

**EDUCATIONAL AND AND POLITICAL AWARENESS OF RURAL
YOUTH OF BHIWAPUR TAHSIL
(DISTRICT – NAGPUR)**

**PROJECT SUBMITTED BY THE STUDENTS OF
POLITICAL SCIENCE
BHIWAPUR MAHAVIDYALAYA, BHIWAPUR**

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Preface

Youth is the power of India. India has the largest proportion of youth when it is compared to all the nations. Many western countries developed by taking advantage of youth when there was largest proportion of youth in their countries. Now it's time for India to shine in the world. To shine India needs to develop the youth. If one look at India, it has largest or 2nd largest population in the world according to latest data, and there also it has largest youth population in the world. So obviously it is golden era of India to take such human resources to develop the country. To develop it, there should be more focus on the youth. Hence investing on youth will give the maximum return to the country.

Indian youth are more hard working. The examples are not seen only in India but outside the India also. CEO of many large companies like Google, Microsoft, etc is Indians origin, who had educated into the India. Many Indian origin citizens takes top most position in political carrier in foreign countries, like developing and small countries like Maldives to developed and powerful countries like UK, USA. Indian youth are showing their power very efficiently all over the world.

Hence it is the need of India to invest on Indian youth. Proper calculation and knowledge of Indian youth have to be check time to time. Hence in this report we will focus on rural youth and their educational knowledge, their interest in education, how much time they are investing in education, what types of plans they had made for their future, the availability of study related material, digital material, etc. Also we will check their political knowledge since this knowledge also very useful for the formulation of acts and other development related things which will shape the country. In this survey report we will understand in which field the rural youth are focusing, how much time they spend in learning their own, is there good healthcare to make them fit, their performance in study, what are the problems and barriers in the study, awareness about political system.

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Executive Summary

In this report i.e., the Educational and Political awareness of rural youth in Bhiwapur Tahsil (District Nagpur), there are about 149 villages and we have taken samples of about 25 villages. The samples are taken randomly with taking care of that proportion of male and female will be same. The samples are selected randomly and each one has been asked 50 questions. Total 15 participants participated in it.

The primary data is the data which we have asked to the participant directly or through the phone call and Google form. Also some of the secondary data is also used from the government surveys and census reports. Based on the answers of the participants, data is distributed and classified and the conclusion is drawn.

The report is classified into the 3 chapters –

- 1) Health
- 2) Educational Awareness
- 3) Political Awareness

In the 1st report i.e., Health we got that

- 1) 66% of rural youth take part in extracurricular activities. Here in this 66% the proportion of females is more than males, i.e., 6:5 for female and male.
- 2) 94% of youth takes care of their health and 6% do not take care of their health, they said they are so busy and do not have time to look on their health.
- 3) All the youth are aware of the balance diet as they had learned it in the science textbook of state board from class 8th.
- 4) 94% of the youth said that they have accessibility of good healthcare system, while other 6% said they do not have good healthcare system as the doctors are frequently absent in government PHCs, also government hospitals not remained opened for more time, private hospitals take more fees and medicine is also costly.
- 5) 94% of youth said they are doing/ helping in household works like cleaning home, washing clothes, filling water, etc, farming activities buying groceries, etc. while other about 5-6% said they do not do household works. According to some research the persons who do not do household works need to exercise but the persons who do household works may not need to exercise.

In the 2nd report i.e., Educational Awareness, we got,

- 1) The participants are – 60% doing their graduation, 30% post-graduation and remaining in higher education.
- 2) 66% are still pursuing their education and 34% completed their education. Out of 34% who have completed their study, 12% completed their study after 11-12th, 59% completed their study after graduation and will study further, and 29% completed their study and will not like to do further study. Those who are still continuing/pursuing their studies, i.e., 66%, out of them proportion of male and female is almost same, in fact females is slightly more than males.
- 3) Most of the rural youth have taken science as their stream in education which shows that they are interested in scientific study. About 78% of youth chosen science as their educational field, 16% arts and 6% Commerce.
- 4) 90% of youth are using digital tools.
- 5) 90% of youth had taken the basic computer education. 90% of youth is aware that the computer education is the need of this world.
- 6) 78% of the youth said that they have good internet speed in their tahsil. 22% said either they do not have good internet speed or the tower is not nearby to them.
- 7) 12% youth taking only 2 hours for their daily study, 40% taking 2-3 hours, 32% taking 3-5 hours, and 6% taking 5-7 hours and 10% taking more than 7 hours. When it comes to study more than 5 hours of self study then males are more than females, only 1 women per 7 males taking more than 5 hours for their study.
- 8) 84% of youth said they have accessibility of learning materials and 16% said they do not have access to learning material, either they cannot afford to buy from market or if they are affordable to buy for them but the market is far away from them.
- 9) Most of the youths likes in colleges – education, library, teaching, sports, rules and regulations, annual functions, etc.
- 10) Don't like youths in colleges – irregular lectures, lack of teachers, bias teachers, lazy teachers, lack of knowledge of teachers, teaching skills, infrastructure of school/colleges,

- 11) 6% of youth 31-50% satisfied with teachers, 38% youth 51-70% satisfied, 38% of youth 71-90% satisfied, and 18% of youth 90-100% satisfied with teachers.
- 12) About 75% of youth scores more than 70% marks in 10th standards. 6% of youths scores more than 90%.
- 13) 31% of youth scores 51-60%, 31% youth scores 61-70% and 27% scored 71-80%, 12% scores 81-90%, no one scores more than 90% marks.
- 14) Half of the youth have library in or near their villages.
- 15) 80% of youths are aware of their future goals, while remaining are not.
- 16) 54% of youth are working along with study. However here is one thing to note that many from this 54% have completed study and doing jobs based on their study. 46% do not work along with study.
- 17) 88% of females want to do job after their education and remaining wants to be housewife.
- 18) 76% of females said they do not have pressure of marriage before completing their studies, while 24% said they have pressure of marriage.
- 19) All the females i.e., 100% females wants to continue study after marriage also.
- 20) 64% males said that they have pressure of work before completing their studies. And remaining 36% do not have pressure of work before completing their studies.
- 21) Most of the youth wants to do job after education. some wants to do preparation of exam.
- 22) 90% of youth wants to do government job.
- 23) 70% of youth are preparing for the competitive exam, most of them for government of exam.
- 24) 70% said of youth said they have interest in farming.
- 25) But only 30% of youth had taken farming as one of their subject in education.
- 26) 60% of rural youth financially afford the education. Remaining do not afford education but government initiatives like scholarships helps them, however they cannot afford tuition classes.

27) According to youths barrier in study – financial, internet connectivity, speed of internet, mobile phone wasting time in social media and games, books not available, concentration, infrastructure.

In 3rd Chapter, i.e., Political Awareness, we can conclude

- 1) 76% of youths are reading newspapers, remaining not reading.
- 2) 78% of youths are aware of the current affairs of national and international importance.
- 3) 58% of youths aware of national election that will be held in 2024, however 42% of youths do not aware of it. This may because most of the youths focus on science stream.
- 4) 56% knows difference between national and state election. About same percentage of youths are aware of election that will held in 2024.
- 5) Most of the youths about 78% have given correct name of national political parties but only 10% youth were able to give correct name of state political parties. It shows that youth in this Tahsil are not more aware about political parties. One thing is to note that this survey had been conducted before the AAP declared as National Political Party and NCP; CPI had been taking down from National Political Parties.
- 6) About 92% of youth knows BJP is in power in central government. 8% did not give answers.
- 7) About 55% youth said that Shiv-Sena is in power in the state government. About 36% said that BJP is in power in state government. Remaining youths said different names. Here one thing in interesting to note that, about 55% youth aware that Shiv-Sena is in power in state government. But only 10% of youth tells the correct name of state political parties. Reason for this may be 1) most of the youth are considering the Shiv-Sena as the National political party, 2) youth don't know the difference between national political parties and state political parties, 3) Shiv-Sena was in news because of some changes in government and party.
- 8) About 95% of the youths know that 18 is minimum age for eligibility. Remaining 5% tells the age of marriage as the age of eligibility to cast vote.
- 9) 56% of youth did not cast their vote in election, which is huge percentage who did not cast their votes in election.

- 10) 39% only likes the policies of this government and 61% of youth do not like the policies of this government specially related to the generation of employments. 39% likes many different policies of government and are happy with the government initiatives. However, the percentage of such group is lower.
- 11) 35% of youths are interested in contesting elections.
- 12) About half of the youths participated in the Gramsabha meetings.
- 13) 33% of the youth are questioned the leaders in Gramsabha according to the chart. 67% either do not take part in Gramsabha or if taken participation in Gramsabha then did not questioned their leader.
- 14) Most of the youth sees honesty in their leader while casting votes, 20% of youth sees honesty in their leader while casting the vote. Then education, good quality, anti-corruption, desire to work, experience etc also seen in leaders.
- 15) Most of the youth thought the good qualities of their leader. 52% youth thought that their leaders are good and working for the village. 12% thought leader is not good and not bad also. 12% thought that their leader is corrupt, 12% thought that their leader is corrupt and bad, and 12% youth do not aware about their leaders.

These are the findings from the survey about Educational and Political Awareness of rural youth of this region. The details of this are given in the report following in detail.

Introduction

India's population is among the youngest in an ageing world. By 2022, the median age in India was 28 years; in comparison, it was 37 in China and the United States, 45 in Western Europe and 49 in Japan. India's working-age population has numerically outstripped its non-working age population. A demographic dividend, said to have commenced around 2004-05, is available for close to five decades. This is an extraordinary opportunity. Also India is the country having largest number of youth. Hence using these resources of largest youth India will become the powerful country. The need is to utilize the available resources. Giving quality education will make the country to utilize these resources with double productivity.

Hence in this report of Research Methodology, we will try to find out where is the rural youth of Bhiwapur Tahsil in this competitive world. Are they aware of some basic things? For the progress of people there is needed to focus on certain things. In this report we will try to find out some of these things. In the 1st chapter our focus will be on the health as good health increases the productivity of the education and works. For good health the person needs to focus on his diet, exercise, sleep, etc activities, good healthcare systems, hospitals, etc.

After good health education is also important thing for development. Good education makes the person to adopt good health. Here will try to know the educational qualification of youth of this area, their digital knowledge, tools in education, stream of education in which they are interested. Also we will try to know the internet uses of youth, accessibility of study material, libraries, what they like and don't like in colleges, how satisfied they are with teaching, how much time they giving to study, their score in 10th and 12th. We will also try to know the their future planning, whether they will study and do job after marriage, specially females, Whether they had any barriers like financial one, interest etc and also whether they had any interest in farming.

In 3rd chapter will try to find their political knowledge about the parties, elections and awareness of latest development of national and international importance, there plan to participate in politics, contesting elections, their participation in meetings like Gramsabha, what they thought about leaders, etc.

Hence to know the answers of such questions, I have framed the questions. There are total 50 questions which had asked to 50 people (25 males and 25 females). The participants are selected randomly from about 15 villages. Some of them have been asked the questions directly; some have been answered through Google form, some through the phone calls. I have noted their answers and inserted it in the MS Excel. Based on the calculation the report is prepared.

The questions were 50 and asking such questions to all the participants takes lot of time and hence I have prepared the Google form. Some of the participants I have contacted do not wanted to give the answers on Google form and hence I have asked them directly or through telephone. I have take care that only digital users do not participate but the all to whom I randomly selected should participate and hence when they were uncomfortable with Google form then I asked them directly or through phone call.

In this way the report are made and different charts are used for the easy understanding. Conclusions are drawn based on the data and pie charts. Also the executive summary of this report is prepared. In the executive summary whole report is summarizing in short way. But the detail study can be seen only in report of this survey.

Research Methodology

1. Research Objectives:

Every research paper gives insight of the particular samples. In this research i.e., the Educational and Political awareness of rural youth in Bhiwapur Tahsil (District Nagpur), we have taken a sample of different villages. And take out the conclusion based on it. This analysis tells what the rural youth thought about the education, and how is there political thought process. In this research I have talked to 50 youths of different villages and based on their answers drawn the conclusion.

As we know that the development of youth will definitely make our country great. Many social reformers and freedom fighters gives emphasis on education, many schools were opened in that time also. Dr. Ambedkar also gives the slogan of “Be educated, be organised, and be agitated”.

To make youth more capable, the healthcare should also have to be taken care. And hence one of the objectives of this research is to know whether the youth have access of good healthcare system, hospital and whether the youth knows about the balance diet. Also the objective is to know whether the youth is taking care of his health.

Another objective of this research is to know the education of the youth. In this research you will know how much education the rural youth had taken, and where the backward class in rural areas stands in education. Also which stream is chosen by the rural youth for their study? Also the objective of this report is to whether the rural youth is also using digital tools for their study. In this report you will know the time utilized in study by the rural youth. How satisfied are the rural youth about their teacher, is there quality education in rural area. Also we will know the barrier in the education, the excitement of studying etc.

