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A PILOT SCHEME FOR THE STUDY OF
SOCIAL VALUES, POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY AND
COMMUNITY ACTIVENESS

In continuation of
THE INTERNATIONAL PROJECT ON VALUES IN POLITICS

Submitted by
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(to Natl Planning Commission
India
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Introduction

The International studies project on Values in Politics has as its major area of concern the study of the relationship between leadership motivations (values) and responsible public behaviour on the one hand and institutional or community integration, on the other. There is an implicit assumption that values of leaders play an important role in defining what leaders actually do and this, in turn, is reflected in the performance of institutions and communities. During the last one year significant progress has been made towards the development of scales for the measurement of values and identification of the indicators of institutional/community activeness. The work on political responsibility or "responsible" leader behaviour, which includes both the leaders' sense of obligation and commitment and the "content" of responsibility, is still in an exploratory phase.

The Scheme

The research group at the Indian Institute of Technology would like to continue the work on public responsibility, building upon the work that will have been done by early 1967. The purpose of this pilot scheme is to carry out exploratory research of political responsibility with a view to studying its dimensions and developing adequate procedures for its measurement. Inasmuch as this is a pilot research scheme, it will not investigate the full scope of the original research proposal, namely: the relationship between political responsibility on the one hand and institutional and community activeness (progress towards the achievement of collective objectives) on the other. It is proposed that the comprehensive objectives of the original proposal be studied after this exploratory pilot study has been completed. The pilot scheme is intended to concentrate primarily on the measurement and exploration of the dimensions of the political responsibility. However, some attempts to relate it to institutional or community performance will be necessary inasmuch as it will establish whether such a relationship is worth studying further.

The primary objectives of the original proposal, namely: (i) identification of the characteristics of communities that have responded well to developmental programmes and have shown the capability of resource mobilisation for development purposes & (ii) study of the power and influence structures and leadership values patterns in progressive and relatively backward communities will be taken up for research later, hopefully by several other researchers so that a representative report on a nationwide basis can emerge from these efforts. The research proposals being submitted by the University of Poona, in fact, focus on the latter and complement the research interests that are presented in this proposal.

A STUDY on Leadership Orientations

The above research proposal, though taking off from the international studies, springs specifically from the interests of the research group now working at Kanpur. Recently a study of 87 village leaders in 16 villages was conducted to find a theoretical basis for relating social values to community activeness and to political responsibility of leaders. The findings, though of a preliminary nature, have been well received in scholarly circles. It has been found, for instance, that the personal orientation of leaders measured in terms of the self-other and inner-outer value dimensions is related to political responsibility as measured by the leaders' acceptance or rejection of the democratic methods of community organizations. Further, village activeness as measured by response to community development programmes is related to political responsibility, change-directedness and the "other" orientations of leaders. Since the self-other and inner-outer personal orientations are generalized value dimensions, the study clearly suggests a relationship between values, behaviour of leaders and community activeness.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses are advanced:

1. The other-outer oriented leaders will be more politically responsible than those who are self-inner directed.
2. The futuristic leaders will tend to be more politically responsible and hence more other-outer directed.
3. Communities having a higher degree of integration will tend to have more politically responsible and futuristic leaders than those showing less integration.
4. The greater the discrepancy score between the importance given to a value by a leader and the perceived observance of that value by leaders within and outside the community, the less will be the integration in the community. In other words, the lesser the discrepancy score the greater the integration.

3 and 4: Please see appendices A, B, C and D.

5. the more the local leaders feel it the responsibility of the higher level government, the less they feel responsible to the local problems.

6. the social and economic development of the community is positively correlated with the congruance of local leader's views with the views and policies of the national leadership.

Definition of Variables

The experimental study reported in appendix D measured six variables. These are:

1. Self-other orientation of leaders - This refers to the extent to which self or community (other) interests dominate the action of leaders in activities that concern the entire community. The following questions were asked:

1. In your opinion, whose interests are foremost in the mind of the average villager when he tries to decide whether or not to cooperate in something which concerns the entire village?

Self and family; one's close well-wishers, supporters and friends; the village as a whole; the nation.

2. In your opinion, whose interests are foremost in the mind of the leaders in your village when they do things that concern the village or when they ask people to cooperate with them?

Self and family; one's close well-wishers, supporters and friends; the village as a whole; the nation.

3. In your opinion, whose interests are foremost in the minds of the national leaders when they ask the people to cooperate with them or to do things they want the people to do?

Self and family; one's close well-wishers, supporters and friends; the party; the constituency; the nation.

4. Now can you tell me whose interests are foremost in your mind when you do things that concern the willage as a whole?

Self and family; one's close well-wishers; supporters and friends, the village as a whole; the nation.

2. Inner-outer orientation of leaders - This refers to the extent to which the leader feels he is committed to further the interests of the own community (inner) as **against** the interests of the region or the nation (outer). The variable assesses the extent to which the leader feels

obligated to look after the interests of his own community and the extent to which he is willing to subordinate them to those of the region or the nation. The following questions were asked:

1. Who do you think is a better leader - (a) one who puts the community interests equal to or above the national interests, or (b) one who puts the national interests equal to or above the community interests.

2. Which village do you think has better leadership - (a) a village in which the leaders decide not to press their claims for government funds so that another less developed community may benefit, or (b) a village in which leaders press their claim for funds with the argument that they can help their neighbours better when they are themselves fully developed.

3. Who do you consider a better leader - (a) one who will not hesitate to go against the desires of national leadership if the community clearly desires something different, or (b) one who will try repeatedly to change the community sentiment to bring it in conformity with the desires of the national leaders.

3. Political responsibility of leaders - This refers to the extent to which the leader is politically responsible. Responsibility is here thought in terms of three constituents: (1) responsible leadership, (2) acceptance of democratic methods and procedures in community organization and (3) the sense of community responsibility in leaders. The following questions were asked:

1. It is generally true that if a leader does not look after his personal interests while he is working for the community, he will not become successful.

2. Whether or not a leader works in the interest of the community, if he maintains good relations with the highups, he can become successful.

3. Only those leaders ever become successful and influential who preserve the interests of the community and the people even if they have to make personal sacrifices.

4. In arriving at decisions - (a) should all the sections of the community be consulted or (b) should the influential people only be consulted.

5. As regards the relationships between the people in a community and the govt. officials: (a) should the people by and large do what the government officials ask them or advise them to do, or (b) should the govt. officials by and large do what the people or their representatives ask them or advise them to do.

6. In the management of village affairs which do you think would better serve the interests of the community: (a) elected representatives of the community as done in the Panchayat today, or (b) nomination of people to the Panchayat on the basis of the capacity of the individual to contribute to the community.

7. If there are differences in points of views about what should and what should not be done, what do you consider most desirable: (a) people voting to decide what should be done, or (b) people seeking the advice of the leaders in whom they have confidence.

8. Let us assume that a village leader worked for more than a year to get the government to set up a small industry in the village from which the entire village was to be benefitted. The panchayat was approached and supported this idea and finally the govt. set the industry in which 10 persons are to be employed: (a) should the opinion of this leader as to who should be employed be accepted on the ground that he has been primarily responsible for having it set up in the village, or (b) should the entire village or the panchayat take this decision on the ground that the industry concerns the village as a whole.

4. Traditional - futuristic orientation of leaders -
This variable is concerned with the extent to which the leader is committed to the traditional values of the society. Essentially, it measures the change orientation: acceptance of new ideas and programmes even if it means departing in important ways from the past. The following questions were asked:

1. Our traditional values should be preserved at all costs.
2. A man will get what he deserves. It is, therefore, unnecessary that one should make sacrifices for others.
3. By giving people equal rights under the law the Government has done something totally wrong and unjustifiable.
4. Our interests would have been best served if we had continued to live the way our forefathers did.
5. The management of the village affairs by recognized leaders of the community is to be preferred to that of the Panchayat where all people irrespective of position have to be respected.
6. If there is a conflict between the old and the new ideas, a compromise should be made between the two.
7. If we have to progress socially, economically and politically, we must adopt new ideas and programmes.

