

**RESEARCH PAPER****Awareness of Development Programmes of Rural Political Elites****Krishan Pratap Singh and S.V. Pande**

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Email: kpsinghagra78@gmail.comReceived: 5th January 2017, Revised: 30th January 2017, Accepted: 5th February 2017**ABSTRACT**

This is the subject of study that why the villagers are not getting benefits of rural development programs of panchayati raj system? or why the planning of development are not reaching on villagers? The 1994 report of Indian Social Science Institute, asked the rhetorical question: why did the panchayats not come under the legally enforceable section of the constitution? The answer was that the urban and the rural elites, their representatives in politics, and bureaucracy conditioned its class character, had a disdain for panchayat, and has ever since remained intact. This disdain seems real enough. In what has thus become a famous quote, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar wrote: 'What is the village but a sink of localism. A den of ignorance, narrow-mindedness and communalism'. During the decade of 1990, it was realized that without constitutional power the self government can not be fruitful, therefore the Central government passed the 73rd constitutional amendment act in 1992, which become effective from 20th April 1993. Indian rural structure is a multidimensional social structure. So an objective study is required for rural development. Certain barriers like illiteracy, poverty, political polarization, caste, and the self group attachment, hunger, untouchability, communal hatred, socio economic barriers and so many others. Villages in India occupy a prominent place in the country's socio-economic structure. But when India achieved her independence, its rural life exhibited a spectacle of actual misery, social disintegration, cultural backwardness, economic poverty and low political awareness which had created a major crisis for development, modernization and nation building in India. Now in villages socially, economically and politically powerful peoples are known as "Rural Elites". these persons play an important role in rural development programs in panchayati raj system. In other words we can say that these are the mediator between villagers and rural development programs. In this study we shall try to know that which type of role play in rural development programs of panchayati raj system? We will find out whether they are cooperative or non cooperative with planning?

Key words: Development programme, Rural Politics, Panchayat System

SAMPLING METHOD

For the present study to discuss about the sample of the study i.e, the studied areas where these hypotheses would be empirically tested at Gram Panchayat level and Block level. The study was designed and carried out according to the plan, to study the objectives. Target was to cover at least 1/3rd of the total Gram Pradhan, BDC members and Zilla Panchayat Members. Though the task was very difficult, but multi-stage cluster sampling has been followed. The sampling was done in the following stages:

1. Purposive selection of the Blocks from the District.
2. Random selection of Gram Pradhan, BDC Members, Zilla Panchayat Members
3. Participant observation and Interview also made with these three tier members.

Out of 15 Blocks of Agra districts 5 Blocks namely, Shamsabad Block, Barouli Aheer Block, Akola Block, Sainya Block, Edmadpur Block have been selected on the basis of following reasons:

1. Different types of ecological conditions have been covered
2. Welfare measures taken up by the government differ to some extent
3. Level of socio-economic empowerment of rural political elites and rural leaders also varies
4. Different culture and political practice are there
5. Different caste dominated population blocks have been covered
6. A comparison is also possible

From Shamsabad block 19 Pradhans out of 55, 28 BDC Members out of 84, from Barouli Aheer block 19 Pradhans out of 56, 36 BDC Members out of 108, from Akola block 11 Pradhans out of 35, 23 BDC Members out of 70, from Sainya block 13 Pradhans out of 39, 23 BDC Members out of 68, from Edmadpur block 13 Pradhans out of 38, 22 BDC Members out of 66 have been taken and 15 zilla panchayat members also have been taken from these 5 blocks out of 42 members. So total number of 222 elite respondents have been selected out of 661

AWARENESS OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that 91.44 % rural political elites are aware of Panchayti Raj Institution. Rural political elites of Sainya block and Edmadpur block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 94.87 % and 94.74 % respectively. Rural political elites of Barouli Aheer block are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 87.93 %. The awareness ranking of rural political elites of block wise is Sainya block, Edmadpur block, Akola block, Shamsabad block and BarouliAheer block.

AWARENESS OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that 73.87 % rural political are aware of their role in educational programmes running in village panchayat. Rural political elites of Barouli Aheer block are much aware of their role in educational programmes running in village panchayats with 81.03%. Rural political elites of Akola block are less aware of their role in educational programmes running in village panchayats with 67.57 %. The awareness ranking of rural political elites of block wise is Barouli Aheer block, Sainya block, Shamsabad block, Edmadpur block, Akola block.

