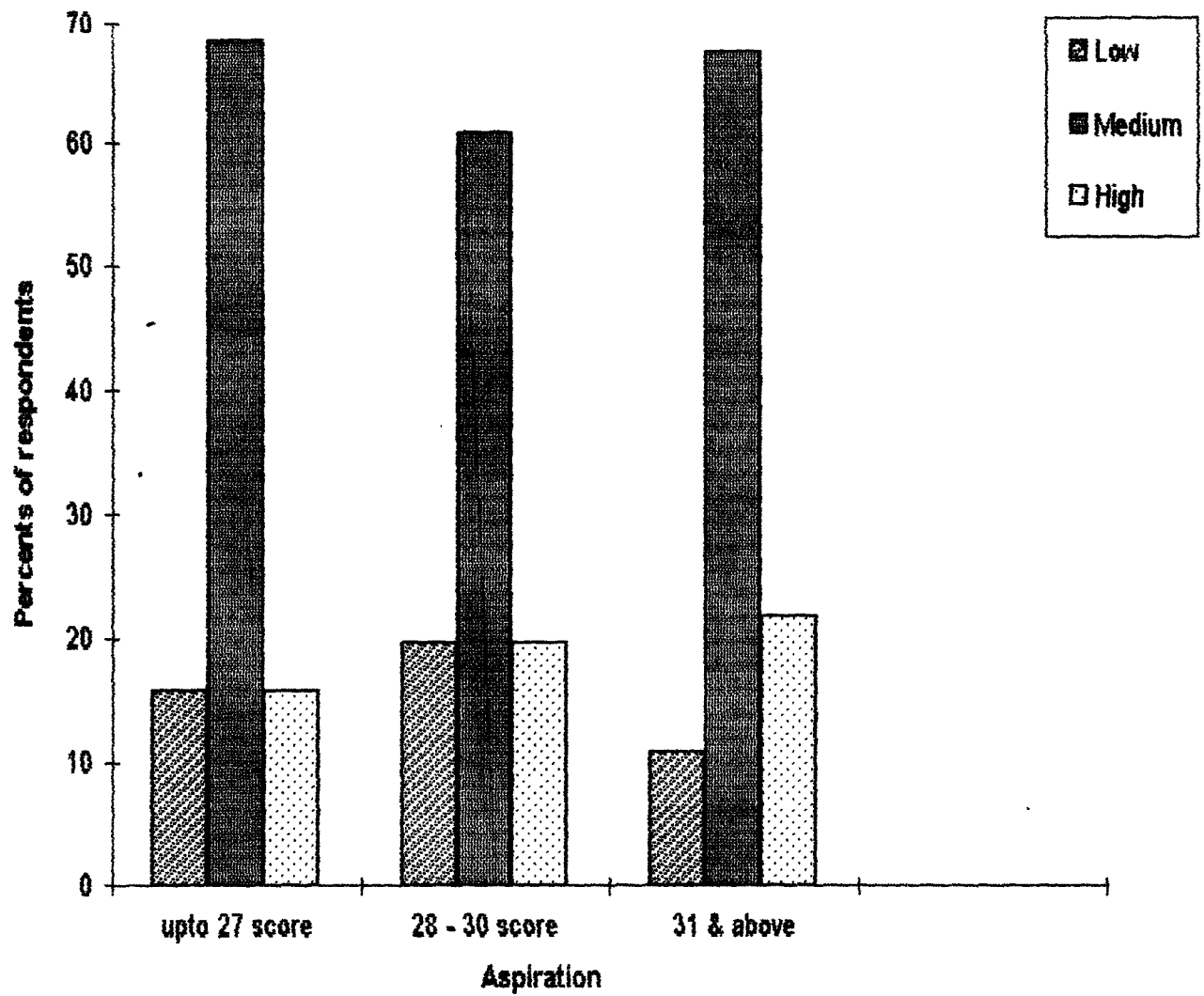
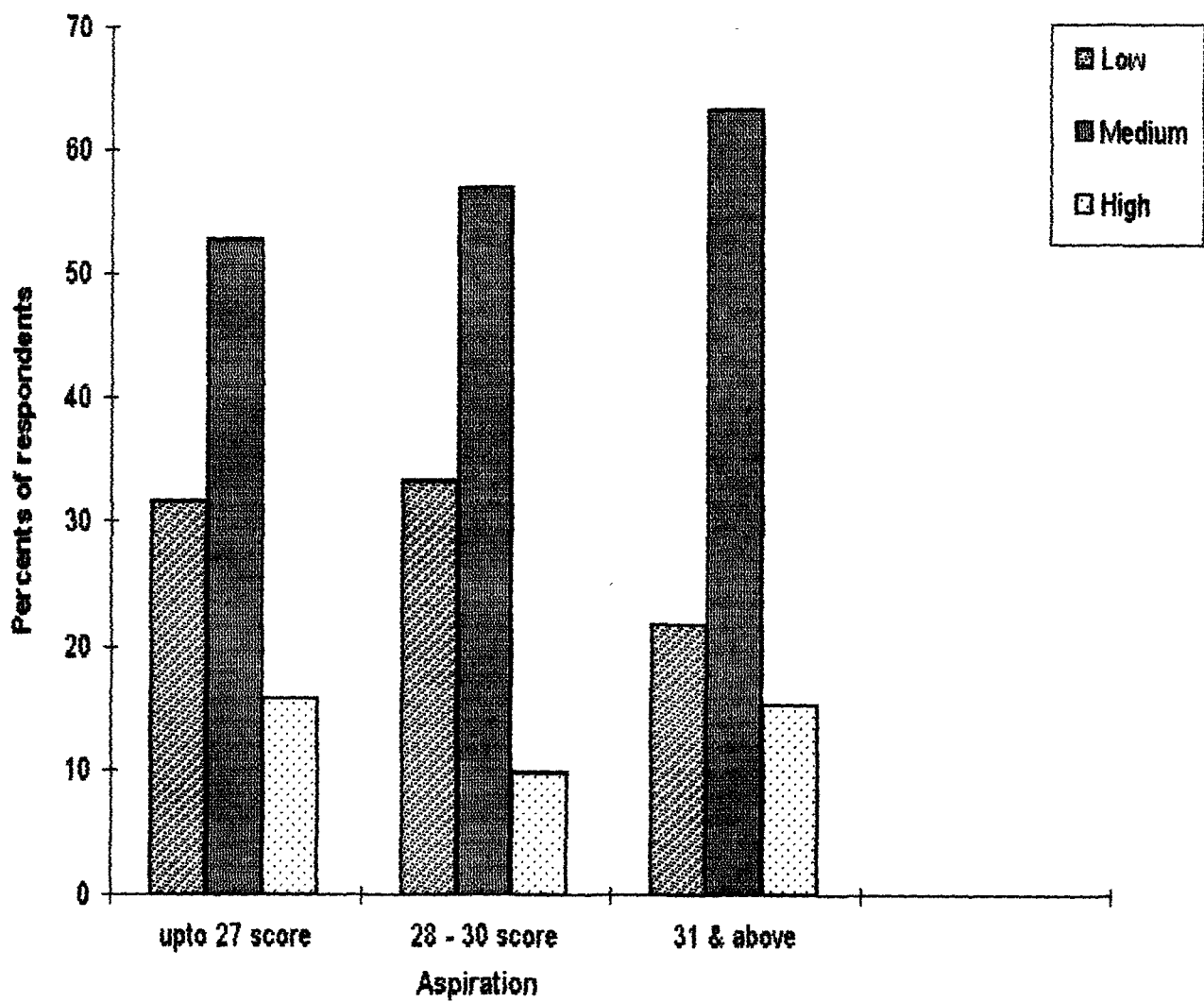


Figure 13

Level of role performance of WGPM and their aspiration



their level of aspiration and graphically shown in figure 13.

#### 4.1.11 Value orientation

Value orientation was operationally defined as the standard of behaviour considered appropriate by an individual in various areas of life.

Table 31

Distribution of WGPM according to their level of value orientation.

Sr.no	Value orientation	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Low	14	12.06
2.	Medium	84	72.42
3.	High	18	15.52
Total		116	100.00

Table 31 shows that 72.42 % had medium level of value orientation, 15.52 % had high level of value orientation and 12.06 % had low level of value orientation.

Table 32

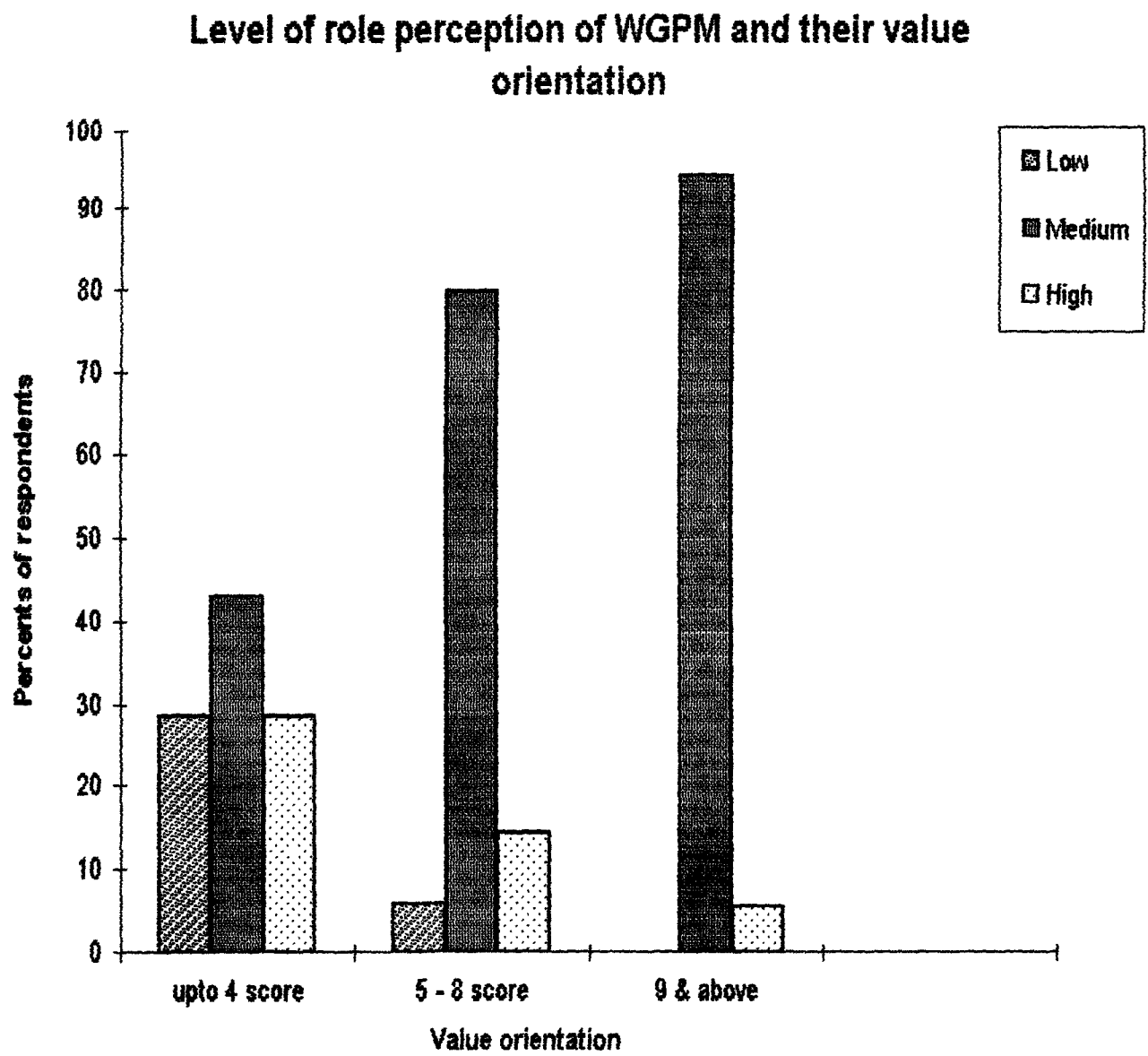
Level of role perception of WGPM and their value orientation.

