Chapter-I

INTRODUCTION

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1.1 Introduction:

The word anthropology is derived from two Greek words "Anthropos" (Man) and ‘logos’ (Study). Anthropologists study the similarities and differences in how people look, how they talk and how they behave, both in the past and in the present. They are interested in all aspects of the human species and human behaviour, in all places and at all times, from the origin and evolution of the species to the way people live today. Friedl John (1983:5)

Social sciences are not legislated; they just grow, this was historically true of anthropology and its major sub disciplines. It remains true and becomes evident whenever a substantial number of anthropologists find themselves discovering new interconnections among old curiosities and concerns and become increasingly intrigued by them. When such curiosities and concerns fall into some common realm, these men begin to find one another.

Politics is to man as form is to content. It packages his desires individual and collective and shapes them into a process for achieving some degree of satisfaction from the social, cultural and physical world he lives in. Without such a form, social life is impossible and it is with this form and its activity that political anthropology is concerned. Cohen Ronald (1973:881)

Political anthropology is the "Natural" development of a refined or sharpened interest in social structure. Nadel (1957:87) pointed towards political studies as a natural development for those primarily concerned with social structures, he analysed the logical and epistemological bases of the concepts of social structure and in effect declared that political activity is its most important and determinative aspect. To conclude, he says, from the fact that the most important criteria for identifying positions in a society are the
command over existing benefits and authority relations underlie and are major
determinants of inter role relationships. In this sense, politics can be said to be
the core of social structural studies.

Political anthropology has emerged only recently in terms of academic
time but already shows sign of developing into a healthy and mature science.
In India, many social anthropologists are enlarging the scope of political
anthropology day by day. Anthropologists like M. Banten, M. Swartz, M.Frie,
and Pye Lucien and a few others have made a beginning in this direction.

Political anthropology is a branch of social anthropology or ethnology.
It is concerned with the description and analysis of the political systems,
proper to societies regarded as primitive or archaic. Also political anthropology
is an attempt to transcend particular political experiences and doctrines. It
tends therefore to the establishment of a science of politics and seeking
properties common to all political organizations in all their historical and
geographical diversity.

Gabriel Almond sees, “political anthropology as the prerequisite of any
comparative political science.” It helps to know the historical, political
systems, its origin and growth. Gabriel Almond (2000:11)

Montesquieu lays the foundation of political and sociological
anthropology. Montesquieu brought about a revolution in method; he began
with the facts, the laws, customs and various practices of the peoples of the
earth. He developed the notions of types and laws, he proposed a
morphological and historical classification of societies, which is important to
remember, are seen above all as political societies. Montesquieu (1934; 85)
Morgan L.H., father of modern anthropology recognized two fundamentally distinct kinds of government significant of the early development of societies. The first in the order of time is founded upon persons and upon relations. Purely personal, and may be distinguished as a society. Second is founded upon territory and upon property and distinguished as a state or 'citas’. Political society is organized upon territorial areas and deals with property as well as with persons through territorial relations. Morgan L.H. (1958:78)

Political anthropology as a specialized sub-discipline originated with the efforts of scholars like Forters and Evans Pitchard (1940) systematically to explore political organizations in conditions where nothing like the modern state existed.

The African anthropology and sociologists have made an important contribution to political anthropology, which explains the many references to their work. This branch considers political societies not only from the point of view of the principles that govern their organization, but also in terms of the practices, strategies and manipulations they involve. It takes into account the gap that exists between the theories produced by societies and the approximate and vulnerable social reality that results from men's actions, from their politics. By the very nature of the object to which it is applied and the problems it examines. Political anthropology has acquired an unquestionable critical efficacy. Balandier Georges (1967:3-6)

Basically, for any rational political action, one has to have the awareness of the political system and at the same time, he or she has to evaluate the political events in the context of the output functions of the political system. To
test the proposition whether India has maturity of keeping the country in democratic tradition, this study would help immensely.

A democratic polity is supposed to be one in which the government and the people together create an open and civil society. An integrated whole that is brought and kept together by virtue of its being open; one in which the people participate not just in things like elections and development projects, but together in creating a common future, "It's a tryst with destiny" said Nehru. Kothari Rajni (1987; 208)

From the point of view of the individual voter, elections are the means by which he takes share in political power by voting for the representative of his choice. The voter brings the representatives under popular control by the ballot, "the democrat's ultimate weapon".

