POLITICAL LEADERSHIP, DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE
A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF RURAL TELANGANA

PROF. CHINTA GANESH
Head, Department of Sociology
Osmania University, Hyderabad – 500 007
Telangana, India.

ABSTRACT:

Leadership is a Universal Phenomenon. Because man is a social being and participates in groups and he needs constant guidance and direction; and these are provided by the leader. In a broad perspective, leader may be said to be a person who leads the people from ignorance to awakening and from backwardness to development. The increase in the importance of dynamic leaders and emergence of new patterns of leadership are the ubiquitous characteristics of our modem political systems. In fact, healthy growth, stability and probity of any body- politic largely depend upon the nature of leadership it has. With the increasing and pluralistic functions of political system the role of good leadership is assuming more and more significance. The problem of leadership is permeating almost every aspect of our everyday life. That is why there is an urgent need of better, efficient, committed and honest leaders. However, being rooted in the social circumstances the nature of leadership is changing and is closely associated with social change, its analysis requires greater attention of the social scientists.

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

With the attainment of freedom, India also inherited numerous socio- economic problems. Even after the seventy years of independence certain problems are still persisting in Indian society. Moreover, even today nearly 67 percent of the population of the country lives in villages, and most of the problems are related to rural society. The most significant among these are the problems of acute poverty, illiteracy, insufficient and backward agriculture, lack of techno-industrial growth, presence of innumerable social inequalities and disparities, and low level of people's participation in decisions making. Therefore, accepting the principle of social justice and egalitarianism, India after independence was declared as a welfare state. However, it was also well realized by the intellectuals and national leaders that, if the fruits of independence were to reach the common man, the development of the rural society is the most urgent need. Therefore, after the independence especially for the past three and half decade's numerous programmes of rural development were initiated and diverse socio-economic resources were diverted towards this end. Integrated Rural Development programmes were the most significant steps in this direction.

The new forces of socio-economic change leased out by the implementation of large-scale programmes of planned social change in rural society gave a hitting blow to the traditional social structure and institutions and generated new values and visions. This required replacement of old leadership based on ascription by new secular leadership based on merit. Rural development programmes, land reforms, democratic decentralization, and other schemes of rural reconstruction added further to the significance of leadership. In this context it is now being realized more and more that the success of these efforts and the achievement of the goals and aspirations envisaged in the basic preamble of the constitution mainly depend upon the committed and honest political leadership.

The main objective of the various development programmes is not only the socio-economic

AIJRRLSJM   VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)   (ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

upliftment of the village people but also to change their work ways, thought-ways, and act ways. The philosophy behind introducing change in rural society in such a way is to enable people to develop and manage their affairs according to their own needs and desires, and through their own initiative and active participation. In a way, most of the developmental programmes were considered as a movement aimed at instilling initiative and participation among people. But, both theoretically and empirically, this task was found to be impossible without the help of the local leadership.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

For the leadership to perform its role success fully and effectively it is necessary that it should be development and action oriented. In this context openness to new ideas, faith in science and technology, achievement orientation, careful planning, interest in the development of state and region, role responsibility; development orientation and involved participation are considered as highly significant for success of leadership. Therefore, behavioural, social, development and action orientations are treated as important aspects of leadership.

In order to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system various types of political positions have been created in Telangana State and the local leaders are elected or appointed for those positions. For the development of rural areas and also to implement the various developmental programmes number of parallel bodies have been created in Telangana during the past seven years. Apart from the Panchayati Raj system, there are various committees at village and Mandal level such as Vana Samrakshana Samithis (VSS), Educational Committees, Water User's Associations, Market Committees, Cooperative Societies, etc. There are large number of Sarpanches, equal number of Upa-Sarpanches, Municipal Corporation Chairpersons and Members, ZPTC Members, MPTC Members, Mandal Praja Parishath Chairpersons / Presidents, Zilla Parishath Chairmen, MLAs, MLCs, M.P.s, Cooperative Societies Chairpersons, various corporations at State and Regional level, etc. Apart from this there are hundreds of political positions in Telangana State and the leaders belonging to the ruling party and other political parties are holding these positions.