In term of politics, in this report, you will know how the rural youth aware about politics from national and state level to the grassroots level i.e., the Gram Panchayat level. Also you will know whether the youth acting responsibly in political affairs by casting their vote and questioning the leaders. The objective of this research

is also to know whether the youth are aware of party politics, party system and to know whether they wanted to be a politician.

Hence with these all objectives, this report emphasis on 3 important parameters i.e. Health, Education and Political Awareness. These are somewhat interrelated and accessibility of all these important parameters will help the youth to develop themselves. These things are mostly available in urban areas. But are rural areas also have accessibility of these is the focus of these research.

2.Research Design:

This research is divided into 3 main important perspectives. In the first chapter you will know about the health care system. The knowledge of youth about health, whether they are taking care of their health and accessibility of the hospitals and healthcare system? To be mentally fit it is necessary that body should be fit. The healthy body increases the brain power and helps in education. It also helps to live a fresh life and not lazy, tired one.

Second chapter is focusing on educational awareness of youth. Here samples are taken as both male and female in same proportion, their education and other information are included in research to know how much education youth are taking and what is their aim. Also in education, teachers' role cannot be ignored. Hence how satisfied are youth with teachers are also important. In this chapter the description of barriers that comes in between the youth are also included.

Third chapter focuses on the political awareness of rural youth. Whether rural youth knows about election, party system etc. are included in the report of research methodology survey. Whether they are participating in meetings of Gram Panchayat, questioning the leader or not are analyzed. Also in this part, the focus on National Parliamentary election and State Legislative elections are also given.

3. Sample Size:

Sample is a part of anything taken or presented for inspection. Hence sample is a group of people, objects, or items that are taken from a larger population for measurement. A sample refers to a smaller, manageable version of larger population for measurement.

There are about 85 rural villages in Bhiwapur Tahsil. Population ranges from 8 to about 10,000, i.e., some villages have only 8 people and some have about 10,000 people, according to the population census 2011. However maximum villages have population in the range of 500 to 2000. Average population of these 85 villages is 1400. Here is one thing to note that our focus is not on all the population of the villages. Our focus is on the rural youth. Hence our focus is on the youth of the villages. In research, I have taken samples from 15 villages. Total samples I had collected is 50 from 15 different villages. Different types of villages with particular distance are taken.

I have asked them questions in my presence and some people are contacted through the mobile phone, and some with Google form.

4. Sampling technique:

We have chosen random peoples as a sample. Here we have used probability sampling method i.e., simple probability sampling method, where every youth have an equal chance to enter into the sample. There was no particular emphasis on any community or any educated, uneducated, rich and poor. However, we have taken care to collect samples in equal proportion of male and female.

In this way the samples are collected and the questions are asked to them. The maximum questions were in the form of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) and some were short answer questions. Maximum questions are compulsory and hence each sample gives the answers. All answers are noted properly. These answers are noted and inserted in the excel file to calculate and analyzed the data.

1. Types of data

There are 2 types of data in the research methodology. One is primary data and second is secondary data. And we have collected both types of data in this research.

- a) **Primary data:** Primary data are those data which are collected afresh and for the first time. It is original in nature. It is directly related to the issue or problem and current data. This data we have collected from the individual face to face. Sometimes we used voicecall on mobile phone to ask the questions. We also frame the questions on Google form and ask the participants to give the answers. We have asked the same questions to each one and note it down.
- b) **Secondary data:** the secondary data are those data which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process. This data we have collected from different websites, and using the digital platform like YouTube. We have collected the census information from census2011.co.in website. It gives me the information of different villages in Tahsil, their population information, etc. This data helps us to easily find the villages in Tahsil. Also this website gives the data of literacy rate, religious population, percentage of ST/ST community, and sex ratio of the villages. But the data of population and villages is important for us in this research.

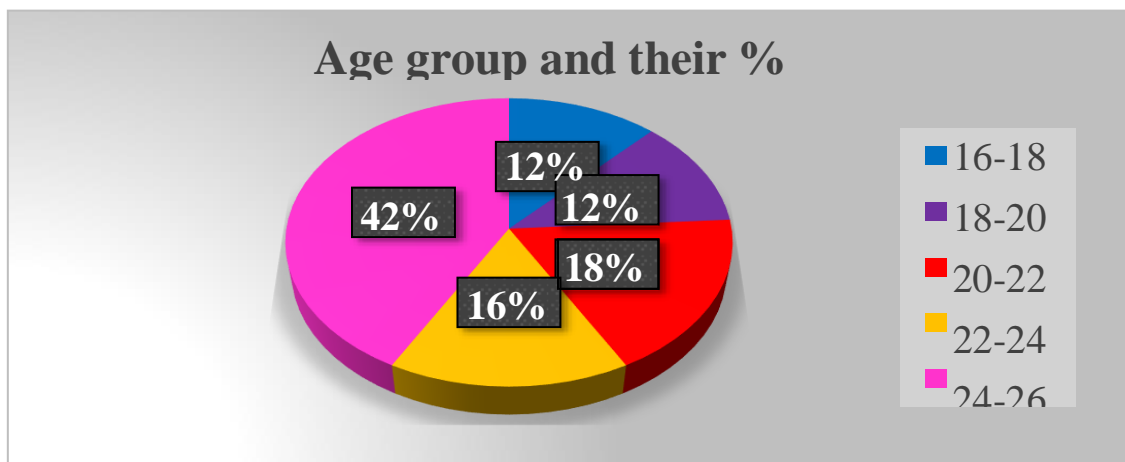
2. Analysis of data

Here We have edited the collected information on MS Excel to analyzed it. All collected information added systematically and properly. The questions are large in size and may have become difficult to calculate. And hence coding is given to the questions and this inserted in the excel. All data are organised into the classes and different categories and numerals and symbols.

Then data classified for the analysis in 3 chapters. First chapter is focusing on Health and related to health issues. As healthy person can think healthy and with its all efforts. The productivity of healthy person is far more than unhealthy. Second chapter deals with the educational awareness. Youth's educational knowledge, their interest in education, how much time they are investing in education, what types of plans they had made for their future, the availability of study related material, digital material, etc. are

included in the second chapter of this research. Third chapter deals with political knowledge of the youth. Here the political knowledge of parties, national and state level election, grassroots level i.e., Gram Panchayat elections, youth's participations in political activities are included. In this way wholeresearch is divided into 3 chapters.

We have asked the questions to the 50 youths, out of which 25 were males and 25 were females. Their age groups are also varies. 6 participants i.e., 12% had age of 16-18, 6 participants i.e., 12% of had age of group of 18-20, 9 participants i.e., 18% had age between 20-22, 8 participants i.e., 16% had age of 22-24, 21 participants i.e., 42% had age group of 24-26. This data can be easily understood by the following pie chart.



Chapter 1:

Health

According to the World Health Organization, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity. Health can be promoted by encouraging healthful activities, such as regular physical exercise and adequate sleep, and by reducing or avoiding unhealthful activities or situations, such as smoking or excessive stress.

World Health Organization describes mental health as a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community. Mental health is not just the mental illness. Mental illness is described as ‘the spectrum of cognitive, emotional and behavioral conditions that interfere with social and emotional wellbeing and the lives and productivity of people. Having a mental illness can seriously impair, temporarily or permanently, the mental functioning of a person.

Diet: Achieving and maintaining health is an ongoing process, shaped by both the evolution of health care knowledge and practices as well as well as personal strategies and organized interventions for staying healthy. An important way to maintain one’s personal health is to have a healthy diet. A healthy diet includes a variety of plant-based and animal-based foods that provide nutrients to the body. Such nutrients provide the body with energy and keep it running. Nutrients helps build and strengthen bones, muscles and tendons and also regulate body processes (i.e., blood pressure). Water is essential for growth, reproduction and good health. Macronutrients are consumed in relatively large quantities and includes protein, carbohydrates, and fats and fatty acids. Micronutrients – vitamins and minerals – are consumed in relatively smaller quantities but they are essential for the body process. Making healthy food choices can lower one’s risk of heart diseases and the risk of developing some types of cancer, and can help one maintain their weight within a healthy range. Hence balance diet should be essential part of one’s balance diet.

Exercise: Along with diet it is also important to do extracurricular activities for the bodies proper functioning. Physical exercises enhance or

maintains physical fitness and overall health and wellness. It strengthens one's bones and muscles and improves the cardiovascular system. Physical exercise can reduce the risks of heart disease, cancer, type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, obesity, depression and anxiety. Participating in any exercising, whether it is housework, yard work, walking or standing up when talking on the phone, is often thought to be better than none when it comes to health. For the youth in colleges/schools many extracurricular activities are organised and hence it is recommended that students and youths should have to take participation in extracurricular activities in colleges/schools and in any village level, state level or community level competitions and also with their own they can play certain games. The main focus is on to maintain the body. Healthy body makes the brain strong and increase the intellectual power.

Sleep: Another important factor for the health is sleep. Sleep is essential components in maintaining health. In children sleep is also vital for growth and development. Insufficient sleeps leads to fall for illness and insufficient sleep also makes the slower recovery from illness. Hence good sleep makes the body strong, increase the mental power, and increase the thought power. Hence good sleep is always necessary. Due to the role of sleep in regulating metabolism, insufficient sleep may also play a role in weight gain, or, conversely, in impeding weight loss. Hence sleep of 7-9 hours is good for the adult.

In this first chapter i.e. health all questions we have asked are related to their health. The questions were –

1. Do you take part in any extracurricular activities?
2. Are you taking care of your health?
3. Are you aware of balance diet at least that we have learned in the science book?
4. Is there good healthcare system, at least to cure the common problem?
5. Do you do household work, like cooking, cleaning home, or washing clothes etc?

The first question is talking about the extracurricular activities. Many schools/ colleges/ universities organised many competitions, to

promote the sports. Also, many villages/ tahsil/ district/ states organised such competitions. Also, in school/colleges, there are many extracurricular activities held specially the outdoor activities which help to strength the health of students.

Health is necessary thing. A good health is always important for good brain. Brain can function very efficiently when the body is functioning good. Hence taking care of health mean increasing the power of development. Exercise makes the brain healthy. And there are many ways to do exercises. Good diet, proper sleep, and exercise like outdoor games can help to achieve the target of good health. Hence 2nd question is important one to know whether the youth are focusing on their health or not. Not taking care of health increases the cases of obesity, weight gain in youth. Also, luxurious lifestyle makes the youth lazy.

3rd question is about balance diet. Government is also aware that the good diet is important for the development of student/youth and hence the chapter of balance diet was included in the science textbook to make the youth aware of it. Also government started the mid-day-meal programme to give the quality food to the youth in school.

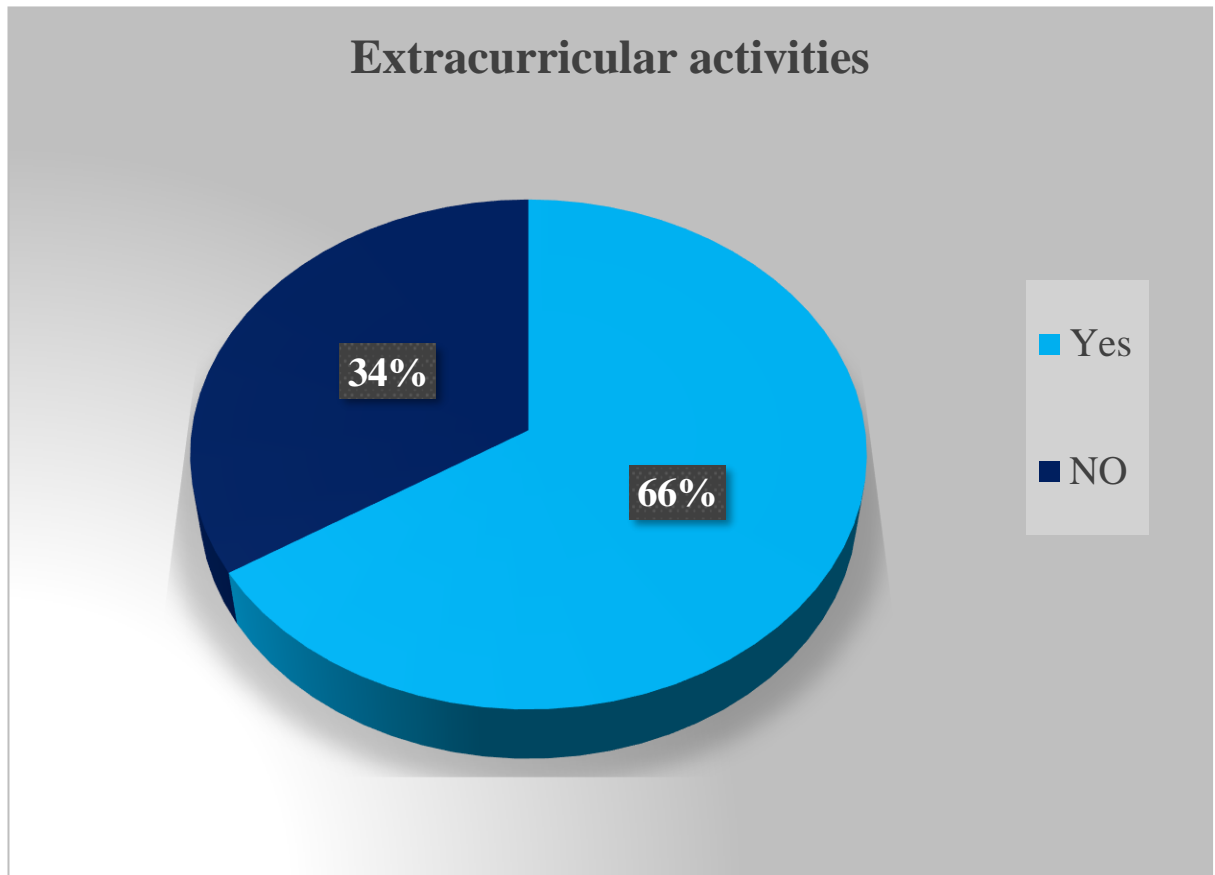
4th question is about the healthcare system. Presence of hospitals makes faster and proper recovery of people. Also affordable health care system makes the people to access it. Hence government established many Public Health Centers which gives the affordable healthcare to the people. It is important to give them affordable healthcare since in villages income of household is not that much as when we compare it to the cities.