AWARENESS OF RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMMES

The cumulative findings of the data shown above that 92.79 % rural political elites are aware of their role in residential programmes running in village panchayats. Rural political elites of Sainya block are much aware of their role in residential programmes running in village panchayats with 94.87 %. Rural political elites of Barouli Aheer block are less aware of their role in residential programmes running in village panchayats with 91.38 %. The awareness ranking of rural political elites of block wise is Sainya block, Shamsabad block, Edmadpur block, Akola block, Barouli Aheer block.

Awareness of Employment Programmes

The cumulative findings of the data shown above that 97.30 % rural political elites are aware of their role in employment programmes running in village panchayats. Rural political elites of Shamsabad block are much aware of their role in employment programmes running in village panchayats with 98.00 %. Rural political elites of Barouli Aheer block are less aware of their role in employment programmes running in village panchayats with 96.55 %. The awareness ranking of rural political elites of block wise is Shamsabad block, Sainya block, Edmadpur block, Akola block, BarouliAheer block.

AWARENESS OF HEALTH PROGRAMMES

The cumulative findings of the data shown above that 68.47 % rural political elites are aware of their role in health programmes running in village panchayats. Rural political elites of BarouliAheer block are much aware of their role in health running in village panchayats with 72.41 %. Rural political elites of Akola block are less aware of their role in health programmes running in village panchayats with 62.16 %. The awareness ranking of rural political elites of block wise is BarouliAheer block, Shamsabad block, Sainya block, Edmadpur block, Akola block.

PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The cumulative findings of the data shown above that 63.06 % rural political elites participate in training of development programmes. Rural political elites of Barouli Aheer block much participate in training of development programmes with 67.24 %. Rural political elites of Akola block are less participate in training of development programmes with 54.05 %. The ranking of participation in

training of development programmes of rural political elites of block wise is Barouli Aheer block, Sainya block, Shamsabad block, Edmadpur block, Akola block.

COMPLAINT IF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES ARE NOT RUNNING PROPERLY?

The cumulative findings of the data shown above that 44.59 % rural political elites complain every time if the development programmes are not running properly. Rural political elites of Barouli Aheer block much complained every time if the development programmes are not running properly with 50.00 %. Rural political elites of Edmadpur block less complained every time if the development programmes are not running properly with 36.84 %. Ranking of rural political elites complain every time if the development programmes are not running properly of block wise is Barouli Aheer block, Akola block, Shamsabad block, Sainya block, Edmadpur block.

USE OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT (RTI)

The cumulative findings of the data shown above that only 6.31 % rural political elites used right of information. Rural political elites of Barouli Aheer block much used right of information with 8.62 %. Rural political elites of Akola block less used right of information with 2.70 %. Ranking of rural political elites used right of information of block wise is Barouli Aheer block, Shamsabad block, Edmadpur block, Sainya block, Akola block.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT UPSAMITI

The cumulative findings of the data shown above that 95.50 % rural political elites who know about upsamiti. Rural political elites of Edmadpur block much know about upsamiti with 97.37 %. Rural political elites of Shamsabad block less know about upsamiti with 94.00 %. Ranking of rural political elites who know about upsamiti block wise is Edmadpur block, Akola block, Sainya block, Barouli Aheer block, Shamsabad block.

AWARENESS OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION ACCORDING TO AGE

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that 46-55 age group rural political elites are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 93.85 %. Rural political elites of 46-55 and 66 & above age group in Shamsabad block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100.00 % and 25-35 age group rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 80.00 %. Rural political elites of 46-55 age group in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 94.1 % and 56-65 age group rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 80.00 %. Rural political elites of 25-35, 56-65 and 66 & above age group in Akola block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100.00 % and 36-45 age group rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 87.5 %. Rural political elites of 25-35 and 56-65 age group in Sainya block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100.00 % and 46-55 age group rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 92.3 %. Rural political elites of 25-35, 56-65 and 66 & above age group in Etmadpur block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100.00 % and 46-55 age group rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 91.7 %.