The question that arise is that whether the recruitment of political leaders to all these political Positions leading to positive oriented development or not, what are the implications of all these political positions on the development process of the state?

Whether these political positions are really helpful for the development of the state or not? What kind of political situation that has arisen due to the competition among the leaders to occupy these political positions? What kind of role these leaders are playing in the implementation of the various developmental programmes in the State? What kind of development orientation, value orientation and action orientation the leaders have in their socio-political life? What kind of vision they have for the development of the State? All these questions need to be answered to understand the implications of political positions on the development process of the State.

Within the above framework the study attempts to describe the nature of emerging leadership in Telangana especially in rural society and their Value orientations, development orientaiirons and Vision. The study also analyse the influence of the existing leadership pattern on the development of village and State.

Though there are number of studies on political leadership in India, none of this study has concentrated seriously on the impact of political leadership and political recruitment and their

AIJRRLSJM   VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)   (ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

policies on the development of the state. Since there is no study in Telangana, it is felt that there is a large scope for research on political leadership and development of the state. Keeping this aspect in view the present study has been carried out with the following objectives.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main objective of this study is to examine the political leadership in Telangana and their impact on the development process of the state. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To find out the nature of their political interest, awareness and participation in politics as well as the administrative effectiveness in the developmental activities.
2. To examine the attitudes, Value-orientations and administrative skills of leaders towards development and other aspects of life.
3. To find out the extent to which they feel effective in matters related to administration and development of their village, mandals, district and State.
4. To appraise the performance level of various political functionaries and committees existing at the grass roots level to the State level.
5. To examine the impact of the present leadership pattern on the socio-economic life of rural people in relation with administration and politics.

AREA OF THE STUDY:

The present study has been carried out in the Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Medak Districts of Telangana State. The political parties which are very active in Telangana State are Indian National Congress (Congress), Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS), Telugu Desam Party (TDP), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI - M), Communist Party of India (CPI), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), etc. Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) is the ruling party in Telangana since 2014. All these political parties have played a crucial role in the Telangana politics and recruited a large number of people for their political parties as party workers and party leaders at various levels from grass root level to state level.   In all the political parties a large number of leaders are holding the party positions such as Party Presidents, Vice – Presidents, Secretaries, Treasures, Party Executive Committee Members, etc. All the political parties have elected representatives such as Member of Parliament (MP), Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA), Zilla Parishath Chairman, Mandal Parishath Chairman, Sarpanch, etc. Apart from elected representatives, many political leaders are also holding the nominated positions in the offices of the Government such as Corporations, Local Bodies, Cooperative Societies, etc.

SAMPLING:

The elected representatives at village level to national level (like Parliament), political leaders holding their party positions, political party workers and the leaders who are holding nominated positions in the Government are included in the study for the purpose of collection of primary data from them. From among the above-mentioned political leaders in the three districts of Telangana 1800 political leaders are identified as sample respondents for the purpose of this study.

In the present study a multi-stage stratified random sampling method has been used to identify the sample respondents for the collection of primary data by using a structured interview schedule.

AIJRRLSJM   **VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)**   **(ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE**

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

Further, all care has been taken to draw the representative sample from all the political parties, ideologies, social and economic categories, villages, towns, constituencies, etc.

In this study interview schedule, interview and case study methods were used for the collection of primary data from the sample respondents.

PERFORMANCE AND FUNCTIONAL EFFECTIVITY OF POLITICAL LEADERS:

The functioning of the leaders at various levels starting from village level to the parliamentary constituency level has been studied in-depth and drawn the following conclusions. Study at village level presents a kaleidoscopic pattern with its both directly and indirectly elected, nominated, appointed and ex-officio leaders. While Gram Panchayats and Grama Sabhas are constitutional bodies, whereas some others are created under Acts of State legislature. Some bodies are created at the instance of Government of India. Only a few receive financial assistance from Union Government. Again some like the Gram Panchayats are elected by the entire village electorate, whereas the others are elected by the local beneficiaries. Consequently, there is a friction and lack of coordination and mutually conflicting interests between the local bodies. Several problems were confronted in examining the nature of local leadership and its performance and its interaction with other bodies.

