

Results and Discussion

The results and discussion pertaining to the study entitled on “**Performance of the Gram Panchayats of Selected Blocks in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu**” is presented in the following headings:

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4.1.BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

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D1.FRAMEWORK**4.1.1.SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS**

Socio-economic characteristics considering variables like gender,age,caste, educational qualification and annual income etc of the Gram Panchayat presidents. Table V shows the socio-economic characteristics of the Gram Panchayat presidents in three blocks.

TABLE- V: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Characteristics			N=36					
			Karamadai(17)		P.N Palayam(9)		Thondamuthur(10)	
			No	%	No	%	No	%
Gender	Male		13	76	7	78	9	90
	Female		4	23	2	22	2	20
Age(Year)	Young	18-30	5	29	2	22	4	40
	Middle	31-45	9	53	6	66	5	50
	Old	More than 45	3	18	1	11	1	10
Caste	BC		15	88	7	77	8	80
	MBC		-		-		2	20
	ST		1	6	1	11	2	20
	SC		1	7	1	11	1	10
Educational qualification	Secondary School		13	76	5	55	5	50
	Under Graduate		4	24	4	44	5	50
Marital status	Married		17	100	7	77	9	90
	Unmarried		-	-	3	33	1	10
Types of family	Nuclear family		13	76	8	88	6	60
	Joint family		4	24	1	11	4	40
Occupation	Business		14	82	5	55	4	40
	Farming		2	12	3	33	4	40
	Others		1	5	1	11	2	20
Family income(Rs/annum)	Medium	50,000-1,00,000	1	6	4	44	2	20
	High	Above 1,00,001	16	94	5	56	8	80

Table V depicted the socio-economic characteristics of the Gram Panchayat presidents. Seventy six per cent of the presidents from the Karamadai block ,seventy eight per cent of the presidents from the P.N Palayam block,ninety per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block are male.It represent that due to patriarchy system male participation is more. Twenty three per cent of the presidents from the Karamadai block,twenty two per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block ,twenty per cent of the presidents from the Thondamuthur block are female.

Age composition is an important factor, which is directly linked with the workforce/capacity to work. Age plays an important role to carryout Panchayat activities. It is witnessed that fifty three per cent presidents of Karamadai block belong to the middle age group and sixty six per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block age group is middle age group.Followed by fifty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayat belong to the old age group. The proportion of people in the middle age group is more remarkable. This reflects that middle age is the ideal age for individuals to engage in social activities actively.So people of this age participation is high.

Among the 36 Gram Panchayat presidents, eighty eight per cent of the presidents are from Karamadai blocks,seventy seven per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and eighty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block were belong to BC category. Six per cent Karamadai block and eleventh per cent Presidents from PN Palayam and twenty per cent presidents from Thondamuthur block belong to ST category.

Education produces not only information and comprehension, but also attitudes and behavior patterns, and therefore educational qualification plays a significant influence in all types of decisions.It has seen that seventy six per cent of the presidents from the Karamadai block,fifty five per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and fifty per cent of the presidents from the Thondamuthur block educational qualification up to Secondary level .As seen in the above table,most presidents are educated. Presidents have studied up to Higher Secondary level. With this knowledge, presidents may grasp Gram Panchayat laws and regulations and address local concerns for appropriate decision-making.

Cent per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, seventy seven per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and ninety per cent of the presidents from the Thondamuthur blocks were married. Married person with decent family background are naturally accepted by people as good choice for the responsible post in selected blocks.

Eighty eight per cent of the presidents of P.N Palayam, seventy six per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block and sixty per cent of the presidents following that Thondamuthur blocks reside in a nuclear type families. This may explain that Indian family has been undergoing rapid structural and functional changes due to variety of causes. The joint family structure is progressively being phased out in favour of the nuclear family, which consists only of husband, wife and children.

The level of income is an essential indicator of economic welfare. Family income as stated by the Gram Panchayat presidents that ninety four per cent from Karamadai block, fifty six per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from P.N Palayam block and eighty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block have comparatively high annual family income. It might be because of the social and family background of the presidents and the income generating through business enterprises.

4.1.2.POLITICAL AFFILIATION OF PRESIDENTS

Membership in close association with a political party or organisation is referred to as political affiliation. Political affiliation define party affiliation of the presidents, challenges faced during election campaign, mode of campaign, source of motivation etc. Political affiliation of the Gram Panchayat presidents showed in the Table VI

TABLE –VI:POLITICAL AFFILIATION OF GRAM PANCHAYATPRESIDENTS

Political affiliation of presidents		N=36					
		Karamadai (17)		P.N Palayam(9)		Thondamuthur (10)	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Party affiliation	DMK	2	12	1	11	3	30
	AIDMK	13	76	7	77	5	50
	BJP	1	6	1	11	2	20
Challenges faced during election campaign	Caste based	2	12	3	33	2	20
	Community based	-	-	4	44	2	20
	Development based	15	88	2	22	6	60
Mode of campaign	Door to door campaign	9	53	3	33	4	40
	Public meeting	4	24	3	33	4	40
	Distribution of pamphlet	6	35	3	33	2	20
Source of motivation	Self	10	59	7	77	5	50
	Family	-	-	2	22	1	10
	Friends	5	29	-	-	1	10
	Political party	2	12	-	-	3	30
Chosen as a president	One	16	94	9	100	8	80
	Two	1	6	-	-	2	20

The above Table reveals that seventy six per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, seventy seven per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and fifty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block party affiliation was AIDMK. This might be the reason of that on that period AIDMK was in power in Tamil Nadu. Eighty eight per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block and sixty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block faced development based challenge during election campaign. Forty four per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block stated that they faced community based challenge during campaign. This may be notable reason for the failing to make significant progress in Gram Panchayat growth throughout their terms in Gram Panchayat. Door to door campaign has been the mode of campaign conducted by fifty three per cent of the presidents from Karamdai block, thirty three per cent of presidents from

P.N Palayam block and forty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayat.

It was also shows from the table that thirty five per cent of the presidents from Karamdai block and thirty three per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block had distributed pamphlets during the campaign. Forty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block conducted the campaign through public meetings. Seventy seven per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block Gram Panchayat, fifty nine per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block and fifty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block stated that they got self motivated to participate in the election. Ninety four per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block Gram Panchayats, Cent per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and eighty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block have been elected as president in one time in Gram Panchayats .

D2.FUNCTION**4.1.3. ROLES OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS**

The role and responsibility carried out by of Gram Panchayat presidents in order to enhance the effectiveness of Gram Panchayat and village is express by presidents presented in the Table VII.

TABLE –VII: ROLES OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Roles perform by Gram Panchayat presidents	N=36*					
	Karamadai (17)		P.N Palayam (9)		Thondamuthur (10)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Organize and preside over the Gram Sabha meeting	15	88	8	88	9	90
Maintain the Panchayat's documents.	17	100	9	100	10	100
Financial and executive administration of the Panchayat	11	64	7	77	8	80
Regular co-ordination and contact with authorities	16	94	5	55	7	70
Visited DRDA office	17	100	9	100	10	100
Regular Co-ordination and contact with Block Panchayat	17	100	9	100	10	100
Regular co-ordination and contact with Zilla parishad	15	88	7	70	4	40
Implementation of schemes for rural development	10	58	5	55	7	70
Imposition of tax to increase revenue to Panchayat	12	71	8	88	9	90
Construction, repair and maintenance of all village road	17	100	9	100	10	100
Lighting public roads and public places in built-up areas.	16	94	7	70	9	90
Providing drinking water for rural community	16	94	8	88	10	100
Constructing drained	12	71	9	100	7	70
Construction of sanitary complexed	16	94	7	77	8	80

* Multiple Response, Table in the parentheses indicates per cent

Table VII indicates the roles of the Gram Panchayat presidents. Eighty eight per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block and P.N Palayam block Gram Panchayats, ninety per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayat stated that they were responsible to organize and preside over the Gram Sabha meetings. The Gram Sabha, the general assembly of villagers, has a vital role in the effective functioning of Panchayats. In Gram Sabha Gram Panchayat presidents played a major role in conducting of Gram Sabha. All the presidents from three blocks said that they were responsible in maintaining the panchayats' records. Gram Panchayat presidents were responsible to maintain Gram Sabha minutes, social audit, wage payment details, material payment details etc. Sixty four per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block Gram Panchayat, seventy seven per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block Gram Panchayat and eighty per cent of the presidents from the Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayat stated that presidents were responsible for financial and executive administration of each Panchayat. Gram Panchayats receive funds from the Central and State governments to develop the village. So Gram Panchayat presidents were primarily responsible for financial and administrative execution.

Fifty eight per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block Gram Panchayats, fifty five per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block Gram Panchayats and seventy per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayats stated that they were responsible for implementing the schemes for the rural development. Seventy one per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block Gram Panchayats played a role on imposing of tax to increase revenue to Panchayat, eighty eight per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block Gram Panchayat and ninety per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayats played a key role on imposing tax to increase revenue. Gram Panchayats are empowered to collect taxes in order to generate their funds to carry out their responsibilities. Cent percent Gram Panchayat presidents from the three blocks played a role on constructing, repairing and maintaining village roads and public roads.

Cent per cent presidents from Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayat, ninety four per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block Gram Panchayats and eighty eight per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block Gram Panchayat played role on providing drinking

water to village people. State planning commission held a view that every village has a drinking water facility. State planning commission assigned the duty to Gram Panchayats that provide water supply to villagers and schemes for user charge should be designed in an efficient, economic and effective manner.

Seventy per cent of presidents from the Karamadai and Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayats constructed drainages in all the village under their jurisdiction. All the presidents from the P.N Palaym block Gram Panchayats constructed drainage systems and disposal of drainage water and sullages. This might be the reason of that in Karamadai and Thondamuthur block previous presidents has done all the drainage construction work.

Role of Gram Panchayat presidents is instrument of rural reconstruction and development. From above table, it was shows that all the presidents played effective roles in the development of Gram Panchayats. This might be the reason that Gram Panchayats is mainly responsible for ensuring essential services and creating infrastructure and maintenance of the villages. Gram Panchayats acts as a bridge between people and government.

4.1.4.DETAILS ON THE DAILY WORKING PATTERN OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Working pattern refers to the presidents daily working hours and the types of work done by the presidents. Table VIII highlights the daily working pattern expressed by the Gram Panchayat presidents.

TABLE-VIII:DAILYWORKING PATTERN OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Working pattern	N=36					
	Karamadai(17)		P.N Palayam(9)		Thondamuthur(10)	
Daily working hours	No	%	No	%	No	%
8-9 hours	10	59	5	55	6	60
9-10 hours	7	41	4	45	4	40
Types of work						
Official work	17	100	9	100	10	100
Monitoring account	17	100	9	100	10	100
Supervision of field	17	100	9	100	10	100
Interacting with village people	17	100	9	100	10	100
Monitoring grievances	13	76	5	55	7	70

Table VIII describes the working time of the presidents. Fifty nine per cent of the presidents from the Karamdai block, fifty five per cent of the presidents from the P.N Palayam, and sixty per cent of the presidents from the Thondamuthur block has been working less than 8-9 hours in a day. Followed by forty one per cent of the presidents from the Karamdai block and forty five per cent of the presidents from the P.N Palayam and forty per cent of the presidents from the Thondamuthur block were working daily for 9-10 hours. Because as Gram Panchayat presidents, they were responsible for both development efforts and local issues.