The destiny of the nation is mainly guided by the rulers of the nation and they undergo the political process of seeking the approval of the electorate in elections and bringing suitable legislations for the welfare of the people. This decision making process of people should be properly represented by the different sections of the society. Including poor and rich, male and female, different communities, educated and uneducated. Successful working of a democracy is mainly dependent on free and fair elections. Politically aware people are essential for smooth running of democracy. In India, people are largely influenced by several irrational forces such as religion, caste, community, language, money, ideology, charisma ....etc.

"The mere fact that an individual subscribes to political ideas or is an adherent of a political party does not absolve him of his necessary involvements within a family, locality, class or caste group." Chandrashekharaiah.K (1966; 46) It is this circumstance, which has impelled
the researcher to focus attention on the involvements of an individual in society and their influence on one’s involvements in political life and institutions.

1.2 Conceptual Clarification:

Politics is readily noted and widely accepted. Its main characteristics are, first, a political process which is public rather than private. An activity that affects a neighborhood, a whole community, a whole society or a group of societies is unquestionably a public activity. The second generally accepted quality of politics is that it concerns goals. Combining the first characteristic with this second one, one can go a bit further and say that politics will always considers public goals. Political allocations are those that require the consent of an entire group in order to be effectively made. Politics is achieving settlements that are of public rather than only private concern. Swartz Marc.J. (1966. 413) that’s why study of politics and awareness of politics has got its prominence. “Politics has taken the crudest forms, concentrating on personal and factional disputes of the pettiest kind and charges and countercharges of corruption at all levels in which most of the time and attention of the national leadership is spent. Politicization of the larger society and the people at large is left to the electoral process only; there has been very little effort at generating a sustained process of political awakening through the involvement of the people in the developmental process.” Kothari Rajni (1987: 210). The studies on electoral activities and research work will help to awaken the people towards the direction of self-enhancement.

1.3 Electorate:

Representatives are elected by those who have franchise i.e; the right to vote. The body of people who elect the representatives are known as ‘electorates.’ The electorate not only elects representatives, but also passes a
verdict on the government. People will not return to power, the corrupt and inefficient government in which they have lost faith. In an election, strength is measured through the ballot box. A candidate, who secures more votes than his rival, is declared elected. This power of electorates makes them distinct from aliens, and given power to rule themselves. Gokhale B. K. (1964:86) In a way the researcher considered each and every citizen in the field area, who is above 18 years and got the power of voting and selecting the representatives as an electorate.

**Importance of Electorate:**

The electorate is the basis of a democratic form of government. The electorate elects representatives, who run the government. In countries, having the system of “referendum” and “initiative” importance of electorate is very significant. In a democracy, an electorate is taken for granted; for there can be no democracy without an electorate. Gokhale B.K. (1964:86) The researcher considered electorates of Koppal district a center of study.

**1.4 Political Awareness:**

Political awareness refers to the knowledge about political phenomenon, political institutions and processes and is a key concept in the understanding of political system. It is the key to political efficiency. The political awareness or knowledge determines the directions and approaches of a person. When an individual is inducted to political socialization, he acquires three types of basic orientation, knowledge, values and attitudes. Thus, primary stage of political socialization is the awareness level, which would help him to get into the political culture milieu. Herbert H. Hyman (1959:92) The researcher analysed the political awareness in democracy in micro study of Koppal district in
Karnataka state. There has been no earlier attempt made to study Koppal district in this context.

1.5 Review of Literature:

Keeping the taken problems in view, the review of literature of the concerned research studies conducted has been done. It was intended to review mainly such works, which deal particularly about the political awareness, political participation in general and leadership dimensions in interdisciplinary studies.

'African political system', a work by Fortes and Evans Pitchard (1940) presents materials for the comparison of certain African societies with reference to their political organization alone. This involves making an abstraction of a different kind, for in any social system the political institutions. This study gives a base for studies on all political systems. In Koppal district, qualities of the leadership and the relationship between people are similar to the studies made by the authors in African society.

Lazarsfeld F. Poul (1948) in his work, “The people’s choice” says that, the most common finding in the field of political behaviour is that, higher the income or socio-economic status, political awareness and political participation will be higher. He also finds out that, people of the same general socio-economic status have the same political attitudes. The finding of L. F. Poul is very much similar to the features of political participation in the field. It helped the researcher to match the attitude of the same socio-economic status people in the area.