5. Community Integration - This refers to the extent to which a community, in this case a village, has responded adequately to the need for self-development and the extent to which it has been able to mobilize its own resources and displayed collective responsibility in furthering its interests. As pointed out earlier, community integration was judged by the officials of the block and also verified by the impressions of the research team.

6. Value discrepancy - This refers to the discrepancy between the rating of a value according to its importance as a characteristic of responsible leadership and the extent to which the leader perceives it is held by leaders in his community, by regional leaders and by the functionaries of the community development organization. The leaders were asked to give their opinion on how important they felt the values honesty, dedication, equality of opportunity and cooperation were for leaders to follow in their public dealings, and to judge how far these values were actually held by (a) leaders in their own village, (b) leaders at the regional level and (c) the block officials.

Objectives of the Pilot Study

The objectives of the present research proposal is to study the dimensions of the political responsibility on the one hand and to test in a preliminary way whether political responsibility is a useful explanatory variable of institutional or community performance, on the other.

Preliminary work towards the conceptualization of the political responsibility has been going on under the auspices of the International Studies of Values in Politics¹. Further refinement of the concept in the light of the experiences of the Kanpur group with an experimental study on some socio-psychological dimensions of political responsibility (see report on appendix 'D') will be required.² Some work in the direction of identifying the measures of community activeness has already been undertaken and more about these will be known in early 1967 when the data of the International Project are analyzed at Kanpur. Measures of performance of a leader will have to be developed for the first time in this study.

Usefulness of the proposed scheme

Interesting though these findings are, they cannot be asserted with any degree of confidence unless they can be confirmed on a larger sample of villages and leaders. The study variables have to be further elaborated and measures more accurately employing a larger variety of questions. Some additional measures relating to community action have also to be taken into account. Only in this way can the validity and generalizability of the findings be ascertained. These efforts, however, should be amply rewarded if the findings could be put to practical use. We feel that they will be particularly germane to the problems in the field of community development and Panchayati Raj which have been so important in the nation's efforts at reconstruction.

This pilot survey and the subsequent extension of the project should enable us to answer such questions as the following with greater insight than at present. (i) what type of communities or villages can make the best use of the facilities given to them for self-development? (ii) what leaders are likely to benefit most from training programmes?

1,2: Please see appendices A, B, C and D.

(iii) what indicators could be reliably used to measure community development or the progress of a community? (Achievements in agriculture, irrigation, cooperatives, industries and the like and those relating to social participation and resource mobilization in terms of innovative decisions, voluntary contributions to the community and so forth are at present being tested on a sample of 30 villages). (iv) enquiries in the area of political responsibility of leaders should give an insight into the life space of leaders at different levels. They should indicate how leaders at one level relate themselves to those at others. Information on the kinds of activities or programmes the leaders are most willing to undertake or feel responsible for and also the gaps, if any, between what is expected and what actually obtains should prove helpful in the country's planning efforts.

The above are only some of the important problems the answers to which may help the country as well as the Government to address itself more adequately to the task of social reconstruction and self-development. To what extent the study will succeed in providing these answers will, of course, be known only after the data have been analyzed and written up.

Time Requirement

This phase of the study will be completed in one year from March 1967 to March 1968. Of this three months will be spent on initial planning, construction and pretest of study instruments. Since the investigators are already quite experienced, only special briefing will be required which will be done within this initial trial period.

Approximately 4 months will be spent on field work, two months on coding and tabulation of data and three months on preparation of tables and finalization of the draft reports. The estimated budget for the one year period is given in appendix 'E'. It may be mentioned that the people who will work on the scheme will have been in service for about one to two years on the International Project. Their pay and allowances will be in continuation with what they have been given.⁵ The expenses for the first one year are estimated to come to Rs.48,850/-.

The main contribution of the Institute will be providing physical facilities, including the facilities for the tabulation of data at the Institute Computer Center on the IBM 7044 computer. Some payment, however, will have to be made for the services of a Programmer and for computer time.

5. Appendix 'F'

Study design and method of selection of Leaders and Communities.

Since the chief contribution of the study lies in conceptual refinement and measurement of political responsibility, representativeness is not the chief criterion for the selection of the sample.

It is proposed to study leaders at the village, Kshetra Samiti and Zila Parishad levels. Approximately 40 villages in two districts will be included in the sample. From each village an average of 4 leaders who are members of the Village Panchayats will be selected for the study. In case influential leaders are not members of the Village Panchayat, they will also be included in the sample. Villages will be classified according to their response to developmental programmes.

At the Kshetra Samita and Zila Parishad level 100 leaders each would be selected for study. With the exception of those who may come in the sample on account of their representation in the village sample, leaders will be randomly selected from the list of members. In the selection of these leaders, however, an attempt will be made to ensure that at least some active and some relatively inactive members are included in the sample:

The number to be interviewed stands as follows:

<u>Level</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Leaders</u>
Village	40	160
Kshetra Samitis	4	100
Zila Parishads	2	100
State Assembly	1	<u>60</u> 420

In addition, a sample of 60 MLAs will also be studied for compative purposes. In the case of leaders belonging to the Kshetra, Zila and the State level, an attempt will be made to measure individual performance according to such objective measures as (a) regular attendance in meetings (b) number of suggestions offered in group discussion or participation in discussions (c) constructiveness of approach as far as can be objectively ascertained (d) other measures including judgemental ratings on colleagues as well as officials who may be associated with the leaders and institutions.

Instrument of Study

The interview will be one of the instruments used in this study. Since measurement is intended, appropriate scales will have to be developed. Aggregative data at the village level and measures of individual performance as may be available from official records or from objective and well informed observers will also be utilized.

Coordination

Since the University of Poona and IIT/Kanpur would be cooperating in this Pilot experiment, it is proposed that the research staff will arrange to get together in order to develop a common approach on as many problems as possible and to exchange findings experiences from time to time. The RPC will be represented at these meetings.

A P P E N D I X 'A'

NON-VALUE AND OPEN-END VALUE
PRETEST QUESTIONNAIRE

1. (Q.23) What are the most pressing needs in your community (village, block or district) which are not solved yet?
2. (Q.2) Are you yourself actively involved in working on any of these problems? If yes, which?
3. (Q.3) Here is a list of problems and activities. Some community leaders may work on one and some on another.

(a) Would you please examine this list and indicate how involved you have been in each over the last several years?

(b) Now could you tell please, in each of these areas, whether you feel you have a good deal of influence on what is accomplished, some influence, or no influence?

- A. Education
- B. Agricultural Development
- C. Water Supply
- D. Voluntary Welfare Association
- E. Medical Facilities

4. (Q.Nos. 6 & 7) Every leader, in order to get this proposals and carried out, requires the stable support of some persons in his community. Now would you please examine the following list and tell:

- (a) Which of the following are most likely to give you support for your proposals?
- (b) Which two of these types of supporters are most crucial in getting proposals accepted and carried out?
- (c) Which of these types of people are least likely to give you support for your proposals.

(Each country to develop its own list)

- A. Elected officials within the community
- B. One party leaders within the community
- C. Appointed officials within the community
- D. People of your social or religious group (caste, race, class, profession-adjust for each country)

- E. Leaders of voluntary associations in the community
- F. Managers of industrial and commercial firms
- G. Officials of higher levels of government (province, state, etc.)
- H. Party officials and staff at higher levels
- I. Majority of the citizens
- J. Lower income people in the community
- K. Richer people in the community
- L. Close friends and personal supporters
- M. Professional people, experts
- N. Religious leaders

5. (Q.10) Most people in positions of responsibility occasionally seek the advice of others. When you, as a community leader, need to make a decision which seems controversial or difficult, whose opinion or advice are you most likely to consult?