With regard to daily working pattern of the Gram Panchayat presidents, All the presidents from three block Gram Panchayat stated that their daily working pattern was official work, monitoring account, supervision of field and regular interaction with village people. Seventy six per cent presidents from Karamadai block, fifty five per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and seventy per cent presidents from Thondamuthur block stated that presidents responsible monitoring grievances. Presidents are responsible person for monitoring grievances.

4.1.5. SKILLS POSSESS BY THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Skills possess by the Gram Panchayat presidents. Skill management is the practice of understanding, developing and deploying people and utilizing their skills. Skill management defines as certain attribute and ability that an executive should possess in order to fulfill specific task in an organization. Table IX depicts the skill possess by the presidents.

TABLE –IX: SKILL POSSESS BY THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Statements	N=36														
	Karamadai (17)					P.N Palayam(9)					Thondamuthur(10)				
	SA	A	N	SDA	SD	SA	A	N	SDA	DA	SA	A	N	SDA	DA
I am a good communicator	100	-	-	-	-	66	34	-	-	-	80	20	-	-	-
I easily communicate with other	6	94				66	34	-	-	-	10	90	-	-	-
When I talk to people I try to see their prospective	88	12	-	-	-	12	77	11	-	-	20	80	-	-	-
I used to listen carefully	3	97	-	-	-	12	88	-	-	-	30	70	-	-	-
I have emotional management skill	88	12	-	-	-	78	22	-	-	-	30	70	-	-	-
I am very stubborn	-	-	10	65	25	-	11	44	45	-	-	-	20	80	
I feel jealous of other people	-	-		76	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	20	20
I am not blaming any other while I am doing mistake	-	72	28	-	-	-	88	11	-	-	-	60	10	-	
Feeling exhausted in certain situation		11	43	46	-	-	12	88	-	-	-	20	70	10	-
I have decision making skill	94	6	-	-	-	22	78	-	-	-	40	60	-	-	-
I can make right decision	15	85				34	66				40	30	30		
I can make decision without any pressure	7	93	-	-	-	23	77	-	-	-	-	80	20	-	-
I have problem solving skill	100	-	-	-	-	34	66	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-
I am confident that I can do everything well	20	65	15	-	-	-	77	23	-	-	20	60	40	-	-
When I solve the problem, I would not want to try to find out the reason	16	52	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
When successfully solving the problem I have confidence in myself.	5	76	19	-	-	-	88	12	-	-	50	50	-	-	-

Table IX highlighted that Cent percent of the presidents from Karamdai block strongly agreed that they have good communication skill and problem solving skill, followed by sixty six per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and eighty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block strongly agreed that they have good communication skill. Ninety seven per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, eighty eight per cent presidents from P.N Palayam block and seventy per cent presidents from Thondamuthur block strongly agreed that they have good listening skill. Eighty eight per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, seventy eight per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and sixty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block strongly agreed that they possess emotional management skill. Sixty five per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, forty five per cent presidents from P.N Palayam block and eighty per cent presidents from Thondamuthur block strongly disagree that they are not stubborn. Regarding the skill of decision making, ninety four per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block strongly agreed, followed by seventy eight per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam and sixty six per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block agreed that they acquire decision making skill.

As a result of the above, it was concluded that most Gram Panchayat presidents have all the skills. That may be because competence determines one's ability to carry out plans and accomplish goals. Leadership skills enable individuals to influence others to get things done efficiently and effectively to achieve predetermined objectives. Communication skills are beneficial for interacting with higher authorities as well as villagers. Emotional skills, improved emotional control, empathy, and compassion also are important factor. The presidents were conscious to work for the happiness and well-being of the common man. The ability to think objectively and relate concepts to the goals that the president is attempting to achieve is a leadership attribute known as decision making skill. The ability to make quick decisions can assist them in forming strong bonds with all members of the staff and residents of the village. The presidents' problem-solving abilities were frequently used to describe their capacity to deal with difficult or unexpected situations in the workplace, as well as complex tasks. Problem-solving abilities are also useful in other aspects of life, such as creating relationships and making day-to-day decisions.

4.1.6.COMPARING LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF THE PRESIDENTS WITH THREE BLOCKS

Leadership is one of the most crucial parts of proper governance and administration. It is an act or response of one that influences the action and attitude of another through the process of initiating, directing, organising, or controlling. As a result, leadership conjures up a wide range of ideas in different people in order to encourage others to complete tasks efficiently in order to reach pre-determined goals. Chi-Square analysis was used to compare the leadership quality in the selected three blocks. Table X shows the leadership qualities of the Gram Panchayat presidents.

TABLE –X: COMPARING LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF THE PRESIDENTS WITH THREE BLOCKS

Leadership qualities	χ^2 -Value	Df	P-value
I am a Good delegator	3.812	2	.149 ^{NS}
I can solve village people problem	2.312	2	.298 ^{NS}
I have self-awareness and authenticity	5.029	2	.08 ^{NS}
I have patience	8.686	2	.013**
I am open minded	2.013	2	.365 ^{NS}
I have interpersonal communication	3.855	2	.146 ^{NS}
I have good learning ability	.957	2	.620 ^{NS}
I am a good influencer	1.885	4	.757 ^{NS}
I am a good speaker	4.188	2	.123 ^{NS}
I am Intelligent	3.092	2	.213 ^{NS}
I am a hard worker	11.496	2	.003*
I am helpful to others	2.367	2	.306 ^{NS}
I am loyal	3.658	2	.161 ^{NS}
I am visionary	.919	2	.632 ^{NS}
I am good learner	3.625	2	.162 ^{NS}
I know how to influence people and get support	3.985	2	.189 ^{NS}

Table X indicates the comparison of leadership qualities among the presidents of three blocks. Out of the 16 leadership qualities, hard working leadership quality of the presidents from three blocks was found that at 0.01 per cent level statistically significance. And the patience leadership quality of the presidents is statistically significant at 0.05 percent level of significance.

4.1.7. REALATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDEPENDENT VARIABLES WITH LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Null hypothesis Ho1: There will be no association between gender, age, and educational qualification with leadership qualities of Gram Panchayat presidents.

Table XI explained about relationship between independent variables with leadership qualities of Gram Panchayat presidents

TABLE-XI: REALATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER, AGE AN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION WITH LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	T Value	Sig.
Gender	-12.627	-.170	-2.657	.009**
Age	-20.526	-.512	-6.584	.002*
Educational qualification	-21.462	-.612	-6.498	.004*

The above Table XI highlighted the relationship between independent variables with leadership qualities of Gram Panchayat presidents. It could be identified from the Table that variable age and educational qualification statistically significant at 0.05 per cent level of significance. Gender of the Gram Panchayat presidents statistically significant at 0.01 per cent level of significance with leadership qualities of Gram Panchayat presidents.

Hence the hypothesis there will be no association between gender, age, and educational qualification with leadership qualities of the Gram Panchayat presidents is rejected.

4.2.DETAILS OF GRAM PANCHAYAT

Detailed of Gram Panchayats are discussed under the following subheadings

D3.FINANCE:

4.2.1.Finance of Gram Panchayat

4.2.1.1. Details on bank account

4.2.1.2.Details on revenue collected by Gram Panchayats

4.2.1.3. Details on expenditure of Gram Panchayats

D4.FUNCTIONARIES

4.2.2. Infrastructure facility of Gram Panchayats

4.2.3. E-connectivity of the Gram Panchayats office

4.2.4. Programmes implemented in the Gram Panchayats

D5.CAPACITY BUILDING:

4.2.5. Capacity building of the Gram Panchayat Presidents

D6.ACCOUNTABILITY

4.2.6.Details about Gram sabha

4.2.7. Achievements of Gram Panchayats

4.2.8. Performance of Gram Panchayats

4.2.9. Challenges faced by Gram Panchayat presidents

D3.FINANCE

4.2.1. FINANCE OF GRAM PANCHAYATS

A state finance commission reviews the financial position of the Panchayats in a state and make recommendation to the Governor. Part IX of the constitution covering articles 243 C,243D,243E,243G and 243K deals with the structural empowerment of the

PRIs. The structural empowerment of the PRIs but real strength in term of both autonomy and efficiency of Panchayat Raj institutions is depended on their financial position. Finance of the Gram Panchayat discuss under the following subheading:

4.2.1.1. DETAILS ON BANK ACCOUNT

4.2.1.2. DETAILS ON REVENUE COLLECTED BY GRAM PANCHAYATS

4.2.1.3. DETAILS ON EXPENDITURE OF GRAM PANCHAYATS

4.2.1.1. DETAILS ON BANK ACCOUNT

The Gram Panchayat bank account details presented in Table XII

TABLE –XII: DETAILS OF BANK ACCOUNT OF GRAM PANCHAYATS

Bank details		N=36					
		Karamadi(17)		P.N palaym(9)		Thondamuthur(10)	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Total Bank accounts	One	2	12	3	33	3	30
	Two	15	88	6	66	7	70
Operative account	One	2	12	3	33	3	30
	Two	15	88	6	66	7	70
Types of account	Savings	17	100	9	100	10	100
	Deposit	-		-		-	
Name of the bank	Indian bank	7	51	1	11	1	10
	Corporation bank	9	52	6	66	6	60
	State Bank of India	1	7	2	22	3	30

Table XII depicts the bank details of the Gram Panchayats. Eighty eight per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, sixty six per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and seventy per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayat said that they have two operating bank account. This may be owing to receiving funds from several sources, such as the Central Government and the State Government.

Cent percent of the presidents from all the three blocks acknowledged that they have savings account. Fifty two per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, sixty six

per of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and sixty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block stated that they had Corporation Bank account. This helps them to deposit amount easily from commercial bank.

4.2.1.2.DETAILS ON REVENUE COLLECTED BY GRAM PANCHAYATS

The Gram Panchayat is authorized to collect taxes in order to finance its own operations. The money obtained via their own income is insufficient. As a result, the government (both Central and State) devolves a portion of its tax income to local governments in order to fulfil their requirements. The Revenue collected by the Gram Panchayat are discussed in the Table XIII.