AWARENESS OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION ACCORDING TO EDUCATION

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that 10th and more than 10th passed rural political elites are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100 %. Rural political elites of 10th and more than 10th passed in Shamsabad block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100.00 % and illiterate rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 50.00 %. Rural political elites of 10th and more than 10th passed in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100 % and illiterate rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 50.00 %. Rural political elites of 8th and more than 8th passed in Akola block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100.00 % and illiterate rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 75.00 %. Rural political elites of 8th and more than 8th passed in Sainya block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100.00 % and illiterate rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 66.7 %. Rural political elites of

8th and more than 8th passed in Edmadpur block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100.00 % and illiterate rural political elites less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 80.00 %.

AWARENESS OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION ACCORDING TO CASTE-CATEGORY

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that rural political elites of GEN caste category are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 93.22 %. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Shamsabad block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 95.00% and SC rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 84.62%. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 90.91% and SC rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 85.00 %. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Akola block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100.00% and SC rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 77.78%. Rural political elites of SC caste category in Sainya block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100% and GEN caste category rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 92.31%. Rural political elites of SC in Edmadpur block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100.00 % and GEN caste category rural political elites less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 91.67 %. In all blocks OBC rural political elites are at mid of GEN and SC political elites in awareness.

AWARENESS OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that rural political elites of both place resident are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 97.92 %. Rural political elites of both place resident in Shamsabad block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 90.91% and village resident rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 89.74%. Rural political elites of both place resident and city/town resident in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100-100% and village resident rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 85.71%. Rural political elites of both place resident and city/town resident in Akola block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100-100% and village resident rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 88.89 %. Rural political elites of both place resident and city/town resident in Sainya block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100-100% and village resident rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 92.00%. Rural political elites of both place resident in Edmadpur block are much aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 100% and village resident rural political elites are less aware of Panchayti Raj Institution with 92.31%.

AWARENESS OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that 25-35 age group rural political elites are much aware of educational programmes with 86.11% and 36-45 age group elites are also aware of large number with 81.05%. Rural political elites of 36-45 and 25-35 age group in Shamsabad block are much aware of educational programmes with 84.21% and 80.00 respectively and 56-65 age group rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 57.14%. Rural political elites of 36-45 age group in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of educational programmes with 87.50% and 56-65 age group rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 60.00%. Rural political elites of 25-35 age group in Akola block are much aware of educational programmes with 100.00 % and 56-65 age group rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 50.00%. Rural political elites of 25-35 age group in Sainya block are much aware of educational programmes with 100.00% and 36-45 age group rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 76.47 %. Rural political elites of 25-35, 36-45 and 66 & above age group in Edmadpur block are much aware of educational programmes with 75.00 %, 78.59% and 100% respectively. And 46-55 age group rural political elites less aware of educational programmes with 58.33 %.

AWARENESS OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES ACCORDING TO EDUCATION

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that 12th and more than 12th passed rural political elites are much aware of educational programmes with 100 %. Rural political elites of 10th and more than 10th passed in Shamsabad block are much aware of educational programmes with 100.00 % and illiterate rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 25.00 %. Rural political elites of 10th and more than 10th passed in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of educational programmes with 100 % and illiterate rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 33.33 %. Rural political elites of 12th and more than 12th passed in Akola block are much aware of educational programmes with 100.00 % and illiterate rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 25.00 %. Rural political elites of 12th and more than 12th passed in Sainya block are much aware of educational programmes with 100.00 % and illiterate rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 33.33 %. Rural political elites of 10th and more than 10th passed in Edmadpur block are much aware of educational programmes with 100.00% and illiterate rural political elites less aware of educational programmes with 20.00 %.

AWARENESS OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES ACCORDING TO CASTE CATEGORY

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that rural political elites of GEN caste category are much aware of educational programmes with 84.75 %. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Shamsabad block are much aware of educational programmes with 85.00 % and OBC rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 64.71 %. Rural political elites of OBC caste category in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of educational programmes with 85.19% and SC rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 75.00 %. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Akola block are much aware of educational programmes with 100.00 % and SC rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 55.56 %. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Sainya block are much aware of educational programmes with 84.62 % and SC caste category rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 50.00 %. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Edmadpur block are much aware of educational programmes with 83.33 % and SC caste category rural political elites less aware of educational programmes with 60.00%.

