

**RESEARCH ARTICLE :**

# Role performance of leaders in progressive and less progressive villages in Marathwada region

**■ A.L. Khare and R.P. Kadam****ARTICLE CHRONICLE :****Received :**

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**SUMMARY :** The present study was conducted in the Parbhani and Nanded district of the Marathwada region of Maharashtra state during the year 2016-2017. From these two district four tehsils *i.e.* (two tahsils from each district) were selected randomly. With irrespective of list of Grampanchayats and its members of each tehsil was collected from Block Development Officer (B.D.O.), Panchayat Samiti of respective talukas. In the first phase of data collection, 20 villages from each tehsil were selected randomly, thus making a sample of 80 villages *i.e.* (20 x 4 = 80). The selected villages were studied for their progressiveness with the help of village progressiveness scale of Singh *et al.* (1972). In the second phase, after arranging list of villages in descending order top five villages with highest scores were selected as progressive villages and lowest five villages with lowest scores were selected as less-progressive villages from four talukas. Thus 40 villages were purposively selected for research study. From each selected villages five Grampanchayat leaders were selected randomly for the study as respondents by positional approach method. Thus, total of 200 Village leaders *i.e.* 100 Grampanchayat leaders from 20 progressive villages and 100 Grampanchayat leaders from 20 less-progressive villages from Parbhani, Gangakhed, Nanded and Mudkhed tehsils were selected. It was found that, more than half (60.00%) of the leaders from progressive villages were having medium level of role performance, followed by equal percentage (20.00%) of them had high and low level of role performance. It was that most of the leaders were having medium level of role performance *i.e.* 45 to 104. It was further observed that, majority (65.00%) of the leaders from less progressive villages were having medium level of role performance followed by, 20.00 per cent of them had high level of role performance and remaining 15.00 per cent of them had low level of role performance.

**KEY WORDS:**

Role performance, Leaders, Progressive villages, Less progressive villages

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**Author for correspondence :****A.L. Khare**

Department of  
Extension Education,  
College of Agriculture,  
Parbhani (M.S.) India  
Email:avinashkhare9@  
gmail.com

See end of the article for  
authors' affiliations

**BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**

Grampanchayat members play the role of advisor to the rural people. They provide information about various government schemes to the people in village. Thus, the Grampanchayat and its members has definitely

and undoubtedly a key role to play in Panchayat Raj. The present study on role perception and role performance of the leaders in progressive and less progressive villages in Marathwada region was undertaken with a view to study the comparative role perception

and role performance of leaders in progressive and less progressive villages.

The village Panchayat has got prime importance for the welfare of the rural people. The Panchayat is mainly expected to promote economic, political and social development in the villages. The economic development is aimed at using improved agricultural techniques and tools while the political development is to be achieved by developing leadership in the villages.

Grampanchayat which are properly functioning will increase the income of rural people and raise their standard of living and provide an opportunity to weaker sections in the community participate in the management of rural affairs. The achievement of these goals is significantly influenced by the effective leadership at the grass root level. It means, leadership plays an important role in shaping the social, political and economic development of community.

## RESOURCES AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in the Parbhani and Nanded district of the Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. From these two districts four tehsils *i.e.* (two tahsils from each district) were selected randomly for the study. With irrespective of list of Gram Panchayats and its members of each tehsil was collected from Block Development Officer (B.D.O.), Panchayat Samiti of respective talukas. The villages were selected for the study in two phases; in the first phase 20 villages from each tehsil were selected randomly, thus making a sample of 80 villages *i.e.* ( $20 \times 4 = 80$ ). The selected villages were studied for their progressiveness with the help of village progressiveness scale of Singh *et al.* (1972). All the information was collected with the help of Gramsevak, Talathi and Agricultural Assistant from respective villages. After collection of information, score was assigned for each village. In the second phase, after arranging list of villages in descending order top five villages with highest scores were selected as progressive villages and lowest five villages with lowest scores were selected as less-progressive villages from four talukas. Thus, 40 villages were purposively selected for research study. From each selected villages five Grampanchayat leaders were selected randomly for the study as respondents by positional approach method. Thus total of 200 village leaders *i.e.* 100 Grampanchayat leaders from 20 progressive villages and 100 Grampanchayat

leaders from 20 less-progressive villages from Parbhani, Gangakhed, Nanded and Mudkhed tehsils were selected. Ex-post facto research design was adopted in this study. The data were collected with the help of pretested interview schedule. The statistical methods and tests such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of correlation, multiple regressions, Z test and path analysis were used for the analysis of data.