Please select the three of the following whose opinion is most important to you and rank them in order of importance.

- (a) People in the community (at meetings or other formal contacts)
- (b) supervisors
- (c) party leaders
- (d) national leaders
- (e) experienced administrators
- (f) people who know the community well

6. (Q.11) We find there are some disagreements and conflicts in every community. What are the main subjects of disagreement or conflict in your community (village, block, district)?

Probe:

7. (Q.13) Following is the list of some other things which tend to divide people. To what extent do each of these lead people take opposite sides on community issues?

- A. Differences in education?
- B. Differences in income?
- C. Differences in religious beliefs or affiliations?
- D. Differences in political views?
- E. Differences between city and country?
- F. Differences between managers or employees?
- G. Differences between manual or white-collar workers?
- H. Different social origins (race, caste, class-other categories may be added)

8. (Q.14) (a) Which of these conflicts is most difficult to resolve?
(b) Why?

Now I am going to read you a few general statements about conflicting situations that leaders like you sometimes find themselves in. Will you tell me please to what extent such situations occur for you?

9. (Q.15) Can you recall any cases in which the positions taken by your colleagues and other leaders differ from the position taken by the community at large?

- yes If yes, what?
- No If no, cite example

- (a) How often do such situations of conflicting opinions between you, colleagues and the public occur in your experience?

Occur very frequently occur occasionally never occur

- (b) In such a situation would you be more likely to support other local leaders the public

Ex: Example to be cited in case respondent does not answer.

10. (Q.16) Can you recall any cases in which the positions taken by some party leaders were not supported by the community at large?

- Yes If yes, what?
- No If no, cite example

- (a) How often do such situations of conflicting opinion between your party and the public occur in your experience?

Occur very frequently occur occasionally

Never occur

- (b) In such a situation would you be more likely to support Your party the public

Ex:

11. (Q.17) Can you recall any cases in which the positions taken by higher level leaders differ from the positions taken by leaders at your own level?

- Yes If yes, what?
- No If no, cite example

(a) How often do such situations of conflicting opinion between higher level leaders and leaders at your own level occur in your experience?

Occur very frequently occur occasionally never occur

(b) In such a situation would you be more likely to support

High level leaders leaders of local level

Ex.

12. (Q.18) Can you recall any cases in which the positions taken by some party leaders differ from the position taken by your colleagues and other local leaders?

- Yes If yes, what?
- No If no, cite example

(a) How often do such situations of conflicting opinion between some party leaders and colleagues and other local leaders occur in your experience.

(b) In such a situation would you be more likely to support

Your party your colleagues

Ex:

13. (Q.19) Can you recall any cases in which the positions taken by higher level leaders differ from the positions taken by the public?

- Yes If yes, what?
- No If no, cite example

(a) How often do such situations of conflicting opinion between higher level leaders and the public occur in your experience

Occur very frequently Occur occasionally never occur

- 18.(Q.26) Now, would you tell us about your wishes and hopes for future of our country? If you picture the future of India in the best possible light, how would things look, let us say, five years from now?
- 19.(Q.27) What kinds of people would you like to see as political leaders? That is, what do you think are the most important qualities for a good leader to have?

A P P E N D I X 'B'

A NOTE ON POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY K.K. SINGH

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A study of social values and community integration ("activeness") ignores an important area of concern if it does not take into account the political responsibility of leaders. It is difficult to see how community activeness can be adequately understood without reference to the power (political) influences operating in the community, the role of the leaders in the political process, and the way the leaders think and behave in relation to the community. These seem particularly pertinent for study in Poland, Yugoslavia and India where directed efforts have been made to change the traditional socio-political institutions in an attempt to industrialize and modernize rapidly. Achievement of the newer forms of socio-political cohesion sought in these countries depends to a considerable extent upon the ability of challenges adequately. The extent to which the leaders understand and share the new social objectives and are willing and capable of working towards their realization is undoubtedly an important factor in social change.

Constituents of Political Responsibility

The following may tentatively be stated to be the constituents of political responsibility of leaders:

1. Social Values:

The list of values already accepted by the group seems to cover fairly adequately the various dimensions involved:

- (a) Localism-nationalism
- (b) Material progress
- (c) Change orientation
- (d) Cooperation-individuality
- (e) Citizen participation
- (f) Selflessness-self interest

Suggestion: It may be desirable to expand (e) to include authoritarian-democratic value dimension.

2. Sense of obligation and commitment to the appropriate arena of operation, whether it is the local community, constituency, party or the nation. This element of responsibility may be assessed in terms of identification, sense of involvement and commitment, desire to carry out obligations and to perform duties adequately, and the sense of personal satisfaction attending satisfactory performance of a job.

Though some values questions touch on identification, a new list of questions will be needed to make it inclusive.

3. Leader's concept of his role and his role expectations comprises the content of political responsibility. A leader's role may include such things as the extent to which he feels he should and does in fact.

- (a) i. accept the mandate of the government, the party, the constituency, the community or any other relevant reference group,
- ii. owes personal allegiance to the government, the constituency, the party, the community and the like.
- (b) The programs, activities or plans the leader feels he should carry out, sustain or sponsor and those he actually does.

The previous efforts to measure a leader's role (Parts II, III, IV) seem by and large to be tangential. It is recommended that a fresh attempt be made on the lines suggested.

4. Realistic assessment and proper articulation of community needs and resources on the one hand and the efforts to educate and modify public opinion on the other, comprises another important element of political responsibility. In as much as, community "activeness" reflects leadership behavior, this element is measured in "outputs". But an independent measure can be obtained by having each leader rated on how far he understands the needs of the community (or appropriate arena of operation) and the extent to which he has succeeded in defining collective goals and mobilizing public efforts towards their achievement.

5. Understanding and acceptance of national objectives seems to be another relevant element of responsibility. Obviously, if the leader does not share the values of the emergent society he cannot function effectively in relation to those at the higher levels.

This constituent: can be assessed by appropriate questions. It will require fresh efforts.

Evaluation of Political Responsibility: Certain clarifications:

- (1) Political responsibility cannot be evaluated in terms of common universal standards because this would imply that different countries have the same concept of responsibility.
- (2) A distinction should be drawn between the sense of political responsibility and the content of political responsibility. The sense of political responsibility refers to the extent to which the leader is aware of his obligation, the way he visualizes his role and the values he brings to bear in dealings with the people and the leaders at the higher levels. The content refers to the specific tasks, acts and obligations that the leader may value and the issues that he considers significant to deal within the community.
- (3) Political responsibility should be considered in the perspective of social change, for in most and perhaps all the collaborating countries the leader is expected to accept new values and beliefs new programs and activities, and newer ways of socio-political interaction. Performing traditional roles and the commitment to older beliefs and values may obstruct and conflict with the new. Politically responsible behavior can therefore be identified with the acceptance of the new or the emergent. These need to be specified for each country and employed for evaluating the responsibility of leaders.

Factors Limiting the Expression of Political Responsibility

The socio-political system in which the leaders have to function inevitably affects (a) the scope of responsible behaviour, and (b) the type of activities or programs carried out. These should be kept in view when evaluating responsibility. The following factors seem to set the limits within which responsibility can be expressed:

- (1) Institutional autonomy or the freedom that the leader has to do what he feels is appropriate.

- (2) Reward patterns existing in a society: for example, a leader may try to get some legislation enacted because he may wish to placate his constituency. The mechanisms of political control seem also to provide differential rewards for action. The avenues open to the leader for reaching positions of power will influence the means he may adopt.
- (3) Community needs, sentiments and resources seem also to influence the type of actions that the leader is likely to take. A traditional community may be opposed to a certain program of development, e.g. a tannery in a village, although this may be highly desirable for a certain section of the population.
- (4) The socio-political ideology of a nation will set a broad limit on what a leader may feel is appropriate to do or to avoid.