Level of role perception	Value orientation		
	upto 4 score N=14	5-8 score N=84	9 & above N=18
Low	28.57	05.95	00.00
Medium	42.86	79.75	94.45
High	28.57	14.29	05.55
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 0.151$

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level

Figure 14



It will be clear from table 32 that there was statistically non-significant relationship between WGPM level of role perception and their level of value orientation and graphically shown in figure 14.

Table 33

Level of role performance of WGPM and their value orientation.

Level of role performance	Value orientation		
	upto 4 score N=14	5-8 score N=84	9 & above N=18
Low	35.72	28.57	27.78
Medium	50.00	57.50	61.11
High	14.28	14.28	11.11
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$\chi^2 = 0.139$

non-significant at 1 percent probability level

It will be clear from table 33 that there was statistically non-significant relationship between WGPM level of role performance and their level of value orientation and graphically shown in figure 15.

#### 4.1.12 Attitude

The concept of attitude was used as a learned predisposition to react positively or negatively towards Grampanchayat activities. Favourable attitude results in better role perception and role performance.

Figure 15

### Level of role performance of WGPM and their value orientation

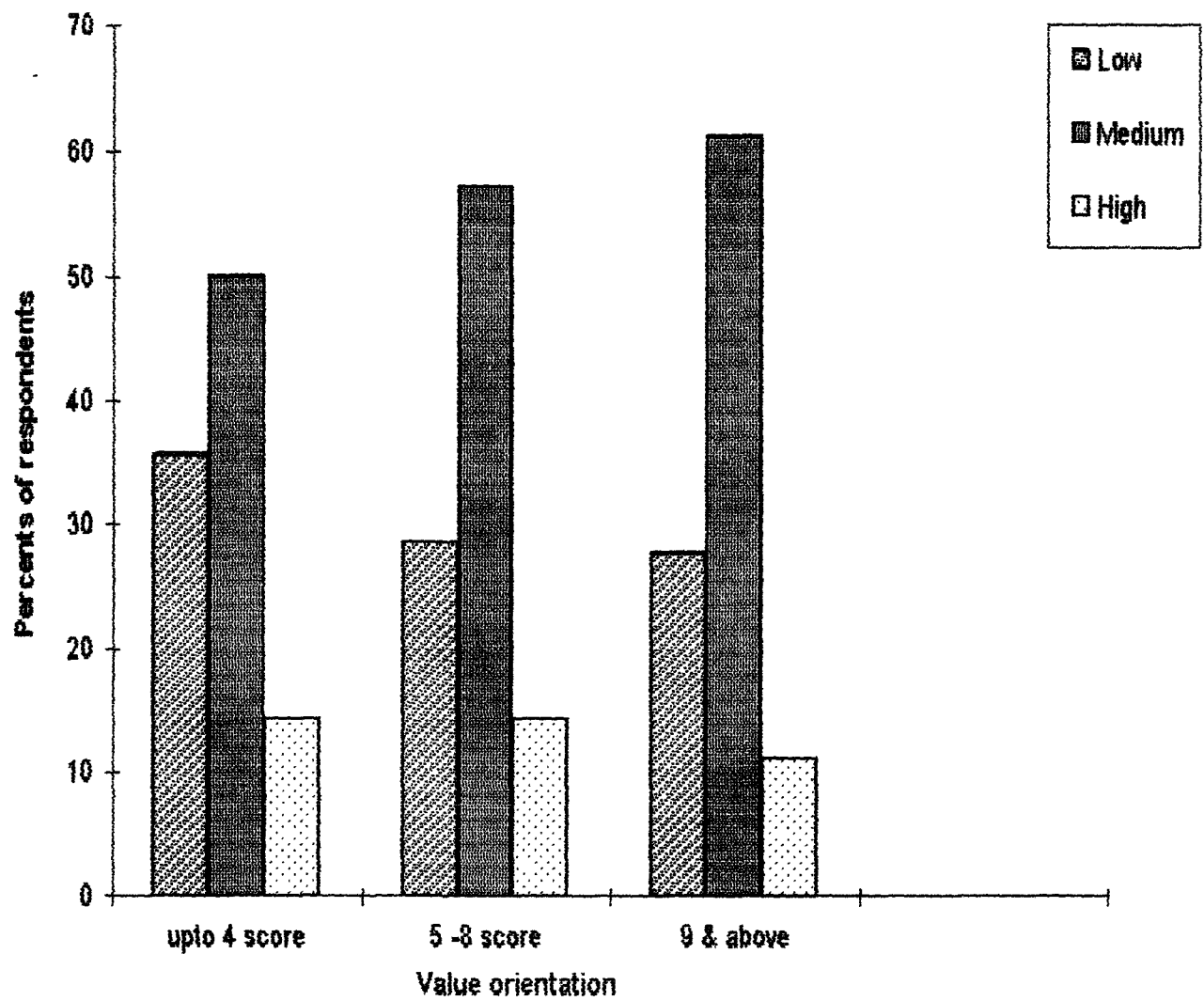


Table 34

Distribution of WGPM according to their attitude.

Sr.no	Attitude	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Unfavourable	109	93.97
2.	Favourable	07	06.03
Total		116	100.00

It will be seen from the table 34 that 93.97 % WGPM possessed unfavourable attitude towards Grampanchayat activities, while 06.06 % of them possessed favourable attitude.

Table 35

Level of role perception of WGPM and their attitude.

Level of role perception	Attitude	
	Unfavourable N=109	Favourable N=07
Low	05.50	00.00
Medium	77.07	85.72
High	17.43	14.28
Total	100.00	100.00

$r=0.038$

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level.

The calculated correlation value on its testing, indicated that, there was a statistically non-significant relationship between WGPM level of role perception and their level of attitude towards Grampanchayat activities and graphically shown in figure 16.

Figure 16

### Level of role perception of WGPM and their attitude

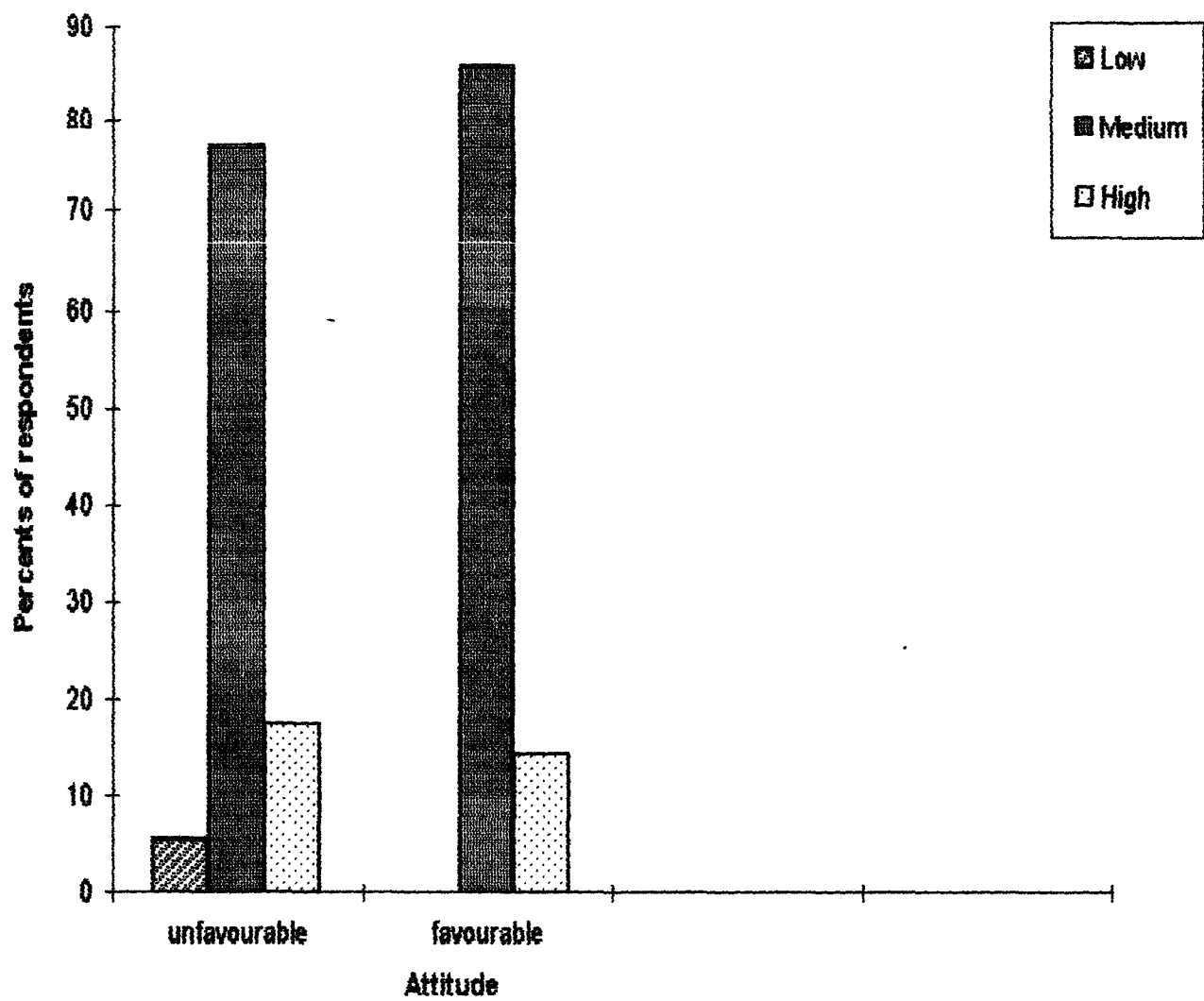


Table 36

Level of role performance of WGPM and their attitude

Level of role performance	Attitude	
	Unfavourable N=109	Favourable N=07
Low	67.80	57.14
Medium	17.45	14.28
High	14.67	28.58
Total	100.00	100.00

r=0.051

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level.

The calculated correlation value on its testing, indicated that, there was a statistically non-significant relationship between WGPM level of role performance and their level of attitude towards Grampanchayat activities and graphically shown in figure 17.

#### 4.1.13 Sources of information

Sources of information refers to the sources through which individual is getting the information about Grampanchayat activities. More use of sources of information leads to better role perception and role performance.