The important development activities undertaken by the political leaders in the study area

- Setting-up educational institutions, to assist the bright students with scholarships and distributed uniforms, notebooks, pens, pencils to encourage the poor to attend school.
- Built primary and secondary (high) schools.
- Established number of pre-primary and primary schools.
- Provided basic amenities for slum dwellers, such as water, cement roads, drainage, electricity and toilets.
- Provided bus routes to almost all the villages and bus stations and bus shelters were constructed in almost all the villages and towns.
- Taken measures to beautify the city.
- Improved facilities at railway stations such as extension of bridges, platforms etc.
- Provided sports facilities, developed sports complexes, encouraged indigenous sports such as Kho - Kho and Kabaddi as well as other games such as cricket by organizing competitions.
- Established new market yards in almost all the towns.
- Installed more electricity Sub Stations.
- Laid additional water pipelines to ensure adequate water supply to buildings in localities that receive water for only a couple of hours a day.
- Constructed dispensaries, promoted public health and hygiene, organized health camps and blood donation camps, rendered financial assistance to poor patients as well as provided treatment and medicines free of cost and an ambulance service.
- Campaigned against industrial pollution and environmental degradation.
- Established police stations in all the mandals to maintain law and order to provide security to the people.

AIJRRLSJM   **VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)**   **(ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE**

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

- Improved playgrounds /open spaces.
- Assisted the persons with disabilities.
- Loans were given to widows to make them self-sufficient through small business such as petty business, tailoring, basket making etc.
- All the old age persons, widows and persons with disabilities are given pensions.
- Almost all the villages and towns were provided with drinking water facility.
- Main roads, link roads and approach roads were constructed and maintained.
- Almost all the villages are connected with Pucca roads.
- Wherever necessary, the bridges and culverts were constructed.
- Established primary and secondary schools in almost all the major Grama Panchayats.
- Ashram Schools, Gurukul Schools and Colleges for SC, ST, Backward Castes and Minorities were established in backward areas.
- Established institutions of higher learning and technical institutes (ITI etc).
- Providing an ambulance service to shift patients from the interior places to the hospitals in urban areas.
- Improving transport facilities in all the mandals.

Development of Agriculture

- Establishment of Percolation tanks.
- Construction and development of small and medium irrigation projects.
- Providing irrigation facilities to agriculture sector.
- Providing free electricity connections for pump sets for agricultural activities.
- Establishment of cottage industries in rural areas and providing employment to
- Installation of separate substations to provide power for rural industrialization.
- Establishing cooperative institutions ranging from credit cooperatives to sugar factories which play major role in rural industrialization.
- Providing marketing and warehousing facilities for agricultural produce.
- Setting up of an Agricultural Market Committees.
- Setting-up Cooperative credit societies for farmers.
- Establishment of Vana Samrakshana Sami this to protect the forest and utilization of forest products.

Grievance redressal:

- Resolving the grievances of the villagers with regard to various issues.
- Providing social security to the poor and weaker sections of the society.
- Providing security to the women and children.
- Enabling the unemployed to secure jobs or some employment for livelihood.
- Ensuring the proper implementation of the Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) so that the deserving candidates obtain employment.

Keeping the above aspects in view, the primary data related to the performance and functional effectivity of the political leaders has been analyzed here.

AIJRRLSJM   **VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)**   **(ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE**

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

Table – 1: Opinion of the Political Leaders on whether the number of political positions (Elected and nominated) increasing in the state

S.No.	No. of political positions (Elected and nominated) increasing in the state	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Yes	1394	77.4	77.4
2.	No	406	22.6	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, the majority of the respondents i.e. 1394 (77.4 per cent) felt that both the elected and nominated political positions are increasing in the state for the past two decades. Whereas the remaining respondents i.e. 406 (22.6 per cent) have felt that the number of political positions are not increasing in the State. However, from the above data it may be stated that the number of political positions (both elected and nominated) have increased in the State of Integrated Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for the past two decades.

