

# A Comparative Analysis Of Village Leadership For Village Development And Architecture Enhancement In India

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## Abstract:

Mahatma Gandhi emphasized the concept of SWARAJ village for rural people in 1942, to have basic services such as schools, hospitals, good roads, clean water and natural resources lagoons wastewater treatment etc., On a sustainable basis, the concept of sustainable development and the concept of smart village can lead to achieve this goal

in which, people have access to quality education, health care, clean water, sanitation and nutrition, with high security, gender equality and democratic engagement. The easy way to meet these is the good leadership. This Paper explores about the SWOC (Strength, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges) of the village leadership for the development and Architecture Enhancement of villages. The competent village leader with high Emotional Intelligence (EI), plays a very important role in the development and the improvement of architecture of their Villages, which can be measured with leadership scores.

For a comparative study 6 highly successful villages are selected with leadership scores of 08/09 and 6 less successful villages with leadership scores of 01-02/09. These are analyzed on 9 parameters that has capacity to contribute to the developed villages with improved architecture attributes.

**Keywords:** Model village, village leadership, village development, Emotional intelligence etc.

## Introduction:

In the age of the 21st century, it became important to think about the SMART concept of sustainable development goals through competent village leadership. The urban services for rural populations through the advanced ICT raise the socioeconomic status of the villagers on a sustainable basis through successful village leadership that lead holistic village development with architecture, planning and policies and e-governance. This help local village governments, state governments and central governments implement various programs for the welfare of local people across India with lasting upliftment and empowerment of upgraded lifestyle and enhanced socio-economic conditions.

## Introduction to case studies

6 most successful Indian villages and 6 less successful villages and role of their village leader in the context of architectural improvement and design of their villages on the basis of 9 parameters have been identified.

Below are identified Indian villages and their details have been collected through case studies.

- 1.Punsari Village, Gujarat
- 2.Akodara Village, Gujarat
- 3.Hiware Bazar, Maharashtra
- 4.Nepti Village, Maharashtra
- 5.Piplantri Village, Rajasthan
- 6.Dipty Khera Village, Rajasthan
- 7.Soda village, Rajasthan
- 8.Jaisinghpura Village, Rajasthan
- 9.Barkhedhi Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
- 10.Rasla Khedi, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

- 11.Kopa Kalan Village, Bihar
- 12.Chichourha Village, Bihar

Case study of all 12 village leadership to transform their villages in the context of village development their enhanced architecture was carried out. Village leaders were analyzed through their success style of leadership for the betterment of people of the villages, their financial solidity, their education, their skills, their migration control, women's emancipation, infrastructures, adoptions of modern agriculture, education, use of ICT, improvement of architecture,

development of community centers, development of skills centers. Employability generations and water preservation.

### Results and Discussion

Table 1. depicts the comparative analyses of EI of chosen successful and less successful village leaders in India and table 2 depicts EI average comparative analysis of all 12 successful and less successful village leaders as per the survey taken from villagers.

S.N.	Name	Position/occupation	Self-awareness	Self-regulation	Motivation	Empathy	Social skill
1	L1	VL	9	9	8	9	10
2	L2	VL	2	5	6	3	4
3	L3	VL	9	9	8	9	10
4	L4	VL	3	3	4	5	4
5	L5	VL	8	7	8	9	9
6	L6	VL	3	2	4	3	4
7	L7	VL	9	8	9	8	9
8	L8	VL	4	2	5	2	4
9	L9	VL	9	9	8	9	10
10	L10	VL	3	4	3	4	3
11	L11	VL	7	8	8	7	8

12            L12            VL            3            2            4            4            5

**Table 1 EI comparative analysis of successful and less successful village leaders(Self)**

S.N.	Name	Position/occupation	Self-awareness	Self-regulation	Motivation	Empathy	Social skill
<b>1</b>	<b>L1</b>	<b>VL</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>
2	L2	VL	3.9	3.9	3.95	4.35	4.35
<b>3</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>VL</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>
4	L4	VL	3.95	3.95	4.35	4.2	4.45
<b>5</b>	<b>L5</b>	<b>VL</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>8.75</b>
6	L6	VL	4.2	4.35	4.15	4.85	4.75
<b>7</b>	<b>L7</b>	<b>VL</b>	<b>7.95</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>7.95</b>	<b>8.7</b>
8	L8	VL	4.2	4.25	4.05	4.64	4.8
<b>9</b>	<b>L9</b>	<b>VL</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8.6</b>
10	L10	VL	4.15	4.75	4.7	4.6	4.6
<b>11</b>	<b>L11</b>	<b>VL</b>	<b>7.45</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>7.65</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.95</b>
12	L12	VL	4.6	3.75	4	4.55	4.45