Figure 17

Level of role performance of WGPM and their attitude

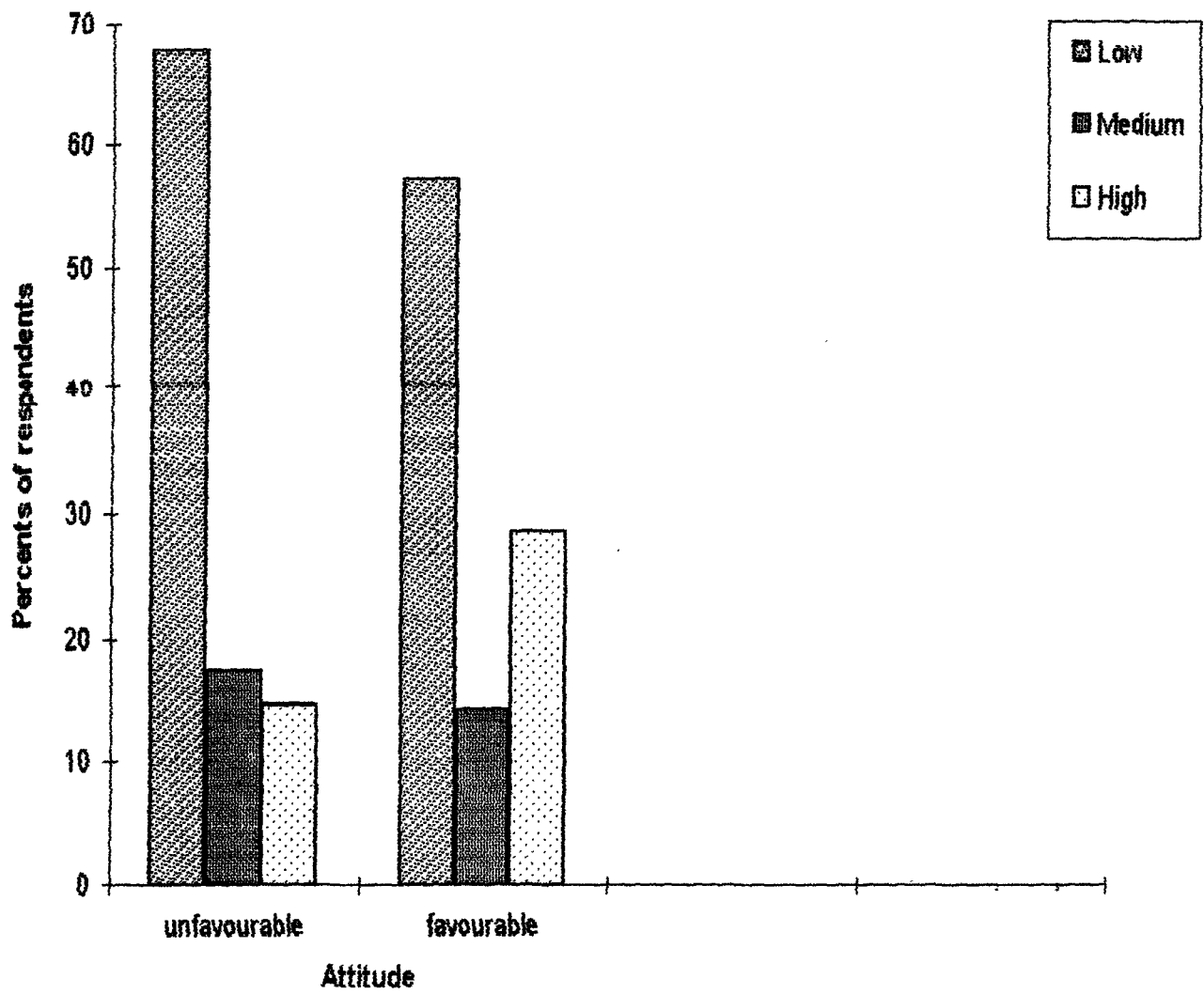


Table 37

Distribution of WGPM according to their used sources of information.

Sr.no	Sources of information	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Low	20	17.24
2.	Medium	71	61.21
3.	High	25	21.55
Total		116	100.00

It is evident from the table 37 that 61.21 % WGPM had medium level use of sources of information, 21.55 % had high level of used sources of information and 17.24 % had low level of used of sources of information.

Table 38

Level of role perception of WGPM and their sources of information.

Level of role perception	Sources of information		
	upto 2 score N=20	3-7 score N=71	8 & above N=25
Low	25.00	21.12	16.00
Medium	55.00	61.97	64.00
High	20.00	16.91	20.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.449$

\*Significant at 1 percent probability level

It will be clear from table 38 that there was statistically significant relationship between WGPM level of role perception and their used of source of information and graphically shown in figure 18.

Figure 18

**Level of role perception of WGPM and their score of information**

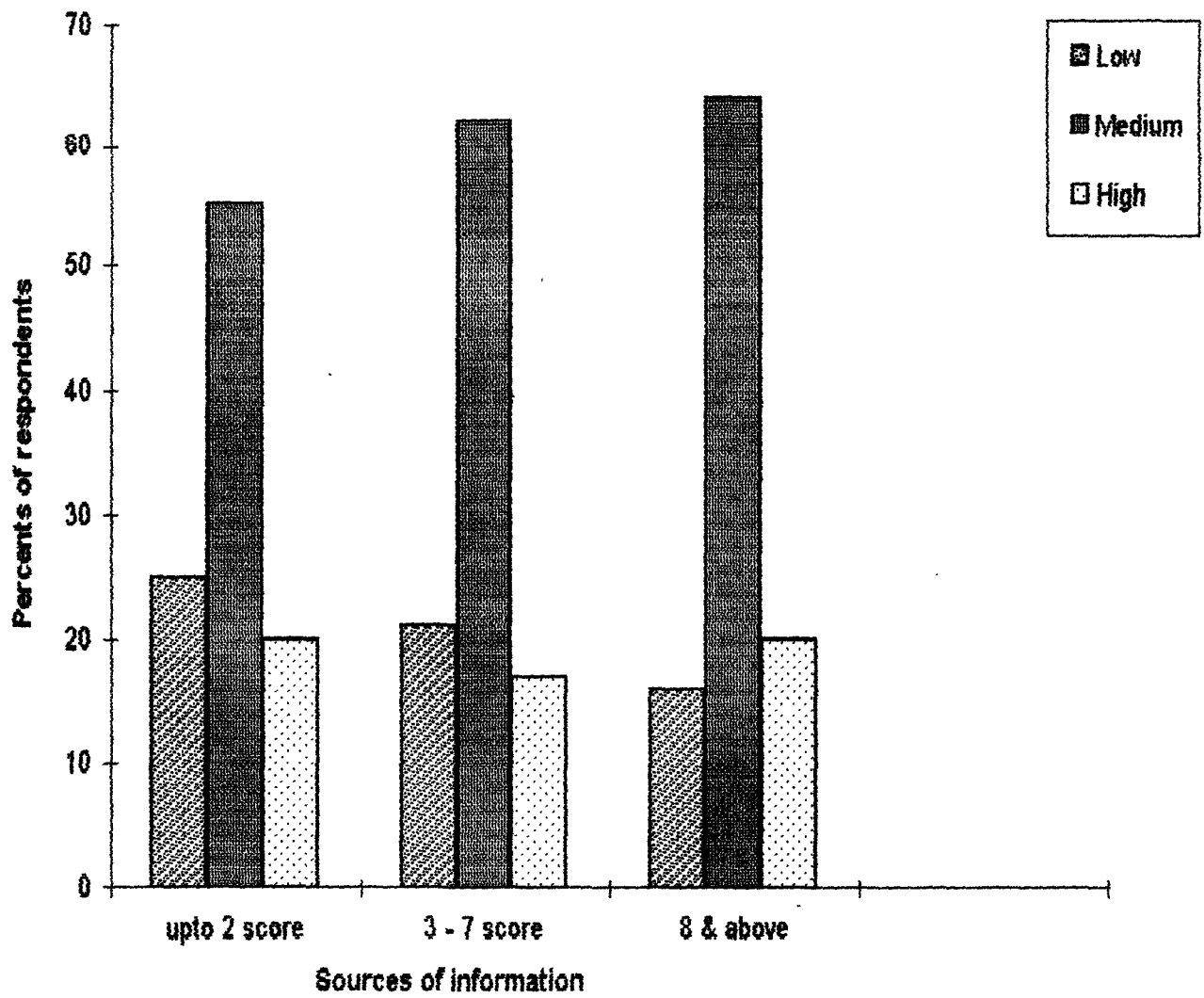


Table 39

Level of role performance of WGPM and their use of sources of information.

Level of role performance	Sources of information		
	upto 2 score N=20	3-7 score N=71	8 & above N=25
Low	30.00	30.99	20.00
Medium	65.00	52.11	68.00
High	05.00	16.90	12.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.440$

\*Significant at 1 percent probability level

It will be clear from table 39 that there was statistically significant relationship between WGPM level of role performance and their used of source of information and graphically shown in figure 19.

#### 4.1.14 Decision making

The decision making plays an important role in role perception and role performance.

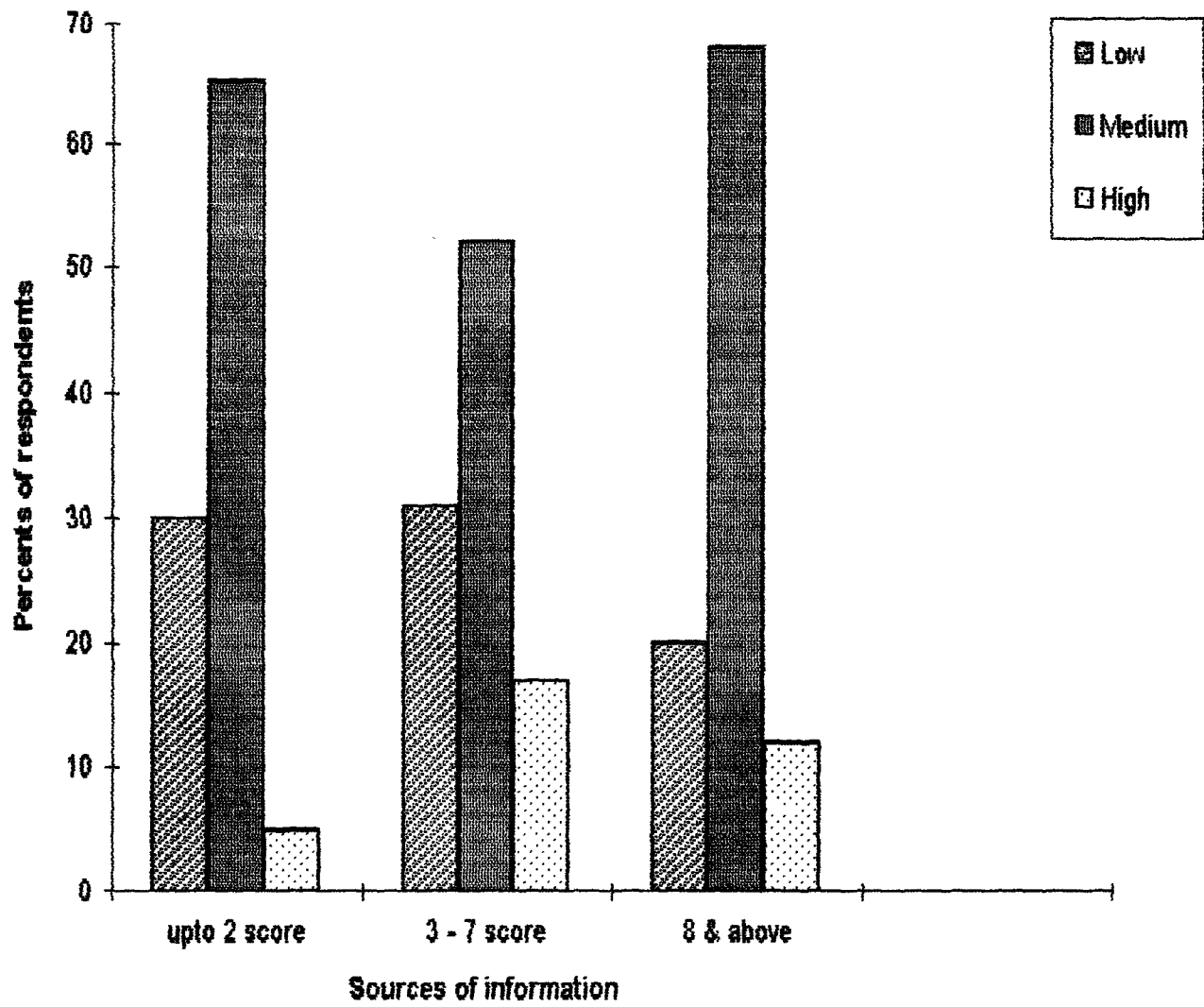
Table 41

Distribution of WGPM according to their decision making.