TABLE –XIII: REVENUE COLLECTED BY GRAM PANCHAYAT

Revenue collected		House Tax	Library Cess	Professional Tax	Water Tax	D&O Tax*	2C Tax#	Total
Karamadai	2011-12	17,05,693	1,73,256	35,89,475	38,45,296	35,879	5,690	93,55,289
	2012-13	18,54,235	1,75,309	39,82,548	39,64,212	31,900	5,964	1,00,21,168
	2013-14	19,86,342	1,85,987	38,76,555	39,87,145	40,654	4,978	1,00,81,661
	2014-15	20,89,845	1,96,258	39,73,875	40,84,546	49,678	6,436	1,04,00,638
	2015-16	24,56,754	2,06,765	45,56,549	46,78,254	55,897	6,759	1,19,60,978
P.N Palayam	2011-12	4,98,567	80,543	12,98,343	8,75,000	11,876	2,865	37,67,194
	2012-13	4,30,123	83,068	15,49,063	10,92,402	15,932	2,509	31,73,097
	2013-14	5,31,209	93,250	17,43,702	14,87,431	16,986	2,898	38,75,476
	2014-15	5,54,327	97,451	18,23,103	18,96,530	29,654	3,216	44,04,281
	2015-16	5,93,245	1,00,487	18,60,543	20,43,115	30,753	3,438	46,31,581
Thondamuthur	2011-12	7,34,091	85,434	16,52,094	14,70,240	19,875	3,210	39,64,944
	2012-13	7,56,431	91,653	19,76,390	19,85,309	22,087	3,457	48,35,327
	2013-14	8,23,453	96,051	21,09,742	20,96,389	24,309	3,942	51,53,886
	2014-15	8,93,242	97,623	23,21,389	21,30,978	25,432	4,321	54,72,985
	2015-16	9,45,210	1,42,980	28,57,421	23,58,976	30,986	4,965	63,40,538

Table XIII depicts the revenue collection by Gram Panchayats in three blocks during a five-year period. In the year 2011-12, the Karamadai block collected the least

amount of house tax, whereas in the year 2015-16, the most amount of house tax was collected. In the P.N Palayam block, the 2011-12 fiscal year collected the least amount of home tax, while the 2014-15 fiscal year collected the most. Thondamuthur block likewise collected a low amount of tax in 2011-12 and the greatest amount of home tax in 2015-16. Library cess Karamadai block panchayats collected the least amount of tax in 2011-12, followed by the greatest amount in 2015-16. In the 2011-12 fiscal year, the P.N Palayam block collected the least amount of library cess tax, while the 2015-16 fiscal year collected the most. Thondamuthur block also collected the least amount of library cess tax in 2011-12 and the most in 2015-16.

Professional tax collected by Gram Panchayats in Karamadai block was the lowest in 2011 to 2012 and the most in 2015-16, followed by P.N Palayam block, collected the lowest professional tax in 2011-12 and the highest in 2015-16. Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayats claimed that they collected the least amount of professional tax in 2010-11 and the most in 2014-15. In terms of water tax, Karamadai block Gram Panchayats collected the least amount in 2010-11 and the most in 2015-16. Following that, the P.N Palayam block collected the most water tax in 2011-2012 and the least amount of water tax in 2015-16.

Gram Panchayats collect hazardous and offensive businesses under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act of 1958. In this block, the lowest amount of D&O tax was collected in 2012-13, and the greatest amount was collected in 2015-16. P.N Palayam block, likewise collected the least amount of D&O tax in 2011-12 and the most amount of tax in 2015-16, followed by Karamadai block, which collected the least amount of D&O tax in 2011-12 and the most amount of tax in 2014-15. The Tamil Nadu Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Departments also collect 2C tax on patta payments. Karamadai block Gram Panchayats collected the least amount of 2C tax in the fiscal year 2013-14 and the most in the fiscal year 2015-16. Block P.N Palayam and Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayats collected the least amount of 2C tax in the year 2010-11 and the most in the year 2015-16, followed by Gram Panchayats, which collected the least amount of 2C tax in the year 2010-11 and the most in the year 2015-16. Gram Panchayat collected the most taxes from all sources in 2015 and 2016. This may be because of the government or another authority raised the amount of tax on certain years.

4.2.1.3. DETAILS ON EXPENDITURE OF GRAM PANCHAYATS

Expenditure incurred to carryout the activities by Gram Panchayat is presented in Table XIV.

TABLE-XIV: EXPENDITURE OF GRAM PANCHAYATS (IN RUPEES)

Expenditure incure towards work Of Gram Panchayat	N=36														
	Karamadai(17)					P.N Palayam(9)					Thondamuthur(10)				
	2011-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	2011-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	2011-12	112-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
Management	2,35,899	3,37,000	3,43,230	4,44,445	4,94,945	1,21,543	1,74,544	2,82,974	3,01,056	3,43,325	1,21,212	2,53,432	2,98,754	3,31,875	367,234
Public works	1,10,205	1,98,345	1,95,564	2,01,568	2,34,934	69,754	70,543	84,654	97,866	1,21,542	74,417	89,980	96,322	1,04,357	1,23,653
Public health	2,43,435	2,51,987	2,66,762	2,96,198	3,02,765	94,326	98,988	1,09,093	1,16,545	1,51,343	1,09,878	1,47,359	1,53,563	1,65,435	1,89,876
Lighting	10,3,187	1,36,324	1,67,134	1,98,657	2,14,768	85,556	89,986	98,356	1,08,109	1,58,354	91,234	95,876	1,03,542	1,54,876	1,61,374
Water supply and drainage	12,36,543	14,25,231	15,63,321	19,86,052	23,85,403	8,54,320	9,10,765	1,10,2,906	13,43,905	15,76,090	9,78,450	10,08,543	14,30,530	15,10,802	17,50,912
Agriculture	10,1,097	1,38,756	1,69,724	1,94,986	2,67,876	67,644	68,644	75,854	82,862	1,44,243	74,576	93,432	1,12,867	1,20,154	1,82,657
Animal husbandy	21,987	25,879	30,657	41,165	50,976	17,987	23,876	25,356	30,854	39,765	19,876	22,875	23,099	28,543	31,599
Total	20,52,353	25,13,522	27,36,392	33,63,071	35,78,265	13,11,130	14,37,346	17,79,193	20,81,197	25,34,662	14,69,450	17,11,497	22,18,677	24,16,802	28,07,305

Table XIV exhibits the Gram Panchayats expenditure pattern. The amount spent was reported in Rupees. The spending amount was shown in the table from the year 2011 to 2016. Expenditure on the maintenance of Gram Panchayat was the lowest in the year of 2011-12 and the highest in the year of 2015-16. Expenditure on public works in Karamadai block Gram Panchayat was the lowest in the year of 2011-12, while it was highest in 2015-16. In P.N Palayam block and Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayats, spending on public works was lowest in the year 2011 -2012 and highest in the year of 2015-16. Spending in Karamadai block towards public health was lowest in the year of 2011-12 and highest in 2015-16, followed by P.N Palayam block and Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayat expenditure for public health was lowest in 2011-12 and highest in 2015-16. Spending towards street lighting, water supply and drainage was the lowest in the year 2011-12 and the highest in 2015-16. Agriculture and animal husbandry expenditures in three blocks were lowest in the year 2011-12 and highest in the year of 2015-16.

Gram Panchayats had spent the money in 2015 and 2016 on management, public works, public health, lighting, water supply and drainage, agriculture and animal husbandry activity.

D4.FUNCTIONARIES

4.2.2. DETAILS OF INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES OF GRAM PANCHAYATS

Infrastructure facility is the set of fundamental facilities and system that support the rural people. Table XV explains the infrastructure facilities available in the Gram Panchayats.

TABLE- XV: INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES OF GRAM PANCHAYATS

Infrastructure Facility		N=36*					
		Karamadai (17)		P.N Palayam(9)		Thondamuthur(10)	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Road type	Bitumen	15	88	7	77	8	80
	Red gravel	2	12	2	22	2	20
	Cement road	13	76	6	66	4	40
Street light facility	Solar light	14	82	7	77	6	60
	Electric light	3	18	2	23	4	40
Types of street light	LED	17	100	9	100	10	100
	Tube light	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drinking water Facility	Water tap	17	100	9	100	10	100
	Well	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation	House hold	17	100	9	100	10	100
	Sanitary complex	15	88	7	77	8	80

* Multiple Response, Table in the parentheses indicate per cent

Table XV indicated the infrastructure facilities available in the Gram Panchayat . It was amazing to note out that eighty eight per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block,seventy seven per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and eighty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block stated that bitumen road is laid in all Gram Panchayats.Ninety four per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block,seventy seven per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and sixty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayat said that solar light was provided in the Gram Panchayats.Solar energy is environmentally friendly,solar energy is cost effective,Solar lighting systems require a very little maintenance.All the street light were LED light.LED Light are now being recognize as an energy efficient and powerful light source that can be easily adopted for all application. So all the Gram Panchayats of three blocks using LED light.Cent per cent presidents from three block s stated that Gram Panchayts had water tap as a drinking water source.Cent per cent of the presidents from three blocks Gram Panchayat had individual toilet. Eighty eight per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block,seventy seven per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and eighty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block stated that sanitary complex was made in the Gram Panchayats.In this way Gram Panchayats may strive to enhance the quality of life for rural residents by providing basic facilities and promoting cleanliness in the Gram Panchayats.

According to the above data, three blocks have all of the infrastructural facilities.Effective Panchayat is the main reason for this achievements.All Gram Panchayats meet all of the rural people's fundamental requirements.

4.2.3.INFORMATION ABOUT E-CONNECTIVITY OF THE GRAM PANCHAYATS OFFICE

Panchayat e-connectivity is an ambitious effort taken to see and comprehend the availability of Panchayat connectivity via Tele-connectivity/Internet.Panchayats e-connectivity has been implemented to monitor and understand the state of Panchayat connectivity. The Panchayat office's facilities, the Gram Panchayats network infrastructure and the software used by the Gram Panchayat were all characterised by e-

connectivity. Table XVI explain on details on e-connectivity available in the Panchayat office.

TABLE XVI:DETAILSON E-CONNECTIVITY AVAILABLE IN GRAM PANCHAYATS OFFICE SHARED BY PRESIDENTS

Utilization of E-Connectivity		N=36*					
		Karamadai(17)		P.N Palayam(9)		Thondamuthur(10)	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Place	Conference hall	14	82	7	77	6	60
Equipment	Telephone	12	71	3	33	5	50
	Xerox	16	94	5	55	7	70
	Computer	17	100	8	88	6	60
	Laptop	12	71	2	22	7	70
Number of Computer	One	7	41	7	77	4	40
	Two	6	35	1	12	2	20
	More than two	4	24	1	12	-	-
Number of laptop	One	9	53	2	22	4	40
	Two	3	18	-	-	3	30
e-connectivity	Wi-Fi connection	4	23	1	11	2	20
	Internet connection	12	71	8	80	7	70
	Panchayat have own mail id	16	96	7	77	9	90
	Gram Panchayat having own website	7	41	3	33	3	30

*** Multiple Response, Table in the parentheses indicates per cent**

Table XVI indicates the details about the e-connectivity available in the Gram Panchayats office. Eighty two per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from Karamadai block, seventy seven per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from P.N Palayam block and sixty per cent of the Gram Panchayats from Thondamuthur block stated that Gram Panchayat have conference hall. Seventy one per cent of the presidents from Karamadai

block, fifty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block and thirty three per cent of the presidents from PN Palayam block stated that telephone was available in Gram Panchayats office. It was seen that only less Gram Panchayat having telephone in their office. This might be the reason of now days all are using mobile phone to communicating others.