Srinivas M. N. (1955) in his work “India’s villages” includes a wide range of research studies from northern states to southern states of India. And a
number of religions and castes of people inhabiting the villages were studied. This gave the researcher the background features of the villages of India in anthropological research. The contributions have touched upon the changes taking place in their villages because of new laws on zamindari system and untouchability. These views helped the researcher in the villages of Koppal district during fieldwork observation.

The study of Engene Burdick and Arthur J Brodback (1959) on American voting behavior consisted of 22 essays from different authors, who were from different disciplines. Talcott Parson representing sociology; the contribution from psychiatry by Dr.Franz Alexander; Prof. Leslie Fielders from economics; Peter Rossi's strategic essay on history of political research were important ones. Their contributions are valuable to analyse the voting behaviour, and research methods to study the political behaviour. Different disciplines author's opinion on voting behaviour was helpful to analyse and study interdisciplinary work of the researcher.

"Religion and political awakening in India" by Karunakaran, K.P. (1965) is the first serious attempt to study the political significance of social and religious movements of modern India. In the concluding chapter, the contradictions inherent in the Indian religions reform movements of the 19th century and early 20th centuries are noted and explained. This work helps in knowing the history of religious movements in politically awakening people of the country, from which it is evident that, the influence of religion on politics has a deep history in India, and also applies to the Koppal district.

Key Jr.V.O. (1966) worked on American voters, Key’s method is to classify voters in Presidential elections as standpatters, those who vote the candidate of the same party in successive elections, switchers and, new voters.
And to determine whether there is a significant correlation between these three types of voters and their opinions on the issues, events and candidates of the campaigns. Key Jr. V. O. study on American voters on presidential election has the common characters of voters of almost all the countries. The standpatters, switchers and new voters, all observed by the researcher in Koppal district.

L. P. (1967) reveals the dimensions of leadership in India. First part devoted to the general discussion of conceptual issues; second part presents series of studies on leadership in rural India. Being the product of different theoretical orientations, experiences and field approaches, there is considerable conceptual diversity in the contributions included in this book. This work helped the researcher in analysing the leadership patterns of the area, on the basis of the concepts discussed in the book.

Dan Nimmo (1970) in his work on campaigning analysed the importance of campaigns, their actual accomplishment and do campaigns bring significant political issues to the attention of voters or they only try to 'sell' the candidates. He concludes that, campaigns are crucial to our democratic election process. Campaigns help to educate people about political happenings, which will increase political awareness. But, campaigns in Koppal district are hysteria and people support parties in a hope without thinking about the future. But, in many times, opposition parties reveal the truth to people to awake them for taking decisions while voting.

A study of elections reveals many aspects of political behaviour of the citizens in a democratic polity. It is assumed in a democracy that a citizen actively participates in an electoral politics, but in actual practice this assumption will not turn out to be true. Therefore, many of the assumptions underlying the politics of ballot box need probing. In this study an attempt has
been made in this direction. And it proved that the conclusions reached through this study contributed towards a fuller understanding of political behaviour at a micro level. Bhambhri C.P. and Verma P.S. (1973) made well-done job in Rajasthan, through their book. "The urban voter, municipal elections in Rajasthan, an empirical study." This study reveals the political awareness, political participation, local problems and election campaign. Effect of mass media in enhancing political awareness and participation in detail, the whole study is on urban voters, which helped the researcher in finding out the difference between village and urban voter.

"Social life in an Indian slum" a work by Wiebe D. Paul (1975), give a comprehensive picture of the ways in which the members of a slum in Madras, socially organise their various environment. Their caste, religion, school and medical facilities are analysed, which provides the dimensions of poverty and problems of the slums. This book is useful for the researcher in analysing the general problems faced by the poor people. With the help of this study the researcher easily approaches poor people of Koppal district.

This collection of essays by Hardgrave J. and Robert L. in "Essays in the political sociology in south India" makes available the results of over a decade of first hand research undertaken by the specialists on south India. The essays, study Tamil nationalists movements and role of cinema, the rise of social and political consciousness among the Nadar community and the communist movement in Kerala. This study was useful for the researcher to analyse the role of the caste and other socio-cultural dimension in the south Indian politics, helped to analyse the caste and local politics in Koppal district.

The ways in which the people in villages seek powerful positions, compete with one another, exercise power, take part in community decisions is
one of the important areas of sociological study. The nature and character of village politics are influenced by the socio-economic structure, the larger society and the specific historical period. This work by Range Rao K. (1980) helps to know the 'village politics' in a typical Indian village of Andhra Pradesh, which was useful to the researcher to understand the politics of villages in Koppal district and to approach the people more easily.