Sr.no	Decision making	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Low	18	15.52
2.	Medium	72	62.06
3.	High	26	22.42
	Total	116	100.00

Figure 19

### Level of role performance of WGPM and their sources of information



It will be clear from the table 41 that 62.06 % WGPM had medium level of decision making, 22.42 % had high level of decision making and 15.52 % had low level of decision making.

Table 42

Level of role perception of WGPM and their decision making.

Level of role perception	Decision making		
	upto 23 score N=18	24-30 score N=72	31 & above N=26
Low	05.55	13.88	26.92
Medium	66.66	72.24	46.16
High	27.79	13.88	26.92
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.133$

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level

Table 42 shows that there was statistically non-significant relation between WGPM level of role perception and the decision making and graphically shown in figure 20.

Table 43

Level of role performance of WGPM and their decision making.

Level of role performance	Decision making		
	upto 23 score N=18	24-30 score N=72	31 & above N=26
Low	44.45	27.78	19.24
Medium	38.88	59.72	65.38
High	16.67	12.05	15.38
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

$r = 0.050$

Non-significant at 1 percent probability level

Table 43 shows that there was statistically non-significant

Figure 20

### Level of role perception of WGPM and their decision making

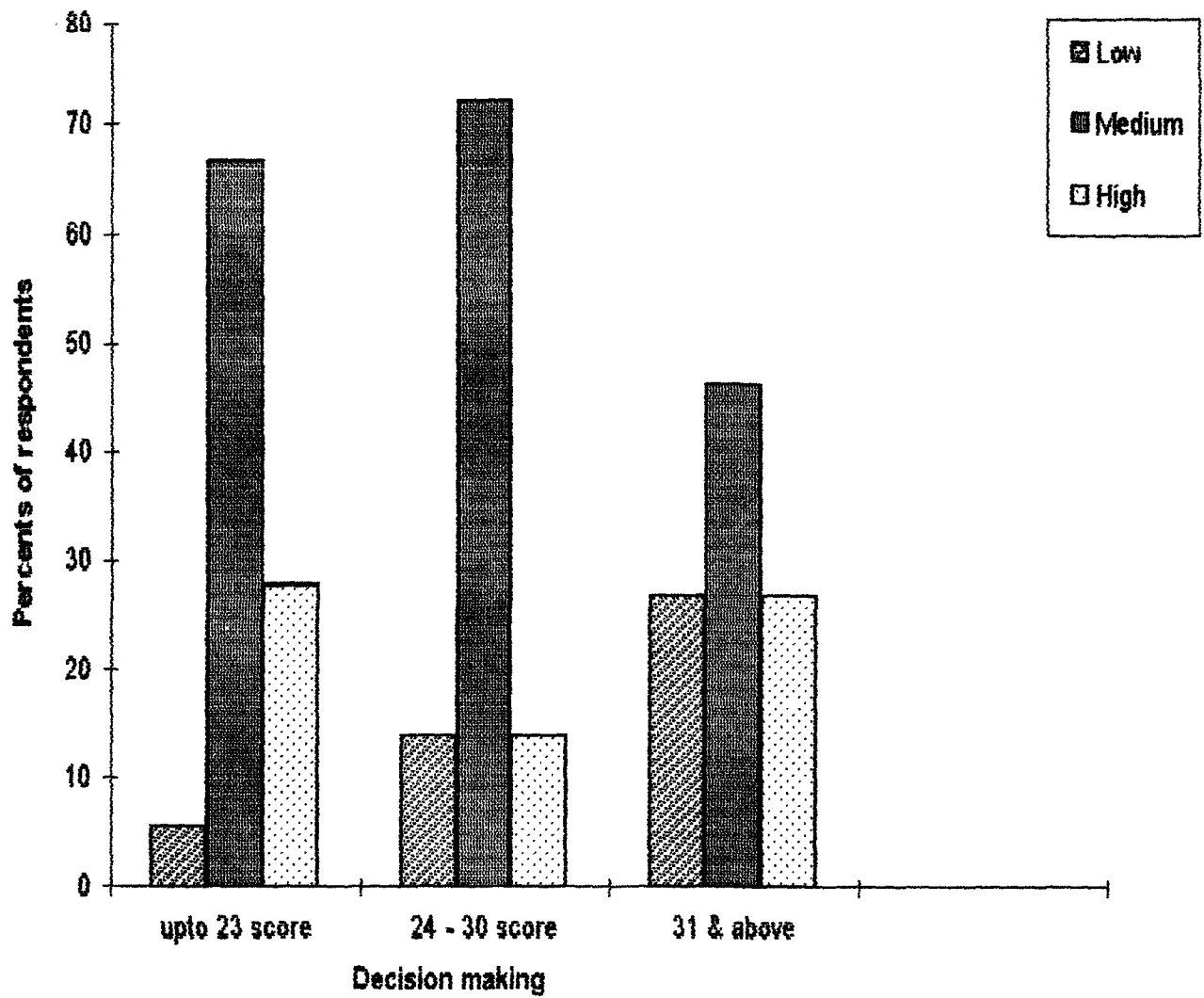
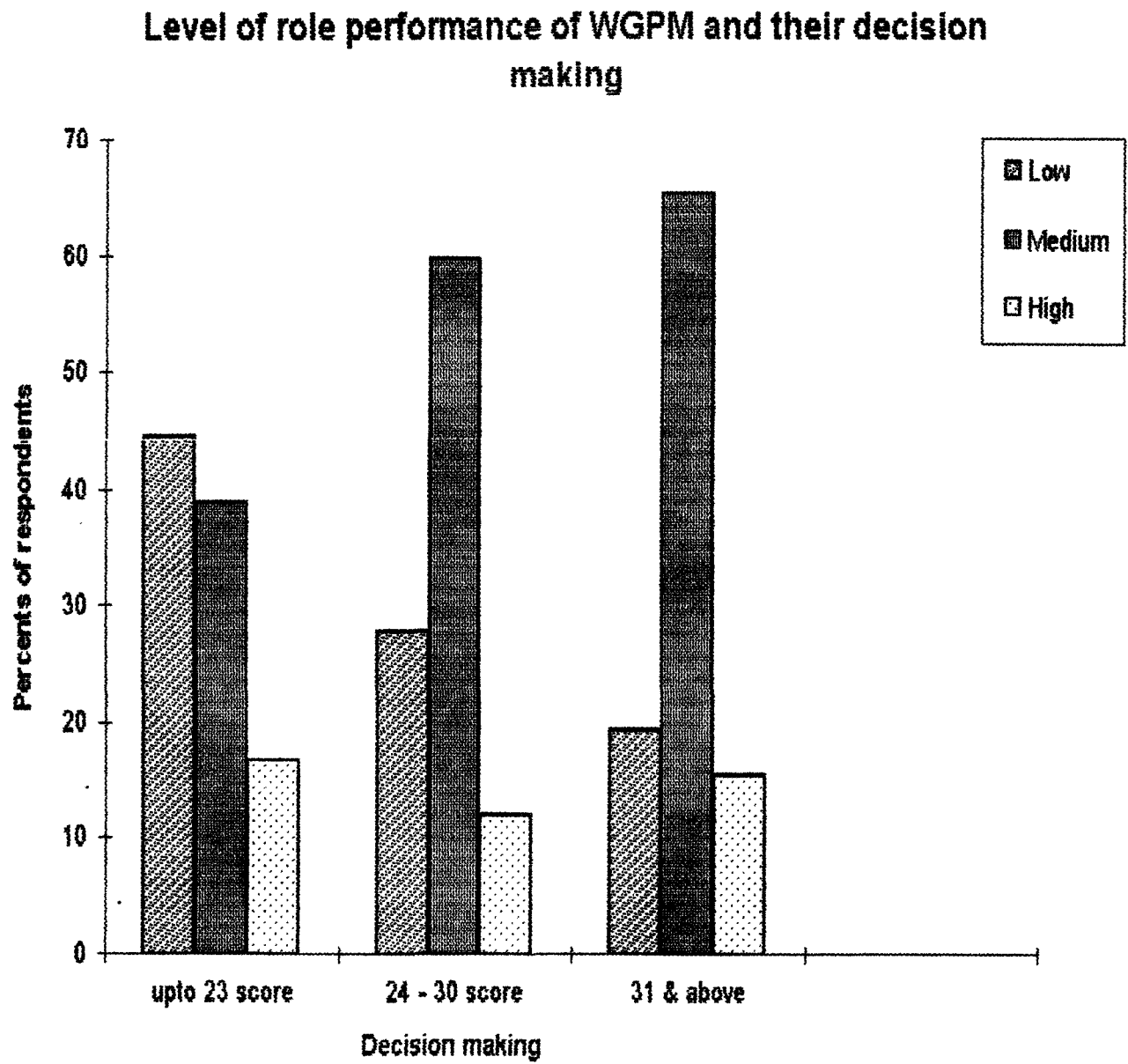


Figure 21



relation between WGPM level of role performance and the decision making and graphically shown in figure 21.

4.2 Sources of information utilized by WGPM for obtaining information about Grampanchayat activities.

Table 43

Sr.No	Source of information	No of respondent	Percent	Rank
1.	Neighbours	109	93.96	I
2.	Gramsevek	108	93.10	II
3.	Radio	84	72.41	III
4.	Television	61	52.58	IV
5.	Newspaper	54	46.55	V
6.	Cinema	34	29.31	VI
7.	Extension officer	33	28.44	VII
8.	Magazine	29	25.00	VIII
9.	Tours	27	23.27	IX
10.	Block development officer	23	19.82	X
11.	Progressive farmer	16	13.79	XI
12.	Local leader	13	11.20	XII
13.	School teacher	02	01.72	XIII

It will be seen from the table 40 the first rank was given by the WGPM to neighbours in obtaining the information about the Grampanchayat activities and others. While second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleven and twelfth ranks was given by them to the gramsevek, radio, television, development officer, progressive farmer, local leader respectively. They gave least rank to the school teacher.

#### 4.3 Problems faced by WGPM in role perception and role performance

The WGPM had expressed some problems in th effective role perception and role performance.

Table 44

Problems expressed by the WGPM <sup>in</sup> their role perception and role performance.

Sr.No	Problems	No of respondent	Percent	Rank
1.	Lack of finance	116	100.00	I
2.	Lack of co-operation	110	94.82	II
3.	Lack of training	98	84.48	III
4.	Lack of information about various activities	92	79.31	IV

The above table indicates that the major problem faced by the WGPM are lack of finance 100.00 %, lack of co-operation 94.82 %, lack of training 84.48 % and lack of information 79.31 %. About all of them had to faced the problem viz; finance and co-operation. Inadequate funds are supply to the Grampanchayats. Hence, due to the insufficient finance to the Grampanchayat and so they are unable to performed their roles in the Grampanchayats.