AWARENESS IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that rural political elites of city/town and both place resident are much aware of educational programmes with 100 %, 81.25 % respectively. Rural political elites of village resident in Shamsabad block are much aware of educational programmes with 74.36 % and both place resident rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 72.73 %.

Rural political elites of city/town resident and both place resident in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of educational programmes with 100% & 85.71 % respectively and village resident rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 79.59 %. Rural political elites of city/town resident and both place resident in Akola block are much aware of educational programmes with 100 % & 85.71 % respectively and village resident rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 59.26 %. Rural political elites of city/town resident and both place resident in Sainya block are much aware of educational programmes with 100 % & 81.82 % respectively and village resident rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 68.00 %. Rural political elites of both place resident in Edmadpur block are much aware of educational programmes with 83.33 % and village resident rural political elites are less aware of educational programmes with 61.54 %.

AWARENESS IN RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMMES ACCORDING TO AGE

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that 56-65 and 66-above age group rural political elites are much aware of residential programmes with 100-100 % respectively and 25-35 age group elites are also aware of large number with 97.22 % . Rural political elites of 25-35, 56-65 and 66-above age group in Shamsabad block are much aware of residential programmes with 100-

100% respectively and 36-45 age group rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 89.47 %. Rural political elites of 56-65 age group in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of residential programmes with 100 % and 25-35 age group rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 91.67 %. Rural political elites of 25-35, 56-65 and 66-above age group in Akola block are much aware of residential programmes with 100.00 % and 36-45 age group rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 87.50 %. Rural political elites of 25-35 and 56-65 age group in Sainya block are much aware of residential programmes with 100.00 % and 46-55 age group rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 92.31 %. Rural political elites of 25-35 and 56-65 age group in Edmadpur block are much aware of residential programmes with 100.00 % and 100% respectively. and 46-55 age group rural political elites less aware of residential programmes with 91.67 %.

AWARENESS IN RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMMES ACCORDING TO EDUCATION

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that 10th and more than 10th passed rural political elites are much aware of residential programmes with 100 %. Rural political elites of 8th and more than 8th passed in Shamsabad block are much aware of residential programmes with 100.00 % and illiterate rural political elites are less aware residential programmes with 75.00 %. Rural political elites of 10th and more than 10th passed in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of residential programmes with 100 % and illiterate rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 83.33 %. Rural political elites of 8th and more than 8th passed in Akola block are much aware of residential programmes with 100.00 % and illiterate rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 75.00 %. Rural political elites of 8th and more than 8th passed in Sainya block are much aware of residential programmes with 100.00 % and illiterate rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 66.67 %. Rural political elites of 8th and more than 8th passed in Edmadpur block are much aware of residential programmes with 100.00 % and illiterate rural political elites less aware of residential programmes with 80.00 %.

AWARENESS OF RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMMES ON THE BASIS OF CASTE CATEGORY

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that rural political elites of GEN caste category are much aware of residential programmes with 94.92 %. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Shamsabad block are much aware of residential programmes with 95.00 % and SC rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 92.31 %. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of residential programmes with 100 % and SC rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 85.00 %. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Akola block are much aware of residential programmes with 100.00 % and SC rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 88.89 %. Rural political elites of SC caste category in Sainya block are much aware of residential programmes with 100 % and GEN caste category rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 92.31%. Rural political elites of OBC caste category in Edmadpur block are much aware of residential programmes with 93.75 % and SC caste category rural political elites less aware of residential programmes with 90.00 %.

AWARENESS IN RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMMES ACCORDING TO THEIR RESIDENCE

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that rural political elites of city/town and both place resident are much aware of residential programmes with 100-100 %. Rural political elites of both place resident in Shamsabad block are much aware of residential programmes with 100 % and village resident rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 92.31 %. Rural political elites of city/town resident and both place resident in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of residential programmes with 100-100% and village resident rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 89.80 %. Rural political elites of city/town resident and both place resident in Akola block are much aware of residential programmes with 100-100% and village resident rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 88.89 %. Rural political elites of city/town resident and both place resident in Sainya block are much aware of residential programmes with 100-100 % and village resident rural political elites are less aware of residential

programmes with 92.00 %. Rural political elites of both place resident in Edmadpur block are much aware of residential programmes with 100 % and village resident rural political elites are less aware of residential programmes with 88.46 %.