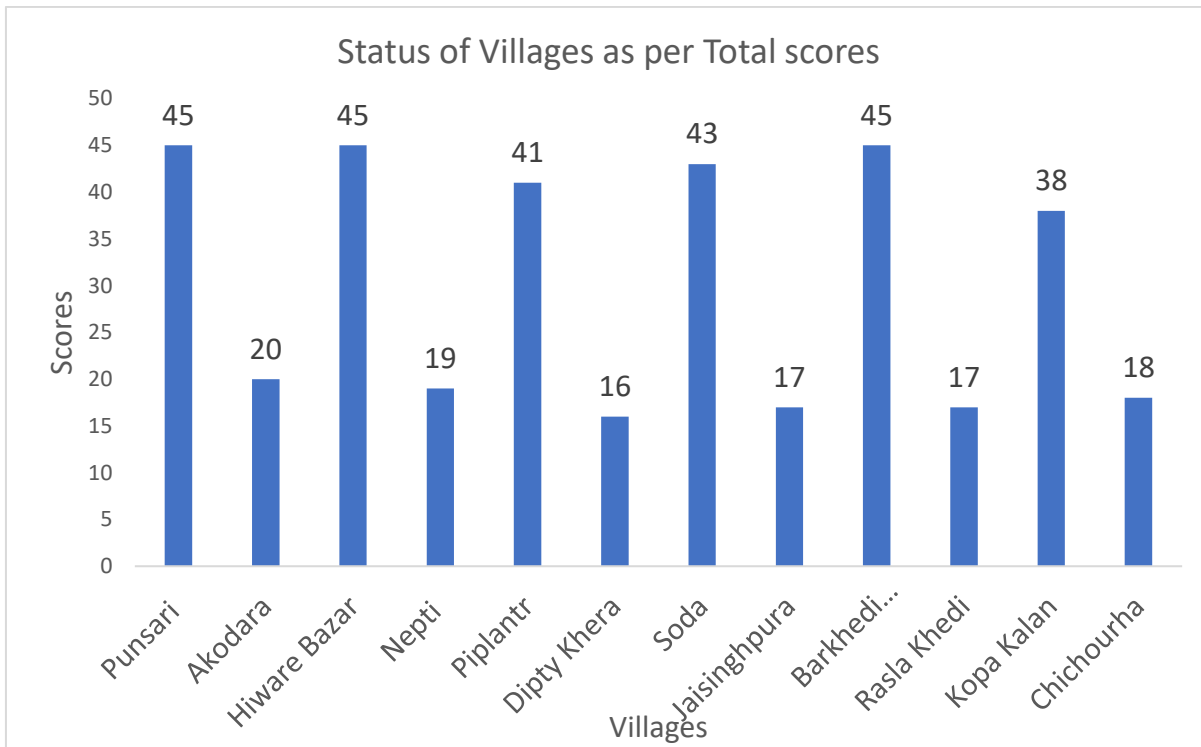
**Table 2 EI Comparative analysis of all 12 successful and less successful village leaders as per the survey**

**taken from villagers (Average)**

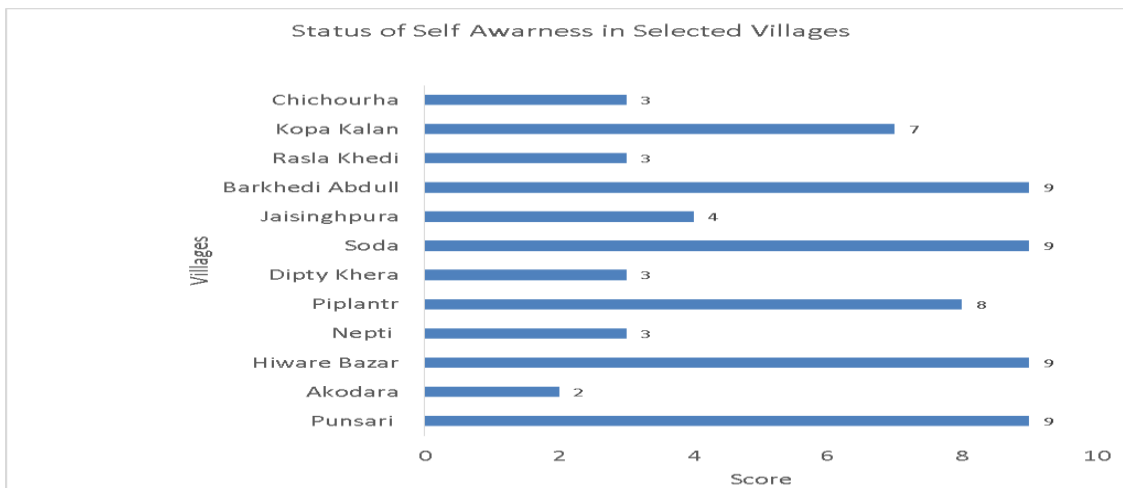
It is evident in this comparative studies of EI of 12 village leaders reveals that high the EI, leads more

village development, and more village development causes Architecture enhancement of Indian villages.