Additional Comments: An advantage of making political responsibility an integral part of the Project is that it can be studied without reference to communities or to integration. If suitable measures of political responsibility can be developed, it will not only be possible to study leaders at higher levels of government, but also to relate values to responsible public behavior.

A P P E N D I X 'C'

Indicators of Activeness

<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Unit or Time Span</u>
<u>A. General</u>	
i) Total Area of the Village	Acres
ii) Total population of the village with age and sex distribution	Number
iii) Caste Structure	Family-wise
iv) Occupations	Family-wise
v) Land holdings	Caste family-wise
vi) Caste structure in kshetra samiti and village panchayat for unreserved seats (chairman's caste)	No.
vii) Village has leaders at higher levels or not	Obtain specification of no. and positions
viii) Major influence of political party in the village/samiti	
1. Congress	Village and samiti level separately
2. Opposition	
3. Mixed	
<u>B. Agriculture</u>	
i) Total agricultural area	Acres
ii) Area under improved practices (using new methods of cultivation, improved seeds, fertilizers, etc.)	Acres (present)
iii) Total irrigated area	Acres (present)
(a) No. of wells through voluntary efforts:	

C. Animal Husbandry

- i) No. of animals vaccinated against diseases Two years
- ii) Artificial insenuation
- (a) Total no. of animals insenuated "
- (b) Total no. of animals in the village "
- iii) Others
- (a) Improved animal fodder Acres
- b) Pastures Acres

D. Cooperative

- i) No. of societies Types & nos. (for blocks)
- ii) Share capital Present (Rs;)
- iii) Amount given in loan Present (Rs;)
two years
- iv) Total membership Families
- v) Loan Repayment (Rs.) One year (present)

E. Panchayats

- i) Total meetings held Last two years
(year-wise)
- ii) No. of meetings adjourned "
- iii) No. of action oriented (developmental)
innovation decisions) "
- iv) Tax levied "
- v) Tax collected "

F- Education

- i) Efforts made in Adult Literacy (yes/No)
If yes
1. Male No. of classes held
2. Female in last two years
3. Combined
- ii) No. of Schools
1. Boys Type and number
2. Girls and enrolment
3. Co-educational
- iii) Technical Craft Schools
- iv) Educational Programme for Women
(child rearing, house-keeping,
knitting etc.)
1. No. of casual courses
2. No. of permanent
centres
3. No. of women trained
up-to-date
- v) Youth clubs (functioning at
present and not inactive) Present No.

G- Industry

- i) No. of small and cottage industries No. of units function
ing
ii) Investment on each (Rs.) per unit
unit-wise
- iii) No. of people employed
- iv) Marketing of finished products
1. Adequate Mark whichever
2. So/so is applicable
3. Not organized

H-Health & Sanitation

- i) Pavements yds. (% of total length)
- ii) Drainage type and length
- iii) Maintenance of (i) and (ii) (% of hours covered)
Mark whichever is applicable
1. Well maintained
 2. So-so
 3. Not maintained
- iv) Drinking water supply
1. No. of wells
 2. No. of Hand-pumps
 3. No. of families served
(Central Water Supply be taken as 100%)
- v) Sanitary Laterines
1. No. of public laterines in use No. at present
 2. No. of families with private laterines number
 3. No. of families whose houses are near to public laterines and have no private laterine Number
- vi) Food safes, chulhas, etc. as prescribed by health authorities Types & no.
- vii) No. of vaccinations Proportion of total population

I-Community

- i) Voluntary contribution for community works (donations) Last two years
1. No. of families who donated
2. Total amount donated (Rs.)
- ii) Shramdan (contribution of labour)
1. Voluntary equivalent to value in Rs.
2. Under Labour Bank Scheme (compulsory)
- (a) Cash (Rs.) "
- (b) Actually worked "
- iii) Participation in collective Enterprise (School building, Panchayat building, community centre, road maintenance, etc.) No. of people who contributed in cash, kind or by work
- b. Very high
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very low
- iv) Evidence of seeking outside support for local programmes No. of petitions and applications
- v) Response to initiatives from the regional and national levels: e.g. small saving (Savings per family)
- Family planning (no. of family)
- national defence (contribution per family)
- gifts of gold, etc. (" " ")
- home guards (number)

J-Expectations

Five point scale be used for each of the mentioned above

A panel of judges be prepared with two experts, two leaders and one commoner and ask:

Do you expect that in the coming few years some work will be done in the following areas? How much?

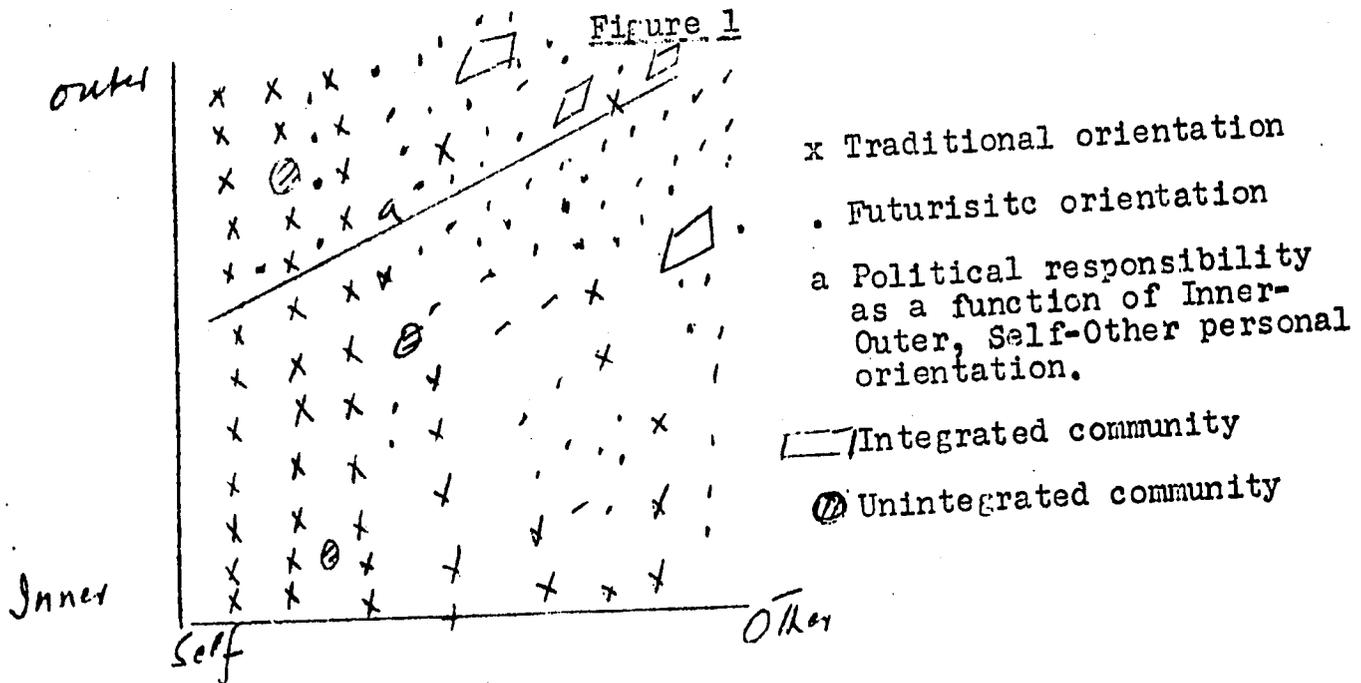
Very much work much work some work very little work No work

1. Agriculture
2. Animal Husbandry
3. Cooperative
4. Panch-ayats (Development works, further taxation, etc.)
5. Education (more schools, new educational programmes, more literacy, etc.)
6. Industry
7. Community Participation (More shramdam, contributions efforts for outside help and better response to regional or national level initiatives)

REPORT OF EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF
SOME SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF
POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY

This paper presents a conceptual framework in which social values and political responsibility are treated as a function of two basic psychological dimensions, namely the self-other and inner-outer personal orientation of leaders. The findings of a study lending substantial support to this formulation are also discussed.