AWARENESS IN EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that 25-35, 56-65 and 66-above age group rural political elites are much aware of employment programmes with 100-100 % respectively and 46-55 age group elites are also aware at large number with 98.46 %. Rural political elites of 25-35, 46-55, 56-65 and 66-above age group in Shamsabad block are much aware of employment programmes with 100-100% respectively and 36-45 age group rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 94.74 %. Rural political elites of 25-35 and 56-65 age group in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of employment programmes with 100-100 % and 46-55 age group rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 94.12 %. Rural political elites of 25-35, 46-55, 56-65 and 66-above age group in Akola block are much aware of employment programmes with 100.00 % and 36-45 age group rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 93.75 %. Rural political elites of 25-35, 46-55 and 56-65 age group in Sainya block are much aware of employment programmes with 100-100.00 % and 36-45 age group rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 94.12 %. Rural political elites of 25-35, 46-55, 56-65 and 66-above age group in Edmadpur block are much aware of employment programmes with 100- 100% respectively and 36-45 age group rural political elites less aware of employment programmes with 94.74 %.

AWARENESS IN EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES ACCORDING TO EDUCATION

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that 8th and more than 8th passed rural political elites are much aware of employment programmes with 100 %. Rural political elites of 5th and more than 5th passed in Shamsabad block are much aware of employment programmes with 100.00% and illiterate rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 75.00%. Rural political elites of 8th and more than 8th passed in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of employment programmes with 100 % and illiterate rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 83.33 %. Rural political elites of Illiterate, 8th and more than 8th passed in Akola block are much aware of employment programmes with 100 % and literate & 5th rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 93.75 %. Rural political elites of Illiterate, 8th and more than 8th passed in Sainya block are much aware of employment programmes with 100.00 % and literate & 5th rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 91.67 %. Rural political elites of 8th and more than 8th passed in Edmadpur block are much aware of employment programmes with 100.00 % and illiterate rural political elites less aware of employment programmes with 80.00 %.

AWARENESS IN EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES ACCORDING TO CASTE CATEGORY

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that rural political elites of GEN caste category are much aware of employment programmes with 100 %. Rural political elites of GEN and SC caste category in Shamsabad block are much aware of employment programmes with 100 % and OBC rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 94.12 %. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of employment programmes with 100 % and SC rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 95.00 %. Rural political elites of GEN and OBC caste category in Akola block are much aware of employment programmes with 100.00 % and SC rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 88.89 %. Rural political elites of GEN and SC caste category in Sainya block are much aware of employment programmes with 100 % and OBC caste category rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 95.00 %. Rural political elites of GEN and OBC caste category in Edmadpur block are much aware of employment programmes with 100 % and SC caste category rural political elites less aware of employment programmes with 90.00 %.

AWARENESS IN EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that rural political elites of city/town and both place resident are much aware of employment programmes with 100-100%. Rural political elites of both place resident in Shamsabad block are much aware of employment programmes with 100% and village resident rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 97.44%. Rural political elites of city/town resident and both place resident in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of employment programmes with 100-100% and village resident rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 95.92 %. Rural political elites of city/town resident and both place resident in Akola block are much aware of employment programmes with 100-100% and village resident rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 96.30%. Rural political elites of city/town resident and both place resident in Sainya block are much aware of employment programmes with 100-100% and village resident rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 96.00 %. Rural political elites of both place resident in Edmadpur block are much aware of employment programmes with 100% and village resident rural political elites are less aware of employment programmes with 96.15%.