Table 2: Opinion of the Political Leaders on whether the increasing political positions are helpful for the economic development of the State

S.No.	Increasing political positions are helpful for the economic development of state	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Yes	644	46.2	46.2
2.	No	750	53.8	100.0
	Total	1394	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, the maximum number of respondents i.e. 750 (53.8 per cent) have felt that the increasing political positions are not at all helpful for the economic development of state. They also felt that the increasing political positions leads to burden over the Government exchequer and also more of political corruption, which ultimately hinder the development process in the state. The remaining respondents i.e. 644 (46.2 per cent) felt that increasing political positions are helpful for the economic development of the state. However, from the above data it may be stated that the increasing political positions are not much helpful for the economic development of the state.

Table - 3: Opinion of the Political Leaders on the Performance of political leaders who have occupied various positions in the state

AIJRRLSJM   **VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)**   **(ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE**

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

S.No.	Performance of political leaders who have occupied various positions in the state	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Performing well	295	16.4	16.4
2.	Performing moderately	586	32.5	48.9
3.	Not performing well	397	22.1	71.0
4.	Worst performance	522	29.0	100.0
	Total	**1800**	**100.0**	**100.0**

According to the above table, the highest number of respondents i.e. 586 (32.5 per cent) felt that the performance of the political leaders who have occupied various positions in the state is moderate. Whereas the next major number of respondents i.e. 522 (29.0 per cent) felt that the performance of the political leaders who have occupied various positions in the state is worst. Those who felt that the performance of the political leaders is not well constitute 22.1 per cent. The least number is 295 (16.4 per cent) felt that the performance of the political leaders is well and up to the mark. However, from the above data it may be stated that the performance of the political leaders who have occupied the various positions in the State is moderate.

Table – 4: Opinion of the Political Leaders on whether the increasing number of political positions causing heavy burden on state exchequer

S.No.	Increasing no. of political positions causing heavy burden on state exchequer	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Yes	1273	70.7	70.7
2.	No	527	29.3	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, the majority of the respondents i.e. 1273 (70.7 per cent) felt the increasing number of political positions causing heavy burden on the state exchequer. Whereas the remaining respondents i.e. 527 (29.3 per cent) felt that it is not causing any burden on the state exchequer. However, from the above data it may be stated that the increasing number of political positions causing heavy burden on the state exchequer.

Table – 5: Opinion of the Political Leaders on whether the elected and nominated Representatives are working for the development of Village/Mandal/District/State

AIJRRLSJM   VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)   (ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

S.No.	The elected and nominated Reps are working for the development of V/M/D/R/State	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Yes	1080	60.0	60.0
2.	No	720	40.0	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, the maximum number of respondents i.e. 1080   (60.0 per cent) felt that the political leaders who have occupied the elected or nominated positions are working for the development of their respective mandal or constituency or district or State. The remaining respondents i.e. 720 (40.0 per cent) felt that they are not working for the development of state. However, from the above data it may be stated that the political leaders who have occupied the elected or nominated positions are working to some extent for the development of the state.

Table – 6: Major problems of rural society as identified by the Respondents

S.No.	Major problems of rural society	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy	726	40.3	40.3
2.	Lack of irrigational facilities	196	10.8	51.1
3.	Non-availability of proper education and health-care facilities	642	35.7	86.8
4.	Non-availability of protective drinking water and fluoride problems	86	4.8	91.6
5.	Corruption	150	8.4	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, the highest number of respondents i.e. 726   (40.3 per cent) felt that the poverty, unemployment and illiteracy are the major problems of rural society. Whereas the next major number of respondents i.e. 642 (35.7 per cent) felt that the non-availability of proper education and health-care facilities are the major problems of rural society. Those who felt that the lack of irrigational facilities is the main problem of rural society constitute 10.8 per cent. 8.4 per cent of the respondents felt that the corruption is the

AIJRRLSJM   VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)   (ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

main problem of rural society. The least number of respondents i.e. 86 (4.8 per cent) felt that the non-availability of protective drinking water and fluoride problem are the major problems of rural society. However, from the above data it may be stated that the poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, non-availability of proper education and health-care facilities are the major problems of rural society.