5th question was asked about the household work of youth. Doing household works more waste the time. But definitely some works have to be done. In villages mostly girls do not play the outdoor games. However in today's world they also played and achieve success. But the proportions is so less. Hence for them it is necessary to do some works make them fit. And according to the WHO, doing some household works helps to make people fit. This works may include, taking the water from well, cleaning the home, etc.

Analysis of health data:

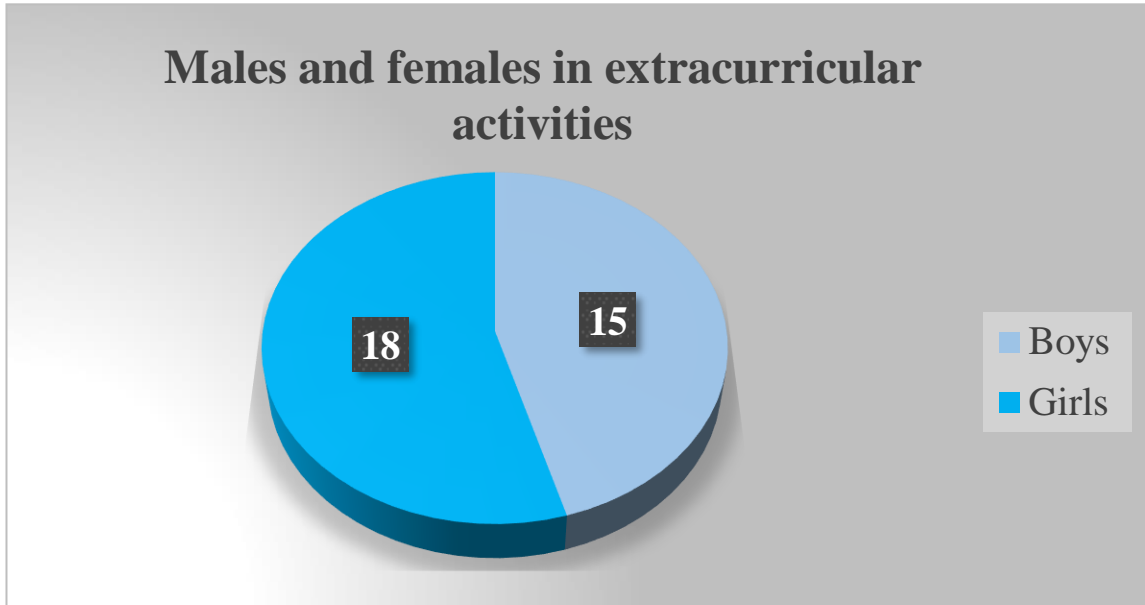
1) Extracurricular activities:

Out of 50 participants 33 i.e., 66% says that they take part in extracurricular activities and 17 participants i.e., 34% says that they does not take part in extracurricular activities including indoor and outdoor.



Here out of total 33 participants who had said that they have taken participation in extracurricular activities, 15 of them i.e., 45% are male and 18 i.e., 55% are female. Here the proportion of female in extracurricular activities are more than male.

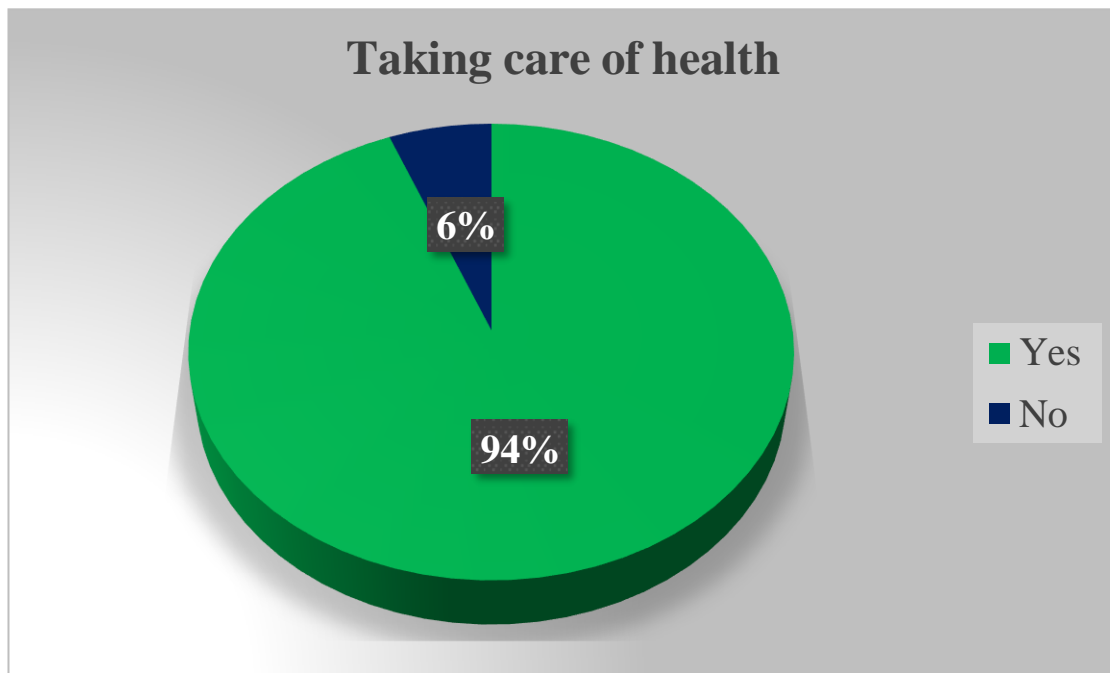
Males and females in extracurricular activities



Finding: In extracurricular activities 66% of participants i.e., majority of youths takes parts in such activities. It shows that rural youth are also taking part in other activities other than study. Normally it is considered that males take more participation than female but data collected from research region shows that females outnumber the males in extracurricular activities. According to the graph, in the research region, out of all people who takes participation in extracurricular activities, males are 45% and females are 55%. Females takes more participation in Bhiwapur tahsil rural areas.

2) Taking care of health:

Out of total 50 participants almost all participants said that they are taking care of their health. 47 participants i.e., 34% had said that they take care of their health. 3 participants i.e., 6% said that they do not take care of their health or they do not have time to take care of their health.



Findings: the graph shows that in the research region almost all the youth are taking care of their health. About 94% of youths are taking care of their health in research region. Also 6% said that they do not take care of their health or they do not have time to take care of their health.

3) **Balance diet awareness:**

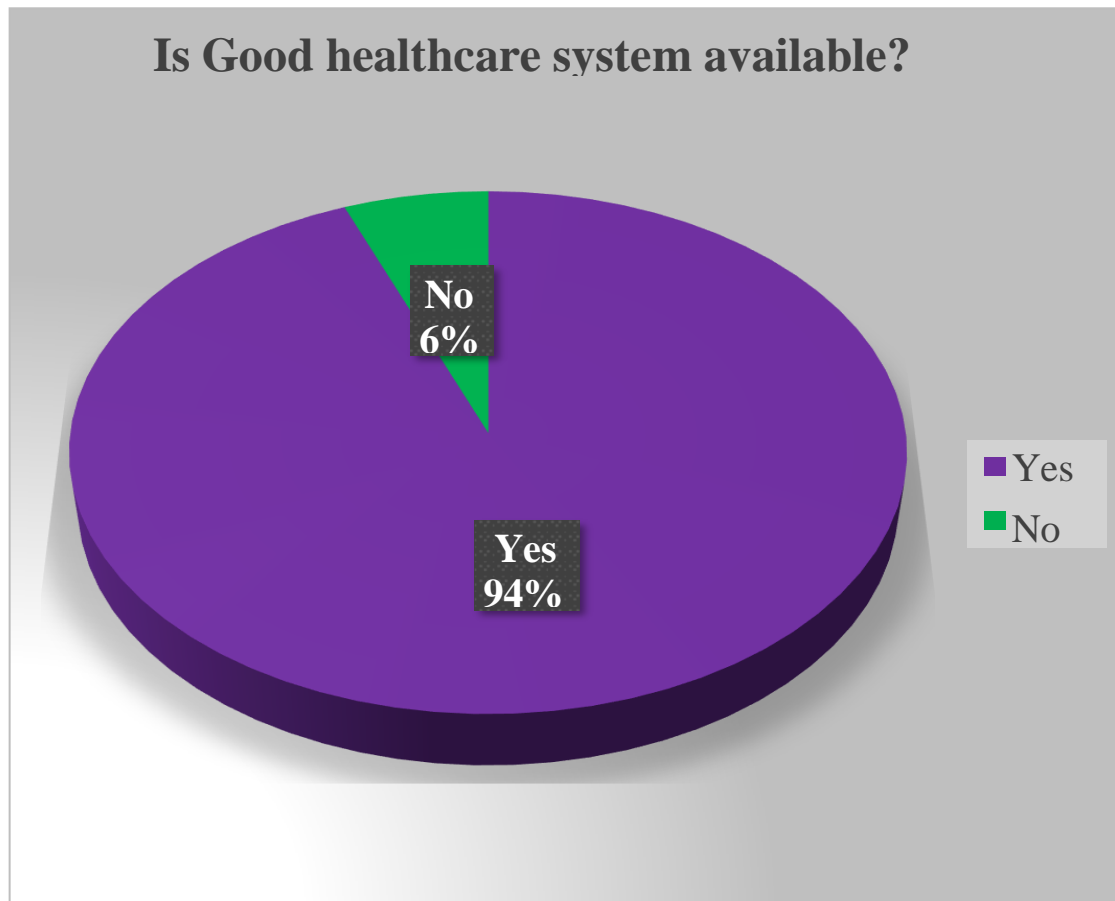
Here all the 50 participants said that they are aware of the concept of balance diet and trying to follow the diet.



Findings: In the research region all the youth of the tahsil are aware of balance diet.

4) Healthcare system:

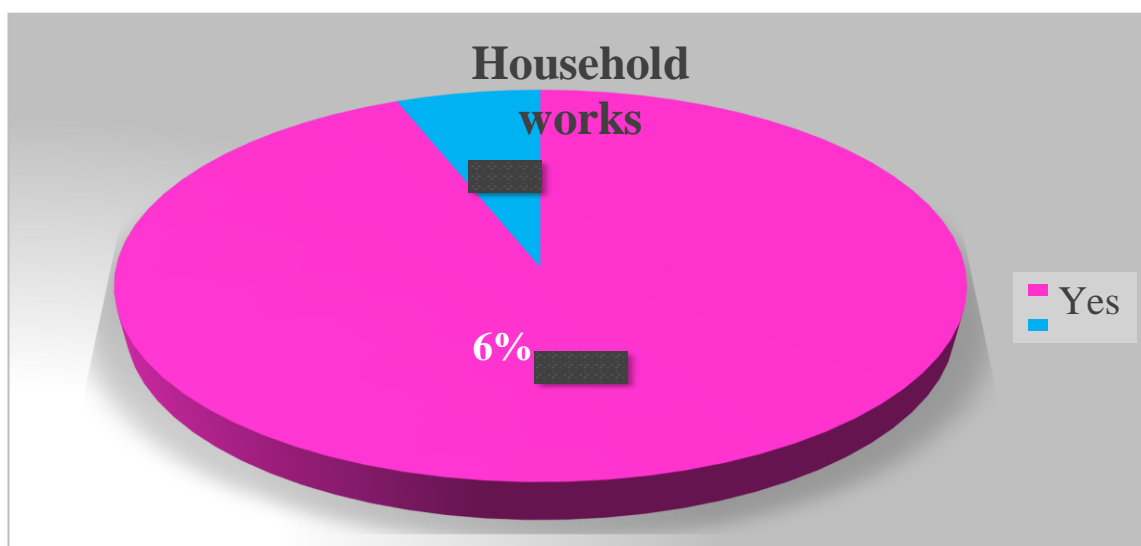
Healthcare system includes the hospitals, availability of medicines, doctors, etc. Here the focus of research was whether the hospitals, doctors, medicines, etc related to the health are available in a need. 47 participants i.e., 94% said that there is availability of good healthcare system. However, the small percentage of participants i.e., 3 participants (6%) said that good healthcare system is not available there.