Ninety four per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from Karamadai block, fifty five per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and seventy per cent from Thondamuthur block presidents said that xerox machine was available in the Gram Panchayat office. Cent per cent presidents from Karamadai block, eighty eight per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and sixty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block stated that computer was available in the Gram Panchayat office. Seventy seven per cent of the presidents from PN Palayam block, forty one per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block and forty per cent of the president from Thondamuthur block stated that one computer was available in the Gram Panchayats. Seventy one per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, seventy per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block and 22 per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block stated that laptop is available with the Gram Panchayat.

Fifty three per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, twenty two per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam and forty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block stated that one laptop available in the Gram Panchayat. Seventy one per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, eighty per cent of the presidents from PN Palayam block and seventy per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block said that internet connection was available in the Gram Panchayats office. Ninety four per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from Karamadai block and seventy seven per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from P.N Palayam block and ninety per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from Thondamuthur block stated that Gram Panchayat had own mail id. Forty one per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from Karamadai block, thirty three per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from P.N Palayam block and thirty per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from Thondamuthur block indicated that their Gram Panchayats has its own web site. Only a minuscule percentage of the Gram Panchayats from three blocks have their own Gram Panchayats web site, according to the

data. This may be due to Gram Panchayats lack of awareness about the internet or their lack of expertise on how to create a website.

E-connectivity aims at equipping rural India with all the updates. Rural connectivity assumes a significant position as far as rural development and poverty alleviation are concerned in India. The above table demonstrates that all Gram Panchayats offices are equipped with e-connectivity. This may be one of the elements influencing successful performance of the Gram Panchayats.

4.2.2.1. RELATIONSHIP WITH SOFTWARE APPLICATION ADOPTED BY THE GRAM PANCHAYATS AND e-CONNECTIVITY OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT

Hypothesis: There will be a relationship between software application adopted by Gram Panchayat with e-connectivity of the Gram Panchayat.

Government has launched various software and application to reduce burden of Gram Panchayat functionaries. Software and application reduce energy as well as the time of presidents. PRIA soft gathers revenue and expenditure details via voucher entries and generates cash books, registers, and other documents automatically. Panchayats, Urban Local Bodies, and line departments use Plan Plus to create strategic, annual and action plans. SAMM (Social Audit and Meeting Management) records information from statutory meetings held at the ZP/BP/GP levels and creates social audit reports. The topographical, demographic, infrastructural, socioeconomic and natural resource profiles of a village/panchayat are captured in the area profile. The Action Soft application makes it easier to track the physical and financial outcomes/outputs of numerous programmes. Local Government Directory records all information on local governments and assigns a unique code to each one. Gram Manchitra is a geospatial planning tool for Gram Panchayat users to better visualise the numerous developmental tasks to be undertaken across multiple sectors and to give a decision support system for the Gram Panchayat Development Plan.

TABLE – XVII: RELATIONSHIP WITH SOFTWARE APPLICATION ADOPTED BY THE GRAM PANCHAYTS AND e-CONNECTIVITY OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT

Software	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	T value	Sig.
Plan Plus	1.711	.125	.907	.367
PRIA Soft	-2.084	-.213	-2.458	.024**
Local Government Directory	-1.109	-.145	-1.326	.184 ^{NS}
Applications				
Action Soft	2.597	.278	3.998	.000*
Social Audit and Meeting Management (SAMM)	1.391	.146	1.684	.095 ^{NS}
Area Profiler	3.017	.389	3.578	.001*
GramManchitra(GISApplication)	3.219	.412	5.189	.000*

It understood from the Table XVII, the relationship between application adopted by the Gram Panchayats with e-connectivity.. Gram Manchitra (GIS Application), action soft, area profiler were found to be 0.01 per cent level of statistically significant. PRIA soft was found to be statistically significant at the 0.05 per cent level of significance

This might be the reason that Gram Panchayats were provided with all of the necessary e-connectivity capabilities, making it simpler for presidents to adopt the software and application necessary to carry out their responsibilities.

Hence the hypothesis that relationship between software application adopted by the Gram Panchayat with e-connectivity is directly proportional with the improvement of their performance is accepted.

4.2.4. INFORMATION ABOUT ALLOTTED AMOUNT AND EXPENDITURE INCURED FOR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTED BY THE GRAM PANCHAYATS

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is in charge of administering a variety of centrally sponsored, state-financed, and externally supported poverty reduction, job creation, sanitation, capacity building, and women's social and economic empowerment programmes. The shows the amount receive from government and expenditure incurred by the Gram Panchayat in order to implement programme presented in the table XVIII.

TABLE- XVIII: INFORMATION ABOUT ALLOTTED AMOUNT AND EXPENDITURE INCURED FOR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTED BY THE GRAM PANCHAYATS(2015-2016) (IN RUPEES)

Name of the Programme	N=36							
	Karamadai(17)		P.N Palayam(9)		Thondamuthur(10)		Total	
	Allotted amount	Expenditure amount	Allotted amount	Expenditure amount	Allotted amount	Expenditure Amount	Allotted amount	Expenditure amount
Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan	1,32,70,806	1,17,27,984	2,71,94,276	2,65,25,047	1,53,15,007	1,61,68,457	5,57,80,089	5,44,21,488
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme	2,99,72,303	1,74,39,776	1,46,27,144	1,35,38,719	2,63,83,287	2,33,61,681	7,09,82,734	5,43,40,176
Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development scheme(MLACDS)	1,24,980,78	1,21,74,352	2,84,57,038	2,63,29,482	1,25,68,535	1,17,73,910	5,35,23,651	5,02,77,744
Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme	2,02,74,873	2,14,24,241	1,43,69,805	1,65,87,359	2,31,49,516.24	2,45,46,509.16	5,77,94,195	6,25,58,109

Table XVIII exhibits the programme implemented in the Gram Panchayats highlighting the allotted and spent amount. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan scheme the total spent allotted amount of three blocks was Rs 5,57,80,089 ,where as spent amount was Rs 5,44,21,488. In Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme allotted amount Rs 7,09,82,734 and spent amount was less compared to the allotted amount Rs 5,43,40,176. The Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development scheme(MLACDS) total allotted amount of three blocks was Rs 5,35,23,651 and spent amount was Rs 5,02,77,744. Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme allotted amount of three blocks was Rs 5,77,94,195 and spent amount was Rs 6,25,58,109. According to the aforementioned statistics, it can be seen that Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme compared to allocated amount and spending amount was high.

The statistics shows from the above indicate that expenditure amount was higher than the allotted amount in Karamadai block.

D5. CAPACITY BUILDING

4.2.5. CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

The Panchayat Resource Centre (PRC) was envisaged as an intermediate-level capacity-building tool for strengthening PRIs in general and Gram Panchayats in particular. The Panchayat Resource Centre (PRC) was established to assist Gram Panchayats in delivering effective public services, promoting social justice, and establishing an atmosphere in which Panchayats could be held accountable to the people through Gram Sabha and social audit. Apart from numerous learning modules and materials, the Panchayat Resource Centre (PRC) was envisaged as an intermediate-level capacity-building tool for strengthening PRIs in general and Gram Panchayats in particular. The Panchayat Resource Centre (PRC) was established to assist Gram Panchayats in providing effective public services, promoting social justice, and establishing a climate in which Panchayats could be held accountable to people through Gram Sabha and social audit. In order to build the capacity building of Gram Panchayat presidents government has taken initiatives. The training attended by the Gram Panchayat presidents is presented in Table XIX.

TABLE- XIX:CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Mode of training		N=36*					
		Karamadai(17)		P.N Palayam(9)		Thondamuthur(10)	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
The institution imparts training to GP members and staff of GP		17	100	9	100	10	100
Training for the elected members and staff take place regularly		17	100	9	100	10	100
Place of training attended	District level	13	76	8	88	8	80
	Block level	4	24	1	11	2	20
	Village level	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duration of training	1-2 days	14	82	9	100	5	50
	2-3 days	-	-	-	-	5	50
	3-4 days	3	18	-	-	-	-
Mode of Training	Face to face training	17	100	9	100	10	100
	Online training programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
The following aspects are included in the training syllabus							
Budget and Planning		12	71	8	88	9	90
Development Planning and Execution		-	-	-	-	-	-
Transparency and Accounting		15	88	6	66	8	80
Computer Applications		9	52	4	44	5	50

* Multiple Response, Figures in the parentheses indicates per cent

Table XIX interpreted the capacity building of the Gram Panchayats. Regarding the mode of training of the Gram Panchayat, all the Gram Panchayat presidents stated that training for elected members and staff takes place regularly. Seventy six per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from Karamadai block, eighty eight per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from P.N Palayam block and eighty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block stated that place of attending the training programme at District level. Thirty three per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block attend training in Block level, followed by fifty five per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and ninety per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block attended block level training programme. Cent per cent presidents from P.N Palayam block and eighty two per cent of

the presidents from Karamadai block stated that duration of training programme was 1-2 days and half (50%) of the presidents from Thondamuthur block presidents stated that duration of training programme was 2-3 days. Cent per cent presidents from three block attended face to face training programme. This might be due to the reason that trainer for the training programme recruited from the local area since there is no online mode training programme.

Seventy one per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, eighty eight per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and ninety per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block attended training on budget and planning. Eighty eight per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, sixty six per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and eighty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block attended training on transparency and accountability. Fifty two per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block and forty four per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and half (50%) of the presidents from Thondamuthur block attended training on computer and application. This might be because of age, they showed lack of interest in computer application. From the above table it could be concluded that capacity building of the Panchayat helps functionaries in effective public service as well as develop knowledge in all aspects which is necessary for Panchayat development.

D6.ACCOUNTABILITY

4.2.6.DETAILS ON GRAM SABHA

The term Gram Sabha is defined in Article 243 of the Indian Constitution (b). People can exercise their rights, obligations, and requirements through the Gram Sabha, which is a constitutional organisation. Gram Sabha was given constitutional status and is now known as the people's parliament. The Panchayat Raj and local development are centred on the Gram Sabha. The Gram Sabha is a platform where people can discuss local administration and development, as well as make plans for the village based on their needs. The Gram Sabha's overarching mandate, supervision, and monitoring are used to implement development projects by the Panchayat. The Gram Sabha is the body that makes all of the Panchayat's decisions. Any decision made without the Gram Sabha is invalid. Details about Gram Sabha express by Gram Panchayat presidents is explained in the Table XX

TABLE- XX: DETAILS ON GRAM SABHAS

Details of Gram Sabha	N=36						
	Karamadai(17)		P.N Palayam(9)		Thondamuthur(10)		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Gram sabha meeting is mandated in Gram Panchayat	17	100	9	100	10	100	
Gram sabha is the system of Gram Panchayat to monitor and ensure the mandated Panchayat quorum	17	100	9	100	10	100	
Time of organizing Gram Sabha meeting every year							
4	2	12	4	44	1	10	
5	12	71	5	56	7	70	
6	3	18	-	-	2	20	
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conducted special Gram Sabha	15	88	5	55	9	90	
Number of special Gram Sabha							
1	12	71	5	55	7	70	
2	3	18	-	-	2	20	
Reason for organizing Gram Sabha							
Village action plan	15	88	8	88	7	70	
Setting of Gram Panchayat Budget	17	100	7	77	9	90	
Passing of account	7	41	5	55	5	50	
Preparation of BPL list	17	100	9	100	10	100	
Preparation of beneficiary list	17	100	9	100	10	100	
Preparation of labour budget under MGNREGA	15	88	9	100	10	100	
Managing implementation of Public distribution Scheme	8	47	6	60	7	70	
Number of questions raised in every Gram Sabha during the periods							
Less than 10 questions	9	53	5	50	9	90	
More than 10 questions	8	47	4	40	1	10	
Categories of people participation in Gram Sabha	Farmers	10	58	5	55	9	90
	Businessman	2	12	2	22	-	-
	SHG members	9	53	6	66	7	70
	Youth	2	12	1	11	2	20
Social audit conducted in the Gram Panchayat	17	100	9	100	10	100	
Pending social audit of the Gram Panchayat	2	12	1	12	1	10	
Number of pending social audit							
One	2	12	1	12	1	10	
Two	-	-	-	-	-	-	

* Multiple response, Table in the parentheses indicates per cent

According to Table XX, Cent percent of the presidents from the three blocks stated that Gram Sabha is a mandate in Gram Panchayats. Cent percent of the presidents mentioned that Gram Sabha is a system of Gram Panchayats to monitor and ensure the mandated Panchayat quorum.