A study done by Pandhya K. S. and Choudhary S. (1980) among the students in Orissa revealed that, higher the grade and age, greater the political awareness. Boys are more politically aware than girls and higher the socio-economic status of the family greater is the political awareness. K.S.Pandhya studied only political awareness of the students in Orissa. Where as socio-economic status of the family is influencial in Koppal district in determining the political awareness level. However, in adults, as they grow old, they lack interest in politics and their level of political awareness decreases.

Development research in social Anthropology is pervasive; there is little critical awareness of the politics of development. This volume by Pathy Jaganath (1987) examining theoretical and cognitive systems of anthropology provides an overview of their controversial role in development and under development of the third world. Evaluating some contemporary issues like politics of tribal welfare, rural development, population policy and land reforms the author traces the extent of inter penetration of neo colonial and state sponsored social science activities. This work helped the researcher in understanding and suggesting strategies of development. The usefulness of anthropology for the third world countries is illustrated in the book.

India's rural sector still remains underdeveloped to a great extent in spite of her impressive achievements in the field of technology, science, human
resources, development, industry and green revolution. The developmental path chosen by Indian planners has failed to evenly spread the developmental benefits in area of health, literacy and minimum subsistence needs. The present study of Gurumurthy K.G. (1988) attempts to relate rural development processes with conflicting micro and macro societal interest norm configurations in the light of rich empirical sociological data. This monograph helped the researcher to know the macro level political, factional, and cultural and processes associated with the village politics of Koppal district, the reason for the underdevelopment of the villages.

Mehrotra N.C. in his work, "political crisis and polls in India." (1980) has made an attempt to make a comparative study of the poll verdicts since 1952 with the help of different tables. The book also threw light on election issues, strategies, voting behaviour, voter turnover etc. of 1980s 7th general election and assembly elections, and gave the deep insight into the circumstance leading to the fall of the Janata party government. The study is informative, as researcher studied the political awareness of the electorates of Koppal district, their voting behaviour and their poll time activities are taken for study by research to understand political awareness.

Rao B.S.S. (1992) who conducted a study in the Pune region of Maharashtra found that 80% of the females were unknown and unaware of both the international and national level political personalities. The study further stated that political awareness is found to be basically associated with literacy. The exposure of the illiterates to radio or television does not seem to contribute towards assimilation of any political knowledge. However, in this context newspapers have been found to play a major role. This study of B.S.S. Rao was useful to the researcher to analyze the women electorates of Koppal district. It is acceptable that education plays the major and important
role in awakening people, but in case of women, even if they are educated, they are not interested in political issues.

Summarizing various studies Richard Davis (1992) concluded that there is a growing body of evidence that mass media exposure does affect cognition, awareness and knowledge of politics. Heavy political media exposure does predict a greater knowledge of politics. The effect of mass media is very obvious in modern India; it's also true in Koppal district where people are greatly influenced by mass media.

"A study of voting behaviour and kinship in rural Bangladesh" by Shairul Mashreque and Ruhul Amin M. (1994) shows a precise correlation between kinship and voting behaviour in rural Bangladesh. The 1992 union parishad election was taken for study. Kinship is a strong force determining political behaviour of the people. It influences the thought process and plays a potent role in shaping politics of factionalism, but this influence of the relatives makes people unconcerned about national and local issues. People exercise their franchise not as an expression of their support to any electoral alliance but as an expression of loyalty to their factional leaders. This is true about Koppal district, where influence of kinship plays a vital role while franchising vote.

The study of Jha S.N. and Mathur P.C. (1999) "Decentralisation and local politics" focuses on significant themes in contemporary Indian government and politics. Each essay explores a wide range of problems and issues in specific areas of Indian politics and locates them within wider debated issues on politics, society, economy and culture. From this study work, the researcher tried to understand the changing grammar of Indian politics, which has gone through a series of changes in her political development. This impact on the research area and changes are deliberately seen in the field area.
“Democracy and social change in India” a research project of Subrata. K. Mitra and Singh V. B. (2000) presented the values, beliefs, attitudes, political preference and information, which underpin the choices of the electorate to the students of Indian politics. The facts reported in this book are responses to questions, which are themselves, formed by the theories about intervention of the society and electoral politics. This study is useful to researcher in understanding Indian society. At election times how people react to the general issues, taking Koppal district as a miniature of India, researcher studied the area.