Table – 7: The problems normally bring to the notice of the leaders

S.No.	The problems normally bring to the notice of the leaders	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent
1.	Roads, electricity, water, street lights	403	22.4	22.4
2.	Drainage, House Sites, Pensions, Ration Cards, Employment	625	34.7	57.1
3.	Social Security, School Building, Loans, Health Centres	207	11.5	68.6
4.	Agriculture related problems, pucca houses, crop loans, agricultural products marketing, support prices, etc.	565	31.4	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, the highest number of respondents i.e. 625 (34.7 per cent) have said that normally the problems related to drainage, house sites, pensions, ration cards and employment are bring to the notice of the leaders. The next major number of respondents i.e. 565 (31.4 per cent) have said that normally the problems related to agriculture, pucca houses, crop loans, marketing of agricultural products and support prices for agricultural products are bring to the notice of the leaders. 22.4 per cent of the leaders have said that the problems related to roads, electricity, water, street lights are normally bring to the notice of the leaders. The least number of the respondents i.e. 207 (11.5 per cent) said that the problems related to social security, school building, loans and health care are normally bring to the notice of the leaders. However, from the above data it may be stated that the problems related to agriculture, pucca houses, house sites, crop loans, marketing of agricultural products, support prices for agricultural products, roads, electricity, water, street lights, irrigation, drainage, pensions, ration cards, employment, social security, school buildings, health centers, loans etc. are normally bring to the notice of the leaders.

Table – 8: Looking into the needs of the people the programmes the Political Leaders would like to formulate / implement

S.No.	Looking into the needs of the people the programmes would	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent

AIJRRLSJM   VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)   (ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

	you formulate/implement			
1.	Establishment of small scale industries	262	14.5	14.5
2.	Irrigation projects	380	21.1	35.6
3.	Educational and Health Care Development Programmes	510	28.4	64.0
4.	Infrastructural Development Programmes	412	22.8	86.8
5.	Employment Generation Programmes	236	13.2	100.0
	Total	**1800**	**100.0**	**100.0**

According to the above table, the highest number of respondents i.e. 510   (28.4 per cent) have said that they would like to formulate and implement the programmes related to education and health care for the development of the villages and to fulfill the needs of the people. The next major number of respondents i.e. 412 (22.8 per cent) have said that they would like to formulate and implement the programmes which will be helpful for the development of the infrastructural facilities in rural areas. 21.1 per cent of the respondents have said that they would like to take up the irrigation projects in rural areas which will strengthen the agriculture sector in future. 15.6 per cent of the respondents have said that they would like to plan for the establishment of small-scale industries, so that employment opportunities can be created for the rural people. The least number of respondents i.e. 236 (13.1 per cent) have said that they would like to formulate and implement the employment generation programmes for the fulfillment of the basic needs of the people. However, from the above data it may be stated that the establishment of small scale industries, and irrigation projects in rural areas, implementation of educational and health care services programmes, employment generation and infrastructural development programmes are some of the important programmes which the political leaders would like to take up for the development of villages and to fulfill the basic needs of the people.

Table – 9: Satisfaction among the Political Leaders with the role of Panchayat Raj Institutions such as Gramapanchayat/ Mandala parishath/Zilla parishath

S.No.	Satisfaction with the role of PRI such as G.P/ Mandal/Zilla parishad	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Fully satisfied	540	30.0	30.0
2.	Partially satisfied	504	28.0	58.0
3.	Not at all satisfied	756	42.0	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

The above table shows that the maximum number of respondents i.e. 756   (42.0 per cent) are not satisfied with the functioning of the Panchayati Raj institutions in Telangana State. 28.0 per cent of the respondents are partially satisfied with the functioning of the Panchayati Raj Institutions whereas 30.0 per cent of the respondents are fully satisfied with the functioning of the Panchayati Raj institutions. However, from the above data it may be stated that the majority of the respondents are not satisfied with the functioning of the Panchayati Raj institutions in Telangana State.