Seventy one per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, fifty six per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and seventy per cent of the presidents from Thonamuthur block stated that Gram Sabha meeting was conducted 5 times in a year. Eighty eight per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, fifty five per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and ninety per cent per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block stated that they had conducted special Gram Sabha meeting. Seventy one per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, fifty per cent of the Gram Panachayats from P.N Palayam block and seventy per cent of the Gram Panchayats from Thondamuthur block conducted one special Gram Sabha. This might be the reason to finalize te list of beneficiaries for different schemes.

Cent per cent Gram Panchayat presidents from Karamadai block stated that in order to prepare Gram Panchayats budget, the Gram Sabha meeting was conducted. Seventy seven per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from P.N Palayam block and ninety per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from Thondamuthur block stated that setting of Gram Panchayat budget Gram sabha was conducted regularly. Cent per Gram Panchayats presidents from three block stated that Gram Sabha was conducted for preparing of BPL list and preparing the beneficiary list.

Number of questions raised in Gram Sabha fifty three per cent of the Gram Panchayats from Karamadai block, followed by fifty per cent of the Gram Panchayats from P.N palayam block and ninety per cent of the Gram Panchayats from Thondamuthur block presidents stated that less than 10 questions were raised in the Gram Sabha. This shows the satisfaction level of the people with the work of Gram Panchayat.

Fifty eight per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, fifty five per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and ninety per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block stated that the most of farmers were attended Gram Sabha. The

number differed with the time chosen to conduct the meeting. From the three blocks it was identified that comparing to Karamadai block, P.N Palayam bloc and Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayats presidents stated that more farmers were attended in the Gram Sabha. This might be the reason they think in Gram Sabha they will get new information about Agriculture development.

The data presented in the Table shows the details about social audit in the Gram Panchayats. Social audit bring greater transparency and accountability in the planning, implementation and utilization of funds. Through this power the Gram Sabha can ensure transparency and accountability in the functioning of Gram Panchayat. Cent percent of the presidents from the three block have stated that social audit was conducted in the Gram Panchayats. 12 per cent of presidents from Karamadai block and P.N Palayam and 10 per cent from Thondamuthur block stated that there were some pending social audit in gram sabha. 12 per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block and P.N Palayam block and a meagre per cent (10%) of the presidents from Thondamuthur block said that only one social audit was pending during the period. It reflecting the good management of transparency and accountability of the Gram Panchayat.

The Gram Sabha, the general assembly of villagers, active participation of its members and monitoring its functioning will make the meaningful meeting of the Gram sabha.

4.2.6.1. OPINION ON THE ROLE OF SOCIAL AUDIT PRACTICES IN GRAM PANCHAYATS OPINED BY PRESIDENTS

The social audit monitors and validates the organization's and institution's social performance claims. It is unique and has the potential to be an anti-corruption and efficiency-enhancing mechanism. Table XXI depicts the opinion on the role and prospective of social audit practices in Gram Panchayats presidents

**TABLE–XXI:ROLE AND PROSPECTIVES OF SOCIAL AUDIT PRACTICES
IN GRAM PANCHAYATS OPINED BY PRESIDENTS**

Role of social audit	N=36														
	Karamadai(17)					P.N Palayam(9)					Thondamuthur(10)				
	SA	A	N	SDA	DA	SA	A	N	SDA	DA	SA	A	N	SDA	D
Providing fair data to upper level authorities	88	12	-	-	-	33	66	-	-	-	80	20	-	-	-
Systematic way of expanding funds	53	35	12	-	-	88	11	-	-	-	60	40	-	-	-
Possible to save the maximum savings	29	35	35	-	-	22	33	44	-	-	10	30	60	-	-
It provide a legal sanctions	45	30	25	-	-	22	77	-	-	-	70	30	-	-	-
Transparency in fund management	71	29	65	-	-	44	44	12	-	-	-	44	66	-	-
Less people participation in Gram Sabha	-	-	-	41	59	-	-	-	44	56	-	-	-	90	10
Prospective of social audit preference															
Financial	100	-	-	-	-	-	66	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beneficiaries	53	47	-	-	-	-	88	12	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Shareholders	35	23	41	-	-	-	22	55	22	-	-	50	50	-	-
Learning and growth	47	47	6	-	-	-	44	55	-	-	-	40	60	-	-
Rural Development	88	12	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	30	70	-	-

The above Table XXI depicts the opinion on the role and prospective of social audit practices in Gram Panchayats. Eighty eight per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from Karamadai block and eighty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block strongly agreed that social audit provides fair data to the upper level authorities. From the P.N Palayam block sixty six per cent of the total Gram Panchayat presidents agreed that social audit provides fair data to the upper level authorities. Forty five per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block and seventy per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block strongly agreed that social audit provide a legal sanctions. Followed by seventy eight per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block agreed that social audit provide legal sanctions to Gram Panchayats. This might be Gram

Panchayats played fair and active role in social audit. Social auditing enables the financial and non-financial performance of the PRIs system to be evaluated and improved.

Prospective of social audit preference Cent per cent presidents from Karamadai block and Thondamuthur block strongly agreed that social audit preference is based on the financial prospective. It is followed by sixty six per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block who strongly agreed that financial prospective in social audit. Forty seven per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block ,fifty five per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and sixty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block agreed about the preference of social audit in learning and growth prospective. It is understood that social audit has a significant influence on the efficacy of the Gram Panchayats programme delivery system.

4.2.6.2.COMPARING INDEPENDENT VARIABLES WITH SOCIAL AUDIT PRACTICES IN GRAM PANCHAYATS PRESIDENTS

Hypothesis: There will be a association between genders with social audit practices of Gram Panchayat presidents. Chi-Square method to compare Gender with Social Audit practices in Gram Panchayat presidents is presented in the table XXII.

TABLE- XXII:COMPARING INDEPENDENT VARIABLES WITH SOCIAL AUDIT PRACTICES IN GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Gender	Karamadai	P.N Palayam	Thondamuthur	χ^2-Value	Sig.
Male	21.27	20.26	19.82	36.192	.003*
Female	13.51	14.86	13.26		

*= Significant at 0.01% level

Table XXII depicted comparison between gender with social audit practices. In all the three blocks gender was found highly influencing in the Gram Panchayats social audit practices and as they are statistically significant at 0.01 per cent level. It is incurred that the Chi Square value is 36.19 which shows a great relationship between the compared variables namely gender.

Hence the hypothesis that there is an association between genders with social audit practices of Gram Panchayat presidents was accepted.

4.2.7. DETAILS OF PERFORMANCE OF GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

The work carried out by the Gram Panchayat presidents shows in the table XXIII

TABLE-XXIII :PERFORMANCE OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Performance	N=36														
	Karamadai(17)					PN Palayam(9)					Thondamuthur(10)				
	SA	A	N	SD	D	SA	A	N	D	SD	SA	A	N	D	SD
Panchayat meeting was conducted timely	53	47	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	90	10	-	-	-
Gram Sabha was conducted timely	88	12	-	-	-	88	12	-	-	-	20	80	-	-	-
Standing committees was conducted timely	53	29	12	-	-	77	23	-	-	-	60	40	-	-	-
Attended training programme	53	47	-	-	-	67	33	-	-	-	40	60	-	-	-
Preparation of annual plan was timely	29	71	-	-	-	77	22	-	-	-	10	90	-	-	-
Budget planning	24	76	-	-	-	44	55	-	-	-	30	70	-	-	-
Planed for own income	29	71	-	-	-	33	67	-	-	-	60	40	-	-	-
Collected tax timely	53	47	-	-	-	55	46	-	-	-	90	10	-	-	-
Maintenance of accounts	18	82	-	-	-	88	12	-	-	-	70	30	-	-	-
Audit was conducted timely	18	82	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-
Grievance redressal	-	6	94	-	-	-	33	67	-	-	-	40	60	-	-

Table XXIII indicated the performance of Gram Panchayat expressed by the presidents. Fifty three per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, Cent per cent presidents from P.N Palayam block and ninety per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block strongly agreed that Panchayat meeting was conducted timely. Eighty eight per cent presidents from Karamadai block, eighty eight per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and ninety per cent presidents from Thondamuthur block strongly agreed that gram sabha was conducted timely. Fifty three per cent of the presidents strongly agreed that, seventy seven per cent of the presidents from PN Palayam block and sixty per cent of the presidents Thondamuthur block strongly agreed that standing committees was conducted timely. Fifty three per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, sixty six of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and sixty per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block were strongly agreed that presidents were attended the training programme. This might be the reason of effective capacity building of Gram Panchayat.

Fifty three per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block, fifty five per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and majority (90.00%) of the presidents from Thondamuthur block strongly agreed that Gram Panchayat was collected tax timely. Eighty two per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block agreed on the performance of maintenance accounts. Eighty eight of the presidents from P.N Palayam block and seventy per cent of the presidents from Thondamuthur block strongly agreed that on the performance of maintenance of accounts. This might be the reason of good income generation of the Gram Panchayat.

Ninety four per cent of the presidents from Karamadai block and sixty four per cent of the presidents from P.N Palayam block neutral on grievance redressal. Sixty per cent presidents from Thondamuthur block neutral on grievance redressal. This might be because of Gram Panchayat had pending grievance redressal. From the above table it could be conclude that all the three blocks Gram Panchayat performing well in all aspects.

4.2.7.1.RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDEPENDENT VARIABLES WITH PERFORMANCE LEVEL OF GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Null hypothesis:There will be no association between age, gender,educational qualification and annual income with performance level of Gram Panchayat presidents.