#### 4.4 Level of role perception and role performance of the WGPM

##### 4.4.1 Role perception

The WGPM were asked to state the important activities which they are formally expected to perform their role perception. The maximum number of activities is expected to be 40.

Table 45

Distribution of WGPM according to their level of role perception.

Sr.no	Level of role perception	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Low	16	13.79
2.	Medium	77	66.37
3.	High	23	19.84
Total		116	100.00

The data from table 45 shows that majority of WGPM had medium level of role perception 66.37 % followed by 19.84 % WGPM had high level and 13.79 % had low level of role perception and graphically shown in figure 22.

##### 4.4.2 Role performance

The WGPM were classified on the basis of their level of role performance which was decided according to the number of activities actually performed by them.

figure 22

**Distribution of WGPM according to their level of role perception**

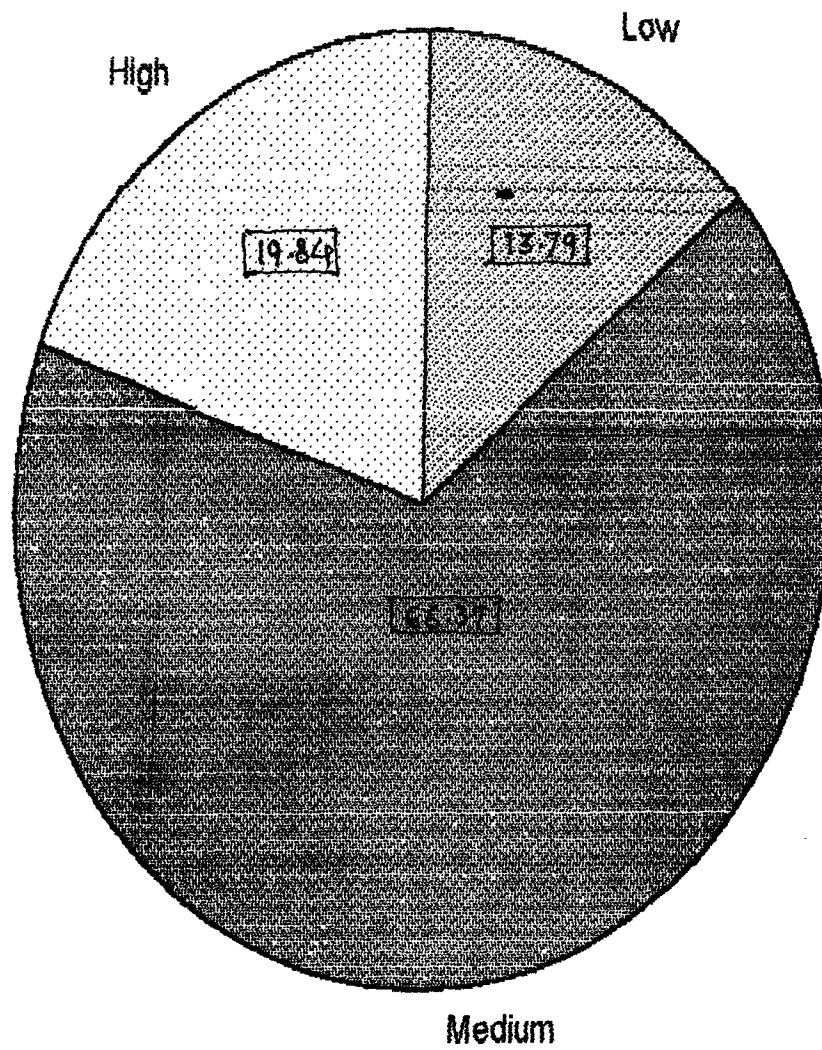


Table 46

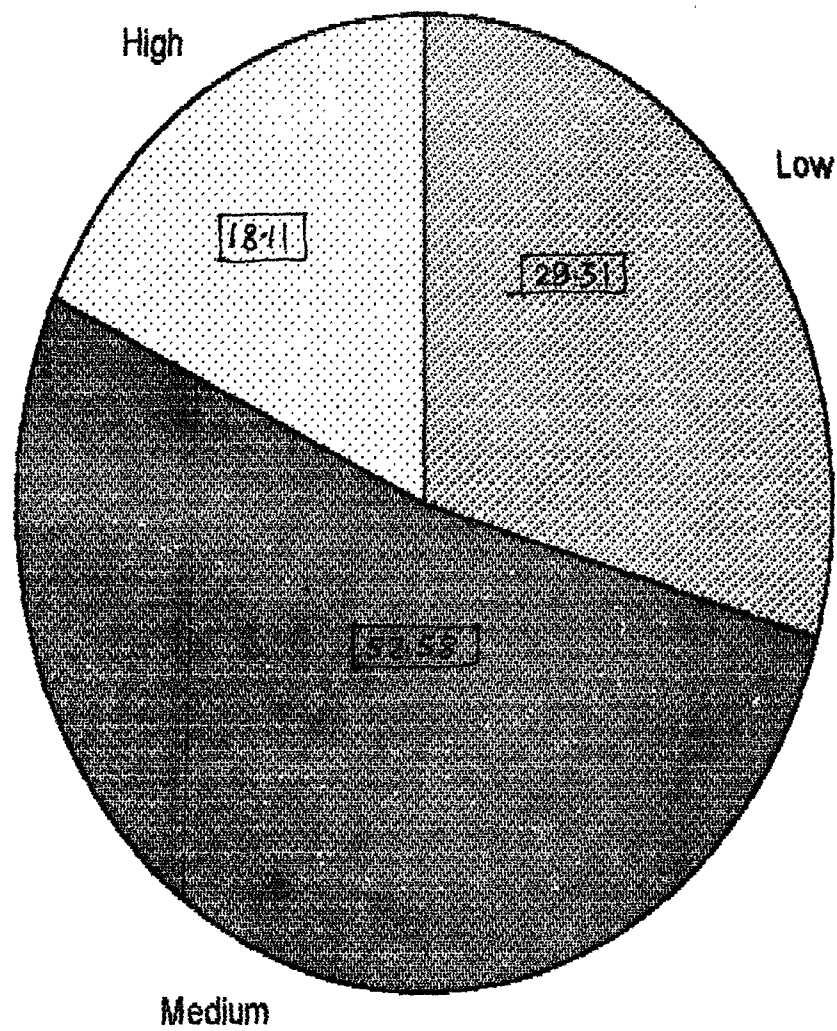
Distribution of WGPM according to their level of role perception.

Sr.no	Level of role performance	No. of respondent N = 116	Percent
1.	Low	34	29.31
2.	Medium	61	52.58
3.	High	21	18.11
Total		116	100.00

The data from table 46 shows that majority of WGPM had medium level of role performance 52.58 % followed by 29.31 % WGPM had low level and 18.11 % had high level of role performance and graphically shown in figure 23.

figure 23

**Distribution of WGPM according to their level of role performance**



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## DISCUSSION

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## 5. DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the role perception and role performance of the WGPM. Further it tries to describes the relationship between the level of role perception and role performance as related to the discernible characteristics of WGPM.

The results presented in the previous chapter are discussed in this chapter. The results would highlight some propositions and recommendations for use in the action programmes and for further research.

### 5.1 Independent variables

#### 5.1.1 Age

Statistically non-significant relationship was found between age of WGPM and their level of role perception and role performance. With the increase in age the level of perception was decreased. Age and role perception and role performance were independent of each other. The findings are in line with the findings of Manjula and Belli ( 1992 ).

#### 5.1.2 Education

Statistically significant relationship was found between the education and the level of role perception and role performance of the WGPM indicating thereby that higher the level of education better was the role perception. Educated WGPM have better capacities to acquaint themselves with their roles to be performed. This finding is in conformity with the findings of Sawant and Delvi ( 1989 ).

The study also indicated that with the higher level of



education the level of performance was also increased. This show that educated WGPM posses more information about the role to be performed. Due to higher education they can establish more and frequent contacts with the outside world which leads them to increased horizons of thinking and capacity to play the role more effectively.

#### 5.1.3 Size of family

The study revealed that about 72 % of the families belonged to medium to large size families having more than 9 members. The study has shown that there was statistically non-significant relationship between size of family and the level of role perception and role performance of the WGPM. This may be due to the fact that larger the family ; more is the responsibility and shoulder the responsibility as second hand. Naturally there is more diversion of time towards looking after family and its managements. This might have resulted in decreasing the level of role perception and role performance of the WGPM in the Gram-panchayats activities.

#### 5.1.4 Caste

The caste of an individual mostly decides the nature of activities carried out by him in the village. Caste has been frequently described as a static institution, inimical to economic development. When the caste of WGPM was studied, it was observed that 51.71 % of them were from lower caste while 48.27 % of them were from higher castes. The relationship between the caste and the role perception and role performance were found to

be statistically non-significant. Thus, it is concluded that due to reservation of seats to the lower castes there membership in the Grampanchayat seems to be on higher side. Further, caste and role perception and role performance were independent of each other.

#### 5.1.5 Social participation

The study revealed that highest percentage 78.44 % of the WGPM was noticed in the low social participation category, 19.82 % and 1.74 % of the WGPM were in medium and high social participation categories respectively. Statistically there was non-significant relationship between social participation and the level of role perception and role performance of the WGPM. The women members were not taking part in any other organization except in Grampanchayat. This might due to lack of freedom in the family to take part in social activities and traditional way of thinking of other male family members.

#### 5.1.6 Land holding

In this study the total land possessed i.e waste, unirrigated, irrigated etc. by members was considered. Land is a basic resource for income to an individual and land holding decides to some extent the level of income and social status. The study indicated that 40.53 % of the WGPM had upto 1 ha. of land holding, 23.27 % of them had 1.1 to 2 ha. of land holding while 18.96 person had 2.1 & above ha. of land holding and 17.24 % of the members were landless.

It was hypothesized that land holding influences the

level of role perception and role performance of the WGPM. The study has revealed that there was statistically non-significant relationship between land holding and the level of role perception and role performance of the WGPM. By and large the land holding of the WGPM were observed to be smaller and were un-economic units due to lack of irrigation facilities.

#### 5.1.7 Annual income

The style of life of an individual is decided by his income. The income level influences to a great extent the degree of prestige in the society and contacts with the outside world. The study revealed that 06.90 % of the WGPM had annual income upto Rs. 15,000, 72.42 % of the WGPM had an annual income Rs. 15,001 to Rs. 95,000 and 20.68 % of the WGPM had an annual income of Rs. 95,001 & above . This indicates that large section of the members belonged to medium income group. The investigation supported the hypothesis that higher the income level of the WGPM, higher would be the level of role perception and role performance in the Grampanchayat activities. There was statistically significant relationship between annual income and the level of role perception of the WGPM while there was non-significant relationship between the annual income and the level of role performance of the WGPM. The higher level of income of the WGPM had helped them to know about their roles as WGPM but it did not have bearing on role performance. They had not actually performed the activities and therefore there was non-significant relationship was observed between the annual income and the level of role

performance of the WGPM.

#### 5.1.8 State of modernization

In the present study, the term modernization state was used in the sense of possession of improved agriculture implements/appliances used by the WGPM.

It was found that the highest percentage of WGPM 45.68% belonged to the low category of the state of modernization, 40.53% belonged to high state of modernization. There was statistically significant relationship between the state of modernization and the level of role perception and role performance of the WGPM. This may be due to more development of the village and having more modern equipment for the agriculture purpose and home appliances.