Table – 10: Satisfaction with the performance of MLA/MP with regard to the development of constituency/district

S.No.	Satisfaction with the performance of MLA/MP with regard to development of constituency/ district	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Fully satisfied	447	24.8	24.8
2.	Partially satisfied	657	36.5	61.3
3.	Not at all satisfied	696	38.7	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, the maximum number of respondents i.e. 696 (38.7 per cent) are not satisfied with the performance of MLA and MPs with regard to the development of their constituencies and districts are concerned. The next major number of respondents i.e. 657 (36.5 per cent) are partially satisfied with the performance of MLAs and MPs. While the least number of respondents i.e. 447 (24.8 per cent) are fully satisfied with the performance of MLAs and MPs. However, from the above data it may be stated that the majority of the respondents are not satisfied with the performance of MLAs and MPs with regard to development of their constituencies and district.

Table -11: Satisfaction with the role of Government in social welfare of the people and development of state

S.No.	Satisfaction with the role of Government in social welfare of the people	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Fully satisfied	481	26.7	26.7
2.	Partially satisfied	748	41.6	68.3
3.	Not at all satisfied	571	31.7	100.0

AIJRRLSJM   **VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)**   **(ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE**

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, the maximum number of respondents, i.e. 748 (41.6 per cent) are partially satisfied with the role of Government in social welfare of the people and development of state. The next major number of respondents i.e. 571 (31.7 per cent) have said that they are not satisfied with the role of Government in social welfare of the people and development of state. The least number of respondents i.e. 481 (26.7 per cent) are fully satisfied with role of Government in social welfare and developmental activities. However, from the above data it may be stated that the majority of the respondents are not fully satisfied with the role of Government in social welfare activities and development of State.

Table – 12: Difficulties faced by the Political Leaders for the implementation of development programmes

S.No.	Difficulties do you face for the implementation of development programmes	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Bureaucratic hurdles	530	29.4	29.4
2.	Corruption	737	40.9	70.3
3.	Non-cooperation of local leaders	93	5.2	75.5
4.	Lack of commitment among political leaders and Bureaucrats	440	24.5	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, the highest number of respondents i.e. 737 (40.9 per cent) have said that corruption in the Government offices is the main hurdle for the implementation of developmental programmes. The next major number of respondents i.e. 530 (29.4 per cent) have said that bureaucratic hurdles are the main constraints for the implementation of developmental programmes. 24.5 per cent of the respondents have felt that the lack of commitment among political leaders and bureaucrats is the difficulty and hurdle for the implementation of development programmes. The least number of respondents i.e. 93 (5.2 per cent) have said that non-cooperation of local leaders is the main constraint for the implementation of development programmes. However, from the above data it may be stated that the corruption, bureaucratic hurdles, non-cooperation of local leaders and lack of commitment among political leaders and bureaucrats are the main constraints for the effective implementation of developmental programmes.

Table – 13: Which are the main hurdles for the development of State?

S.No.	Which are the main hurdles for the development of state	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent

AIJRRLSJM   VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)   (ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

1.	Corruption and casteism	1215	67.5	67.5
2.	Political groupism and political rivalry	447	24.8	92.3
3.	Non-cooperation . between politicians and bureaucrats	138	7.7	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, majority of the respondents i.e. 1215 (67.5 per cent) felt that corruption and casteism are the main hurdles for the development of state. The next major number of respondents i.e. 447 (24.8 per cent) have felt that the political groupism and political rivalry are the main hurdles for the development of state. The least number of respondents i.e. 138 (7.7 per cent) have felt that the non-cooperation between politicians and bureaucrats is the main hurdle for the development of state. However, from the above data it may be stated that the corruption, casteism, political groupism and political rivalry, non-cooperation between politicians and bureaucrats are the main hurdles for the development of State.

