

SWAY TO SELECTED FACTORS FOR LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOUR OF WOMEN SARPANCH UNDER PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted on total 124 random women sarpanch of purposively selected three districts of Middle Gujarat to study the direct and indirect effect of profile of women sarpanch on their leadership behaviour. The Direct and indirect effect of profile of women sarpanch was calculated with the help of path analysis. The path analysis on leadership behaviour revealed that out of total nineteen variables, four variables had exerted negative direct effect, while remaining all had positive direct effect. In case of total indirect effect, size of family exerted maximum positive effect. In case of substantial indirect effects variable like social insight skill routed maximum times, followed by achievement motivation and knowledge about panchayati raj system.

Keywords : women sarpanch, leadership behaviour, panchayati raj system, direct and indirect effect and path analysis

INTRODUCTION

Women constitute one of the most imperative and vigorous but deprived and long neglected sections of the Indian society (Patel *et al.*, 2020). Generally, women are at par with men in terms of intellect, thoughts, imagination, attitudes, audacity and activities. Though the constitution has given equal rights to men and women, women remain secondary to men. The women have a lot of potential for the development but they are unable to identify their own strength. All that required is to motivate them to participate in socio- economic and political activities needed for the development.

METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in three talukas of middle Gujarat districts and sample composes 124 women sarpanch were selected proportionately at random from different gram panchayats in Anand, Kheda and Vadodara districts of middle Gujarat. Districts were selected on the basis of having a highest number of women sarpanch in middle Gujarat. To know the direct and indirect effects of leadership behaviour of women sarpanch, the method of path analysis (Wright, 1921)

was employed. Path co-efficient technique is an extension of the method of standard partial regression co-efficient. Path effects were obtained by solving the simultaneous formula set up for the purpose using the correlation matrix considering one variable 1 to be influencing other variable '1' the simultaneous equation would be:

$$ryx_i = \rho yx_i + \sum_{j=1}^n rx_jx_j x \rho yx_j$$

For i = 1, 2, 3,....., n

For j = 1, 2, 3,....., n

Where,

Ryxi = Correlation coefficient between Xi with Y,

Pyxi = Direct effect of Xi variable to Y variable,

$\rho yx_i + \sum_{j=1}^n rx_jx_j x \rho yx_j$ = Indirect effect of independent variable to dependent variable via. Another independent variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Direct and indirect effect of profile of women sarpanch on leadership behaviour

(n=124)

Sr. No.	Variables	Direct effect	Total indirect effect	Substantial indirect effect through	
				1	2
X ₁	Age	-0.0566	-0.181	0.0008 (X5)	0.0044 (X8)
X ₂	Education	0.0280	0.388	0.1072 (X15)	0.0910 (X18)
X ₃	Caste	0.0782	0.337	0.0447 (X15)	0.0405 (X18)
X ₄	Occupation	0.0707	0.329	0.1028 (X18)	0.0726 (X16)
X ₅	Annual income	-0.0050	0.168	0.0809 (X15)	0.0760 (X18)
X ₆	Type of family	0.0123	0.135	0.0359 (X18)	0.0347 (X13)
X ₇	Size of family	0.0635	0.430	0.0432 (X18)	0.0361 (X16)
X ₈	Institution linkages	-0.0238	0.220	0.1416 (X15)	0.0931 (X18)
X ₉	Political contact	0.0598	0.263	0.0737 (X15)	0.0449 (X16)
X ₁₀	Social participation	0.0430	0.359	0.0808 (X15)	0.0671 (X18)
X ₁₁	Mass media exposure	-0.0568	0.259	0.092 (X15)	0.0732 (X18)
X ₁₂	Extension contact	0.0328	0.342	0.0596 (X18)	0.0588 (X16)
X ₁₃	Information seeking behavior	0.1193	0.290	0.1048 (X18)	0.0903 (X16)
X ₁₄	Cosmopolitaness	-0.0026	0.235	0.0842 (X15)	0.0782 (X16)
X ₁₅	Achievement motivation	0.2641	0.321	0.0822 (X18)	0.0587 (X16)
X ₁₆	Knowledge about panchayati raj system	0.1989	0.295	0.0939 (X18)	0.0779 (X15)
X ₁₇	Attitude on women reservation	-0.0171	0.348	0.1037 (X15)	0.0663 (X16)
X ₁₈	Social insight skill	0.2120	0.250	0.1024 (X15)	0.0881 (X16)
X ₁₉	Value orientation	0.0454	0.169	0.0805 (X15)	0.0712 (X18)

Direct and indirect effect between antecedent characteristics of women sarpanch and their leadership behaviour

All the nineteen variables were subjected to path analysis. The data thus, indicate that observed relationship between the variables were only partially absolute and partially relative. Partially relationship was a contribution made by other variables exercising their influence jointly.

