CHAPTER - VII

CONCLUSION
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India has embarked upon the path to modernization and urbanization on the basis of democracy and public welfare. These goals are difficult to achieve unless supported by the growing consciousness on the part of the councillors in favour of the national goals. Proper attitude towards and interest in public life are necessary conditions for socialization. The findings of the empirical investigation, it is hoped, will provide an understanding of the process of socialization of the councillors of NAC (S.T) and NAC (C.T), Rourkela. An attempt has been made in this chapter to present the summary of the findings and the conclusion drawn.

The process by which political culture is shaped at the individual level and at the community level is passed on from generation to generation is called political socialization. Political socialization shapes and transmits a nation's political culture or perhaps it would be more appropriate to say that it maintains, transforms and sometimes creates the political culture of people. It maintains a political culture by successfully transmitting from an old generation to a new one. The process of political socialization is a continuous process. It does not stop with the extinction of any group or generation. Attitudes, values, beliefs and knowledge are transmitted from generation to generation. It is not
limited to a particular part of man's life rather it envelops his entire life. Political socialization that begins in the childhood may encounter many challenges. The attitudes formed during the childhood days may seem to be inconsistent when an individual reaches adulthood. Hence there is need for adult socialization. Adult socialization is minimally changed with emotion and it maintains affective neutrality, when a socialized by his parent, he is likely to make a far more open and central use of power so that it is the weaker party in the situation. Political values, attitudes and beliefs implanted in childhood can change radically through experience. The process of political socialization seems to account for not only the pattern of political behaviours of the individual but also the working of the political system. It is the importance of political socialization as a theoretical tool for understanding political culture of a people and stability of the political system that has induced this researcher to undertake the study of political socialization of the councillors of NAC (S.T) and NAC (C.T), Rourkela.

Urbanization as a social process, symbolizes gradual modernization of cultural, economic and political domains of society. The term Urbanization, unlike urban growth is more commonly used to imply the process of becoming urban, moving to cities and corresponding changes in behaviour pattern. In fact urbanization refers to a set of cultural and social variables in terms of which the researcher has analyzed the interplay the correlation between a wide ranges of social,
economic and political phenomenon, which symbolize emergence of an urban system. The phenomena of urbanization, industrialization and modernization affect the political system to a great extent. It is human groups, which express its interests and goals through the political system; it is people and their ideologies that steer a political system.

Orissa is the least urbanized state in India. In Orissa we have municipalities and Notified Area Councils in Urban and semi-urban and the Panchayati Raj in rural areas. Municipal Body as the necessary ingredient of Local Government is the bedrock of the self-Government. It is the nursery of the leadership and a laboratory for democratic experimentations and administrative innovations at the grass root level. So the quality of urban influence affects the total life situation of the councillors of NAC (S.T) and NAC (C.T), Rourkela and their political orientation and the process of political socialization.

A higher level of cognition of the councillors of NAC (S.T) and NAC (C.T), Rourkela is found among the respondents who are greatly interested in politics. It has been observed that the College educated councillors have higher level of political involvement than the High School educated respondents. The impact of education and income on the development of political cognition has been remarked and the findings appear to support the hypothesis that the higher the level of education and income of the councillors, the greater is their political involvement.
On analyzing their attitudes in terms of their education, occupation, income and age, it has been observed that the respondents owing to their higher educational attachments and high socio-economic status tend to develop their sense of political competence as well. When the attitudes of the respondents are analyzed in terms of age, it has been revealed that the middle aged group have greater allegiance than the other. These findings appear to support the hypothesis that the greater the level of education, the level of income, the occupational status and the age of the councillors, the greater is their sense of political competence. On the whole political effect and evaluation of the councillors have revealed that a large number of councillors are not only highly aware of but also allegiantly oriented towards the Indian political system.

It is observed that the councillors of NAC (S.T) and NAC (C.T), Rourkela have played a pivotal role in bringing about political development and economic progress. It is also found that they are sensitive to masses and have to be considerably sensitive towards their demands, reaction and responses. For understanding the process the roles of family, school, peer group, voluntary organizations, work place, mass media have been enquired in the context of the development of their sense of political competence. It has been observed that more the experience of political participation, the greater is the sense of political competence of the respondents. Thus participatory experiences, both
political and non-political have been found to influence significantly the development of the sense of political competence of the councillors.

The process of political socialization of the councillors of NAC (S.T) and NAC (C.T), Rourkela appears to have produced a set of democratic leaders. This is evident from their active participation in a democratic society.

The study reveals that the changes in patterns of relationship and life style of the councillors have been accompanied perceptions and attributes of leadership. Thus influence of the leaders is increasingly determined by their educational background and economic status rather than by caste solidarity. It has been observed that there has been significant increase in the proportion of young leaders who belonged to the age group of forty and below. These leaders are characterized by such attributes as independence in thinking and foresightedness, outspokenness, sense of sacrifice and political involvement and ability to keep peace with time. It may be suggested that the citizens of a democratic political system, through the process of political socialization, ought to develop participant orientations, which are assumed to be essential for the successful working as well as stability of the democratic political system.

Political socialization and political stability are interdependent. There can be no stable political system unless individuals are oriented politically to the goals of the system. Political
socialization can never continue in a system whose persistence is seriously threatened by the forces of socialization. It can lead positively to political stabilization when different political parties, dominant groups, mass media, educational institutions, families, voluntary organizations are tied by a non-antagonistic political attitudes and values.