### Objective :

- To find out the role performance of leaders in progressive villages in Marathwada region
- To find out the role performance of leaders in less progressive villages in Marathwada region

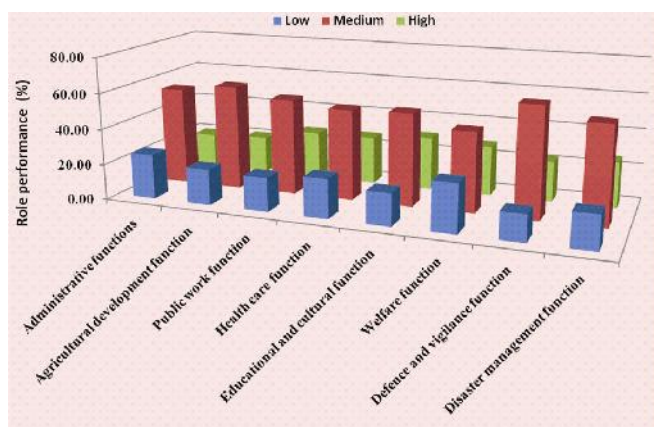
## OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The results obtained from the present study as well as discussions have been summarized under following heads:

### Role performance of leaders in progressive villages in Marathwada region, function wise role performance of leaders in progressive villages in Marathwada region :

It was observed from Table 1 indicate that, majority of the leaders in progressive villages had medium category of role performance in respect of all the areas, these are listed in following descending order: defence and vigilance function (62.00%), agricultural development function (59.00%), administration function (55.00%), disaster management function (55.00%), public work function (54.00%), educational and cultural function (52.00%), health care functions (51.00%) and welfare function (45.00%). Further it is also indicating that 30.00 per cent, 28.00 per cent and 27.00 per cent of them had high category of role performance about educational and cultural function, welfare function and public work function, respectively. The same is indicated in Fig. 1.

Leaders with better knowledge about rules, acts functioning of Grampanchayat may perform the administrative function in better manner. Agriculture is the major concern of village life as a result of which those who guide in this area are given recognition readily. In case of educational function, it is the one of the most important criteria of village development. These are needed to have more emphasis on this factor. Participation in cultural activities is valued by people and has faith in



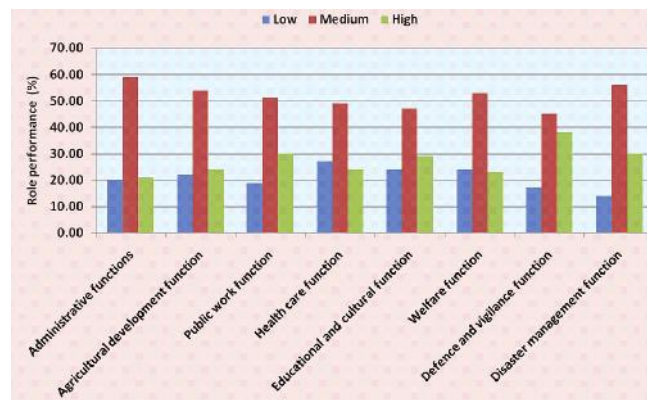
**Fig. 1 : Distribution of leader according to function wise role performance in Progressive villages**

these activities. While other function like health care, welfare, public work, defense and vigilance and other developmental functions were performed better by leaders due to respective training in each area, cosmopolitaness, knowledge of functioning and adequately funds available. Similar trend of results were also noted in the studies of Bhosale (2005); Suradkar (2005) and Kshatriya and Mande (2011).