TABLE-XXIV:RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDEPENTENT VARIABLES WITH PERFORMANCE LEVELS OF GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	T value	Sig.
Age	3.217	.410	5.146	.000*
Gender	3.081	.385	3.523	.001*
Educational qualification	2.594	.236	3.292	.001*
Annual Income	2.058	.291	2.713	.008**

The table XXIV shows the relationship between age,gender,educational qualification,annual income with performance of Gram Panchayat presidents.Age,gender and educational qualification of the presidents of three blocks were founded 0.01 per cent level of statistically significant and annual income of the presidents is founded 0.05 per cent level of statistically significance with performance of Gram Panchayat Presidents.There is an association between independent variables with performance of Gram Panchayats presidents.

So, the null hypothesis is rejected for there will be no association between age,gender,educational qualification and annual income with performance of Gram Panchayat presidents.

4.2.7.2.FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE GRAM PANCHAYATS

Table XXV shows the factors influencing the performance of the Gram Panchayats

TABLE-XXV: FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE GRAM PANCHAYATS

Factors	N=36														
	Karamadai(17)					P.N Palayam(9)					Thondamuthur(10)				
	SA	A	N	SDA	DA	SA	A	N	SDA	DA	SA	A	N	SDA	DA
Functions	23	76	-	-	-	66	33	-	-	-	30	70	-	-	-
Finance	58	42	-	-	-	77	22	-	-	-	40	60	-	-	-
Functionaries	53	47	-	-	-	55	44	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-
Capacity building	23	41	29	-	-	22	77	-	-	-	20	80	-	-	-
Accountability	59	41	-	-	-	33	66	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-

Above table shows the factors influencing the performance of the Gram Panchayat. Seventy six per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from Karamadai block and seventy per cent from Thondamuthur block agreed that Functions of Gram Panchayat factors influence more in the performance of Gram Panchayats. Seventy per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from P.N Palayam block strongly agreed that functions of Gram Panchayat influence more in the performance of the Gram Panchayat. Twenty three per cent of the Gram Panchayat presidents from Karamadai block, twenty two per cent presidents from P.N Palayam block and twenty per cent presidents from Thondamuthur block strongly agreed that capacity building of the functionaries influence more in the performance of Gram Panchayat. Table shows that majority of the Gram Panchayat influencing in all the factors of Gram Panchayats. This might be the reason that Gram Panchayats performing well in all the aspects.

4.2.8. ACHIEVEMENTS OF GRAM PANCHAYATS

Central government and State government honouring the work done by the leaders by giving awards. Awards are given to the of Gram Panchayat presidents to motivate, recognize and encourage their work. Presidents are thinking that awards are big achievement for them. The awards are given every year on 24th April on National Panchayat Raj day celebration. Details about achievements of Gram Panchayats are presented in Table XXVI

TABLE- XXVI:ACHIEVEMENTS OF GRAM PANCHAYATS

Awards received	N=36					
	Karamadai		P.N Palayam		Thondamuthur	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Award received	1	6	1	11	1	10
Name of the awar						
Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Shashaktikaran Purashkar	1	6	1	11	2	20
Theme of the DDUPSH awards						
General	1	6	1	11	2	20

The above Table XXVI highlighted the achievements of the Gram Panchayats under the three blocks. Only one Gram Panchayats under Karamadai block and P.N Palayam block and Thondamuthur block received Deen Dayal Upadhya Panchayat Shasktikaran Puraskar on the theme of general. From the above table it could be concluded that only meagre perntage of the Gram Panchayats from three blocks received awards, according to the findings. This may be the result of Gram Panchayats inefficient implementation of the flagship rural development transformation initiative. Presidents should give more importance on transformation initiative of the Gram Panchayat.

4.2.9. CHALLENGES FACED BY THE GRAM PANCHAYATS

Table XXVII presented the challenges faced by the Gram Panchayats of three blocks.

Table-XXVII: CHALLENGES FACED BY THE GRAM PANCHAYATS

Challenges faced	Karamadai		P.N Palayam		Thondamuthur	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Drinking water problem	28.01	VI	28.56	V	28.13	V
Drainage problem	28.05	V	29.05	IV	28.59	IV
Roads problem	30.12	II	28.10	VI	29.22	III
Non-accountability	29.23	IV	30.19	II	28.05	VI
Lack of capabilities	30.01	III	29.12	III	30.10	II
Lack of transport facilities	30.34	I	30.21	I	30.43	I

Table shows the challenges faced by the Gram Panchayats. In Karamadai block rank I has given to lack of transport facilities of the Gram Panchayat and rank VI has given to drinking water problem. From P.N Palayam rank I has given to lack of transport facilities and rank VI has given to roads problem. Thondamuthur block Gram Panchayat has given rank I to lack of transport facilities and rank VI has given to non-accountability of the Gram Panchayats.

The table shows the challenges faced the Gram Panchayats. From the above findings it could be concluded that there are so many challenges faced by the Gram Panchayats. All the three blocks given rank I to lack of transport facilities. This might be because of some of the Gram Panchayats situated in remote areas not having good transport facilities for the people.

4.2.9. CHALLENGES FACED BY THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Challenges that have been faced by the presidents during the tenure. The estimated percentage position is converted into points using Garrett's Table. The scores of each individual are then summed for each factor, and the total value of scores and mean values of scores are determined. The elements with the highest mean value are thought to be the most important. Table XXVIII expresses the challenges faced by the Gram Panchayat presidents in their work.

TABLE–XXVIII:CHALLENGES FACEDBY THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Challenges faced	Karamadai		P.N Palayam		Thondamuthur	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Lack of time to convened meeting	29.96	XVI	26.26	XVI	29.13	XIV
Favoritism in identification of beneficiaries	31.20	VI	31.12	IV	31.89	V
Lack of need based programmes	31.02	VIII	28.56	IX	32.48	IV
Prior information of meeting not given	31.66	IV	30.12	V	32.98	III
Difficult to getting signature from authorities	30.92	IX	30.02	VI	30.64	IX
Poor co-ordination with Zilla parishad	30.32	XIII	26.45	XIII	30.12	X
Lack of proper information of Panchayat raj	30.84	X	27.03	XII	30.09	XI
Poor and unequal distribution of power to Gram Panchayat	30.21	XV	27.16	XI	29.78	XII
Inadequate expertise programmes organised at local level	30.62	XI	27.26	X	30.87	VIII
Lack of co-ordination among staff	31.43	V	29.05	VIII	29.65	XIII
Lack of training at local level	31.14	VII	29.18	VII	31.56	VI
Political pressure	30.28	XIV	26.09	XV	29.04	XV
Lack of aware of their responsibility	31.80	II	32.12	III	31.45	VII
Lack of knowledge on software and application of PRIs	31.78	III	33.11	II	33.48	II
Lack of fund for implementing scheme	32.55	I	33.62	I	33.98	I
Interference of upper authority	30.55	XII	26.11	XIV	28.98	XVI

The above Table XXVIII depicted the challenges faced by the presidents in development work. In Karamadai block rank I has been given for the challenge lack of fund. Rank II indicates the problem of ignorance of responsibility among staff. Rank III has been given to the challenge lack of awareness about development programmes. Rank IV is given to the challenge lack of prior information of meeting is not given". Rank X for the problem lack of proper information of Panchayat Raj.

In P.N Palayam block rank I has been assigned for the problem lack of fund, rank II has been assigned for the challenge lack of awareness about various development programmes and Rank III has been assigned for ignorance of responsibility among staff. Last three or the least ranking has been assigned for the challenge interference of MLA`s and MP`s, political pressure and meetings are not periodically convened. Because of these challenge the presidents of P.N. Palayam Gram Panchayat are facing challenges in functioning effectively.

In Thondamuthur block top rankings are assigned to the challenge lack of fund, lack of awareness about development programmes and prior information of meeting is not given for which Rank I, rank II and rank III are assigned respectively. The least ranking is given to the challenge meetings are not periodically convened, political pressure and inference of MLA`s and MP`s.

From the findings of the study, it can be concluded that there are many challenges faced by the presidents in functioning effectively and they are trying their maximum in order to overcome all the challenges and provide good governance to their village people. All the three blocks given rank I in lack of implementing scheme. This might be the reason for the government to not provide fund on time to implement the scheme. So government should provide required fund on time to implement schemes for rural development

4.3. INFORMATION ABOUT VILLAGERS

The detailed information collected from the villagers is discussed under the following subheadings.

4.3.1. Socio economic characteristics of the villagers

4.3.2. Source of income of the villagers

4.3.3. Reasons of voting for president

4.3.4. Attitude towards Gram Panchayat presidents of the villagers

4.3.5. Facilities received from Gram Panchayat

4.3.6. Knowledge about different schemes for villagers

4.3.7. Opinion of the villagers on the role of Gram Panchayats in 11th schedule

4.3.1.SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VILLAGERS

Socio-economic factors have a significant impact on an individual's personality and characteristics. Table XXIX shows the socio-economic characteristics of the villagers.

TABLE XXIX:SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VILLAGERS

Characteristics			N=360					
			Karamadai		P.N Palayam		Thondamuthur	
			No	%	No	%	No	%
Gender	Male		69	40	32	35	38	38
	Female		101	60	58	64	62	62
Age(Year)	Young	18-30	20	12	18	20	20	20
	Middle	31-45	64	37	29	32	32	32
	Old	More than 45	106	62	43	47	48	48
Caste	BC		98	58	48	53	62	62
	MBC		26	15	22	13	27	27
	ST		15	8	10	6	6	6
	SC		21	12	10	6	5	5
Educational qualification	Illiterate		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Middle school		106	62	62	68	49	49
	High School		42	25	12	13	32	32
	Higher secondary		16	9	11	12	17	17
	Graduate		4	2	5	6	2	2
Marital status	Married		154	91	79	88	92	92
	Unmarried		14	8	11	12	8	8
Types of family	Nuclear		154	91	76	84	84	84
	Joint		16	9	14	16	16	16
Family income per annum(Rs)	50,000 and below		29	17	12	13	23	23
	Rs 50,001-Rs 1,00,000		105	62	49	54	23	23
	Above Rs 1,00,001		36	21	29	32	54	54

Table XXIX exhibits the socio-economic characteristics of the villagers. Sixty per cent (60%) of the villagers from Karamadai block, sixty four per cent (64%) of the villagers from P.N. Palayam block and sixty two per cent (62%) of the villagers from Thondamuthur block are female, most of them are found to be housewives.

Sixty two per cent of the villagers from Karamadai block, forty seven per cent of the villagers from P.N. Palayam block and forty eight per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur block belong to the old age group. This might be because of middle aged group village people reported to have been actively involved in income generating occupation, in agricultural and allied activities. The young aged group were busy with study. So, majority of the villagers belong from old age group.

Caste characterized endogamy is a term that refers to the hereditary transmission of a way of life. Fifty eight per cent of the villagers from Karamadai block, more than half (53%) of the villagers from P.N. Palayam block and sixty two per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur block come under BC category, whereas only 8 per cent villagers from Karamadai block, 6 per cent of villagers are from P.N. Palayam block and Thondamuthur block of villagers are from ST Category. It is because of that compared to BC, SC category ST category are less in number at selected blocks.