Findings: The healthcare system in this rural area of tahsil is good, according to survey. Pie chart shows that the healthcare system in rural area of this tahsil is good. According to the chart, about 94% of youth of rural areas of tahsil said that they have accessibility of healthcare system. However, 6% of youth said that the healthcare system is not that much accessible.

5) Household works:

As above 2 findings of caring of health, health care system, here also 47 participants i.e., 94% said that they are doing household works. And 3 participants i.e., 6% said that they do not do household works. Both male and female are equally helping the family members in household works. Household work doesn't mean that only washing the cloths, cleaning the home. Female are doing household works like washing cloth, cleaning home, taking water, etc. Males are doing works like buying groceries, helping in farm, etc. In this way both male and female are helping their families in works.



Findings: according to pie chart, it is clearly shows that rural youth of this tahsil is helping their families in household works like cleaning home, taking water from wells, cleaning cloths and farming activities, buying groceries etc.

Conclusion: From the above data, it can be concluded that the youth in rural area of the tahsil are participating in extracurricular activities, and aware of balance diet, also they are aware of their health. About 66% youths are taking part in extracurricular activities where the women have more proportion than men. This also shows the upliftment of women in rural youth. In terms of balance diet, rural youth of this tahsil are aware of balance diet, as they had learned it in the science book of class 8 and 10, and may be earlier also. When it comes to the health care, health care system, and household works, 94% youth of this tahsil have given positive response i.e., they care about their health, good healthcare system is available, they are doing other household works also.

This good health care will definitely help the rural population of youth for their development and the development of the country. As I have mentioned before that good health makes not just body but also brain good. New innovative ideas come in mind. This can be further verified in the second chapter of this report where we can see the proportion of taking science stream is more than that of arts stream.

Chapter 2

Educational Awareness

India has a largest number of populations in the world. According to the United Nation, India will overtake China in the month of June or July of 2023 and will become the world's largest populous country. India does not have just the largest population in the world but she has also the world's largest young population. This population size which will be boon only if these young people are skilled enough to join the workforce. Quality education will play major role in it.

But current state of Education faces major challenges like lack of adequate infrastructure, low government expenditure on education (less than 3.5% of GDP) and as per Unified District Information System For Education (UDISE) pupil-to-teacher ratio at national level for elementary schools is 24:1. So, its high time to tune the Indian Education System with global standards and adopt modern learning approaches that are responsive and relevant. By looking at such issues, Government of India comes with National Education Policy 2020. The implementation of National Education Policy properly in grassroots level is so important. In this survey we will try to find out the educational awareness of rural youth of our research tahsil. But before just look at the issues in education sector in India.

Issues related to the Education Sector in India?

- 1) Inadequate Infrastructure in Schools: According to Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) for 2019-2020, only 12% of schools have Internet facilities and 30% have computers. About 42% of these schools lacked furniture, 23% lacked electricity, 22% lacked ramps for the physically disabled, and 15% lack WASH facilities (which includes drinking water, toilets, and hand wash basins).
- 2) High Dropout rate: the dropout rate is high in primary and secondary levels. Most of the students in 6-14 age groups leave the school before completing their education it leads to wastage of financial and human resources. According to National Family Health Survey – 5 not being interested in studies was the reason given by 21.4% of girls and 35.7% of boys aged between 6 to 17 years for dropping out of school before the 2019-20 school years.

- 3) **Problem of Brain Drain:** Due to cutthroat competition for getting admission in top institutes like IITs and IIMs, a challenging academic environment is created for a huge number of students in India so they prefer going abroad, that makes our country deprived of good talent. There is definitely a quantitative expansion of education in India but the qualitative front (essential for a student to get a job) is lagging behind.
- 4) **Mass illiteracy:** in spite of constitutional directives and efforts aimed at enhancing education, around 25% of Indians still remain illiterate, which also leaves them socially and digitally excluded.
- 5) **Lack of Adequate attention to Indian languages:** Indian languages are still in an underdeveloped stage, the medium of instruction particularly in science subjects is English, resulting in unequal opportunities for rural students. Also, standard publications are not available in the Indian languages.
- 6) **Lack of technical and vocational education:** Mainly, our educational system is of generalistic nature. Development of technical and vocational education is quite unsatisfactory, due to which the number of educated unemployed person is increasing day by day.
- 7) **Unaffordability:** more incomes at rural level lead to education taking a backseat. Due to lack of awareness and financial stability, many parents tend to see education as an expense rather than an investment. They would rather want their children to work and earn. When it comes to higher education, lack of good institutes in the vicinity force students to shift in cities, which adds to their expenses. This leads to low rates of enrolment.
- 8) **Gender inequality:** despite government's efforts to ensure equality of opportunity for education for both men and women in our society, the literacy rate of women in India, especially in rural areas, still remains very poor. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), poverty and local cultural practices (female infanticide, dowry, and early marriage) play a big role in gender inequality in education throughout India. Another obstacle to education is a lack of sanitation in schools across the country.

These are some of the problems in Indian Educational System. By taking such issues in consideration and also by

Considering other such issues, we have asked some questions to the participants and noted their answers. Based on data the analysis is done and the findings are drawn. The questions that were asked to the participants are as follow –

- 1) Your education?
- 2) Did you complete your education or still pursuing?
- 3) Your stream of education?
- 4) Are you using digital tools for your study?
- 5) Is there good internet connectivity in your area?
- 6) Did you take basic computer education?
- 7) How many hours do you spend learning on your own?
- 8) Did you have access to all the learning materials you need?
- 9) What do you like the most in your school/college?
- 10) What you don't like the most in school/college?
- 11) Do you think the teacher in your school and colleges are good in teaching? How satisfied you with their performance in teaching?
- 12) What is your performance in 10th std.
- 13) Do you have access of library in our nearby of your village?
- 14) What is your performance in 12th or equivalent exam?
- 15) Are you working?
- 16) (for female) Do you want to work after completing education or you will be housewife?
- 17) (for female) Do you have a pressure of marriage before completing your education?
- 18) (for male) Do you have pressure of work before completing your education?
- 19) (for female) In case you married without completing your education, will you continue to study after marriage and will you work to earn or to profess your passion?
- 20) What do you want to do after your education?
- 21) Which type of job you want?
- 22) Are you preparing for any particular examination? Can you tell me which exam is it?
- 23) As you lived in a rural area, farming is the main occupation here; do you have a interest in a farming?

- 24) If Yes, then did you/are you studying certain subjects about farming?
- 25) Is your financial condition is good enough to fulfill your education?
- 26) What are the barriers according to you comes for your study?

Here numbers of questions asked are more than 1st chapter. This is because our main focus is on the educational and political awareness of rural youth. However, for the education, good health also needed and hence chapter of health deals with it. In this 2nd chapter we are dealing with the educational awareness of rural youth.

Here the 1st question is to know how much they have studied. 2nd question to know whether they are still studying or dropout. As we have already learned that mostly in rural areas problem of dropout is more. 3rd question is about the stream of education whether it is science, art or commerce. Related to it we already knows that science is mostly in English language, but the proportion of English speaking population is less in rural areas when we compared it to the urban areas. And hence it is necessary to know whether they take science or art or commerce.

Today's world is digital and Indian government is also promoting digitization, to make India, the digital India. Hence it is necessary to know whether the rural youth is also adopting the modern technology of digitization. Hence above 4th question is added. 5th question is to know whether there is good internet connectivity to access digital tools. 6th question is about to know that rural youth taken basic computer course to handle the computer which is so essential in all the fields of today's world. Above 7th question is about how many hours rural youth takes time for learning in home.

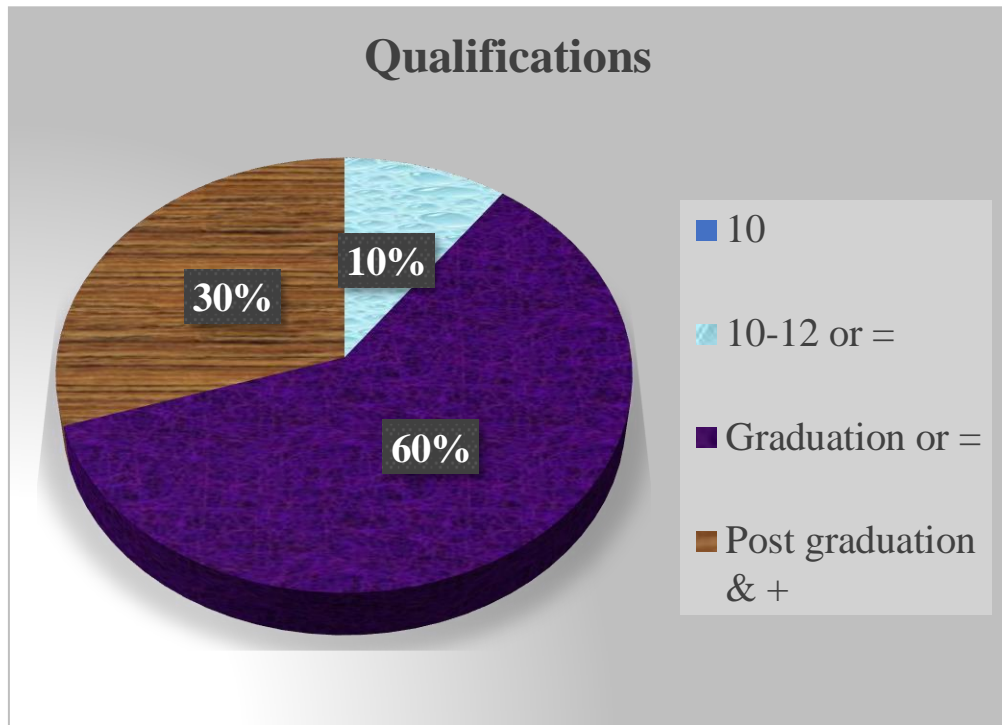
8th question is about whether the rural youth have accessibility of all material that he/she needed. Good market for books should be nearby; library should be there hence this question is added to know about it. What is the interesting thing the youth likes and what is not these questions are added in survey as question no. 9 and 10. These 2 questions are short answer questions. The next 11th, 12th 13th, 14th questions are deals with the performance of teachers, the participants marks percentage in 10 and 12th class and accessibility

of library. 15th question is added to know whether the youth is working by taking aside education. Some questions are added specially to the females. Above 16th, 17th and 19th questions are asked specially to the females. There are many things in female's life after her marriage and hence these questions are specially asked to them to know their opinion. Above 16th question is to know whether the females want to work after marriage or not. 17th question to know whether there is pressure of marriage before completing education. 19th question is to know whether the females will continue study after the marriage, and also to know whether females will money. Same for male above 18th question is added to know whether there is pressure on male to work along with study. 20th and 21st questions are about the youth want to do and which type of job they want. 22nd question is about whether they are preparing for any exams. 23rd and 24th questions are about whether youth have a interest in farming and whether they are/had studied any special subject about farming. 25th question is to know about their financial conditions to fulfill study and 26th question is short answer question where asked about the barriers is study like money problem, infrastructure etc.