Table – 14: Opinion of the Political Leaders on whether the present leaders have commitment for development of the state

S.No.	The present leaders have commitment for development of the state	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Yes	630	35.0	35.0
2.	To some extent	864	48.0	83.0
3.	Not at all	306	17.0	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, the maximum number of respondents i.e. 864   (48.0 per cent) have expressed their opinion that the present political leaders have commitment to some extent for the development' of state. The least number of respondents i.e. 306 (17.0 per cent) have said that the present political leaders does not have any commitment for the development of state. However, from the above data it may be stated that the majority of the political leaders have commitment to some extent for the development of state.

Table – 15: Opinion of the Political Leaders on 'whether the present leadership and administrative system have values and ethics for development of state'

AIJRRLSJM   VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)   (ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

S.No.	Present leadership and admnistrative system have values and ethics for dev. of state	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Yes	864	48.0	48.0
2.	No	936	52.0	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, the majority of the respondents i.e. 936 (52.0 per cent) are of the opinion that the present leadership and administrative system does not have values and ethics for the development of state. Whereas 48.0 per cent of the respondents have said that the present leadership and administrative system have values and ethics for the development of the state. However, from the above data it may be stated that the most of the present leaders and administrators does not have values and ethics for development of the state.

Table – 16: Opinion of the Political Leaders on the Impact of present leadership pattern on socio-economic life of people

S.No.	Impact of present leadership pattern on socio-economic life of people	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Positive impact	1251	69.5	69.5
2.	Negative impact	549	30.5	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, the majority of the respondents i.e. 1251 (69.5 per cent) have said that the present leadership pattern has its positive impact on socio-economic life of people. Whereas 30.5 per cent of the respondents have said that the present leadership pattern has its negative impact on socioeconomic life of people. However, from the above data it may be stated that the present leadership pattern is positively influencing the socio-economic life of people.

Table – 17: Opinion of the Political Leaders on
'Whether the development benefits are reaching the poor and needy person or not'

S.No.	Whether the development benefits are reaching the poor and needy person or not	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Reaching	751	41.7	41.7
2.	Not at all reaching	790	43.9	85.6

AIJRRLSJM   VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)   (ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

3.	Reaching to some extent	259	14.4	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, a fairly good number of respondents i.e. 751 (41.7 per cent) have said that the development benefits are reaching the poor and needy persons. Whereas the equal number of respondents i.e. 790 (43.9 per cent) have said that the development benefits are not at all reaching the poor and needy persons. The least number of respondents i.e. 259 (14.4 per cent) have said that the development benefits are reaching the poor and needy persons to some extent. However, from the above data it may be stated that the development benefits are reaching the poor and needy persons if not fully, but at least to some extent.

Table – 18: Opinion of the Political Leaders on 'Whether the corruption has increased due to increasing political positions'

S.No.	Do you think corruption has increased due to increasing political positions	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Yes	1384	76.8	76.8
2.	No	416	23.2	100.0
	Total	1800	100.0	100.0

According to the above table, the majority of the respondents i.e. 1384 (76.8 per cent) have felt that corruption has increased due to increasing political positions, while 23.2 per cent of the respondents have felt that corruption is nothing to do with the increasing political positions.

Most of the respondents have said that increasing political positions in the state 'has led to a situation where political leaders are using the political power gained through the elected or nominated positions for making easy money. This has not only increased corruption but it has also increased the burden over the state exchequer.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

The important findings of this study are as follows:

1. According to the majority of the respondents the number of political positions (both elected and nominated) are increasing in the state of Telangana for the past seven years.
2. Majority of the respondents felt that the increasing number of political positions are not much helpful for the economic development of the state. They also felt that the increasing number of political positions leads to burden over the Government exchequer and political corruption gets increased, which ultimately hinder the development process in the state.

AIJRRLSJM   VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)   (ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

3. Most of the political leaders felt that the performance of the political leaders who have occupied the various positions in the state is moderate.