Sixty two per cent of the villagers from Karamadai block, sixty eight per cent of the villagers from P.N. Palayam block and forty nine per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur block have their educational qualification only up to middle school, whereas only 2 per cent villagers from Karamadai block, 6 per cent villagers from P.N. Palayam block and 2 per cent villagers from Thondamuthur block educational qualification Graduate. From this findings it was observed that only a small number of villagers are Graduates. Educational level varies according to the availability of the schools in the area at that time. Education creates an opportunity for each and every person to enlighten themselves by acquiring knowledge

Marital status affects villagers access to the sources of income, economic security and sociological well-being. Ninety one per cent of the villagers from Karamadai block, majority (88%) of the villagers from P.N. Palayam block and ninety two per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur block are married.

Ninety one per cent of the villagers from Karamadai block, Majority(88%) of the villagers from P.N.Palayam block and ninety two per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur block come under nuclear type of family. This might be due to the deterioration of social values and customs.

It is also observed that annual income of sixty two per cent of the villagers from Karamadai block and fifty four per cent of the villagerseople from P.N.Palayam block is of Rs. 50,001 – Rs 1,00,000, followed by fifty four per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur block with an Rs 1,00,001 and above. It is indicated that the majority of the villagers economical status is average and less than average. This might be because of the source of income for majority of the villagers is agriculture.

4.3.2. SOURCE OF INCOME OF THE VILLAGERS

Source of income refers to which state the money was earned in something that provides a regular supply of money, such as employment, investment, pension etc. Source of income of the villagers is presented in the Table XXX.

TABLE XXX:SOURCE OF INCOME OF THE VILLAGERS

Sources of income	N=360					
	Karamadai		P .N Palayam		Thondamuthur	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Agriculture – own cultivation	52	31	30	33	32	32
Agricultural labour	66	39	42	47	43	43
Own farm enterprise-Dairy/Poultry farming	20	12	7	8	7	7
Salaried employment	13	8	3	3	4	4
Non-agricultural enterprise e.g. tea shop, tailor	8	5	6	7	6	6
Pension	11	7	2	2	8	8

Table XXX depicted the source of income of the villagers. From Karamadai block thirty nine per cent of the villagers, forty seven per cent of the villagers from P.N Palayam block and forty three per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur block stated that their

source of income were agricultural labour. A meagre per cent (5%) of the villagers from Karamadai blocks said that their source of income were non-agricultural enterprise e.g. tea shop, tailoring etc. Only meagre per cent (3%) of the villagers from P.N. Palayam block and from Thondamuthur block four per cent of the villagers have their source of income from employment.

Majority of the villagers from three blocks were agricultural labours and a meagre percent of the villagers are involved in non-agricultural enterprise such as tea shop, tailoring and salaried employees. This might be the reason for their inadequate educational qualification of the villagers or might be from lack of job availability in the locality.

4.3.3. REASON OF VOTING FOR GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Voting is a formal expression of opinion towards the elected members. Reason for voting to Gram Panchayat presidents is expressed by the villagers is presented in the Table XXXI.

TABLE-XXXI: REASON OF VOTING FOR THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Reason for voting	N=360					
	Karamadai		P.N Palayam		Thondamuthur	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Same gender	28	16	11	6	5	5
Belongs to my neighbour (born locally)	18	12	22	13	10	10
Close family friend	22	13	6	3	15	15
Educational qualification of the candidate	30	18	16	9	24	24
The identity of the party (Same party)	10	8	14	8	12	12
Political reputation / track record	2	1	-	-	-	-
Participates in local activities	25	15	9	10	13	13
Change was desired.	33	19	12	7	21	21

Table XXXI indicates that nineteen per cent (19%) of the villagers from Karamadai block and twenty one per cent of the village people from Thondamuthur

block expressed that they selected their presidents as they needed a change in village. 13 per cent of villagers from P.N Palayam block state that presidents were their neighbours so they voted for them.

Only one per cent of the villagers from Karamadai block voted for their presidents for political reason and reputation. Three per cent of the villagers from P.N Palayam block and five per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur block stated that they voted their presidents because they belong to the same gender. This might be the reason for gender discrimination that is still existing

From the above Table it has cleared that villagers select their presidents wisely for the development of their villages.

4.3.4. IDENTIFICATION OF FACTORS RELATED TO ATTITUDE TOWARDS GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

This section of the study focuses on factors related to the attitude towards Gram Panchayat presidents. Factor Analysis Approach to arrive the results. The overarching goal of factor analysis is to find a way to condense the information contained in a number of original variables into a smaller set of new, composite dimensions (factors) with the least amount of information loss.

The KMO statistics for all respondents were 0.780, indicating greater than acceptable sampling adequacy. Bartlett's test of sphericity was also found to be significant at the 1% level, indicating the presence of a relationship between the variables and allowing factor analysis to be applied.

TABLE –XXXII: KMO AND BARTLETT'S TEST MEASURES FOR ATTITUDE TOWARDS GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Adequacy.	Measure of Sampling	.780
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	2102.338
	Df	120
	Sig.	.000

Table XXXII enumerates the Eigen values and their relative explanatory powers, as well as the factor loadings, for the 16 components identified in the data set. The inclusion of Eigen values greater than one in the analysis was based solely on Eigen values greater than one. Table XXXIII indicates factor loading for attitude towards Gram Panchayat presidents.

TABLE- XXXIII: FACTOR LOADINGS FOR ATTITUDE TOWARDS GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Inhibitors	Components	
	1	2
Panchayat president is a good delegator	.794	-
President is a problem solver	.855	-
President is a good speaker	.923	-
President is intelligent	.891	-
President is a hard worker	.924	-
President not helping every one	.918	-
President is loyal	.886	-
President is a visionary	.837	-
Presidents know how to influence people and get support	.810	-
Presidents have confidence in the assigned work	.901	-
Presidents can take decision in any situation	-	.957
Presidents like to communicate with others	-	.959
Presidents have the power network and engage with others	.803	-
Presidents appreciates others and help them to improve	.953	-
Presidents is sometimes fair in some aspects	-	.897
Presidents respects all the villagers	.757	-
Eigen values	10.975	3.130
Percentage of variance	64.557	14.414
Cumulative percentage	64.557	82.970

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization,

Rotation converged in 3 iterations.

Source: Estimation based on Field Survey

The above Table XXXIII shows the rotated component matrix for the attitude towards the Gram Panchayat presidents. Factor I has significant loadings for the 12 factors namely Panchayat president is a good delegator, president is a problem solver, presidents is a good speaker, president is intelligent, president is a hard worker, president helps everyone, president is loyal, president is a visionary, president knows how to influence people and get support, presidents have confidence in doing any work, presidents have the ability to form network and to engage with others, president appreciates others and helps them to improve, president respects all the villagers. The Eigen value exceeding one was retained for the analysis. These factors could explain 65 per cent of the variations in the variables. Factor II has significant loadings on variables president can take decision in any certain situation, presidents like to communicate with others and president is sometimes fair in some aspects. The Eigen value exceeding one was retained for the analysis. These factors could explain 15 per cent of the variations in the variables.

It is desired from the study that the factor I is found to be influential in providing information on factors related to the attitude towards the Gram Panchayat presidents of the selected villagers as it explains 65 per cent of variance in the selected variables.

4.3.5. FACILITIES GETTING FROM GRAM PANCHAYAT

Gram Panchayat is the bottom level governance of the rural people. Gram panchayats providing various facilities to villagers is presented under the following subheadings:

4.3.5.1. HOUSING FACILITIES OF THE VILLAGERS

4.3.5.2. TOILET FACILITIES OF THE VILLAGERS

4.3.5.3. DRINKING WATER FACILITIES OF THE VILLAGERS

4.3.5.1. HOUSING FACILITIES OF THE VILLAGERS

The housing facilities of the villagers is shown in the Table XXXIV.

TABLE- XXXIV: HOUSING FACILITIES OF THE VILLAGERS

Housing facility		N=360*					
		Karamada i		P.N Palayam		Thondamuthu r	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Owner of the house	Own house	132	78	75	83	92	92
	Rented	38	22	15	17	8	8
If self owned is the house built under any government housing scheme (CMSPGHS)	Yes	50	29	25	28	40	40
	No	82	48	50	56	52	52
Category of beneficiaries	BPL card holder	42	25	15	17	28	28
	SC/ST category	3	2	6	7	10	10
	Free/ bonded labourer	5	3	4	4	2	2
Before or after last GP election	Before	-	-	-	-	-	-
	After	50	29	25	28	40	40
Gram panchayat was involved in the selection of the beneficiary	Yes	50	29	25	28	40	40
	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
If yes,How	Select me as a beneficiary	50	29	25	28	40	40
	Provided money	50	29	25	28	40	40
	Constructed house	50	29	25	28	40	40
Received money from	Central government	50	29	25	28	40	40
	State government	50	29	25	28	40	40
	Zilla parishad	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Block panchayat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money transferred to	Gram panchayat account	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Own account	50	29	25	28	40	40

* Multiple Response, Table in the parentheses indicates per cent

The data confirms about the housing facility of the villagers. Seventy eight per cent of the villagers from Karamadai block, eighty three per cent of the villagers from P.N.Palayam block and ninety two per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur block stated that they had their own house.

Twenty nine per cent of the villagers from Karamadai block, twenty eight per cent villagers from P.N.Palayam block and forty per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur block stated that their houses were built under the government housing scheme named Chief Minister Solar Powered House Scheme (CMSPGHS). Twenty five per cent villagers from Karamadai block, seventeen per cent villagers from P.N.Palayam block and twenty eight per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur block were benefited category from BPL holder.

All the benefited villagers stated that houses were built after the Panchayat election, Gram Panchayat was involved in the selection of beneficiaries, they provided money and constructed the house. The beneficiary received money from Central and State government, Tamil Nadu. The State government provided thirty three per cent amount and Central government provided sixty six per cent amount.

Most of the village people got selected as beneficiaries of Chief Minister Solar Powered House Scheme (CMSPGHS). This might be due to the right decision by the presidents while selecting the beneficiaries for housing scheme in Gram Sabha, especially the village people under BPL holder, ST/SC category, free bonded labour have benefited immensely.

4.3.5.2. TOILET FACILITIES OF THE VILLAGERS

The Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Government of India, launched a comprehensive programme called Total Sanitation Campaign to provide water and sanitation to all homes in rural areas, as well as to promote good hygiene habits, in order to improve general health and sanitation, with the overall goal of eradicating the practise of open defecation. Table XXXV depicted the toilet facility of the villagers.