Gawati.S.Satish (2000) in his work, “The impact of economic development on political participation”. After extensive research, the author has presented a rare insight to the influence of economic development over political participation from all angles of view, hitherto not so well known. The effect of economic status on political participation studied in Hukkeri taluk of Belgum district reveals the realities of wet dry land politics. This helped researcher to understand Koppal district, which has both wet and dry lands in different taluk. The economic development influences the political participation of the people of the area.

The review of the literature connected with this area establishes the fact that not many systematic studies are conducted to evaluate the role of political anthropology and effect of socio-economic variables on political system. This work of research is an effort to understand political anthropological study, which helps anthropology and political science students to study both the disciplines and do further research.
1.6 Scope of the Study and Statement of the Problem:

Social problems are very complex and if the society is really to progress it is very essential that these problems should be properly identified. For this reason, research is important for any country to improve and develop further. Hence the reason researcher has chosen to study the newly constituted Koppal district which is drought prone and dry area in one side and well irrigated by Tungabhadra dam at another side which is developing according to the needs of modern society in development process.

This study attempts to analyse the political awareness of the people in Koppal district. By political awareness researcher refers to the legitimate or legal knowledge of the society, influencing the selection of candidates for the governance of the society and more specifically the voting of the people in the general elections. The efficiency of democracy is in large, the logic with which or commitment with which the citizens participate in electoral process. One would find even ceremonial participation, out of compulsion or as fun. How do they understand democracy? Do they have faith in democracy? Will they express their preferences based on rational calculation and welfare of the nation? Questions were posed and understood through investigation in the field area.

A country with 70% of the people living in the rural areas and nearly 32% of them are living below the poverty line has so far witnessed 13 general elections. Yet it's a serious question whether the people in the course of 55 years have gained substantial amount of knowledge about the democratic system. Unless the people with commitment towards the democratic process go to the booth, the election that the country has conducted 13 times has no
meaning. Hence an attempt has been made to study people’s awareness about politics in Koppal district.

1.7 Aims and Objectives of the Study:

This attempt is to study the political awareness of the electorates in Koppal district in an in depth manner. This academic study is the first of its kind in the sense that political awareness of backward area in a less economically developed region of Karnataka is, focus of the research and investigation. This academic study will provide a focus frame of reference for other studies of other newly constituted districts. This is an empirical study and conclusions are drawn on the basis of the data collected by the researcher during the field study.

The following are the aims and objectives for the study.

- To understand the Koppal district people’s interest in political issues and discussions.
- To assess the political awareness level of the people of Koppal district.
- To evaluate the political awareness of the leaders in Koppal district and their influence on the people.
- To measure the political participation level of the Koppal district electorates.
- To examine the influence of the socio economic variables on the electorate’s political awareness.
- To examine relation between exposure to mass media and the political awareness of the people in the area.
➢ To evaluate the relation between education and political awareness of the people.

➢ To study the people’s attitude towards national issues and their effect on the society.

➢ To identify sources of political awareness of the people of Koppal district.

1.8 Hypotheses Formulation:

The present study has the following hypotheses.

➢ Males are more interested in political issues than females and to discuss more on it.

➢ People are less aware and wrongly guided in Koppal district because of its backwardness.

➢ The leaders’ political ideas and opinions influence people at large.

➢ People of Koppal district actively participate in politics according to their socio economic background.

➢ As the age level goes up the political awareness level also goes up but political participation decreases.

➢ As the level of education increases political awareness and participation also increase.

➢ Higher the income, political awareness and political participation become high.
People's exposure to mass media leads to a better level of political awareness and political participation will be positive.

Religion and caste system affect the decisions and attitudes of the people on national and international issues.

The family and socio-political institutions and organizations play a vital role in influencing people on political issues.

1.9 Nature of Research Design:

The present study is based on empirical research. It is an exploratory survey of the 'universe' of the study. This is an empirical inquiry into the socio-economic background and the political awareness of the masses and leaders in four taluks of Koppal district. It is essentially an extensive study of participation of 200 people and 60 leaders of 8 villages of the four taluks, covering all major political activities.

The important part of the methodological design of this study is to study the political awareness of the masses and leaders. On the basis of socio-economic status, their political participation level and exposure to mass media, through a sample survey by using two different sets of schedules.