#### 5.1.9 Knowledge

The depth of knowledge about the roles and acts of Grampanchayat was deep among the women members. The study indicated that majority of the WGPM 74.14% had medium to high knowledge about the expected roles and Grampanchayat act while 25.86% of them had low level of knowledge. The level of knowledge of the WGPM showed that there was a statistically significant relationship with the level of role perception and role performance. This might be due to the reasons that having good knowledge about the roles and acts of Grampanchayat. One can fight to obtain their rights and excute helps to play a proper role towards village developments activities. This finding is in the lines with observation made by Mohanan(1984), Verma and Dahiya(1994).

#### 5.1.10 Aspiration

An effort was made to study the relationship between aspiration of the WGPM in respect of their occupation, increasing the land holding, education and occupation of their children. Highest percentage 43.96% of WGPM was in medium aspiration group followed by 39.67% of them had high aspiration and 16.37% of them had low aspiration. Further, it was observed that there was statistically non-significant relationship between aspiration and the level of role perception and role performance of the WGPM. This might be due to the reason that women members may not be keen in their career building of their children. The whole power might be in the hands of male and so women members might not have aspired about their futures. Similar findings were reported by Biradar and Sundaraswamy(1992).

#### 5.1.11 Value orientation

Value orientation includes conservatism, fatalism, confirmity, authoritarianism, economic motivation, efficiency, education, familism, religion and scientific outlook. These values reflect on the outlook of an individual towards different activities in life as a whole. The study revealed that 12.06% of WGPM had low value orientation, 72.42% had medium value orientation and 15.52% had high value orientation. The relationship between value orientation and the level of role perception and role performance of the WGPM was statistically non-significant. Value orientation of WGPM had no bearing either on their role perception or role performance. Both the variables were indepen-

dent of each other. The results of this study are supported by Verma and Verma(1989)

#### 5.1.12 Attitude

In the present study attitude of the WGPM was studied and it was found that about 93.97 % held unfavourable attitude- while 6.03 % held favourable attitude towards Grampanchayat activities. The relationship between attitude and the role perception and role performance was observed to be statistically non-significant.

In Indian society almost all institution are male dominated. Grampanchayat are also not exception to this because of male dominance and their majority in Grampanchayat. WGPM might not getting chance to express their view or press for any action. This might have contributed to have their unfavourable attitude about Grampanchayat. Similar findings were reported by Mohanty and Sahoo ( 1986 ).

#### 5.1.13 Sources of information

The sources of information are most important in getting new information. Individuals attach a varying degree of credibility to different sources of information. An intimate knowledge of credibility attached to the different sources will go a long way to channal the information about new technology through the most desired sources. It was postulated that use of more number of information would help in effective communication of the information which in turn would accelerate the level of role perception and role performance of the WGPM. It was also

presumed that WGPM would assign certain credibility to different information sources. The study indicated that the first rank was given by the WGPM to the neighbours as the most credible sources of information. This might be due to the fact that the neighbour might have maintained frequent contacts with the WGPM. The sources of information rank last by WGPM was school teacher, which was the least credible sources of information.

There was statistically significant relationship between sources of information and the level of role perception and role performance of WGPM. This can be attribute to the fact that with the increase use of source of information the knowledge level, role perception and role performance of WGPM might have been increased.

#### 5.1.14 Decision making

In the present study on decision making of the WGPM it was observed that 62.66 % had medium level of decision making, 22.42 % had high level of decision making and 15.52 % had low level of decision making. The relationship between decision making and the level of role perception and role performance was found to be statistically non-significant. This might be due to fact that in rural society, even today most of the decision are taken by male. The role of women only supporting. They usually do not take self decision. In Grampanchayat also most of the decision are taken by male members and so there might have been non-significant relationship between decision making and the level of role perception and role performance of WGPM.

## 5.2 Problem faced by WGPM in role perception and role performance

In the present investigation an attempt was made to know the problem faced by the WGPM in perceiving as well as performing the expected roles as member of the Grampanchayat.

The study indicated that all the WGPM faced the problem of lack of funds at the disposal for undertaking the development activities. Other important problem expressed by the WGPM were lack of co-operation from other members 94.82 %, lack of training 84.48 % and lack of information about various Grampanchayat activities 79.31 % .

The problem of lack of funds can be attributed to release of grants from Zilla Parishad. The expectation from the Grampanchayat and budgetary provision for the same are not at participation lack of co-operation from others may be due to sex differences. The problem of training is everywhere in almost all organization. As compared to the number of Grampanchayat members the training facilities are very meagre. Lack of information about Grampanchayat activities can be attributed to lack of social participation and extension contacts of WGPM.

## 5.3 Dependent variables

### 5.3.1 Role perception

The study revealed that 66.37 % of WGPM had medium level of role perception, 19.84 % had high level of role perception and 13.79 % had low level of role perception . By and large

role perception of WGPM was better. The educational level and state of modernization majority of the WGPM were medium to high. This might have helped them to perceive their roles as Gram-panchayat members in a better way.

### 5.3.2 Role performance

The study showed that 52.58 % of the WGPM had medium level of role performance, 29.31 % had low level of role performance and 18.11 % had high level of role performance. These results indicate that the role performance of WGPM was comparatively low than the role perception. However, overall role performance was better as indicated by the fact that 53 % WGPM had perform their role to the medium level while 18.11 % had perform the same to high level.

The role performance of an individual is usually related with education, economic status and knowledge level. In the present study these indicators were observed to be on higher side which might have resulted in better role performance of WGPM.

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SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS & IMPLICATION

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## 6. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATION

### 6.1 Summary

Role of women in any society is very important. Development of society and participation of women go hand in hand. If we look to the developed countries women are working in almost every field along with men. They have proved themselves competent to carry out any kind of work. Village Panchayat has been an age old institution in India deriving power from the customary laws and local traditions. In ancient India, it was an elected council with both executive and judicial powers and its membership was respected by officers of kings. But their existence seems to have virtually disappeared in medieval times. The work again brought by the British, who perhaps saw in them a reflection of their own ancient self-governing institution. Lord Ripon then Viceroy of India, declared in famous resolution of 1882 that the local governments in India must be revived as a instrument of political and popular education and as an outlet for ambitions and aspirations engendered by western ideas. In 1909, the report of the Royal Commission on decentralization emphasised the need of resuscitating the ancient Panchayat system. Around 1920 an earnest efforts was made by provincial governments in this direction. Village self government act was passed and many thousand village Panchayat were established in different provinces. The kind of political democracy India should have and what place India's traditional Panchayats should be given in that democracy had not crystallised itself into any definite pattern before independence. The leaders of india who struggled for freedom were de-

manding greater autonomy for rural local bodies and their plea received conceptual strength with the advent of Mahatma Gandhi on the national scene. Gandhiji was wedded to the freedom of the individual decentralization and democratisation of the administration.

After independent, many members of the constituent assembly emphasised the importance of revitalising the Village Panchayats and assigning them a specific role in the administration. Article '40' of the constitution which forms part of the Directive principles of the state policy says that " The state shall take steps to organise Village Panchayat and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as unit of self-government. But it was disappointing and discouraging to see that the Village Panchayat institution continued their existence, more or less, under the some laws and conditions as they were in pre-independence lays till the acceptance of the proposals for "Democratic Decentralization" made by Balwantrai Mehta Committee ( 1957 ). The committee recommended three tier system of "Panchayat Raj". The Zilla Parishad will work at district level, Panchayat Samiti at taluka level and Grampanchayat at village level.

Grampanchayat is the basic foundation stone of the Panchayat Raj. The progress of village people depends upon the activities of Grampanchayats. It is the oldest institution in rural India and forms a primary unit of local self-government. Grampanchayat is constituted for one village or group of villag-

es, the size of the membership varies from five to thirty one. In Maharashtra it varies from seven to seventeen. By and large the members or Panchas are elected by secret ballot in all the states except Jammu & Kashmir. A specified number of seats are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and 30 % seats reserved for women in all states except Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In Bihar, the panchayat president (Mukhiya) nominates four members to ensure that adequate representation is given to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The sarpanch of the Grampanchayat is elected directly in Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Rajasthan, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In rest of the state he is elected by the members of the Grampanchayat from amongst themselves. Recently government announce 30 % reservation of seats (1994) for women in Grampanchayats. An understanding of the functioning of this institution can be gained by knowing the various attributes of the women leaders their communication characteristics, the nature and extent of the functions carried out by the Grampanchayats in the conformity with the provisions and the structured procedure laid down in the Village Panchayat act 1961. The research problem entitled " A study of role perception and role performance of women members in Grampanchayat from Rahuri taluka of Ahmednagar district" was undertaken with a view to study the role perception of WGPM, their actual performance and the nature of relationship of these variables with socio-personal, economic, psychological and communication characteristics of WGPM such as age,

education, size of family, caste, social participation, land holding, annual income, state of modernization, knowledge, aspiration, value orientation, attitude, sources of information and decision making. An attempt was also made to identify problems faced by WGPM in performing their role.

The study was conducted in Rahuri taluka of Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra state. A list of the Grampanchayat of the taluka was obtained from the block development office. In Rahuri taluka there are 83 villages, 2 villages have group Grampanchayat and so the total number of Grampanchayat at Rahuri taluka are 81. By applying nth number method random sampling 40 Grampanchayats were selected for the study. In the selected Grampanchayats there were 116 women members, their number varying from 2 - 5 in each Grampanchayat. All the women members were selected as sample and were interviewed personally.

In order to find out the relationship of the role perception, role performance and the nature of relationship of these two with the socio-personal, economic psychological and communication characteristics of WGPM correlation co-efficient (  $r$  ) was used.

## 6.2 Conclusion

The findings of the present research study are summarized below.

6.2.1 Majority of the WGPM 55.17 % were in the age group of upto 35 yrs. followed by 37.93 % of those belonging to the age group

of 36 - 50 yrs. while 6.90 % of them belonged to the older age group of above 50 yrs.

As regards the relationship between age of WGPM and their level of role perception and role performance. It was found that there was statistically non-significant relationship between age and level of role perception and role performance indicating that they were independent of each other. With the increase in age, the level of role perception and role performance decreased.

6.2.2 A substantial majority 46.55 % of the WGPM had received primary education upto 7th std. followed by 18.12 % who had received secondary education and 2.58 % had the background of collage education. About 1/3 rd, it was noticed that the higher the level of education, the better was the role perception.

There was statistically significant relationship between education and the level of role perception and role performance indicating that education had bearing on role perception and role performance.

6.2.3 Majority of the WGPM 36.20 % had family size of 9 & above members and 28.45 % had small size of the family i.e upto 5 members.

As regards the relationship between size of family of WGPM and their level of role perception and role performance. It was found that there was statistically non-significant relationship between size of family and the level of role perception and role performance indicating that they were independent of each other.

6.2.4 Majority of the WGPM 48.27 % belonged to upper caste group whereas 51.73 % of them belonging to lower caste groups.

As regards the relationship between caste of WGPM and their level of role perception and role performance. It was found that there was statistically non-significant relationship between caste and the level of role perception and role performance indicating that caste had no bearing on role perception and role performance.

6.2.5 More than 3/4 th of the WGPM 78.44 % had low social participation followed by 19.82 % WGPM having medium social participation. Only two WGPM had high social participation.

As regards the relationship between social participation of the WGPM and their level of role perception and role performance. It was found that there was statistically non-significant relationship between social participation and the level of role perception and role performance.