**Figure 1 shows the status of villagers as per total scores.**



**Figure 2 through 6 depict the EI status under the five parameters.**



**Figure 2 Status of Self Awareness.**

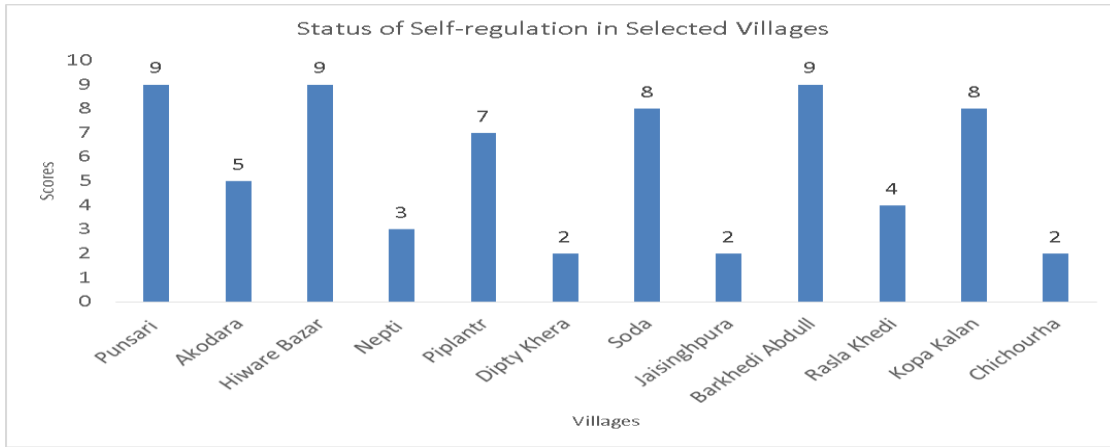


Figure 3 Status of Self Regulation.

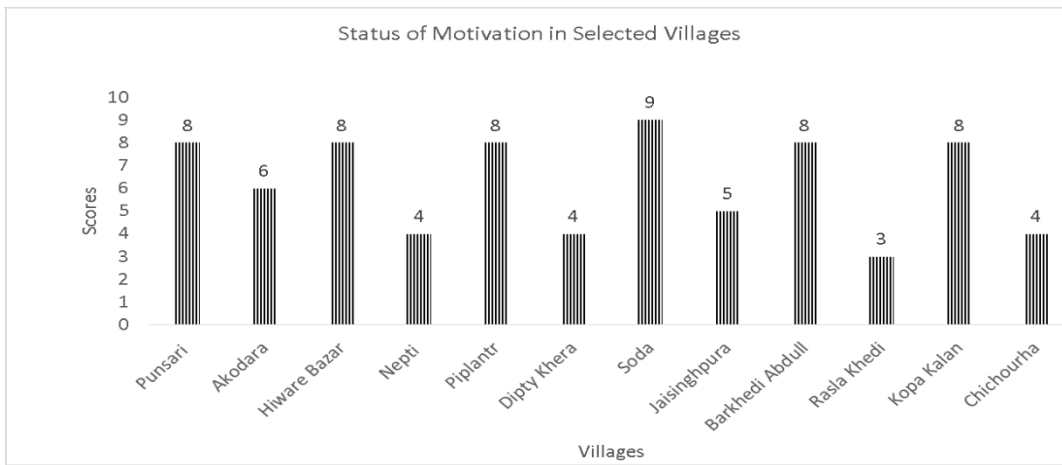


Figure 4 Status of Motivation.