Analysis of the Educational Awareness:

1) **Education studied:**

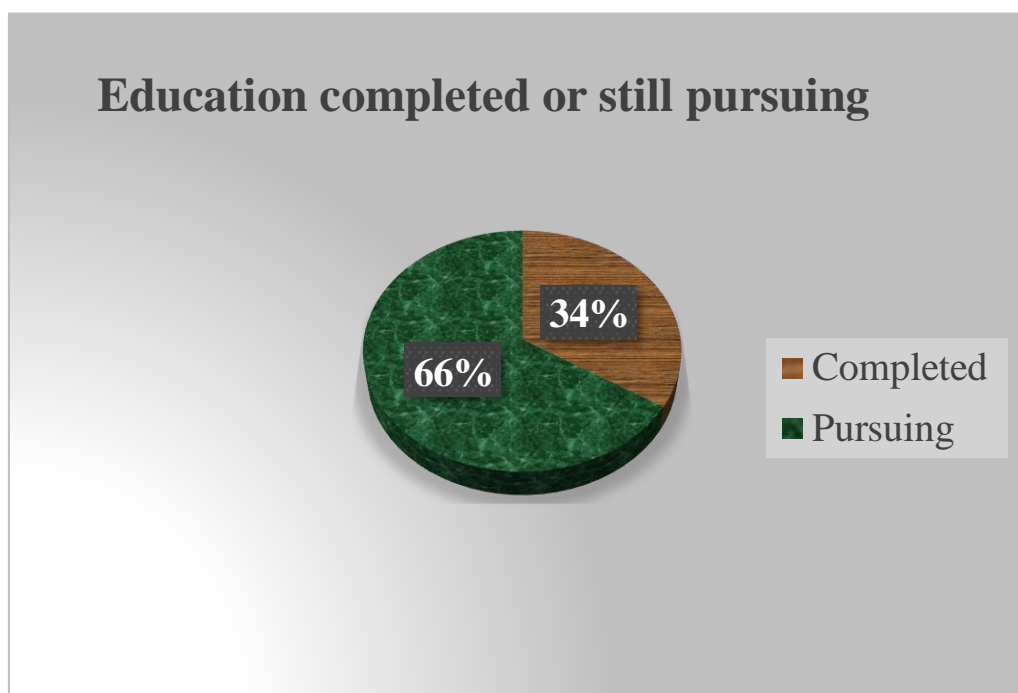
The participant contacted is from the age group of 16 and hence normally such participants already had completed the 10th standard study unless he takes admission late. Out of 50 participants 5 i.e., 10% had been in the 11th or in 12th standard, 30 participants i.e., 60% were in graduation and 15 i.e., 30% in post- graduation.



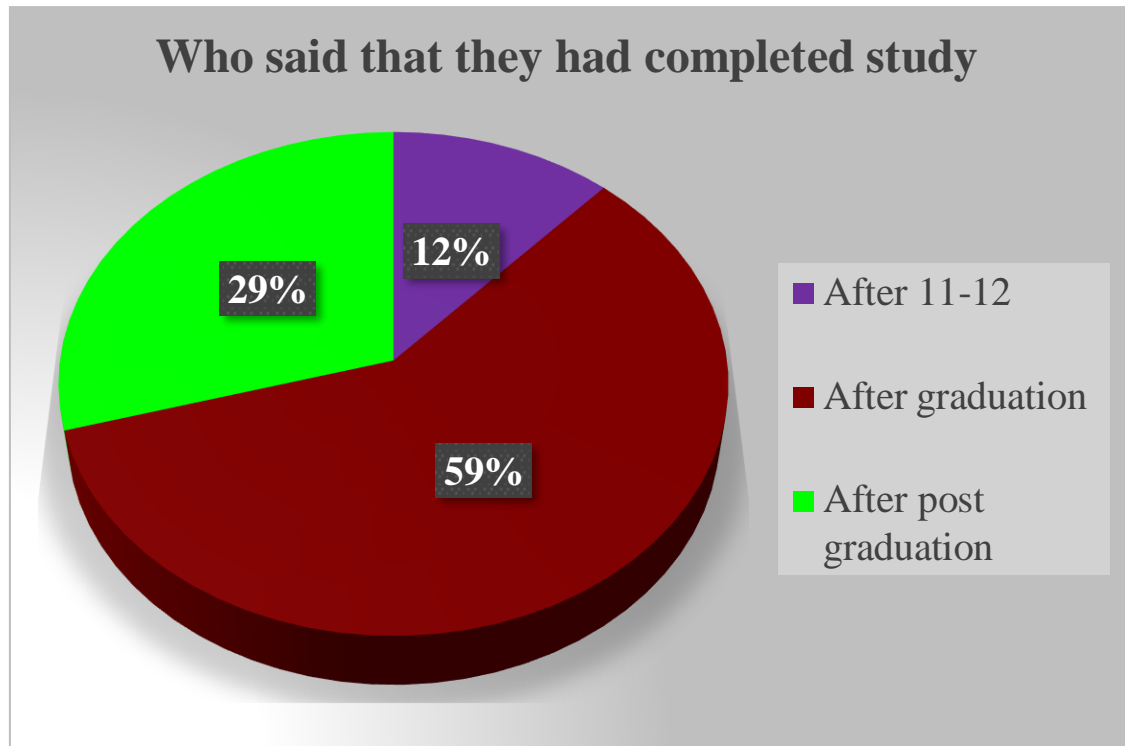
Findings: Chart shows that the most of the youth are in graduation which is becomes common and many rural youth is also doing post-graduation. It will be more clarified in 2nd point.

2) Education is completed or still pursuing:

Out of 50 participants 33 i.e., 66% said that they are still pursuing their studies and 17 i.e., 34% said that they had completed their education.



Here the youth who said that they have completed the study are 17, out of which 5 had said they had completed study after Post graduation, 10 said they had completed study after graduation and 2 said that they had completed study after 11-12th class.



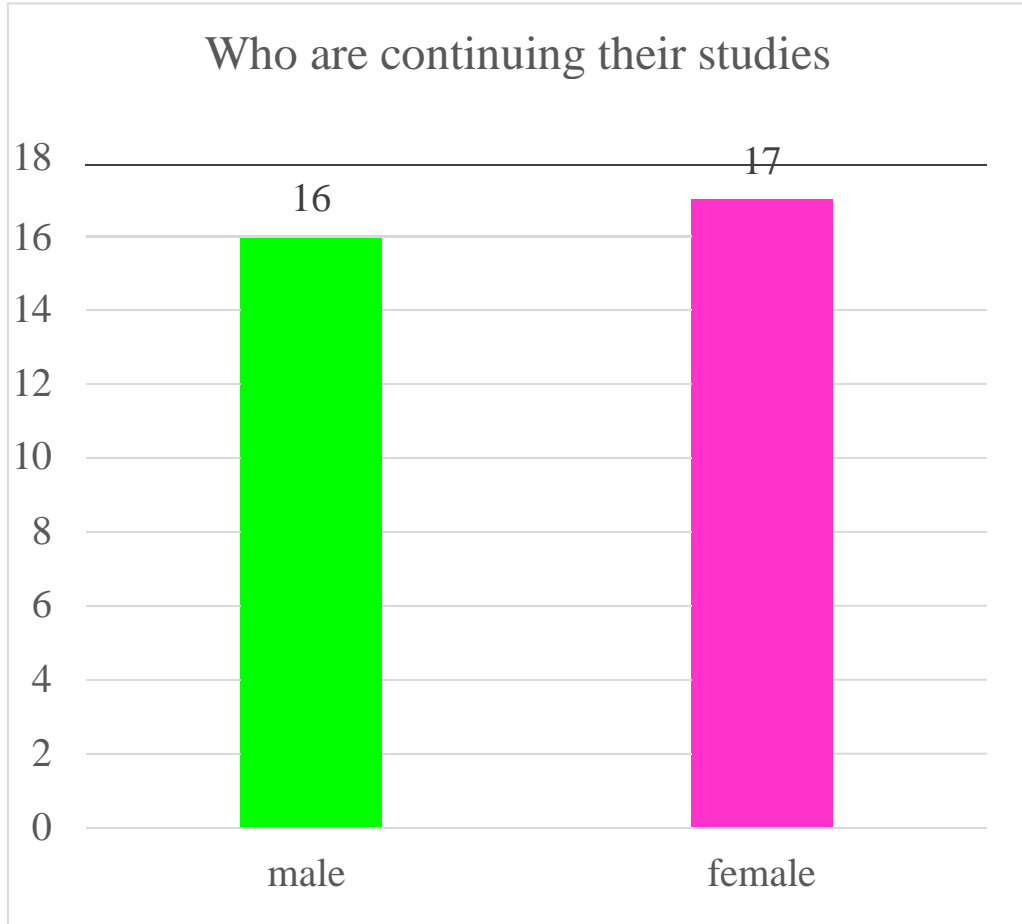
Findings: from the chart it can be said that the about 66% of youth are still pursuing their studies.

And remaining who had said that they had completed the study, out of them –

- i) 12% said they had studied till 11-12 and will not further study.
- ii) 59% said they had studied till graduation or equivalent and will not further study.
- iii) 29% said they had studied till post-graduation and will not study further.

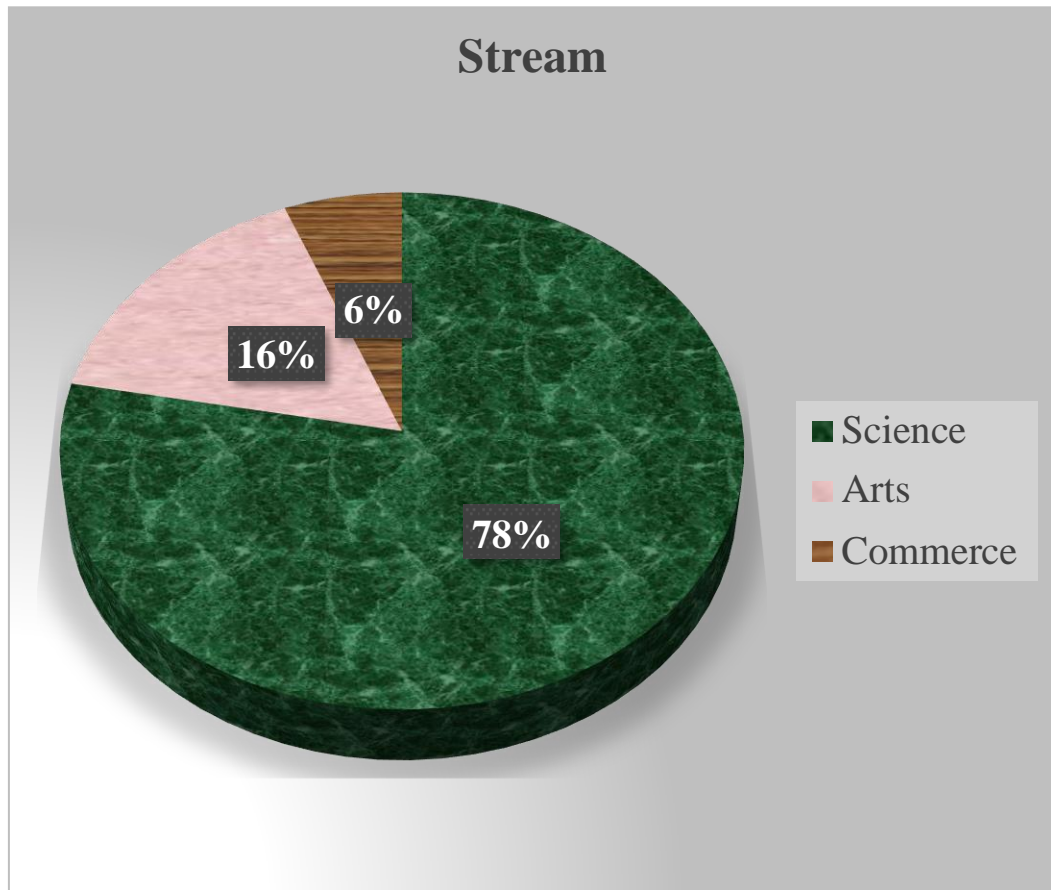
It is also interesting to know that 33 participants i.e., 60% said that they will continue study, out of them 10 are those who are pursuing study even after the post-graduation. This means that about 20% of rural youth wants to study further even after completing their post-graduation, this shows that not just in city but also in rural areas of this tahsil are hungry for study.

The percentage of youth who are continuing their studies/ pursuing their studies, out of them percentage of male and female are almost same or you can say that percentage of female to continue study are slightly more in rural youth of this district.