The objectives of the schedules are built around two central ideas. The first one is to collect data on the socio-economic background, political participation, exposure to mass media and political awareness measurement of the 200 mass and second one designed for leaders, with their socio-economic and political background and opinion and attitudes on local, national and international politics. The statistical analysis of the study shows the findings of the study in tables and observation reveal the reality of the field area.
1.10 Methodology and Data Collection:

This study is based on combination of ethnographic survey and participation observation. The researcher has made more than five visits to the villages of the Koppal district from Oct 2002-Dec 2003 and had a close interaction with the electorates. Primarily the study though guided by theoretical premises, the major substantive aspect has been taken for further investigation on the basis of the information generated during the discussion between the informants and the researcher. The sample is designed in such a fashion as to get electorates of different geographical area and different socio-economic strata of the area.

1.11 Universe of the Study:

Koppal district is the universe of this study. The Koppal district consist of 588 villages and four towns with population of 11,93,496 (2001 census). But in this study eight villages from four taluks are selected as the sample villages, out of eight villages, two villages each are taken from four taluks. The findings of this study are based on the empirical study of these villages.

Most of the citizen’s average political participation and awareness is usually the average political participation and awareness of the nation; hence the individual is considered the unit of this study.

The villages selected for the study of political awareness of masses were also the sample villages for the study of leader’s political awareness. All the persons who held a political position particularly village taluk and Zilla panchayat, Muncipality councilors and the MLAs constitute the unit respondent for the study of leader’s awareness.
On the whole five religion and caste groups, three income groups, five literacy groups, five occupational groups, 200 mass respondents, 60 leader respondents and eight villages from 4 taluks of Koppal district represent the universe of the study.

The data for the study is drawn from following two sources:

**Primary Data:**

A random survey through formal schedules both for masses and leaders was conducted. Informal interviews with political and social leaders of the area were recorded.

**Secondary Data:**

Archival materials drawn from gazetteers and other official documents from Zilla Panchayat, tahsil office and district statistical department in Koppal were collected.

Study is a blend of both quantitative and qualitative method. In the event of vast and heterogeneous population data and for obtaining better results 'representative sampling' was adopted. For the collection of the data, a schedule was prepared to take the information from the respondents, which included closed and open ended questions, dichotomous (yes or no) questions and multiple choice questions and the schedule was coded and statistical analysis done by decoding. Though topic problems required more universal representation with quantitative data, it is also well supported by qualitative methods adopted by the researcher.
1.12 Problems Faced:

The researcher was mistaken as a government servant who could misuse the information if provided by people. In many cases the people in whom researcher is interested were not available for supplying information. Women and poor people are not interested in answering about political issues. Leaders are not available because of their busy work schedule. Researcher came out of the problems by convincing people and explaining the purpose of the study. Leaders gave appointments and co-operated with the researcher in research work.

For random survey the researcher has selected 200 people drawn from different ethnic groups, economic background, caste, and religion of the Koppal district.

Further, consideration has been given to the different electoral constituencies, also the sex, age, education of the informants. These diverse factors are employed to proportionately represent the different socio-economic cleavages. For informal interviews among political and social leaders, the researcher tried to have a feel of their perceptions and practice in the political arena.

Apart from these modes of gathering information, the researcher attempted to gather supplementary information through participant observation by attending party meetings, by being present at agitations and protest rallies by attending the meetings of different associations. Researcher has also traveled through the district, having a feel for the small details of the region. These details provided indispensable hints to understand social phenomenon. Researcher for the in depth study had interactions with more than 500 people
of the area. However the subsequent detailed chapters attempt to provide more information with the help of the primary, secondary and empirical data.

1.13 Time Factor:

In developing countries like India, the process of political awareness and its development are continuous; to generalize the impact of one upon the other, an observation of the process needs some period of time. Hence in the present study seven years survey from 1997-2004 is undertaken to examine the impact of development on political awareness.

This time span is taken because on 15th Aug 1997 Koppal become district and after becoming the district place, more economic and social activities started in this area. Though the period of study covers a span of seven years (1997-2004) the present study is made at a single point of time from 2001 to 2004. It does not follow up the time period as the study was taken up only in 2001.

1.14 Plan of Work:

The study was systematically divided into six well conceived chapters with bibliography and an appendix. A number of statistical tables are constructed and interpreted to give depth and substance to the discussion in this research work. Hopefully this frame of reference and objective will make this study a useful contribution to the extant literature on Koppal district of Karnataka state.