4. Majority of the political leaders felt that the increasing number of political positions causing heavy burden on the state exchequer.

5. Most of the respondents felt that the political leaders who have occupied the elected or nominated positions are working to some extent for the development of the state.

6. According to the respondent's poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, lack of irrigational facilities, non-availability of proper education and healthcare facilities, non-availability of protective drinking water facility and corruption are the major problems of rural society.

7. As stated by the respondents the problems related to agriculture, pucca houses, house sites, crop loans, marketing of agricultural products, roads, electricity, water, street lights, irrigation, drainage, pensions, ration cards, employment, social security, construction of school buildings, health centers, loans etc. are normally bring to the notice of the political leaders.

8. Looking into the needs of the people, the establishment of small-scale industries and irrigation projects in rural areas, implementation of educational and health care programmes, employment generation and infrastructural development programmes are some of the important programmes which the political leaders would like to take up for the development of villages and to fulfill the basic needs of the people.

9. Majority of the respondents are not satisfied with the functioning of the Panchayati Raj institutions in Telangana. Similarly, they are also not satisfied with the performance of MLAs and MPs with regard to development of their constituencies and district. They are also not fully satisfied with the role of Government in social welfare activities and development of state.

10. According to the respondents, corruption, bureaucratic hurdles, noncooperation of local leaders and lack of commitment among political leaders and bureaucrats are the main constraints for the effective implementation of developmental programmes. They have also stated that the corruption, casteism, political groupism and political rivalry, non-cooperation between politicians and bureaucrats are the main hurdles for the development of state.

11. Majority of the respondents felt the present political leaders have commitment to some extent only (not full commitment) for the development of state. However, they felt that the present leaders and administrators does not have values and ethics for the development of the state.

12. Most of the respondents have stated that increasing number of political positions in the state has led to a situation where political leaders are using the political power gained through the elected or nominated positions for making easy money. This has not only increased corruption but it has also increased the burden over the state exchequer.

13. According to the respondents, establishment of more industries, strengthening the agriculture sector, strengthening the education system, providing the health care facilities for all, creation of awareness among the people with regard to various development programmes, development of irrigation facilities and infrastructure

AIJRRLSJM   VOLUME 6, ISSUE 3 (2021, MAR)   (ISSN-2455-6602)ONLINE

Anveshana's International Journal of Research in Regional Studies, Law, Social Sciences, Journalism and Management Practices

facilities, strengthening the rural skills and completion of pending projects are important aspects for the development of the State.

REFERENCES:

1. Mathur, K.S., 1967 - "Leadership in Rural India," in Vidyarthi, L.P. (ed.), Leadership in India, *Asia Publishing House, Bombay.*
2. Mehta, S.R., 1972 - Emerging Pattern of Rural Leadership, *Wiley Eastern Private Limited, New Delhi.*
3. Mishra, S.N., 1977 Pattern of Emerging Leadership in Rural India, *Associated Book Agency, Patna.*
4. Nagpaul, H., 1967 "Leadership: A Frame of Reference," in Vidyarthi, L.P. (ed.), Leadership in India, *Asia Publishing House, Bombay.*
5. Nath, R., 1967 "Changing Pattern of Rural Leadership in Uttar Pradesh," in Vidyarthi, L.P. (ed.), Leadership in India, *Asia Publishing House, Bombay.*
6. Nayer, P.K.B., 1969 - Leadership, Bureaucracy and Planning in India, *Associated Publishing House, New Delhi.*
7. Orenstein, H., 1959 - "Leadership and Caste in Bombay Village," in Park and Tinker (eds.), Leadership and Political Institution in India, *Princeton University Press, New Jersey.*
8. Park and Tinker (eds.), 1959 - Leadership and Political Institutions in India, *Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.*
9. Singh, Avatar, 1973 - Leadership Pattern and Village Structure, *Sterling Press, New Delhi.*
10. Vidyarthi, L.P., 1967 - Leadership in India *(ed.), Asia Publishing House, Bombay.*