3) Stream:

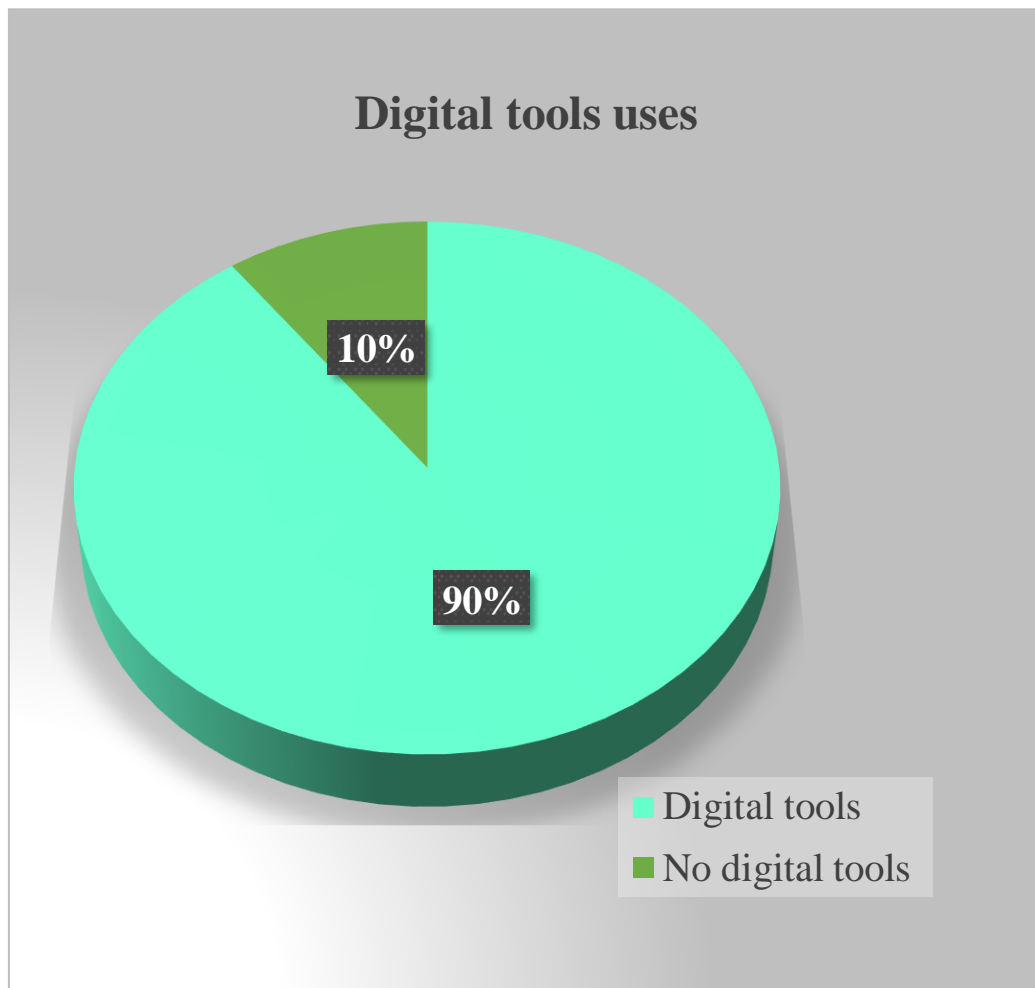
Out of total participants, 39 i.e., 78% had taken science as their education stream, 8 participants i.e., 16% had taken arts and 3 participants i.e., 6% had taken commerce.



Findings: this chart shows that even in rural youth they are favoring more the science field. In rural area there is language problem where maximum peoples are favoring regional language to study but youth are favoring science stream. And English language is mostly used in the science stream. About 78% of rural youth are studying science, 16% are studying arts and 3% commerce. This shows that in this tahsil rural youth favouring the science as their stream of education.

4) Digital tools in educational activities:

Out of 50 participants, 45 of them i.e., 90% said that they are using digital tools in study. 5 i.e., 10% of them said that they are not using digital tools.

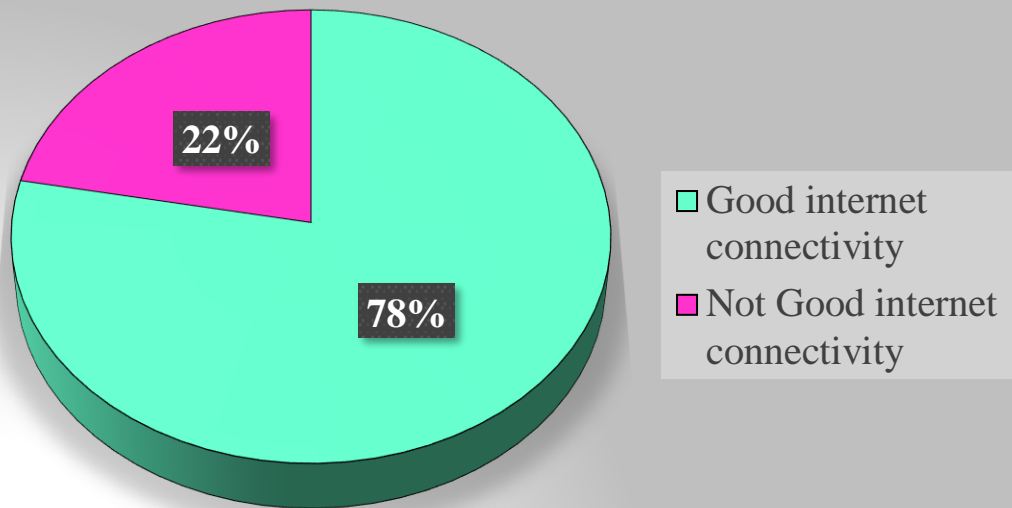


Findings: About 90% of rural youth of this tahsil used the digital tools for study. This is possible since Jio comes into the market and all other telecom companies follow the same pattern as of Jio. Competition between Telecom companies makes the internet cheaper and hence using digital tools are increased tremendously in whole India. However 10% of this tahsil youth does not used the digital tools some regions for them are they cannot afford the telecom services.

5) Good Internet Speed:

Out of 50 participants 39 i.e., 78% had said that they have good internet speed in their area. However 11 i.e., 22% said that they do not have good internet speed.

Internet Speed

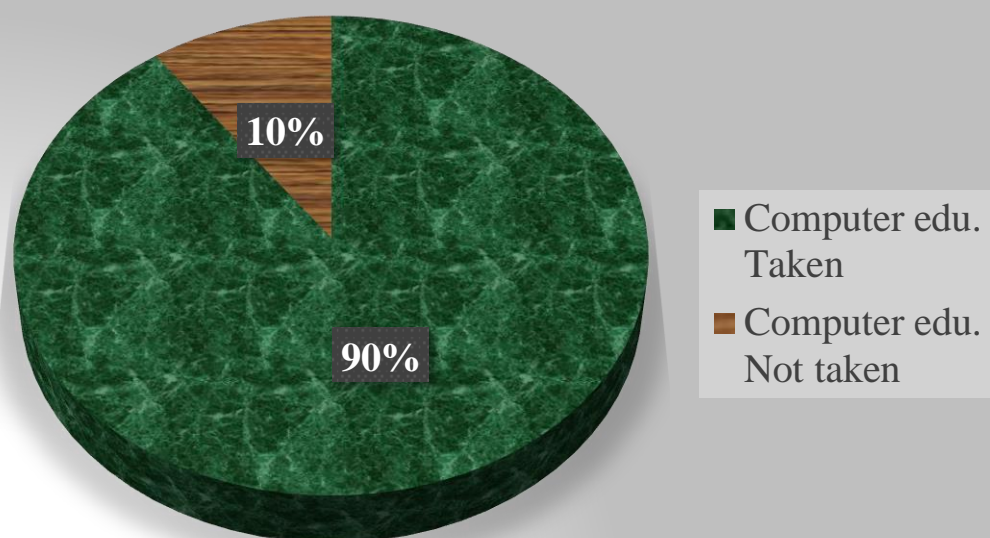


Findings: 78% of rural youth of this tahsil said that they have good internet speed in their area, however remaining 22% said that they do not have good internet speed. Good internet speed definitely helps to find the google data very fast and easily. Also it promotes online classes when teachers are too far away; promote digital economy through UPI, etc.

6) Basic computer education:

Computer is very important machine in today's world. Hence knowledge of computer is so essential. Every sector used computers now. Out of total 50 participants 45 i.e., 90% had taken computer education and 5 i.e., 10% do not take computer education.

Basic Computer Education

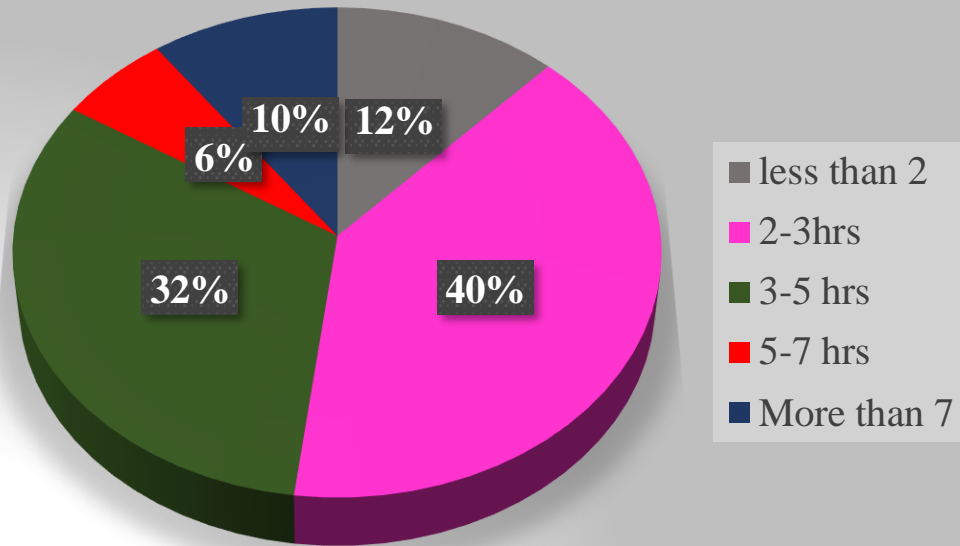


Findings: rural youth of this tahsil, 90% of them had taken a basic computer education mostly in private computer classes and some had taken computer classes in schools as new syllabus includes the ICT subject which gives basic computer knowledge to the students. The chart shows that computer knowledge is also become common knowledge and the youth of this region also adopting themselves according to the changing world. Here the easy and affordable internet helps them to learn and adopt themselves according to the world.

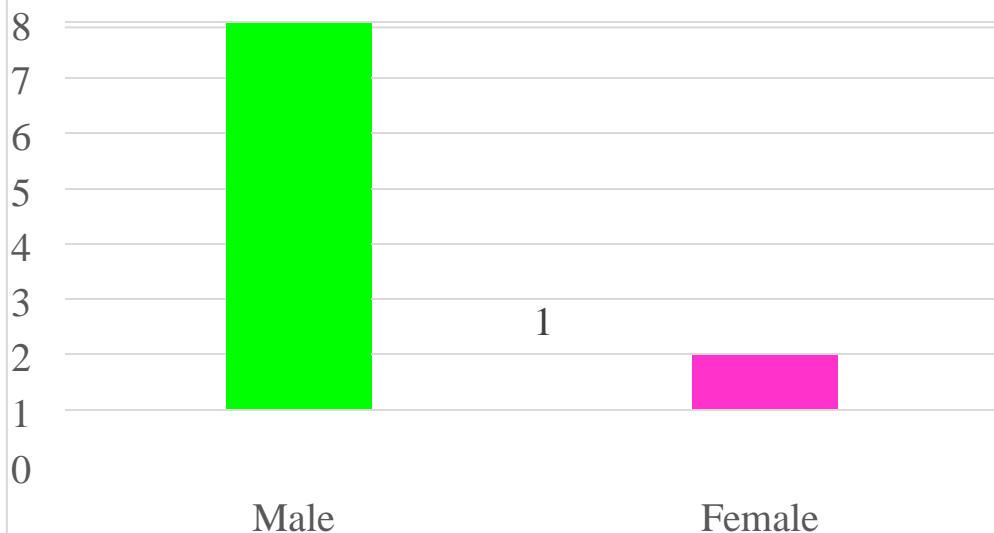
7) Learning with their own:

Taking time for learning is so important to grow. Out of total 50 participants 6 participants i.e., 12% takes out less 2 hours for their study, 20 participants i.e., 40% had taking only 2-3 hours for their study, 16 participants i.e., 32% taking 3-5 hours, 3 participants i.e., 6% taking 5-7 hours and 5 participants i.e., 10% taking more than 7 hours for their study.