The conceptualization has interesting possibilities. It suggests a typology of leadership orientations and provides a framework in which social values, political responsibility and community integration can be meaningfully inter-related (Figure 1). The inner-self oriented leader is likely to be traditional in outlook while the outer-other leader is likely to be change oriented.



Similarly, the inner-self leader is likely to be less politically responsible than the outer-other leader. It is expected that the differences in leadership orientation

will also be reflected in the value patterns of the leaders. For one thing, the self-inner oriented individual is likely to place greater importance on acceptance of authority, social harmony and conformity and the outer-other person on material progress, change, sacrifice (for collective good) and cooperation. The various relationships may be visualized in tabular form (Table I).

Table I

Leadership Orientation	Political Responsibility	Values (Along one dimension only)	Contribution to community integration
<p>1. <u>Inner-self</u> Leaders primarily interested in local affairs; personal gain predominant.</p>	Very low	Highly Traditional conservative;	Insignificant
<p>2. <u>Outer-self</u> Wordly wise; use environment for furthering personal gain and position.</p>	Low	Traditional (change orientation in restricted areas of life)	Somewhat
<p>3. <u>Inner-other</u> Interest in local affairs, helpful to others, will work for community, restricted outside, contacts.</p>	Moderate	Traditional with Futuristic leanings (men of principles)	Positive
<p>4. <u>Outer-other</u> Concern for community, constituency and nation, will work for others and make sacrifices, extra-community contacts and concerns</p>	High	Futuristic	Positive (extending beyond the community)

The conceptual scheme presented above is based on our observation of the nature of the emergent leadership patterns in rural communities in India. These communities are under a certain amount of stress to develop economically and socially within the framework of the newly created socio-political institutions at the village and Kshetra levels. The state and the national governments encourage integrative social action and provide the means for development but no coercion is involved. Some communities utilize the available resources for development while others choose not to act. The nature of leadership in the community is undoubtedly one of the important determinants of community responsiveness and integration. What leaders, it may be asked, succeed in mobilizing social action for community development? The contention here is that the outer-directed leader - one who in his public dealings is willing to subjugate his personal interests to those of the community and one who does not place the community interests over and above that of the region and the nation, is politically responsible.

The self-other and inner-outer dimensions are probably related to community integration. The argument is that wherever leadership is responsible, communities will, on the whole, tend to be relatively integrated. A relationship between these dimensions and the change orientation of leaders and their values is also expected. It is believed that responsible leaders will, in the present context of India's development, tend to be less traditional in their outlook. Thus, relatively well-integrated communities will have a larger number of politically responsible and futuristic leaders whereas the less integrated communities will have traditional and politically less responsible leaders.

An attempt has been made to measure these two dimensions along with some other variables. As far as possible each variable has been scaled, and even though the items on each are few, an effort has been made to write sensitive and discriminative questions. The integration variable has been assessed by having the block officials judge various villages on the basis of their response to development programmes and the extent of community responsiveness shown by them. These have been further checked by the impressions of the research team. The variables have been inter-correlated to find out whether or not they show the predicted relationships

Definition of Variables

Six variables have been measured. These are:

1. Self-other orientation of leaders - This refers to the extent to which self or community (other) interests dominate the action of leaders in activities that concern the entire community. The following questions were asked:

1. In your opinion, whose interests are foremost in the mind of the average villager when he tries to decide whether or not to cooperate in something which concerns the entire village?

Self and family; one's close well-wishers, supporters and friends; the village as a whole; the nation.

2. In your opinion, whose interests are foremost in the mind of the leaders in your village when they do things that concern the village or when they ask people to cooperate with them?

Self and family; one's close well-wishers, supporters and friends; the village as a whole; the nation.

3. In your opinion, whose interests are foremost in the minds of the national leaders when they ask the people to cooperate with them or to do things they want the people to do?

Self and family; one's close well-wishers, supporters and friends; the party; the constituency; the nation.

4. Now can you tell me whose interests are foremost in your mind when you do things that concern the village as a whole?

Self and family; one's close well-wishers; supporters and friends, the village as a whole; the nation.

2. Inner-outer orientation of leaders - This refers to the extent to which the leader feels he is committed to further the interests of his own community (inner) as against the interests of the region or the nation (outer). The variable assesses the extent to which the leader feels

obligated to look after the interests of his own community and the extent to which he is willing to subordinate them to those of the region or the nation. The following questions were asked:

1. Who do you think is a better leader - (a) one who puts the community interests equal to or above the national interests, or (b) one who puts the national interests equal to or above the community interests.

2. Which village do you think has better leadership - (a) a village in which the leaders decide not to press their claims for government funds so that another less developed community may benefit, or (b) a village in which leaders press their claim for funds with the argument that they can help their neighbours better when they are themselves fully developed.

3. Who do you consider a better leader - (a) one who will not hesitate to go against the desires of national leadership if the community clearly desires something different, or (b) one who will try repeatedly to change the community sentiment to bring it in conformity with the desires of the national leaders.

3. Political responsibility of leaders - This refers to the extent to which the leader is politically responsible. Responsibility is here thought in terms of three constituents: (1) responsible leadership, (2) acceptance of democratic methods and procedures in community organization and (3) the sense of community responsibility in leaders. The following questions were asked:

1. It is generally true that if a leader does not look after his personal interests while he is working for the community, he will not become successful.

2. Whether or not a leader works in the interest of the community, if he maintains good relations with the highups, he can become successful.

3. Only those leaders ever become successful and influential who preserve the interests of the community and the people even if they have to make personal sacrifices.

4. In arriving at decisions - (a) should all the sections of the community be consulted or (b) should the influential people only be consulted.

5. As regards the relationships between the people in a community and the govt. officials: (a) should the people by and large do what the government officials ask them or advise them to do, or (b) should the govt. officials by and large do what the people or their representatives ask them or advise them to do.

6. In the management of village affairs which do you think would better serve the interests of the community: (a) elected representatives of the community as done in the Panchayat today, or (b) nomination of people to the Panchayat on the basis of the capacity of the individual to contribute to the community.

7. If there are differences in points of views about what should and what should not be done, what do you consider most desirable: (a) people voting to decide what should be done, or (b) people seeking the advice of the leaders in whom they have confidence.

8. Let us assume that a village leader worked for more than a year to get the government to set up a small industry in the village from which the entire village was to be benefitted. The panchayat was approached and supported this idea and finally the govt. set the industry in which 10 persons are to be employed: (a) should the opinion of this leader as to who should be employed be accepted on the ground that he has been primarily responsible for having it set up in the village, or (b) should the entire village or the panchayat take this decision on the ground that the industry concerns the village as a whole.

4. Traditional - futuristic orientation of leaders - This variable is concerned with the extent to which the leader is committed to the traditional values of the society. Essentially, it measures the change orientation: acceptance of new ideas and programmes even if it means departing in important ways from the past. The following questions were asked:

1. Our traditional values should be preserved at all costs.
2. A man will get what he deserves. It is, therefore, unnecessary that one should make sacrifices for others.
3. By giving people equal rights under the law the Government has done something totally wrong and unjustifiable.
4. Our interests would have been best served if we had continued to live the way our forefathers did.
5. The management of the village affairs by recognized leaders of the community is to be preferred to that of the Panchayat where all people irrespective of position have to be respected.
6. If there is a conflict between the old and the new ideas, a compromise should be made between the two.
7. If we have to progress socially, economically and politically, we must adopt new ideas and programmes.

5. Community Integration - This refers to the extent to which a community, in this case a village, has responded adequately to the need for self-development and the extent to which it has been able to mobilize its own resources and displayed collective responsibility in furthering its interests. As pointed out earlier, community integration was judged by the officials of the block and also verified by the impressions of the research team.

