

## CHAPTER - V

C O N C L U S I O N

The present study aims at analysing the rural leadership at grass root level. The major interest was the study was to bring out the nature and patterns of leadership at grass root level. Defining leadership as a synthesis of socio-personal traits, the main questions that were addressed to were, what was the socio-personal background of the rural leaders, what were the processes of their entry to leadership, what was the nature of their functional effectivity.

To begin with, the general conclusions in relation to the formation of rural leadership in rural area that are drawn from the study are as follows :

Most of the rural leaders are new, young and literate,

Most of them are Hindus by religion belonging from higher castes.

Majority of the respondents are males and live in nuclear families, and heads of their families .

Largest number of the respondents are engaged in agriculture, and a good number

of them come from high level income group, and they belong to upper middle class,

The largest proportion of them believed that their social service in the society helped them in obtaining the present position, they worked in the field of co-operation movement and social welfare activities,

Most of them stated that the personal influence is the important factor for them to enter public life,

Majority of them responded positively for the discussion of politics with their children / family, but on the other hand some of them also expressed their desire that their children should not participate in politics.

In brief we can say that the new pattern of rural leadership is composed of young, educated and come from the numerically dominant groups. Money land and wealth remain important factors for leadership position in rural areas.

The present study has broadly indicated the formation rural leadership which have existed and is emerging after the introduction of Panchayat Raj. There has been some visible change in the pattern of traditional leadership in rural India after the introduction of Panchayati Raj institutons. But political power at the local level is still concentrated in the hands of the people higher castes having high income level, influenciabile group having higher, social status. People from higher castes, which are economically sound having higher level income, higher status and other things like family background, and political party membership in favour of them. Real democratisation of power or involvement of the people of all the seetions in politics is yet to take place. Because the scheduled castes and the landless labourers continue to be outside the circle of political power at the grassroot level even though they have the advantage of reservation policy only few of them are seen on political screen of the rural area in Maharashtra. Majority of them are not able to participate in political activities.