TABLE- XXXV: TOILET FACILITIES OF THE VILLAGERS

Toilet facility		N=360*					
		Karamadai		P.N Palayam		Thondamuthur	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Types of toilets	Open area	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Public toilet	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Household toilet	170	100	90	100	100	100
Types of flush	Flash toilet	112	66	73	81	64	64
	Bowl/Bucket	58	44	17	19	46	46
Is the toilet built under Nirmal bharat Abhiyan	Yes	142	83	69	77	73	73
	No	28	17	21	23	27	27
Is it before or after Panchayat election	Before	-	-	-	-	-	-
	After	142	83	69	77	73	73
Is the MGNREGSA involved in any construction work	Yes	142	83	69	77	73	73
	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gram Panchayat involved in	Selecting house for beneficiary	142	83	69	77	73	73
	Providing money	142	83	69	77	73	73
	Constructed toilet	142	83	69	77	73	73

* Multiple Response, Table in the parentheses indicates Per cent

An overview of the data pertaining to the possession of toilet facility is seen in the Table XXXV ,cent per cent of the villagers stated that they possess household toilet. Sixty six per cent of the villagers from Karamadai block, eighty one per cent of the villagers from P.N.Palaym block and sixty four per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur block stated that they have flushed their toilet.

Eighty three per cent of the villagers from Karamadai block, seventy seven per cent of the village people from P.N.Palayam block and seventy three per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur block said that toilet was build under Nirmal Bharat

Abhiyan.Toilet was build after the Panchayat election, MGNREGSA was involved in construction work and Gram Panchayta was directly involved in selecting villagers as beneficiaries,provided money and constructed the toilet.

The possible reason for this might be attributed to the awareness of people in Gram Panchayats on the evils of open defecation, hygiene and environmental sanitation of the villagers.

4.3.5.3. DRINKING WATER FACILITIES OF THE VILLAGERS

Water is vital for life and one of the basic needs for the survival of humans and other living beings.Drinking water availability of facility for villagers is shown in the Table XXXVI

TABLE- XXXVI: DRINKING WATER FACILITIES OF THE VILLAGERS

Water facility		N=360					
		Karamadai (17)		P.N Palayam (9)		Thondamuthur (10)	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Main source of drinking water for household	Private connection of pipeline	10 7	63	68	76	66	66
	Public tap	63	37	22	24	34	34
Private connection of pipeline, Is the water supply provided under government scheme	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	10 7	63	68	76	34	34
Gram Panchayat is involved in the providing water supply	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	10 7	63	68	76	34	34

*** Multiple Response, Table in the parentheses indicates Percent**

It is evident from the Table XXXVI that sixty three per cent of the villagers from Karamadai block, seventy six per cent of the villagers from P.N.Palayam block and Thondamuthur block sixty six per cent of the villagers used private connection of pipeline for getting water in their houses as a drinking water source.

Sixty three per cent of the villagers from Karamadai block, seventy six per cent of the villagers from P.N Palayam block and thirty four per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur block stated that private connection of pipeline was not given by the government and they had to connect the line by themselves with no involvement of the Gram Panchayats in the provision of water supply. From the above findings, it could be observed that majority of the villagers drinking water source was private connection of pipeline. Overcrowding at public taps and insufficient drinking water for the villagers might be the reason for more private lines.

4.3.6. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME OF VILLAGEPEOPLE

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is responsible for the implementation of various centrally-sponsored, state funded and externally aided schemes for poverty alleviation, employment generation, sanitation, capacity building, Women's social and economic empowerment. Table XXXVII explained knowledge about rural development schemes for the villagers.

TABLE- XXXVII: KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME FOR THE VILLAGERS

Scheme	N=360								
	Karamadai			P.N Palayam			Thondamuthur		
	L	M	H	L	M	H	L	M	H
Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)	-		100	-	-	100	-	-	100
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA)	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100
Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development scheme (MLACDS)	-	29	71	-	12	88	-	30	70
Chief Minister Solar Powered Green house scheme	-	22	78	67	26	76	-	20	80

Table XXXVII indicates the knowledge level of villagers about different schemes. Cent per cent of the village people from the three blocks had high level of knowledge about Central Rural sanitation programmes and MGNREGA. Seventy one per cent villagers from Karamadai block, eighty eight per cent villagers from P.N Palayam block and seventy per cent villagers from Thondamuthur block had high level of knowledge on MLACDS. Seventy eight per cent of the villagers from Karamadai block ,sixty six per cent of the villagers from P.N.Palayam block and eighty per cent of the villagers from Thondamuthur had high level of knowledge on Chief Minister Green House Scheme. Majority of the village people had high level knowledge on all the schemes. This might be the reason that villagers were benefited from the scheme.

4.3.7.OPINION OF VILLAGERS ON ABOUT THE ROLE OF GRAM PANCHAYATS PRESIDENTS IN 11TH SCHEDULE

Opinion of village people about the role of Gram Panchayats president in 11th schedule shows in Table XXXVIII

**TABLE-XXXVIII:OPINION OF VILLAGERS ROLE OF GRAM PANCHAYAT
PRESIDENTS IN 11TH SCHEDULE**

Opinion of the villagers on role of president in 11 th schedule	N=360								
	Karamadai			P.N Palayam			Thondamuthur		
	S	HS	NS	S	H S	NS	S	HS	NS
Management and production of domestic animal	88	12	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Development of Minor irrigation,delivery water management and watershed management	76	24	-	67	-	33	50	-	50
Developing agricultural farm	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Management of small scale industries	94	6	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Construction of rural housing	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Providing clean drinking water	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Formation and maintenance of roads and bridges.	71	-	29	67	-	33	70	-	30
Distribute rural electrification for all the village household	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Implementation of Poverty alleviation programme such ICDS,PMGAY etc	29	-	71	33	-	66	20	-	80
Development of primary and middle school	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Maintenance of libraries	71	-	29	45	-	55	80	-	20
Promotion of cultural activities in village	94	-	6	78	-	22	80	-	20
Collect tax from market and fairs	94	-	6	89	-	11	80	-	20
Maintenance of PHCs and dispensaries	88	-	12	67	-	33	90	-	10
Women and child development in the village through ICDS	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Social welfare including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded	64	-	46	78	-	22	60	-	40
Welfare of the underprivileged, particularly SCs and STs	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Identification of target group for public distribution	64	-	-	67	-	-	50	-	-
Maintenance of community assets	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-

Table shows the opinion of villagers in role of the Gram Panchayat presidents in 11th schedule. Cent per cent villagers from Karamadai block, Periyayakkanpalayam block and Thondamuthur block satisfied about developing agricultural farm, construction of rural housing for inhabitant agriculture, providing clean drinking water to the villagers, development of primary and middle school, Women and child development in the village through ICDS and welfare of the underprivileged particularly SCs and STs, distribute rural electrification for all the village household, and Maintenance of community assets such as building, shopping complex, land exhibition, ground, marketing etc. Followed by only six per cent villagers from Karamadai block and eleventh per cent villagers from P.N Palayam block not satisfied with the role of Gram Panchayat in market and fairs. Eleventh (11) per cent villagers from Thondamuthur block not satisfied with the role of Gram Panchayat presidents in maintenance of PHC and dispensaries.

From the above table it can be conclude that majority the villagers were satisfied on the role of Gram Panchayat presidents. This might be the reason that all the Gram Panchayat presidents performed remarkable role in the the 11th schedule of Gram Panchayat according to the villagers of the three blocks.

4.3.8. CORRELATION BETWEEN PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS WITH LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Table XXXIX shows independent variables with dependent variable leadership qualities of the Gram Panchayat presidents.

TABLE–XXXIX:CORRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS WITH LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Variable	'r' value
Gender	-.509**
Age	.641**
Educational qualification	-.639**
Challenges faced	.327*
Reason for voting	.391*

** – significant at 0.01 level. NS –non significant

* – significant at 0.05 level

The Table indicated that variables viz “challenges faced by the presidents” and “reason for voting presidents” had shown positively correlate with leadership qualities of the Gram Panchayat presidents at 0.01 per cent level of statistically significance. And gender, age and educational qualification had shown positively significant association with leadership qualities of Gram Panchayats presidents at 0.05 per cent level of statistically significance.



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS WITH LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

FIGURE 6

4.3.9. CORRELATION BETWEEN PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Table XL shows relationship of the independent variables with dependent variable performance of the Gram Panchayat presidents

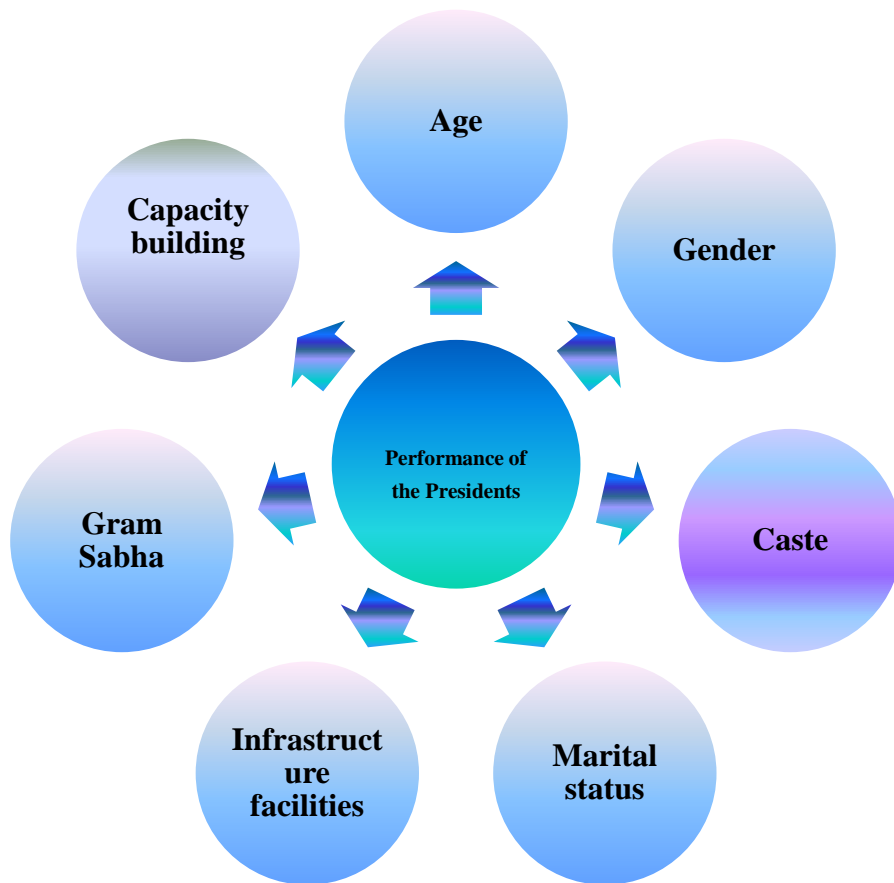
TABLE-XL: CORRELATION BETWEEN PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS WITH PERFORMANCE OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

Variable	'r' value
Gender	.605**
Age	-.805**
Educational qualification	.615**
Marital status	.882**
Infrastructure facilities of Gram Panchayat	.970**
Gram Sabha	.976**
Capacity building of the Gram Panchayat presidents	.976**

** – significant at 0.01 level. NS – non significant

* – significant at 0.05 level

The table depicted that Gram Panchayat presidents gender, age, educational qualification, marital status, infrastructure facilities of Gram Panchayats, Gram Sabha and capacity building of the Gram Panchayat presidents had shown positively significant association with the performance of Gram Panchayat presidents.



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THE GRAM PANCHAYAT PRESIDENTS

FIGURE 7