6. Value discrepancy - This refers to the discrepancy between the rating of a value according to its importance as a characteristic of responsible leadership and the extent to which the leader perceives it is held by leaders in his community, by regional leaders and by the functionaries of the community development organization. The leaders were asked to give their opinion on how important they felt the values honesty, dedication, equality of opportunity and cooperation were for leaders to follow in their public dealings, and to judge how far these values were actually held by (a) leaders in their own village, (b) leaders at the regional level and (c) the block officials.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were advanced:

1. The other-outer oriented leaders will be more politically responsible than those who are self-inner directed.
2. The futuristic leaders will tend to be more politically responsible and hence more other-outer directed.
3. Communities having a higher degree of integration will tend to have more politically responsible and futuristic leaders than those showing less integration.
4. The greater the discrepancy score between the importance given to a value by a leader and the perceived observance of that value by leaders within and outside the community, the less will be the integration in the community. In other words, the lesser the discrepancy score the greater the integration.

Sample

The study sample was drawn from three development blocks in the Pilot Development Project (PDP) area in district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh. It was here that the community development programme was first initiated in India. Etawah is situated in the central region of the state and is moderately prosperous. Because of its identification with the community development movement in India, it is one of the districts in Uttar Pradesh where new programmes are tried out before being extended to the state as a whole. Government officials and functionaries associated with the PDP area are aware of the requirements of research and are willing to provide facilities for people to carry out researches. The records on the various items of the community development programmes are systematically maintained at the block headquarters and also at the headquarter of the PDP at Ajitmal, where a Project Executive Officer is posted. This officer not only coordinates the work of the different blocks but also maintains a close liaison between the PDP blocks and State's Planning, Research and Action Institute, at Lucknow.

A sample of 16 villages out of a total of about 300 were selected for study. About half of these villages were judged to be very good in terms of their response to developmental programmes, efforts to mobilize resources and by the level of community responsiveness. The block development officer and his associates, particularly the assistant development officer agriculture and panchayat were consulted in listing the names of villages and judging their level of integration. There was generally good agreement among the officials. In a few cases where there were differences, the majority opinion, including the assessment of the research staff was employed for classification. An attempt was made to sample only those villages that were clearly well-integrated or unintegrated so that the differences between them might be clearly highlighted.

In Bhagyanagar Block, villages Umari, Kakor, Bhuiyanpur, Tarrai, Adhasi, Carhi-ka-purwa, Kesampur, Khagipur, Jua, Akbarpur, Tanda and Purwa Phaphund were selected for study while in Ajinal and Mahewa Blocks, villages Rasulpur, Niwari Kalan, Sarai Narottam, Indraulhi and Ekghara were selected. On the average 4 to 6 village leaders were interviewed in each village; in all 87 interviews were held. The leaders in most cases were members of the village panchayat. However, other influential persons including youth leaders were also interviewed.

Information about each village pertaining to its area, population and social composition, agricultural area, area irrigated, fertilizer consumption, total panchayat tax levied and realized, and the number of panchayat meetings held and average attendance, was collected with the idea of finding out some aggregative measures of community integration.

The research team was usually accompanied by a representative of the block to help it make the necessary contacts in the villages. Usually, advance information was sent to a village so that the leaders may be available for interview. Due to the close cooperation received from the block officials the entire field work could be completed within a period of one week.

Findings

The relationship between the different variables are presented in five tables.¹ Here the findings are summarized.

1. See appendix, tables 2-6

The self-other variable correlates positively with traditional-futuristic (.32), inner-outer (.20), and integration (.26) variables. The more a leader is other oriented, the more does he tend to be futuristic, concerned with regional and national affairs and to belong to integrated villages. The correlation between the self-other and political responsibility variables is not statistically significant (.14) for the total population but highly significant (.40) in the high responsibility group. This shows that those who score high on political responsibility tend also to be other directed but those scoring low on political responsibility tend not to show any recognizable relationship with the self-other variable. In other words, those who are low in political responsibility tend to be both other-directed and self-directed whereas those who are highly political responsible, tend to be largely other-directed.

The inner-outer dimension is significantly related to only the self-other variable (.20) concern for the community in preference to the region and/or the nation does not show any definite pattern of relationship with the other variables. One of the reasons for this may be that the scale does not discriminate well, for the average score of the sample on this variable is 2.2 when the maximum possible score is 3. If more items had been used employing realistic situations for choices, the scale might have worked better.

The political responsibility variable shows high and significant positive relationship with integration (.27) and slight but nearly statistically significant relationship with futuristic orientation (.17). In the high political responsibility group and in the group of leaders belonging to integrated villages, the correlation between political responsibility and futuristic orientation, is high, .34 and .39 respectively. This shows that the leaders who are high in political responsibility and belong to villages that are relatively more integrated, tend to be change oriented (less traditionalistic) in their outlook.

The traditional futuristic orientation of leaders correlates significantly with the self-other (.32) and integration (.26) variables and with age (-.35). This implies

that the futuristic leaders are other oriented, younger in age, tend to belong to relatively better integrated villages and are also politically more responsible.

The integration variable correlates highly with the futuristic and other orientation of leaders and also with political responsibility as has already been pointed out. It is not related to the inner-outer dimension or to age. There is a slight suggestion that age is negatively related to the traditional-futuristic variable, for in the group of leaders belonging to the integrated villages, age and integration are somewhat negatively related: higher the age lesser the integration (.30).

It may be interesting to note that if the sample population is divided into two groups: combining the high scorers on the other and outer dimensions into one group and the low scores on these dimensions into another, a positive relationship is observed between political responsibility and the other-other variable (.26) in the high scorers. This indicates that the other-outer oriented leaders tend to be politically more responsible while self-inner oriented leaders show no clear cut relationship with political responsibility.

In summary, it may be said that all the expected relationships have, by and large, been found to hold. The traditional-futuristic dimension correlates in the expected direction with the self-other and integration variables. Its relationship with political responsibility is highly suggestive, for in the group of highly responsible political leaders and those belonging to integrated villages, the two variables are related. The self-other variable gives all the expected associations although its relationship with political responsibility is evident only in the group of political leaders scoring high on political responsibility. The only exception to the hypothesized relationship is the inner-outer variable. The fact that those scoring high on the other-outer dimensions tend also to be high on political responsibility shows that the theoretical bases of the conceptualization have been amply substantiated: the other-outer individual tends to be more politically responsible, less traditional and belongs more often to communities that are better integrated.

The value discrepancy scores correlate highly with one another, the size of the correlations varying from .54 to .70. There is therefore considerable consistency in what they measure. By and large, the discrepancy scores do not correlate significantly with the political responsibility and the inner-outer variable. However, their relationship with the self-other and integration variables are consistently high and negative varying from -.30 to -.40. That is, the higher the discrepancy score, the more the leaders tend to be self-oriented and also to belong to less integrated villages.

The discrepancy scores on two values correlate positively with traditional orientation. The score on value 'honesty' is negatively associated with the traditional futuristic and inner-outer variables, the more traditional and inner directed leaders find greater discrepancy between what they believe should be and what they find in others. The value 'dedication' shows a barely significant negative relationship with the traditional-futuristic variable and a slightly higher but positive relationship with age. The latter indicates that the older people see greater discrepancy on this value than the younger people. The relationships in the groups scoring high on political responsibility and those belonging to integrated villages more or less conforms to these patterns. In both these groups age and value discrepancy scores tends to be significantly related for some values thereby indicating that the older people find these values to be held to a lesser degree by the leaders in the community and those outside than do the younger people. In view of the observations that the older people in our sample tend to be relatively more traditional, it seems fair to conclude that the tradition oriented leader finds the existing state of affairs a greater departure from the ideal than does the futuristic leader.