Time given to study in home



More than 5 hours of study

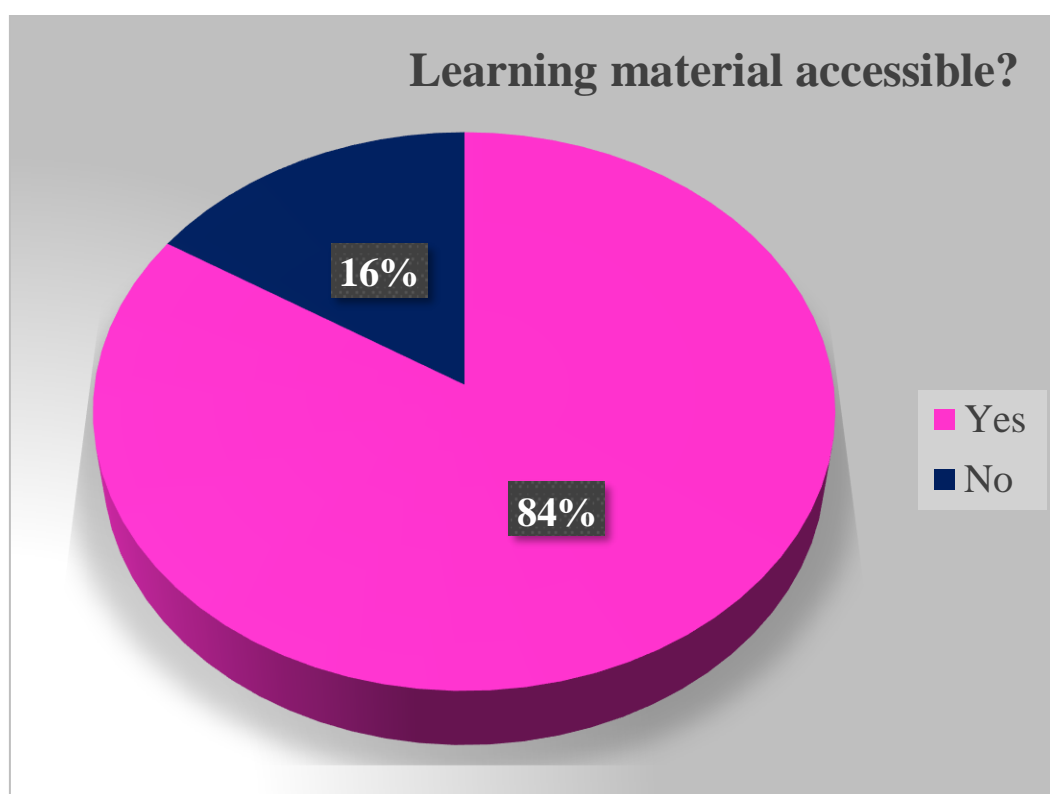


Findings: In the rural youth of this tahsil, 12% youth taking out only less than 2 hours for their study, 40% is taking out only 2-3 hours, 32% taking 3-5 hours and 6% taking 5-7 hours and 10% taking more than 7 hours for their study. Second chart shows that

When it comes to do more than 5 hours of study more males are doing more study when compared to the females.

8) Accessibility of all learning materials:

Accessibility of learning materials is good in cities, but there are problems in the village areas for the accessibility of learning materials. However online shopping and nearest towns provide them learning materials. 42 participants i.e., 84% had said that they have access of learning materials and 8 participants said that they do not have accessibility of learning materials.



Findings: Chart shows that 84% of the rural youth are accessing the learning materials and 16% do not have access of learning materials.

9) What youths Likes most in school/college:

These question and the another one was not the Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) hence diversity in answers was common here. Sometimes each one gives the same answers in different words.

Ex., for education almost everyone used different words like study, learning, knowledge, quality education and education. In the research you can see most of the youths answer was education, almost 14 participants said that they like most education. Next important answer was sport, 6 participants said that they like most sports, others answers are varies like 3 participants said that discipline is the thing that they like most, 1 said campaign, 3 said library, 1 said rules, 1 said writing, 7 said teaching/lectures, 1 said infrastructure, 4 said teaching, 1 said digital teaching, 1 said auditorium, 3 said friends, 1 said science experiments, 1 said mid-day-meal, 1 said computer classes, 1 said annual function, and 1 said competition. Here one thing is to note that some of the participants give more than one thing they like ex., one may said that he likes lectures and sports activities.

Findings: from the above data we can say that in school/ colleges youth likes most is education, library, teaching, sports. Others also like rules, auditorium, annual functions, etc, but there proportion is less. Maximum student likes most in schools/ colleges is education, teaching, and sports which shows that how hungry they are for knowledge in this tahsil!

10) What youth doesn't like in school/colleges

This question was also not the MCQ type question and hence participants gave the short answer. The most thing participants don't like in school/colleges are irregular lectures, lack of teacher in school/colleges, bias teachers, infrastructure is not good, lack of knowledge of teacher, lack of skills of teaching, management and administration of school/colleges. 2 participants had said that they don't like wastage of time in school/colleges, 3 said they don't like PT lecture, 1 said he don't like morning school, 2 said science experiments equipment are not present, science experiments are taken in lab, 1 participant said that he don't like girls in school/college, he may have some bad experience with girl, it seems some laughable answer. 6 participants said that they don't like irregular lectures, lack of teacher, and bias teachers, 6 participants don't like lazy teachers, lack of knowledge of teachers and teaching skill. 3 participants said that they don't like fees, 3

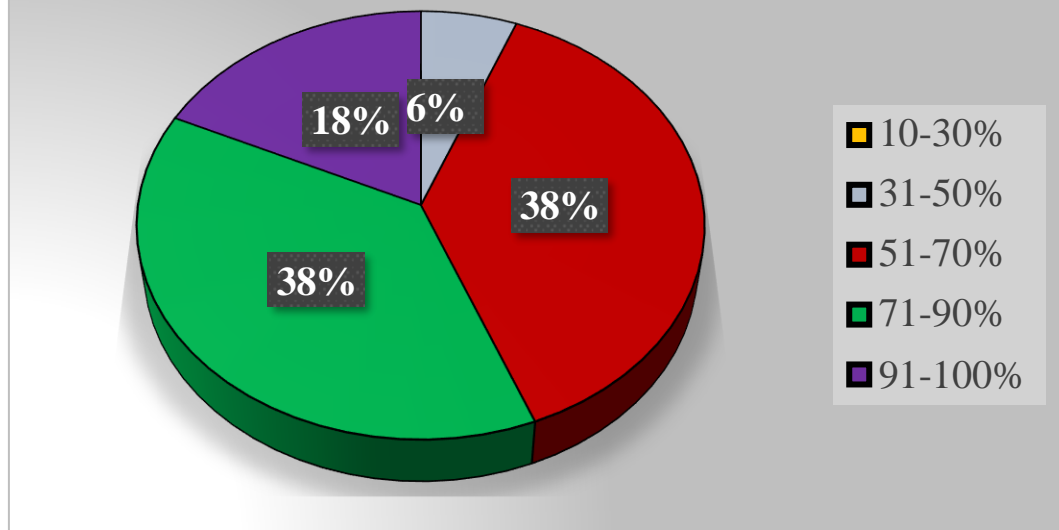
said canteen not available, 1 said environment of study is not in his school/college, 3 said they don't like punishment, discipline, overstrictness, however 3 said there is lack of strictness, 4-5 said management and administration are not good, 5 said infrastructure is not good, 1 said he/she don't like extra classes, 1 don't like tests, 1 said there is no computer classes in his school/colleges, 1 said lack of extracurricular activities, 1 said lack of future knowledge given and 1 said there is no arrangement of fresh water.

Findings: from the data we can say that most of the youths don't like irregular lectures, lack of teacher, and bias teachers, lazy teachers, lack of knowledge of teachers and teaching skill, also many don't like infrastructure of schools/colleges. These may discourage them to learn. There are good examples in India, where the infrastructure of government schools is so good. We can take the examples of Delhi, where government schools investing large proportion of their money in infrastructure building and also large proportion of Delhi governments Gross Domestic Product is on the education sector.

11) Satisfied with teachers?

Out of total participants 3 participants i.e., 6% said that they are not so satisfied they gave 31-50% satisfaction level on teachers. 19 participants (38%) said they are somewhat satisfied and gave the satisfactory level of 51-70%. Also 19 other participants (38%) gave the satisfactory level of 71-90% about teacher and remaining 9 participants (18% participants) are 91-100% satisfied with teachers. However, no one is not satisfied with teacher, i.e., no one gave 0-30% satisfactory level to teachers. Means the teachers are doing something in teaching but about half of participants are not satisfied with the teachers.

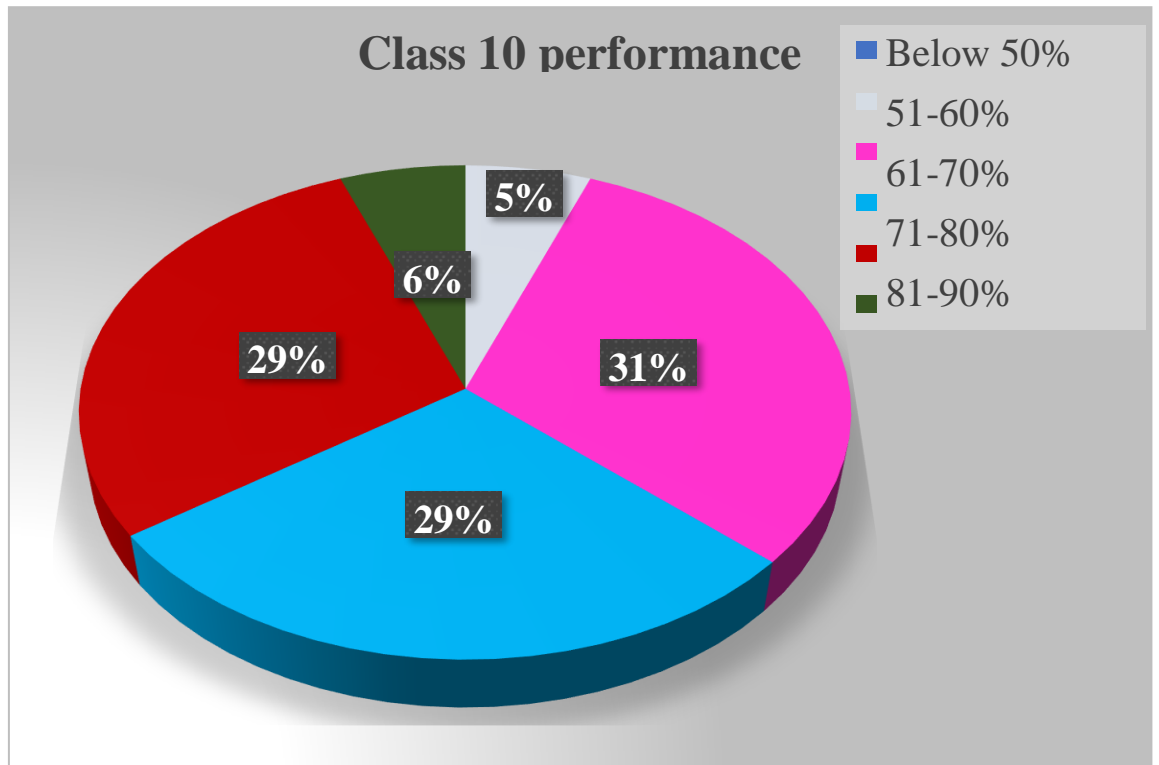
How satisfied with teachers in teaching?



Findings: No one in this tahsil are unsatisfied with the role of teachers, however their satisfactory level is not same. About 25% of the youth are very less satisfied with teachers and their teaching. 6% of youth are only 31-50% satisfied with teachers, 38% of youth are 51-70% satisfied with teachers, 38% are 71-90% satisfied with teachers, and 18% are 91-100% satisfied. Many of whom who are not satisfied said that teacher are lacking with teaching skills and shows some laziness. However many of the youth about half of the youths are satisfied with teachers.

12) Performance of student in class 10:

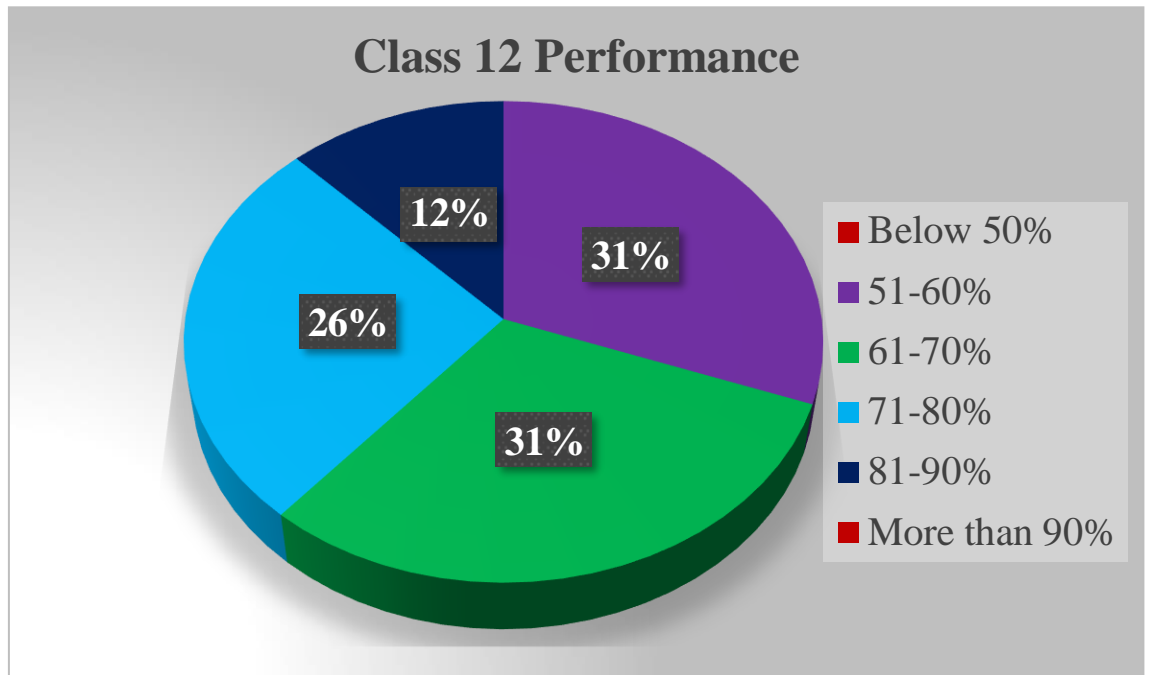
Out of total participants 3 participants (6%) scored 51-60% in 10th standard, 16 participants (31%) scored 61-70% marks, 15 participants (29%) scored 71-80%, same 15 participants scored 81-90%, 3 participants (6%) scored more than 90% marks in 10th standard.