AWARENESS IN HEALTH PROGRAMMES ACCORDING TO AGE

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that 25-35 and 36-45 age group rural political elites are much aware of health programmes with 80.56 % and 73.68 % respectively. Rural political elites of 25-35 and 36-45 age group in Shamsabad block are much aware of health programmes with 80.00% and 78.95% respectively and 56-65 age group rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 57.14 %. Rural political elites of 25-35 and 36-45 age group in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of health programmes with 75.00-75.00% and 56-65 age group rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 60.00%. Rural political elites of 25-35 age group in Akola block are much aware of health programmes with 75.00% and 56-65 age group rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 50.00%. Rural political elites of 25-35 age group in Sainya block are much aware of health programmes with 100.00% and 46-55 age group rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 69.23%. Rural political elites of 66-above, 25-35 and 36-45 age group in Edmadpur block are much aware of health programmes with 100%, 75.00% and 73.68% respectively and 46-55 age group rural political elites less aware of health programmes with 58.33%.

AWARENESS IN HEALTH PROGRAM ACCORDING TO EDUCATION

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that 12th and more than 12th passed rural political elites are much aware of health programmes with 100%. Rural political elites of 10th and more than 10th passed in Shamsabad block are much aware of health programmes with 100.00% and illiterate, 5th and 8th passed rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 25.00%, 56.25, 54.55% respectively. Rural political elites of 10th and more than 10th passed in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of health programmes with 100% and illiterate rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 16.67%. Rural political elites of Illiterate, 12th and more than 12th passed in Akola block are much aware of health programmes with 100.00% and illiterate and literate & 5th rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 0.00 and 50.00 % respectively. Rural political elites of Illiterate, 12th and more than 12th passed in Sainya block are much aware of health programmes with 100.00% and literate, literate & 5th and 8th passed rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 0.00%, 50.00%, 50.00% respectively. Rural political elites of 10th and more than 10th passed in Edmadpur block are much aware of health programmes with 100.00% and illiterate, illiterate rural political elites less aware of health programmes with 0.00% and 53.33% respectively.

AWARENESS IN HEALTH PROGRAM ACCORDING TO CATEGORY

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that rural political elites of GEN caste category are much aware of health programmes with 77.97%. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Shamsabad block are much aware of health programmes with 80% and OBC rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 58.82%. Rural political elites of OBC caste category in

Barouli Aheer block are much aware of health programmes with 77.78% and SC rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 65.00%. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Akola block are much aware of health programmes with 100.00% and SC rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 55.56%. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Sainya block are much aware of health programmes with 76.92% and SC caste category rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 50.00%. Rural political elites of GEN caste category in Edmadpur block are much aware of health programmes with 75.00% and SC caste category rural political elites less aware of health programmes with 60.00 %.

AWARENESS IN HEALTH PROGRAM ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE

From the data shown above, it can be inferred that rural political elites of city/town and both place resident are much aware of health programmes with 100 % and 85.42 %. Rural political elites of both place resident in Shamsabad block are much aware of health programmes with 90.91 % and village resident rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 64.10 %. Rural political elites of city/town resident and both place resident in Barouli Aheer block are much aware of health programmes with 100 %, 85.71 % respectively and village resident rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 69.39 %. Rural political elites of city/town resident and both place resident in Akola block are much aware of health programmes with 100%, 85.71% respectively and village resident rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 51.85 %. Rural political elites of city/town resident and both place resident in Sainya block are much aware of health programmes with 100%, 81.82% respectively and village resident rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 60.00%. Rural political elites of both place resident in Edmadpur block are much aware of health programmes with 83.33% and village resident rural political elites are less aware of health programmes with 57.69%.

CONCLUSION

India is a predominantly rural society. The role of rural elite for rural reconstruction and development is highly significant in India. The 73rd constitutional amendment and establishment of modern panchayati raj system has strengthened the roots of democracy at the grass-root level. It has also influenced the composition and nature of rural elite in modern India. In the study it was observed that rural leadership from poor, scheduled castes and backward castes of society too, is emerging through panchayati raj system.

In this study it was also observed that rural political elites have more knowledge of employment and residential programmes being run under the panchayati raj system. But they do not have enough knowledge of health and educational programmes running in panchayat through panchayati raj system. Educated and mature rural political elites are much aware their role in most of the programmes being run under the panchayati raj system. There is not much difference of awareness among the elites of different caste categories. The healthy relations are found among rural political elites. They have good social relations among them. Rural political elites have good relations with the employees of panchayati raj related departments. However, they maintain better relations with the officers of their own caste.

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