Implications

In view of the limited time available for the study, a sample of 87 village leaders in 16 villages were interviewed to test out the basic assumptions of the conceptual framework outlined in this paper. The results undoubtedly confirm the conclusion that the conceptualization of social values and political responsibility in terms of the self-other and inner-outer dimensions is worth pursuing further.

With a larger sample the present conclusions can be accepted with greater confidence.

For what it may be worth, we would like to suggest that the self-other and inner-outer dimensions should be kept in view when thinking about the concept of political responsibility. It seems reasonable to assume that value differences in leaders will be found in communities showing high and low integration. The exact nature of these differences can only be speculated upon at this time. We feel that even though there may not be any striking differences in the content of values held by politically responsible and less responsible leaders, there will be differences in (a) the patterning of values - the importance given to certain values as against others, and (b) the intensity with which certain values are held as against others. One of the tasks before the Roundtable, therefore, is to think about these possibilities and to outline the dimensions along which values may be studied so that the differences, if any, may be suitably reflected in measurement.

Aggregative Indicators of Integration

Table 1(b) shows the inter-correlations between the different aggregative measures, including integration. By and large, the inter-relations conform to expectations and are without any special significance. The most interesting relationships occur between integration and some of the aggregative measures. It is noted that the area under improved practices (.45), land per capita (.50), and fertilizer consumption per acre (.51) correlate positively with integration. These are statistically significant above the 5 per cent level of confidence. They indicate that the villages that have been conscious of improving agriculture and have taken steps to do so, as indicated by per acre fertilizer consumption and area under improved agricultural practices, tend to be more integrated. It is interesting to note that per capita land can serve as another measure of community integration. The other variables families in agriculture, average panchayat attendance and tax raised per capita to levied, do not seem to be related to integration.

Among the other indicators, per capita tax show a significant relationship with integration at the 10 per cent level of significance while average panchayat meetings tend towards significance.

In view of the small number of villages about whom data have been collected, it will be better to have a larger sample before final conclusions are drawn. The present efforts do indicate that such data can be useful.

TABLE 1(b)
Inter-correlation Matrix - Village Data¹

(N = 16)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11) [#]
Improved practices	(1)	.47	.07	-.01	.35	.30	.11	-.15	.08	-.24	-.45
Land per capita	(2)		-.05	.16	.16	.35	.30	.21	-.12	-.48	-.50
Families in Agriculture	(3)			.44	-.02	.45	-.23	-.28	-.20	-.19	.17
Average Panchayat meetings	(4)				.32	.38	-.48	-.14	.30	.28	-.29
Average Panchayat attendance	(5)					-.05	-.13	-.08	.29	.08	-.18
Tax per capita	(6)						.42	-.37	-.08	-.14	-.36
Tax raised per capita	(7)							.11	-.25	-.45	-.01
Percentage of tax raised to levied.	(8)								.14	-.08	-.13
Fertilizer per acre	(9)									.17	-.51
Population size	(10)										-
Integration	(11)										-

1. r is significant at the 5 per cent level if its value is .44 or more

#. A negative correlation on integration shows a positive relation with variables.

A P P E N D I X
TABLE 2

Inter-correlation Matrix - All Variables¹
(N = 87)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Traditional-Futuristic	(1)	-.23	-.18	.08	-.14	.32	.17	.14	-.26	-.35
Value Honesty	(2)		.67	.54	.60	-.40	-.11	-.17	.32	.13
Value Dedication	(3)			.70	.70	-.33	-.04	-.14	.34	.22
Value Equality	(4)				.67	-.23	.06	-.41	.30	-.03
Value cooperation	(5)					-.31	-.12	-.04	.40	.14
Self-Other	(6)						.14	.20	-.26	-.09
Political Responsibility	(7)							.12	-.27	-.09
Inner-Outer	(8)								-.08	-.09
Integration	(9)									.12
Age	(10)									

TABLE 3

Inter-correlation Matrix
High Political Responsibility Group

	(1)	(2) ^(N=45)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Traditional-Futuristic	(1)	-.33	-.32	-.02	-.26	.36	.34	.02	-.41	-.43
Value Honesty	(2)		.72	.53	.70	-.48	-.25	.07	.33	.32
Value Dedication	(3)			.68	.75	-.38	-.26	-.13	.39	.36
Value Equality	(4)				.69	-.26	-.21	-.11	.35	.20
Value Cooperation	(5)					-.35	-.20	-.19	.26	.29
Self-Other	(6)						.40	.22	-.30	-.24
Political Responsibility	(7)							-.04	-.46	-.02
Inner-Outer	(8)								-.02	.01
Integration	(9)									.19
Age	(10)									

1. For N's of 87 and 45, the 5 per cent level of significance is reached if r is about .18 and .25 respectively. Based on D.B. Owen: Handbook of Statistitcal Tables, Addison-Wesley Pub. Co. Inc., London, 1962.
2. Negative correlations with the integration variable in this and other tables always means a positive relationship.

TABIE 4
Inter-correlation Matrix ³
Low Political Responsibility Group
(N = 42)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Traditional-Futuristic	(1)	-.17	-.03	.18	-.00	.27	.18	.25	-.09	-.27
Value Honesty	(2)		.63	.58	.48	-.31	.02	-.39	.29	-.07
Value Dedication	(3)			.73	.64	-.30	-.01	-.16	.32	.07
Value Equality	(4)				.65	-.21	.06	.00	.30	-.27
Value Cooperation	(5)					-.23	-.01	.12	.53	-.03
Self-Other	(6)						.01	.17	-.21	-.05
Political Responsibility	(7)							.04	-.10	-.10
Inner-Outer	(8)								-.09	-.20
Integration	(9)									.04
Age	(10)									

Table -
Inter-correlation Matrix
High Integration Group
(N = 37)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Traditional-Futuristic	(1)	-.27	-.18	.24	.14	.44	.39	.14	-.20	-.26
Value Honesty	(2)		.73	.50	.69	-.22	-.15	.06	.16	.29
Value Dedication	(3)			.63	.67	-.27	-.06	-.06	.13	.45
Value Equality	(4)				.66	.10	.08	.01	.03	.20
Value Cooperation	(5)					-.01	.11	.22	.09	.23
Self-Other	(6)						.11	.26	.03	-.23
Political Responsibility	(7)							.10	-.28	-.17
Inner-Outer	(8)								-.01	-.20
Integration	(9)									.30
Age	(10)									

3. For N's of 42 and 37, the 5 per cent level of significance is reached if r is about .26 and .27 respectively.

TABLE 6
Inter-correlation Matrix ⁴

Low Integration Group

(N = 50)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Traditional-Futuristic	(1)	-.18	-.12	.09	-.19	.20	-.04	.11	-.15	-.38
Value Honesty	(2)		.59	.52	.50	.44	.02	-.28	.23	-.02
Value Dedication	(3)			.71	.66	-.28	.10	-.13	.20	.02
Value Equality	(4)				.61	-.32	.14	-.02	.23	-.23
Value Cooperation	(5)					-.37	-.14	-.12	.32	.03
Self-Other	(6)						-.08	.14	-.16	-.02
Political Responsibility	(7)							.10	-.09	.02
Inner-Outer	(8)								.11	.00
Integration	(9)									-.11
Age	(10)									

4. For N of 50, the 5 per cent level of significance is reach if r is .24

Appendix 'E'

Revised estimated expenses for the year March 1, 1967
to March 1, 1968.

