

Extent of Role Performance of Tribal and Non- Tribal Women Sarpanchs towards Rural Development

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh, India. As in this district 645 Gram Panchayat was there out of which 336 panchayats had women sarpanchs (leaders). From those 336 panchayats, one-third i.e. 112 (56 tribal and 56 non-tribal) women sarpanchs (respondents) were taken for study. The data revealed that, majority of the non-tribal respondents (52.30%) performed as a harmonizer whereas tribal majority (35.50%) performed as an administrator. Overall role performances of tribal respondents were found only 21.51 per cent whereas in case of non-tribal respondents, it was 43.57 per cent. Further, by analysing all total respondents, the role performance was found up to 32.47 per cent. In z-analysis it was found that the role performance of non-tribal respondents was positive and significantly better than tribal respondents.

Keyword: Tribal; Non-tribal; Panchayat; Role performance;

India operates a three-tier panchayat system, which is intended to bring government closer to the people. Chhattisgarh has 10,796 Gram Panchayats at the village level, 146 Janpad Panchayat at the intermediate (block) level and 27 Zila Panchayat at the district level (<http://Igdirectory.gov.in>). Additionally, there is the Gram Sabha, which is the basic unit in the Panchayati Raj mechanism. The first panchayat elections were held in Chhattisgarh in January 2005. This state has large population i.e. 33% of tribal people and Bilaspur comes under partial schedule v areas. (www.nrcddp.org, www.panchayat.gov). The study is being done in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh state. In this individual district different tribal and non-tribal woman panchayat leaders were being found. These women are ruling or we can say mechanising the social man and women. Several circumstances were being faced by them and those situations are thoroughly understood in this study. (Bareth et al. 2003, Lori et al. 2009).

This topic let the social being to understand the importance of women among the society. It shows graph

of Indian economy which has been drastically increased with the involvement of women leaders. Their stepping out of the house has tried to make courageous decision among the females of our society to speak up for their need and deed. This has led to understand the present scenario of the women panchayat leaders. The study also focuses towards the village upliftment as compared to those past male leaders. It has been tried to do some of those comparison among the expected role and performed role of the women panchayat leaders. It helps in finding personal and professional characteristics of the elected women leaders. The increased reservation of women in election strategy has let to differentiate the women leaders condition in past and at present itself. (Behera et al. 2013, Benke and Suvrna 2011). Hence, the present study was undertaken with the following objectives -

- i. The comparison analysis of role performance among tribal and non-tribal respondents of Chhattisgarh.
- ii. To study the extent of role performance and performance gap among tribal and non-tribal respondents.

METHODOLOGY

The study had been conducted to prescribe the role performance of women sarpanchs. Moreover, every woman play some role towards their work but the performance of them varies according to their success or failure in that role. Further, there is certain extent of performance which is being analysed in this study. The study was conducted among 112 respondents (56 tribal and 56 non- tribal) of Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh during the year 2015-2016. The response of the respondents regarding extent of role performance about various activities were recorded on three point continuum scale i.e. ‘Always’, ‘Sometime’, and ‘Never’ with the score of ‘2’, ‘1’, and ‘0’ respectively. For detailed analysis extent of role performance was worked out for each respondent by using the following formula:

$$ERP = \frac{Osi}{Mosi} \times 100$$

Where,

EPR = Extent of role performance of ith respondents

Osi = Total score obtained by ith respondents

Mosi = Total obtainable score

On the basis of overall obtained score, the extent of role performance, respondents were categorised under four level i.e. very low (up to 10 score), low (11 to 20 score), medium (21 to 30 score) and high (>30 score). The categories were further scored with 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Extent of Role Performance of tribal and non-tribal women sarpanchs: The extent of role performance is being presented in Table 1. A comparison among tribal and non- tribal respondents has been done to determine the difference in their performance. Here, the data indicates that, for non-tribal respondent, maximum (51.60%) role performance extent was found to be as a harmonizer and the performance gap was maximum (68.40%) as an executer. In case of tribal respondents, maximum (35.50%) role performance was found as an administrator and the performance was maximum (89.63%) as a representator. Comparative study of tribal and non- tribal respondents being presented in this table shows that all the village development activities are significant. This indicates that the non- tribal respondents are much better in performing all the village development activities than those of tribal respondents.

The extent of role performance of non- tribal respondents has been presented in figure 1 which shows that majority (52.30%) of the respondents worked as a harmonizer, followed by 51.60 per cent as a group organiser, 48.91 per cent as a motivator, 48.50 per cent as an administrator, 46.40 per cent as an initiator, 44.33 per cent as a planner, 43.00 per cent as a communicator, 36.70 per cent as a helper, 31.60 per cent as an executer and 27.87 per cent as a representator. Further, the extent of role performance of tribal respondents had been depicted in figure 2.