6.2.6 A majority of the WGPM 40.53 % were having size of land holding upto 1 ha. followed by 23.27 % who had 1.1 - 2 ha. and 18.96 % having 2.1 & above hectares of land holding, slightly more than 17 % WGPM were landless.

With respect to the relationship between land holding of WGPM and their level of role perception and role performance. It was found that there was statistically non-significant relationship between land holding and the level of role perception and role performance indicating that they were independent of each other.

6.2.7 A majority of the WGPM 40.53 % belonged to low annual group followed by 23.27 % WGPM had medium level of annual income and 6.89 % WGPM had high annual income.

It was observed that there was statistically significant relationship between the annual income of the WGPM and the level of perception. It was also observed that there was statistically non-significant relationship between annual income of the WGPM and their level of role performance. This indicates the annual income of the WGPM had bearing on role perception but it was independent of role performance.

6.2.8 Majority of WGPM 45.68 % had low state of modernization followed by 40.53 % who had high state of modernization.

It was observed that there was statistically significant relationship between state of modernization of the WGPM and their level of role perception and role performance.

6.2.9 A substantial majority of the WGPM 48.28 % had medium level of knowledge about Grampanchayat activities. About 1/4 th each WGPM 25.86 % had low and high knowledge of Grampanchayat activities respectively.

As regards relationship between knowledge of WGPM and their level of role perception and role performance. It was found that there was statistically significant relationship between knowledge and the level of role perception and role performance indicating that with increase in knowledge about Grampanchayat the level of role perception and role performance also increased.

6.2.10 Majority of the WGPM 43.96 % had medium level of aspira-

tion followed by 39.67 % WGPM who had high level of aspiration while 16.37 % WGPM were having low level of aspiration.

As regards relationship between aspiration of WGPM and their level of role perception and role performance. It was found that there was statistically non-significant relationship between aspiration and the level of role perception and role performance indicating that aspiration had not influenced the level of role perception and role performance.

6.2.11 A substantial majority of the WGPM 72.42 % had medium level of value orientation followed by 15.52 % having high value orientation and 12.06 % WGPM had low value orientation. The relationship between value orientation of the WGPM and their level of role perception and role performance was statistically non-significant indicating that they were independent of each other.

6.2.12 Almost all of the WGPM 93.97 % had unfavourable attitude while 6.03 % of them were having favourable attitude towards Grampanchayat activities.

As regards relationship between attitude of WGPM and their level of role perception and role performance. It was found that there was statistically non-significant relation between attitude and the level of role perception and role performance indicating that they were independent of each other.

6.2.13 Majority of the WGPM 61.21 % had medium use of sources of information followed by 21.52 % and 17.24 % WGPM having high and low used of sources of information respectively. There was sta-

tistically significant relationship between use of sources of information by the WGPM and their level of role perception and role performance.

A study of the utilization of different information sources for knowing the activities of Grampanchayats revealed that the first rank was given by the WGPM to neighbours in obtaining the information about the Grampanchayat activities. While second, thirth, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eight, nineth, tenth, eleven and twelfth ranks were given by them to the gramsevak, radio, television, newspaper, cinema, extension officer, magazine, tours, block development officer, progressive farmer and local leader respectively. They gave least rank to the school teacher.

6.2.14 Majority of the WGPM 62.06 % had medium level of decision making followed by 22.42 % and 15.52 % WGPM having high to low level of decision making respectively.

As regards relationship between decision making of WGPM and the level of role perception and role performance. It was found that there was statistically non-significant relationship between decision making and the level of role perception and role performance.

6.2.15 The study about the problems expressed by the WGPM revealed that lack of funds was the major problem expressed by all the WGPM, lack of co-operation from others 94.87 %, lack of training 84.48 % and lack of information 79.91 % about Grampanchayat activities were other problem expressed by WGPM.

6.2.16 A substantial majority of the WGPM had medium level of role perception followed by high and low level of role perception.

6.2.17 A majority of the WGPM had medium level of role performance followed by low level while very few members had high level of role performance.

### 6.3 Implication

The results of the present research have provided indications with regard to the level of role perception and role performance of WGPM. The discernible attributes studied in relation with the level of role perception and role performance highlights some important trends and series of propositions and make some possible recommendations which may be useful as guideline for planners and to those engaged in action programmes in the "Panchayat Raj" system of administration. The possible implications of the study are as below.

#### 6.3.1 For action

The findings revealed that majority of the WGPM had medium level of role perception and also medium level of role performance. It is, therefore, highly essential to undertake suitable and appropriate measures like training for the WGPM to make them fully aware of the roles/activities/functions they have to perform as their job requirements so that level of role perception and role performance will be raised. This will facilitate narrowing the gap between perception and performance of their roles.

6.3.1.1 The findings revealed that majority of the WGPM had possessed medium level of role perception and role performance. It is therefore, suggested that the inadequate of knowledge of middle age WGPM could be corrected through organizing proper training programmes for them.

6.3.1.2 The study revealed that those WGPM with higher level of education had higher level of role perception and role performance. It is therefore necessary to select those women who have higher level of education for better role perception and role performance as Grampanchayat members.

6.3.1.3 The findings regarding the use of different sources of information indicated that sources like school teacher, local leaders, prograssive farmer and block development officer were the least used sources by the WGPM. It is therefore more essential to see that those sources are daily used by them.

6.3.1.4 The study regardings problems faced by WGPM indicated that lack of finance, lack of co-operation from others, lack of training and lack of information about Grampanchayat activities were the most important problems faced by WGPM in performing their role. It is therefore very essential to take steps to provide sufficient funds for carrying out various activities in the village for the development of the members. They should develop confidents among people so that they can co-operate in Grampanchayat work. Training must be imparted to all members of Grampanchayat for better role perception and role performance in the Grampanchayat.

### 6.3.2 For research

The present research being of basic nature requires further research of probe since the role perception and role performance are of great importance in securing more effective results in functioning of the Grampanchayats. For these purpose following objective propositions are suggested considering the urgent necessity of such basic research.

6.3.2.1 For obtaining more authentic and valid estimation of results the findings of this study are required to be tested within different villages, as the socio-economic conditions are not identical everywhere.

6.3.2.1 The study on the problems in work need to be undertaken extensively to develop a suitable strategy of improvement in the functioning of the Grampanchayat and to overcome the existing problems of this basic functionary.

6.3.2.3 The present study indicates a need to undertake further studies on testing other variables so that more accurate and comprehensive results can be obtained.

6.3.2.4 The present study indicates a need to undertake future studies on developing models or profiles of successful WGPM. These studies would create stimulating insights for planners and those concerned with the Panchayat Raj administration.

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

A STUDY OF ROLE PERCEPTION AND ROLE PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN MEMBERS  
IN GRAMPANCHAYAT FORM RAHURI TALUKA OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Part - I

1. Primary information about Grampanchayat

1.1 Name of the village\_\_\_\_\_Taluka\_\_\_\_\_District\_\_\_\_\_

1.2 Distance from the taluka\_\_\_\_\_K.M.

1.3 Distance from the district\_\_\_\_\_K.M.

1.4 Population -

Male -                      Boys -

Female -                    Girls -

Total -

1.5 Date of establishment of Grampanchayat\_\_\_\_\_

1.6 Number of members in Grampanchayat\_\_\_\_\_

Open -

Scheduled caste -

Scheduled tribes -

Nomadic tribes -

Other backward

classes -

Total -

1.7 Number of women members in Grampanchayat\_\_\_\_\_

2. Name of women member\_\_\_\_\_

3. Age\_\_\_\_\_yrs.

4. Education\_\_\_\_\_

5. Size of family\_\_\_\_\_

6. Caste \_\_\_\_\_

7. Social participation

Sr.no	Organisation	Members	Office bearer
1.	Mahila mandal		
2.	Bhajani mandal		
3.	Diary society		
4.	Women awareness institution		
5.	Multipurpose co-operative society		
6.	Other, if any		

8. Land holding ( cultivable )

Irrigated \_\_\_\_\_ ha.

Unirrigated \_\_\_\_\_ ha.

Total \_\_\_\_\_ ha.

9. Annual income

1. Main occupation \_\_\_\_\_

2. Secondary occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
( Specify )

3. Gross annual income \_\_\_\_\_  
( 1 + 2 )

10. State of modernization

10.1 Do you have any vehicle for travelling ? Yes/No  
If yes, which vehicle ?

10.2 Do you have any recreational items ? Yes/No  
If yes, which of the following item you have ?

Radio ( )

Television ( )

Video ( )

Tape recorder ( )

10.3 Do you possess your own house ? Yes/No  
if yes, specified the type of house

Temporary - Hut ( )

- Dhabyache ( )

- Dhupakhi ( )

- Patra ( )

Permanent - Flat ( )

- Bungalow ( )

10.4 Please state the following items do you have ?

Referigerator ( )

Washing machine ( )

Sewing machine ( )

Gizar ( )

Mixer ( )

Fan ( )

Gas ( )

Pressure cooker ( )

Telephone ( )

Sofa ( )

Cupboard ( )

Dining table ( )

Table ( )

Chair ( )

Wooden cot ( )

Iron cot ( )

10.5 Which type of modern agricultural implements do you have ?

Tillage implements

- Iron plough ( )

- Iron hoe ( )

- Tractor drawn plough ( )

Sowing implements

- Sulabha chade ( )

- Tifan ( )

Water lifting devices

- Iron mot ( )

- Electrical motor ( )

- Oil engine ( )

Plant protection equipments

- Sprayer ( )

- Duster ( )

- Seed dresser ( )

Threshing

- Roller ( )

- Threshing machine ( )

- Winnowing fan ( )

Transport

- Bullockcart ( )

- Tractor ( )
- Trolley ( )
- Jeep ( )
- Truck ( )
  
- Tempo ( )

### 11. Knowledge

Please answer the following questions related to Gram-panchayat administration.

- 11.1 What is the minimum size of population required for establishment of Gram panchayat ? 600/500/300 population
- 11.2 What is the minimum age required to contest for election of Grampanchayat ? 18/22/25 years
- 11.3 Whether education is a precondition for Grampanchayat membership ? Yes/No
- 11.4 What is the period of an elected body of Grampanchayat ? 3/5/7 years
- 11.5 What is the range of members in Grampanchayat ? 7-17/4-25/3-10 members
- 11.6 Who has the power to decide the number of members in Gram-panchayat ? Collector/Tahsildar/B.D.O.
- 11.7 How many seats are reserved for women in Grampanchayat ? 30/40/50 percent
- 11.8 How many meeting of Gramsabha are held in a year ? 2/3/4 meeting
- 11.9 What is the interval between two consecutive Gramsabha ? 15 days/1 month/2 months
- 11.10 Who is the president of Gramsabha ? Sarpanch/Gramsevak/any panch
- 11.11 Does the sarpanch gets any salary ? Yes/No
- 11.12 To whom sarpanch submits his resignation ? Sahapati/Tahsildar/B.D.O
- 11.13 To whom Grampanchayat members submit that resignation ? Sarpanch/Gramsevak/B.D.O
- 11.14 If a member of Grampanchayat remains absent from duties for long period his membership is cancelled, which is that period ? 3/4/6 months

11.15 What is the Quorum required for Grampanchayat meeting ?  
30/40/50 percent

11.16 What are the sources of income of Grampanchayat ?

- House tax ( )
- Fair tax ( )
- Water tax ( )
- Certificate fees ( )
- Zilla Parishad funds ( )

11.17 Out of the total income how much amount is required to be credited in the village development funds ? 3/5/10 percent

11.18 Who undertakes the inspection of functioning of Grampanchayat ?  
Collector/Thasildar/B.D.O

11.19 When does the Grampanchayat presents its yearly report ?  
31st May/30th June/15th January

## 12. Aspiration

Each person dreams to achieve many things in their life;but for any achivement person has to struggle for it. Sometimes it may be succeed or it may be not.