1. Pay of staff

One Research Associate in the scale of (Rs.700-50-1250)	@ Rs.800/-pm	
Two Senior Research Assistants (Rs.325-15-475-EB-20-575)		
One @ 370/- X	@ Rs.710/-p.m	
One @ 340/- X		
One Steno-cum-Assistant (Rs.210-575)	@ Rs.210/-p.m.	
One Junior Research Assistant (Rs.210-10-290-15-320-EB-20-575)	@ Rs. 210/-p.m.	
One Peon (70-1-85)	@ Rs. 70/-p.m.	
	(a) <u>Rs.2040/-x12</u>	24,480/-

2. Allowances

D.A., H.R.A. & C.C.A. Rs.836/-p.m. x12	(b)	10,032/-
3. Travel expenses	(c)	8,000/-
4. Tabulation, Computer time and services of programmer	(d)	2,000/-
5. Miscellaneous expenses of contingencies	(e)	2,000/-

Grand total	<u>46,512/-</u>
Overhead charges 5%	2,325/-
	<u>48,837/-</u>
Add for Rounding	13/-
	<u><u>48,850/-</u></u>

(Rupees fortyeight thousand, eight hundred and fifty only)

A P P E N D I X 'F'

List of Personnel and their qualifications

KAILASH K. SINGH, Research Director, International Project on Social Values and Political Responsibility.

Educational qualifications:

1. B.A. (Hons.) Social Relations, Harvard University, U.S.A. 1951.
2. M.A. in Psychology, University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A., 1953.
3. Ph.D. in Social Psychology, Cornell University, 1957.

Professional Experience:

1. Teaching Assistant, University of California, 1952-53.
2. Psychologist, Cornell India Project; Senapur, U.P., 1953 and Consultant in 1954-55.
3. Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Lucknow University, from 1953 to 1963.
4. Head of Rural Services Department, Rural Institute, Agra, 1957-58.
5. Senior Associate to Rural Life Analyst, Planning Research and Action Institute, U.P., Lucknow, 1958 to 1961.
6. Consultant to the General Electric Co., New York, U.S.A. 1962
7. Assistant Professor in Psychology, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, since 1963.

Research and Teaching Experience:

Nearly 14 years of teaching and research experience. Some of the areas in which research has been done are:

1. Study of Inter-caste tensions and conflicts.
2. Study of caste attitudes and cross-cultural study of attitudes.
3. Research on human factors in social change with special reference to community development programmes in India. Areas in which work done include (a) family planning (b) health and sanitation (c) youth organizations (d) agricultural production campaigns.
4. Studies of institutional and community behaviour under the International Project on Social Values and Political Responsibility.

Publications:

1. Psychological Adjustment of the Deaf, J.O. to Laryngology, Vol. 8, 1956 in collaboration with Dr. R.N. Misra, K.G.'s Medical College, Lucknow.
2. Autonomous Institution in Action, Indian Education, Vol. I, 1955.
3. Evaluation of Kharif Campaign (A Study of the Behaviour Change of Agriculturists in Uttar Pradesh) P.R.A.I. Publication No. 156, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
4. Evaluation: Health Education. P.R.A.I. Publication No. 178, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
5. Evaluation of Youth Clubs in Uttar Pradesh: A Study in Growth and Decline, mimeographed for circulation, 1965.
6. Acceptance of Family Planning Methods as a Function of the Nature and Intensity of Contact, P.R.A.I. Publication No. 277, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
7. "Effectiveness of short duration contacts in popularizing family planning in rural India," under publication in June 1966 issue of the National Institute of Com. Dev. Journal.
8. "Family Planning in India", being published as an article in Social Work in India, Ed. S.K. Khinduka.
9. Patterns of Caste Tensions: A community study of inter-caste conflicts, under publication, Asia Publishing House, 1966.
10. "Hopes and Fears of Industrial Workers", article being published in a book by the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta.

Papers unpublished or in preparation for publication:

1. Some socio-psychological dimensions of political responsibility, 1966, International Project on Social Values, No. Ind/31.
2. Aggregative indicators of community responsiveness, 1966 (in preparation).

3. Inter-caste Acceptability: An exploration in Methodology, 1955.
4. Rural Development: Problems, Approaches and Suggestions, 1962; Report to the General Electric., New York, U.S.A.

ALI ASHRAF, Research Associate, International Project on Social Values and Political Responsibility.

Qualifications:

1. B.A. (Hons.)
2. M.A. (Political Science)
3. Ph.D. candidate at Cornell University, U.S.A.

Experience:

- 1954-60 Lecturer in Political Science, Rajendra College, (Bihar University).
- 1960-61 Fulbright Scholar at Cornell University.
- 1961-63 Teaching Assistant at Cornell University.
- 1963-65 Research Fellow in Urban Studies, Institute of Public Administration, New York (Calcutta Branch)
- 1965- Research Associate, International Project on Social Values and Political Responsibility, I.I.T., Kanpur

Publications:

- Books:
1. The City Government of Calcutta - A Study of Inertia, Asia Publishing House (In Press, to be out soon)
 2. The Modern Governments (In collaboration) Novelty and Co., Patna.

- Papers:
1. Some socio-psychological Dimensions of Political Responsibility - (Co-author), India/31, December, 65.
 2. Political Responsibility and Integration, India/32, Jan.'66.

SHIVA SEWAK TRIPATHI, Senior Research Assistant
International Project on
Social Values and Political
Responsibility.

Educational Qualifications and Training:

1. B.Sc. (1957) University of Allahabad, II Division
2. M.S.W. (1962) University of Lucknow, II Division
Thesis for M.S.W. "Social Security for Industrial Workers" (A Study of the workers of Lal Imli Mills, Kanpur, a British India Corporation concern)

Received training in:

3. Pragati Ashram, All India Crime Prevention Society, Lucknow.
District Probation Office, Industrial Relations Section, Bhilai Steel Plant and Labour and Personnel Department, Jyoti Ltd., Baroda, for a period of 2½ years;
4. Central Institute for Training and Research in Panchayati Raj, Kailash Colony, New Delhi, for a period of 3 months;
5. Social Service League, Allahabad University, for a period of one year for Merit Certificate in Adult Literacy and Village Uplift.

Experience:

1. Principal, Panchayati Raj Training Centre, 1963-64.
2. Public Relations Officer, G.M. & Associated Hospitals (Incorporating K.G. Medical College, Lucknow), 1964-1965.
3. Senior Research Assistant, I.I.T., Kanpur, Joined on 30.3.65 and continuing.

Papers prepared for publication:

1. Selection of units and leaders for study (Ind/35) Jan.'66.
2. A note on problems in collecting Aggregative Data (Ind/33) Jan.'66 (In collaboration with Mr. B.L. Singh)

BACHÈ LAL SINGH, Junior Research Assistant,
International Project on Social
Values and Political Responsibility

Educational qualifications and training

1. B.A., Lucknow University, II Division, 1962.
2. M.S.W., -do- II Division, 1964

Thesis for M.S.W. "Working Conditions and Physical Well-being of Skilled Workers in Government Precision Instrument Factory, Lucknow."

Received training in:

3. India Village Service, Lucknow, Labour Welfare Centre, Lucknow, Dept. of Labour and Personnel Management, Fertilizer Corporation of India, Mangal Division, Punjab and Dept. of Labour and Personnel Management, Government Precision Instrument Factory, Lucknow, for a year and a half.
4. Research Assistant, International Project on Social Values and Political Responsibility, joined on 4.2.65 and continuing.

Papers prepared for publication

1. "Problems of Interviewing in Rural Communities"
Ind/34 Jan. 1966
2. "A Note on Problems in Collecting Aggregative Data"
Ind/33 Jan. 1966 (In collaboration with Mr. S.S. Tripathi)

SANT BEHARI SHUKLA, Senior Research Assistant,
International Project on Social
Values & Political Responsibility

Educational Qualifications and Training

- B.A. (1949) Agra University, II Division
- M.A. (1951) University of Lucknow, II Division (Economics-Sociology group)
- LLB. (1951) University of Lucknow, I Division

Received training in:

Community Development and Extension Work, for four months. As E.D.O. for three months
Took a short computer course in 1965 on IBM 1620.

Experience

Senior Teacher in Rajasthan, 1956-58
Block Development Officer in U.P., 1959-64.
Research Assistant in Indian Institute of Technology,
Kanpur (Feb. 1965 to December 1965).