Table 1. Comparison analysis of role performance among tribal and non- tribal respondents with regards to various village development activities

Performances	MOS	Non- tribal (n=56)				Tribal (n=56)				Differ- ence	Z- value
		OMS	SD	Extent of RP (%)	RP gap (%)	OMS	SD	Extent of RP (%)	RP gap (%)		
Planner	12	5.32	3.36	44.33	55.67	1.89	1.71	15.75	84.25	3.43	6.79*
Administrator	10	4.85	2.79	48.50	51.50	3.55	2.21	35.50	64.50	0.30	2.78*
Communicator	08	3.44	2.70	43.00	57.00	1.64	1.62	20.50	79.50	1.80	4.27*
Representator	08	2.23	1.91	27.87	72.13	0.83	1.10	10.37	89.63	1.40	4.71*
Initiator	10	4.64	2.66	46.40	53.60	2.23	1.89	22.30	77.70	2.41	5.51*
Harmonizer	10	5.23	2.57	52.30	47.70	2.94	1.72	29.40	70.60	2.29	5.51*
Helper	10	3.67	2.63	36.70	63.30	2.16	1.85	21.60	78.40	1.51	3.50*
Executer	10	3.16	2.72	31.60	68.40	1.46	1.81	14.60	85.40	1.70	3.87*
Group organiser	10	5.16	2.03	51.60	48.40	2.92	1.72	29.20	70.80	2.24	6.26*
Motivator	12	5.87	3.69	48.91	51.09	1.89	2.21	15.75	84.25	3.98	6.92*

*Significant at 0.05 level of probability

OMS-Obtained Mean Score, SD-Standard Deviation, RP-Role Performance

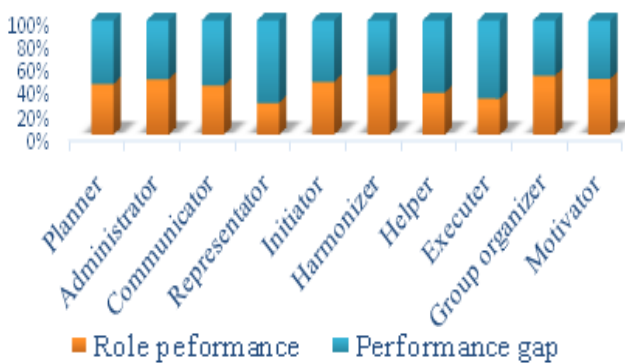


Figure 1. Extent of role performance and performance gap among non-tribal respondents

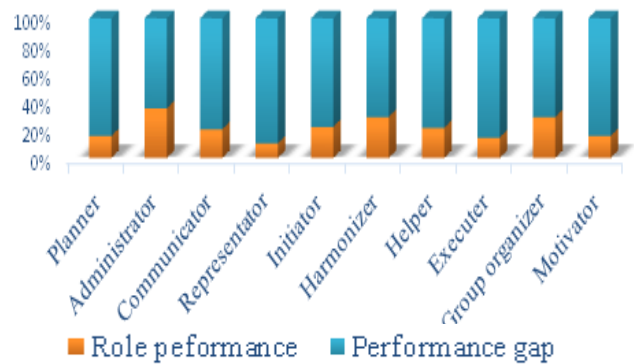


Figure 2: Extent of role performance and performance gap among tribal respondents

Table 2. Overall extent of role performance of the tribal and non-tribal respondents

Respondents	MOS	OMS	SD	RP (%)	PG (%)	Z-value
Tribal	100	21.51	8.49	21.51	78.49	8.21**
Non-tribal	100	43.57	18.20	43.57	56.43	
Overall	100	32.47	17.96	32.47	67.53	

**Significant at 0.01 level of probability,

PG - Performance gap

Overall extent of role performance of the tribal and non-tribal respondents are presented in Table 2 which indicates that role performance of tribal respondents were 21.51 per cent and the performance gap was 78.49 per cent whereas non-tribal respondents were 43.57 per cent and the was found to be 56.43 per cent. Overall performances of all the respondents were up to 32.47 per cent and the gap was 67.53 per cent. The significance of z-value indicates that there is

difference in role performance among the tribal and non-tribal respondents. Hence, non-tribal respondents had shown better performance towards village development than those of tribal respondents.

CONCLUSION

The comparison of the role performance and its extent among tribal and non-tribal towards rural development it had been found that all the 10 performing criteria were significantly different and much better of those non-tribal respondents than those of tribal respondents. Overall role performance of all activities among tribal and non-tribal women sarpanchs showed that, 21.51 per cent of tribal respondents had performed their role among the society where as 43.57 per cent role performance had been noted by the non-tribal respondents. About 32.47 per cent of role performance has been found by overall respondents.

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