**Role performance of leaders in less progressive villages in Marathwada region, function wise role performance of leaders in less progressive villages:**

It was observed from Table 2 that, majority of the leaders in less progressive villages had medium category of role performance in respect of all the areas, these are listed in following descending order: administration function (59.00%) followed by disaster management function (56.00%), agricultural development function

(54.00%), welfare function (53.00%), public work function (51.00%), health care function (49.00%), educational and cultural functions (47.00%) and defence and vigilance function (45.00%). Further it is also indicating that 27.00 per cent, 24.00 per cent and 24.00 per cent of them had low category of role performance about health care function, educational and cultural function and welfare function, respectively. The data in Fig. 2 show the role performance in less progressive village.



**Fig. 2 : Distribution of leader according to function wise role performance in Less progressive villages**

Role performance of leaders from progressive villages was better than leaders of less-progressive villages. Therefore, extension agents should organize interaction of progressive village leaders with those of less progressive ones. The leaders in progressive villages may act as role model for leaders in less-progressive villages. Incentives may offers villages to perform better by provided them with prizes and awards. Similar trend of results were also noted in the studies of Rewatkar

Table 1 : Distribution of leader according to function wise role performance in progressive villages					(n=100)
Sr. No.	Functions	Progressive village			Mean and S.D.
		Low	Medium	High	
1.	Administrative function	25 (25.00)	55 (55.00)	20 (20.00)	11.97 (6.71)
2.	Agricultural development function	20 (20.00)	59 (59.00)	21 (21.00)	13.35 (6.06)
3.	Public work function	19 (19.00)	54 (54.00)	27 (27.00)	7.90 (3.55)
4.	Health care function	22 (22.00)	51 (51.00)	27 (27.00)	9.54 (5.18)
5.	Educational and cultural function	18 (18.00)	52 (52.00)	30 (30.00)	7.05 (2.45)
6.	Welfare function	27 (27.00)	45 (45.00)	28 (28.00)	9.95 (3.71)
7.	Defence and vigilance function	15 (15.00)	62 (62.00)	23 (23.00)	5.33 (1.65)
8.	Disaster management function	19 (19.00)	55 (55.00)	26 (26.00)	9.90 (3.31)
Overall role performance in progressive village				Mean	74.99
				S.D.	(32.62)

(Figures in parentheses indicates percentage)

**Table 2: Distribution of leader according to function wise role performance in less progressive villages (n=100)**

Sr. No.	Functions	Less progressive village			Mean and S.D.
		Low	Medium	High	
1.	Administrative function	20 (20.00)	59 (59.00)	21 (21.00)	9.31 (4.70)
2.	Agricultural development function	22 (22.00)	54 (54.00)	24 (24.00)	10.33 (5.28)
3.	Public work function	19 (19.00)	51 (51.00)	30 (30.00)	6.64 (3.17)
4.	Health care function	27 (27.00)	49 (49.00)	24 (24.00)	6.45 (3.45)
5.	Educational and cultural function	24 (24.00)	47 (47.00)	29 (29.00)	5.14 (2.12)
6.	Welfare function	24 (24.00)	53 (53.00)	23 (23.00)	6.93 (3.19)
7.	Defence and vigilance function	17 (17.00)	45 (45.00)	38 (38.00)	4.17 (1.64)
8.	Disaster management function	14 (14.00)	56 (56.00)	30 (30.00)	5.46 (2.69)
Overall role performance in less progressive village				Mean	54.43
				S.D.	(26.27)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

(2006), Khalge *et al.* (2010), Deshmukh and Jeshmukh (2013) and Ingale (2014).