It is therefore, necessary to study the influence of one variable on other variable both directly as well as through other variables presented in the situation. The result of path analysis is presented in Table 1.

Direct effect

The data in Table 1 revealed that achievement motivation had exerted maximum direct positive effect (0.2641) through social insight skill (0.0822) and knowledge about panchayati raj system (0.0587) followed by social

insight skill (0.2120) through achievement motivation (0.1024) and knowledge about panchayati raj system (0.0881), knowledge about panchayati raj system (0.1989) through social insight skill (0.0939) and achievement motivation (0.0779), information seeking behavior (0.1193) through social insight skill (0.1048) and knowledge about panchayati raj system (0.0903), caste (0.0782) through achievement motivation (0.447) and social insight skill (0.0405), occupation (0.0707) through social insight skill (0.1028) and knowledge about panchayati raj system (0.0726), size of family (0.0635) through social insight skill (0.0432) and knowledge about panchayati raj system (0.0361), political contact (0.0598) through achievement motivation (0.0737) and knowledge about panchayati raj system (0.0449), value orientation (0.0454) through achievement motivation (0.0805) and social insight (0.0712), social participation (0.0430) through achievement motivation (0.808) and social insight (0.0671), extension contact (0.0328) through social insight skill (0.0596) and knowledge about panchayati raj system (0.0588), education (0.0280) through achievement

motivation (0.01072) and social insight skill (0.0910) and type of family (0.0123) through social insight skill (0.0359) and information seeking behavior (0.0347).

As far as negative direct effect is concerned cosmopolitaness (-0.0026) exerted maximum direct negative effect through achievement motivation (0.0842) and knowledge about panchayati raj system (0.0782) followed by annual income (-0.0050) through achievement motivation (0.0809) and social insight skill (0.0760), attitude on women reservation (-0.0171) through achievement motivation (0.1037) and knowledge about panchayati raj system (0.0663), institution linkages (-0.0238) through achievement motivation (0.1416) and social insight skill (0.0931), mass media exposure (-0.0568) through achievement motivation (0.0920) and social insight skill (0.0732) and age (-0.0566) through annual income (0.008) and institution linkages (0.0044) exerted negative direct effect on leadership behaviour of women sarpanch.

It can be inferred that major variables contributing the maximum direct positive effect on leadership behaviour were achievement motivation, social insight skill and knowledge about panchayati raj system in descending order, while mass media exposure, age and institution linkages contributing negative direct effect in descending order on leadership behaviour of women sarpanch.

Total indirect effect

So far, total indirect effect is concerned; eighteen variables had positive total indirect effect on leadership behaviour of women sarpanch. Further, it can be observed that size of family had maximum total indirect effect (0.430) followed by education (0.388), social participation (0.359), attitude on women reservation (0.348), extension contact (0.342), caste (0.337), occupation (0.329), achievement motivation (0.321), knowledge about panchayati raj system (0.295), information seeking behavior (0.290), political contact (0.263), mass media exposure (0.259), social insight skill (0.250), cosmopolitaness (0.235), institution linkages (0.220), value orientation (0.169), annual income (0.168) and type of family (0.135). Only one variables viz. age (-0.181) had negative total indirect effect on leadership behaviour.

Substantial indirect effect

Data further revealed that out of 38 substantial indirect effects, fourteen each routed through social insight skill, thirteen each routed through achievement motivation, eight each routed through knowledge about panchayati raj system, one each through annual income, information seeking behavior and institution linkages. However, first substantial positive indirect effect on leadership behaviour was put forth by institution linkages (0.1416) of leadership behaviour of women sarpanch through achievement motivation recognitions received.

It could be concluded that achievement motivation, social insight skill and size of family of women sarpanch were the key variables in exerting considerable direct, indirect and substantial effect on leadership behaviour.

CONCLUSION

The path analysis of leadership behaviour of women sarpanch showed that achievement motivation was the key variable in exerting considerable positive direct effect. Out of total nineteen variables, four variables had exerted negative direct effect, while remaining all had positive direct effect. In case of total indirect effect, size of family exerted maximum positive effect. In case of substantial indirect effects variable like social insight skill routed maximum times, followed by achievement motivation and knowledge about panchayati raj system.

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