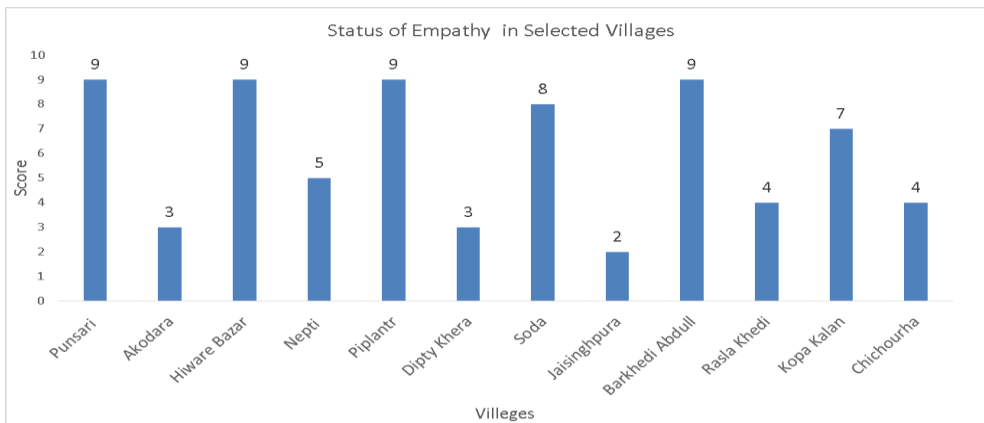
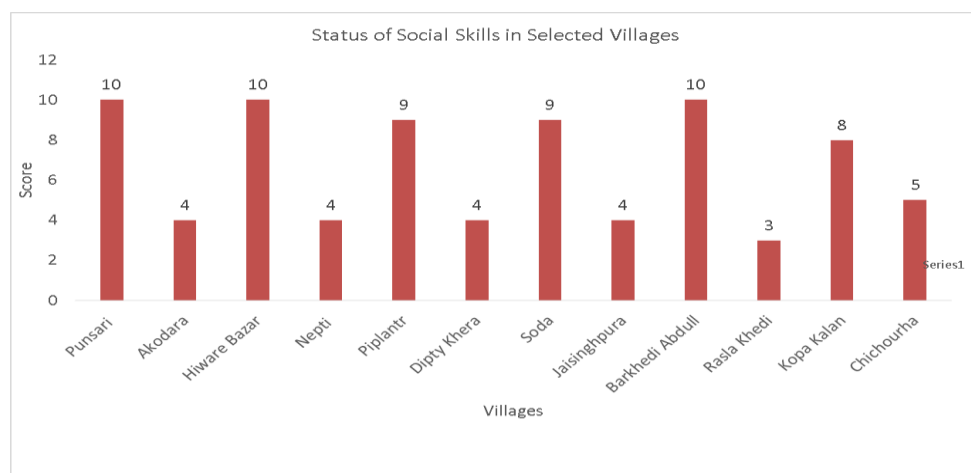


Figure 5 Status of Empathy.



**Figure 6 Status of Social Skills .**

Parameters/Villages	1.Road network connection	2. Quality of the Residential buildings in village	3. Quality of the community Centre	4. Quality of PHC (Dawai)	5. condition of playgrounds and parks	6. enforcement of building bye-laws	7. Educational building (parai and kamai)	8. Quality Building Services	9. ICT in village
1.Punsari, Gujarat	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2.Akodara, Gujarat	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3.Hiware Bazar, Maharashtra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4.Nepti Maharashtra	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5.Piplantr, Rajasthan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6.Dipty Khera, Rajasthan	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7.Soda, Rajasthan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8.Jaisinghpura, Rajasthan	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9.Barkhedi Abdulla,	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Bhopal, MP									
10.Rasla Khedi, Bhopal, MP	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
11.Kopa Kalan, Patna Bihar	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12. Chichourha, Patna , Bihar	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

NOTE-Y-YES, N-NO

### Table 3 Comparative analysis of all successful villages and less successful villages in India through 9 Parameters

From figures 1 to 6 and table 3 it can be seen that a high EI of the village leader leads to a better architectural enhancement of the villages.

### Conclusion

Case study has been done for 12 villages starting from punsari/Akodara Villages from Gujarat, 2 villages from Maharashtra, 4 villages from Rajasthan and 2 villages from Patna Bihar. The comparative analysis shows that there is a vast gap between village development and architecture enhancement in the successful and less successful villages. An attempt has been made to correlate the EI of the village leaders with the architecture enhancement of the village in the comparison parameters, such as; successful villages have good road network and the quality of the road infrastructure of the successful villages is excellent in comparison to the less successful villages. Quality of the Residential buildings of all successful villages are superior in comparison to the all less successful villages. All six successful villages have quality community centre while there are no community centres in the less successful villages. Successful villages have Quality of PHC (Dawai) and condition of playgrounds and parks are good while less successful villages have no such facilities. Although all 12 villages have lack of enforcement of building bye-laws, two building in kopa kalan village was constructed as per the building bye-laws, so this is the salient features of the kopa kalan village. All successful village have excellent infrastructure as Educational building (parai and kamai), Quality Building Services that includes water supply and sanitation, electricity facilities and 21<sup>st</sup> century

demand smart villages like ICT in village, while less successful have lack of such facilities.

So as a final conclusion it can be stated that the role of village leaders directly relate with the village development and the improvement of architecture at a large scale of villages in India, which witness holistic development due to the visionary leadership.

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