**Role performance of leaders in progressive and less progressive villages in Marathwada region :**

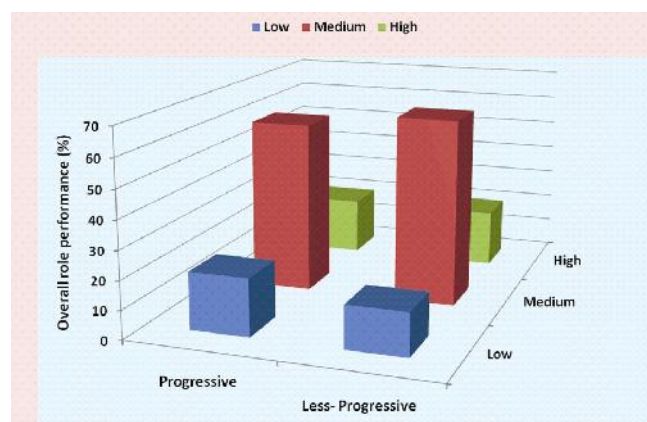
*Overall role performance of leaders in progressive villages and less progressive villages :*

The findings related to distribution of leader according to their overall role performance in progressive and less progressive villages are presented in Table 3 indicate that, more than half (60.00%) of the leaders from progressive villages were having medium level of role performance, followed by equal percentage (20.00%) of them had high and low level of role performance. It was observed from the table that, most of the leaders were having medium level of role performance *i.e.* 45 to 105. In the Fig. 3 indicate that role performance of leader in progressive and less progressive village.

It was further observed that, more than half (65.00%) of the leaders from less progressive villages were having medium level of role performance followed by, 20.00 per cent of them had high level of role performance and remaining 15.00 per cent of them had low level of role performance. It was observed from the table that, most of the leaders were having medium level

of level of role performance *i.e.* 29 to 80. The mean score of role performance of leaders in progressive villages were 74.99 and 54.43 in less progressive villages. The calculated ‘Z’ value 6.72 was significant at 0.01 levels which indicated that, there was significant difference in role performance of leaders in progressive villages and less progressive villages.

The role performance of an individual’s is usually related with education, socio-economic status, social



**Fig. 3 :** Distribution of leader according to their overall role performance in progressive and less progressive villages

**Table 3 : Distribution of leader according to their overall role performance in progressive and less progressive villages (n=100)**

Sr. No.	Category	Progressive villages		Less- progressive villages		‘Z’ value
		No.	%	No.	%	
1.	Low	20	20.00	15	15.00	6.72**
2.	Medium	60	60.00	65	65.00	
3.	High	20	20.00	20	20.00	
Total		100	100.00	100	100.00	
Mean		74.99		54.43		
S.D.		30.15		26.27		

\*\* indicates significance of value at P=0.01

participation and training received etc. In the present study these indicators were observed to be on medium side which might have resulted in better role performance of village leaders. Secondly, role perception was also of medium order which must have influenced role making it of medium level. It could be inferred from the results that majority of the leaders from progressive as well as less progressive villages had medium role performance followed by high and low level of role performance. Similar trend of results were also noted in the studies of Bhosale (2005); Suradkar (2005); Thorat (2008); Naik (2009); Kshatriya and Mande (2011); Deshpande *et al.* (2013); Kumari Jyoti (2016) and Sharma (2008).

### Conclusion :

The role performance of an individual's is usually related with education, socio-economic status, social participation and training received etc. In the present study it was observed that role performance was improved if the respondents undergone training it is therefore, suggested that the leaders in the less-progressive villages may be given more training to compensate the loss caused due to less education. Secondly, illiterate leaders may also be educated through different educational activity by the concern agencies.

Performance of leaders in less progressive villages was low compared to leaders of progressive villages. Therefore, detail information about their roles, duties, and responsibility of Grampanchayat leaders should be provided by organizing training programme and workshop, which improve role performance of leaders. Role performance of leaders from progressive villages was better than leaders of less-progressive villages. Therefore, extension agents should organize interaction of progressive village leaders with those of less progressive ones. The leaders in progressive villages may act as role model for leaders in less-progressive villages. Incentives may offers villages to perform better by provided them with prizes and awards. The calculated 'Z' value 6.72 was significant at 0.01 levels which indicated that, there was significant difference in role performance of leaders in progressive villages and less progressive villages.

Authors' affiliations :

**R.P. Kadam**, Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Parbhani (M.S.) India  
(Email : rpk.mkv@gmail.com)

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