Some statement about aspiration are given below, please state your opinion about these statements.

Sr.no	Statements	Level of aspiration		
		High	Medium	Low
1.	Education of children			
2.	Increasing crop production			
3.	Purchasing land			
4.	Increasing material possession			
5.	To mechanization farming			
6.	Secondary occupation for increasing total income			
7.	To be participate children in politic			
8.	To purchase vehicle			
9.	To purchase Gold/Silver			
10.	To start co-operative or private institution for women			

## 13. Value orientation

Some statement about value orientation are given. Please tell your opinion.

## Conservatism

13.1 Adoption of improved techniques for increasing the agriculture income.

- Increase in income ( )  
 Sometimes increased in income ( )  
 No increased in income ( )

13.2 Passing by of a cat is an ill omen

- True ( )  
 It may happen sometime ( )  
 Absolutely false ( )

## Fatalism

13.3 Success - failures in human life is a matter of luck

- Absolutely true ( )  
 Undecided ( )  
 Only hardwork is necessary ( )

13.4 Possessing of supernatural power by a person is due to God's displeasure

- Absolutely true ( )  
 Undecided ( )  
 Absolutely false it is a mental tendency ( )

## Conformity

13.5 Intercaste marriage

- It will help in complete eradication of untouchability ( )  
 There is no harm in intercaste marriage ( )  
 Intercaste marriage is dangerous and troublesome in future married life ( )

13.6 Dowary system

- It is a good tradition ( )  
 Undecided ( )  
 It is a false tradition ( )

## Authoritarianism

13.7 What would you do to improve the village if you are elected as a Sarpanch of your village ?

- Making improvement by force ( )  
 Adopt the change yourself first and let the people know its importance ( )  
 Making improvements which people think to be more important ( )

13.8 Who should decide about marriage your children ?

- Yourself ( )

The decision should be taken jointly after  
discussing with children ( )  
Children themselves ( )

#### Economic motivation

13.9 One who earns maximum from farming is a successful farmers ?  
True ( )  
Undecided ( )  
False ( )

13.10 Money is essential in life but it is not everything in life  
True ( )  
Undecided ( )  
False ( )

#### Efficiency

13.11 What is your opinion about using electric motor/oil engine  
for irrigation ?  
Irrigation with the help of electric motor/oil  
engine is more profitable than mohot ( )  
When one has a bullock pair and then he  
should irrigate by electric motor/oil  
engine,only when essential ( )  
Irrigation with electric motor/oil engine  
is uneconomical ( )

13.12 How much profit do you expect from agriculture ?  
One who gets maximum profits from agriculture  
is most successful farmer ( )  
There should be atleast some profits ( )  
It is not necessary that one should get profit.  
However, one should not be in loss ( )

#### Education

13.13 Is it necessary to educate the child who is to accept  
agriculture ?  
It is very essential ( )  
Undecided ( )  
Not decided ( )

13.14 What do you feel about educating the women ?  
It is very essentail ( )  
Undecided ( )  
Not necessary ( )

#### Familism

13.15 Small family, Happy family

Absolutely true ( )  
 Undecided ( )  
 Absolutely false ( )

13.16 Male should be leader of the family

Absolutely true ( )  
 Undecided ( )  
 Absolutely false ( )

Religion

13.17 After marriage one must go to worship family God

Absolutely true ( )  
 Not necessary ( )  
 Absolutely false ( )

13.18 The tenth day after death should be observed for satisfaction of the soul

Absolutely true ( )  
 Not necessary ( )  
 Absolutely false ( )

Scientific outlook

13.19 Child is a gift of God

Absolutely true ( )  
 Undecided ( )  
 Absolutely false ( )

13.20 Any work should be started considering to the prevailing situation and not the muhurat

Absolutely true ( )  
 Sometimes one can see the muhurat ( )  
 Absolutely false ( )

14 Attitude

Some statements regarding Grampanchayat are given below.  
 Please tell your opinion

Sr.no	Statement	Absol- utely correct	Correct	Can't tell	wrong	Abso- lutely wrong
1.	Reservation of 30% seats provided for women in Grampanchayat(GP)					
2.	There is honesty in the economic transa-					

Sr.no	Statement	Absol- utely correct	Correct	Can't tell	wrong	Abso- lutely wrong
	ctions of GP.					
3.	Women are duly respected in GP.					
4.	GP is only way for develop- ment of vill- ages.					
5.	Gramsevak give correct infor- mation regard- ing improved agriculture practices.					
6.	Benefit of de- velopment pro- gramme of GP do not reach to common people due to politi- cal dominance.					
7.	There is no change in std. of living of people due to development programme of GP.					
8.	Due to GP sc- hemes agricu- ltural produ- ction has be- een increased					
9.	Only few peo- ple get bene- fits of GP s- chemes.					
10.	Poor landless & backward c- lass people do not get a- ny advantage of GP develo- pment scheme					
11.	It is good t- hings that s- eats have be-					

Sr.no	Statement	Absolutely correct	Correct	Can't tell	wrong	Absolutely wrong
	reserved for women in the GP					
12.	Due to GP development schemes, economic condition of people has been improved					

### 15. Sources of information

From which of the following do you get the sources of information and guidance about the functioning of Grampanchayat ?

Sr.no	Sources of information	Regular	Seldom	Rarely
1.	Newspaper			
2.	Magazine			
3.	Radio			
4.	Television			
5.	Cinema			
6.	Picnic			
7.	Local leader			
8.	Progressive farmer			
9.	Gramsevak/Gramsevika			
10.	Extension officer			
11.	Block development officer			
12.	Neighbours			
13.	School teacher			
14.	Others ( if any )			

### 16. Decision making

How do you take decision about your family matters or Grampanchayat activities.

Sr.no	Particulars	Independent	Equal participation	Less participation	No participation
1.	House glossary				
2.	To purchase costly material for household purpose.				
3.	To purchase small				

Sr.no	Particulars	Indepe- ndent	Equal par- ticipation	Less par- ticipation	No partic- ipation
	material for house hold purpose.				
4.	To participate in purchasing of clo- ths, food etc.				
5.	Education of chil- dren				
6.	Marriage of child- ren				
7.	Occupation of chi- ldren				
8.	About your occup- ation				
9.	Health of family				
10.	Own occupation				
11.	To take decision about any subject whether you take your husband or families decision				
12.	About GP adminis- tration whether you participate independently ? whether you take permission from husband or fami- lies.				

#### Part - II

1. A list of the functions excepted to be perceived and performed by the WGPM is given below.

1.1 Do you know about this functions ?

1.2 If yes, are you performing those function ?

1.3 If your reply is yes, please mention what you have done ? if not, please tell the problems ?

Function expected	Know	Don't know	Actually done work	If unable to perform them please state problems
<u>Health</u>				
Supply of water for domestic use.				
Maintaining sanitation & public health.				
Destruction of harmful things & dead animals outside to keep surrounding in good condition.				
Management of garden & grounds.				
Construction of public latrines.				
Cleaning of nallas, dustbin etc.				
Take care of child health. eg triple dose				
<u>Constructive work</u>				
Construction of roads, gutar, bridge repairing, & maintenance.				
Lighting of street.				
To control over fairs & bazars.				
To control & maintenance of village semetry & stands.				
Planting & preservation of trees, roads etc.				
Construction of cloths washing places.				
<u>Educational and culture</u>				
To provide gymkhana instruments.				
To maintain public library & to open elementary school.				
To provide recreational facilities.				
To developed desire about education in adults.				
To give information & education about agricultural technology.				
To take welfare work for				

Function expected	Know	Don't know	Actually done work	If unable to perform them please state problems
the village people to increase their moral character.				
<u>Protection</u>				
To protect village crops				
To protect public life & property from fire.				
<u>Administration</u>				
To prepare developmental schemes.				
To give number to house & constituency in village				
To control over village development schemes funds				
To demand sufficient funds for rural development schemes.				
To make plan for increasing production of agriculture & non-agriculture				
To protect over developed work.				
To record population i.e. birth & death rate in the villages.				
<u>Welfare</u>				
To provide funds for improvement of lands.				
To help handicapped & poverty person.				
To start the ration store in villages.				
To take barren land from state government, under the Grampanchayat & make use of land for agriculture.				
<u>Agricultural</u>				
To improved land & see how can ideal farming can be done, attract the attention of people.				

Function expected	Know	Don't know	Actually done work	If unable to perform them please state problems
To protect pasture land & forest.				
To supply hybrid seeds, fertilizer & implements.				
To construct godown for grain storage.				
<u>Animal husbandry &amp; diary</u>				
To keep veterinary doctor for care of animal health.				
To supply funds for purchase of animals.				
To make available of A.I in the villages.				

2. What suggestions would you like to make for effective functioning of Grampanchayat in the village development activities ?

- 2.1 Financial assistance from the government may be increase ( )
- 2.2 Grampanchayat may be granted large share from land revenue taxes ( )
- 2.3 There should be more voluntary active participation of villages in development. ( )
- 2.4 Reservation of seats for women in Grampanchayat may be increased ( )
- 2.5 Talati, Gramsevak/Gramsevika must actively participate in the village development activities. ( )
- 2.6 Rates of taxes on weekly bazars, fairs etc may be increased. ( )
- 2.7 Number of women staff in primary health centre may be increased. ( )
- 2.8 There should be more co-operative from Zilla Parishad & Panchayat Samiti in the village development work. It should also be in time. ( )
- 2.9 Women may be given priority in the village development work. ( )

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## APPENDIX - II

Statment showing the Grampanchayat selected and the number of women Grampanchayat members interviewed from each Grampanchayat.

Sr. no	Grampanchayat	Number of WGPM included in the study	Number of WGPM actually interviewed
1.	Ambi	3	3
2.	Babulgaon	2	2
3.	Bhodegaon	2	2
4.	Bhramini	4	4
5.	Chaghalthuo	2	2
6.	Chedgaon	3	3
7.	Chichivihare	3	3
8.	Dhamori bk.	3	3
9.	Dhanore	3	3
10.	Dhaswadi	3	3
11.	Digras	5	5
12.	Gangapur	2	2
13.	Ghuha	4	4
14.	Gujale	2	2
15.	Jambali	2	2
16.	Kanadgaon	3	3
17.	Kesapur	3	3
18.	khadebhe bk.	3	3
19.	Khedal kd.	3	3
20.	Khonwad	3	3
21.	Kolhar kd.	5	5
22.	Kukudbeda	3	3
23.	Lac	3	3
24.	Mahegaon	3	3
25.	Makadual	2	2
26.	Momin Akada	2	2
27.	Maneri	3	3
28.	Pathere kd.	3	3
29.	Pimori Adegad	3	3
30.	Rahuri kd.	4	4
31.	Sade	3	3
32.	Shelegaon	2	2
33.	Sukharpur	2	2
34.	Takalimiya	3	3
35.	Thaduiner	2	2
36.	Thamner Akada	3	3
37.	Tulapur	2	2
38.	Vadner	3	3
39.	Vajalpoie	2	2
40.	Varvarth	1	1
	Total	116	116