Finding: chart shows that the rural youths are more educated as seen in the cities, thanks to the free compulsory education and awareness initiative of government and parents. About 75% scores more than 70% in 10th standard. 6% of rural youth of this region even scores more than 90% in 10th standard.

13) Scores in 12th standard:

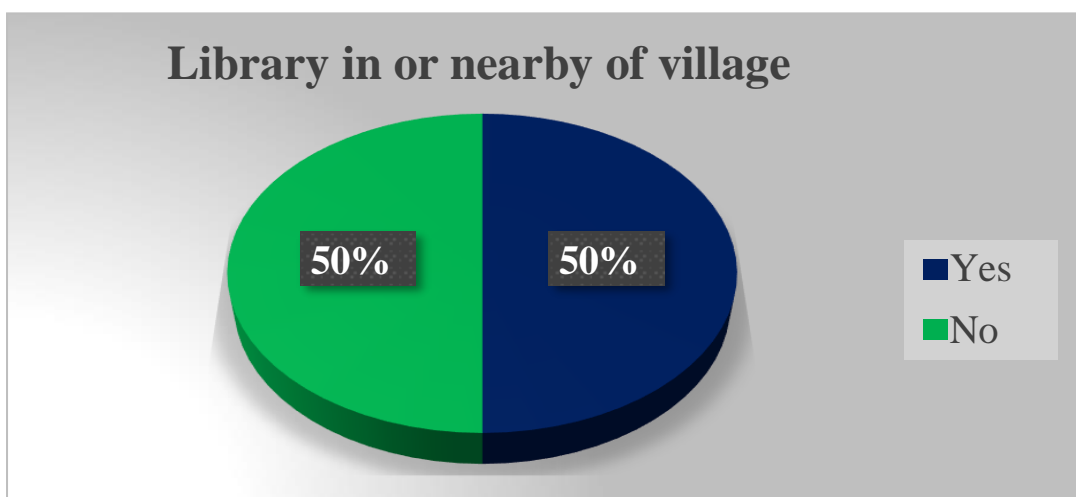
Out of all the participants 15 of them scored 51-60%, 15 scored 61-70%, 13 scored 71-80% and 6 scored 81-90%. No one scored below 50% and no one scored more than 90%.



Findings: from the chart is clear that no one score below the 50% and no one score more than 90% in 12th standard. 31% youth of this region scored 51-60%, 31% scored 61-70%, 27% scored 71-80% and 12% scored 81-90%.

14) Library in or nearby of village:

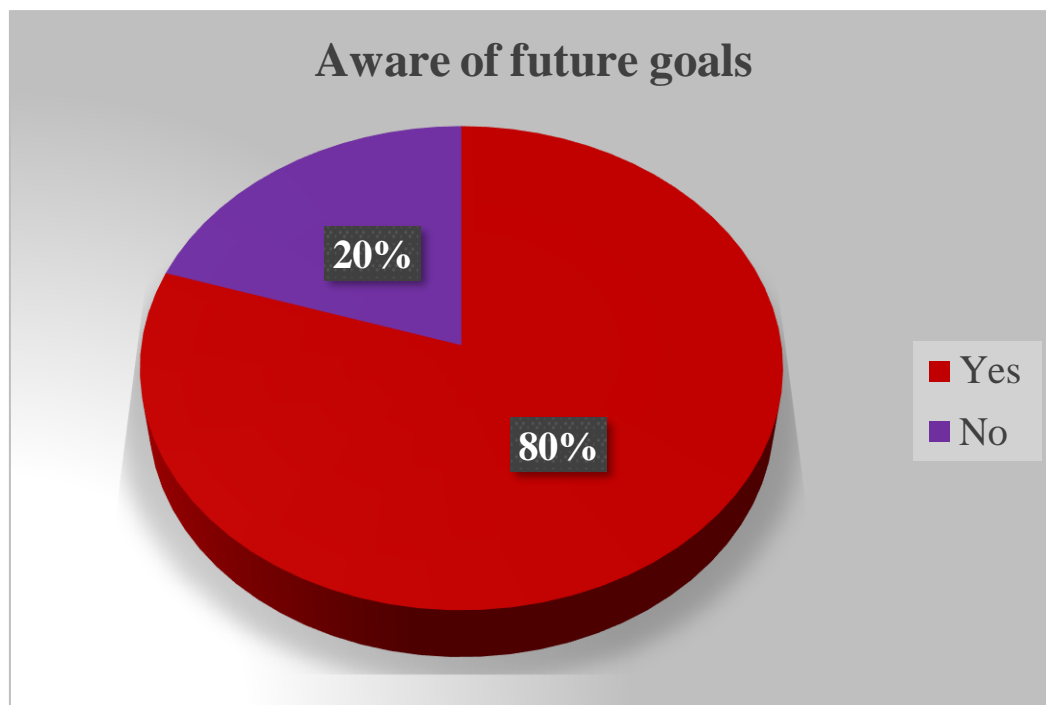
Here 25 participants said that they have library in or near their villages, and 25 said that they do not have library in or near their villages.



Findings: 50% of rural youth have the library in or near their villages and 50% do not have the library near their villages.

15) Are the youths are aware of the future goals?

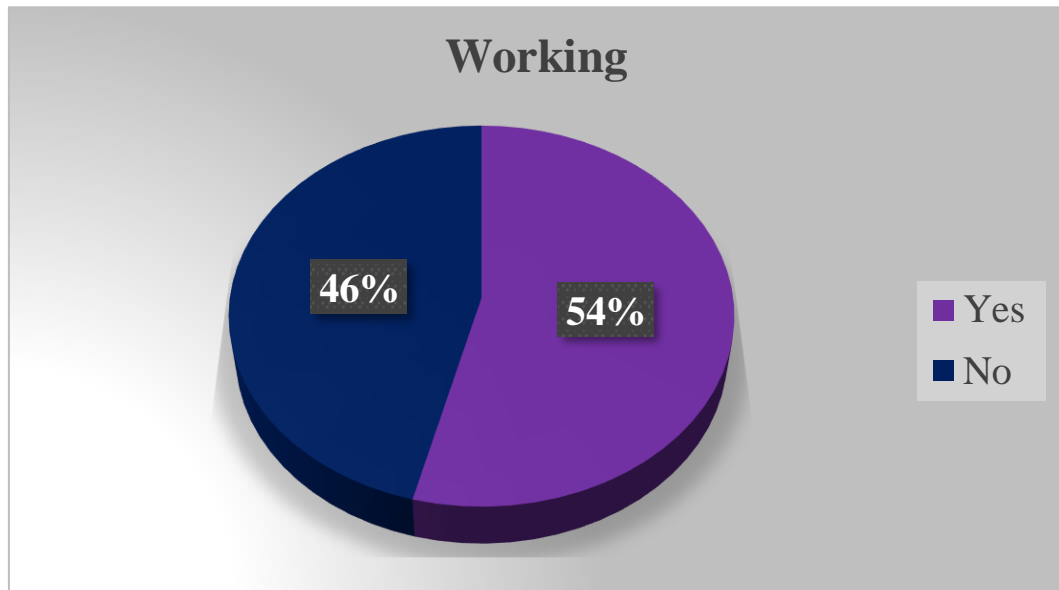
About 40 participants said that they are aware of their future goals and have plan for it but 10 participants said that they do not have any plan for future.



Findings: 80% of youth are aware of their future goals and the 20% are not aware of their future goals. About 80% who are aware of their future goal have a plan to achieve their goals. Keeping goals in mind is always helpful and hence there is a good possibility where most of the youth of these 80% will achieve their goals.

16) Working along with studying:

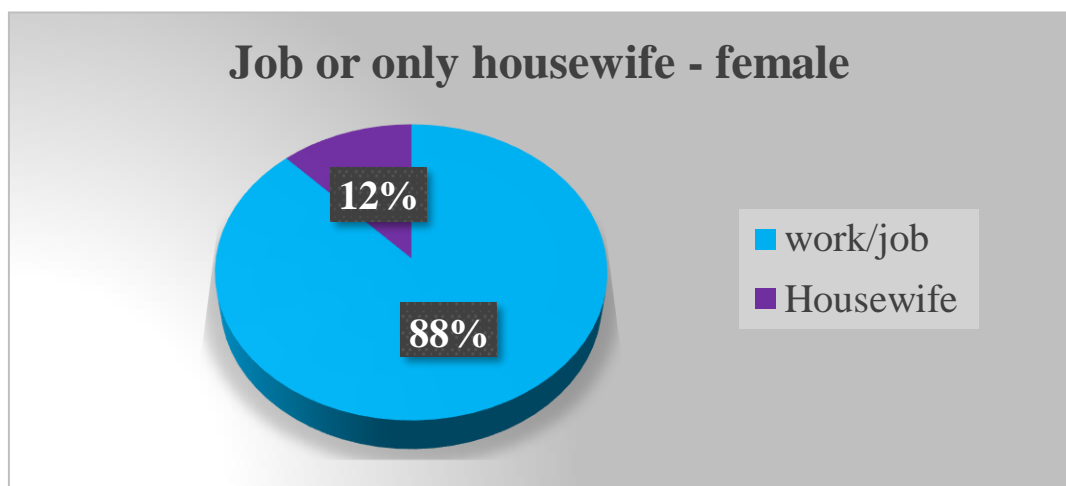
Working along with study distributes the productivity between work and study. The person who is giving their 100% to study will have the more possibility to achieve the success that the person who is distributing their productivity between work and study. However the financial conditions of the most of the families in the rural areas are not that much good and hence many youth are studying along with working. 27 participants out of 50 are working along with study and 23 do not work and focusing in studies.



Findings: 54% of youths are working along with study and 46% of youth are not working and only studying. However here one thing has to be note that in 54% who are working here are some youth who completed the study and now working or they are doing the job based on their study. In 46% here are most of the youth who are studying and some who have completed the study and now do not want to study.

17) Female – Work after education or housewife?

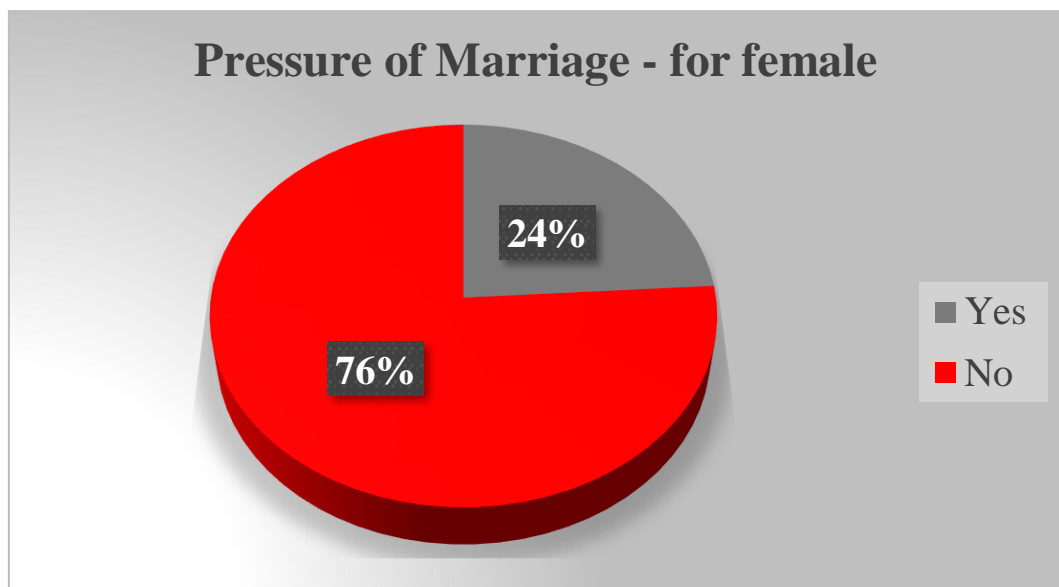
Out of 25 female participants, when asked about whether they will work to earn or will be housewife after completing their studies, 22 of them said they will work to earn and 3 females said they will be housewife.



Findings: 88% of females want to do a job to earn and 12% of female wants to be housewife. It is nice to see that the females want to do the job after education. These will make the investment by government and parents in a right direction. Also the females working will help the nation to progress faster.

18) Female - Pressure of marriage

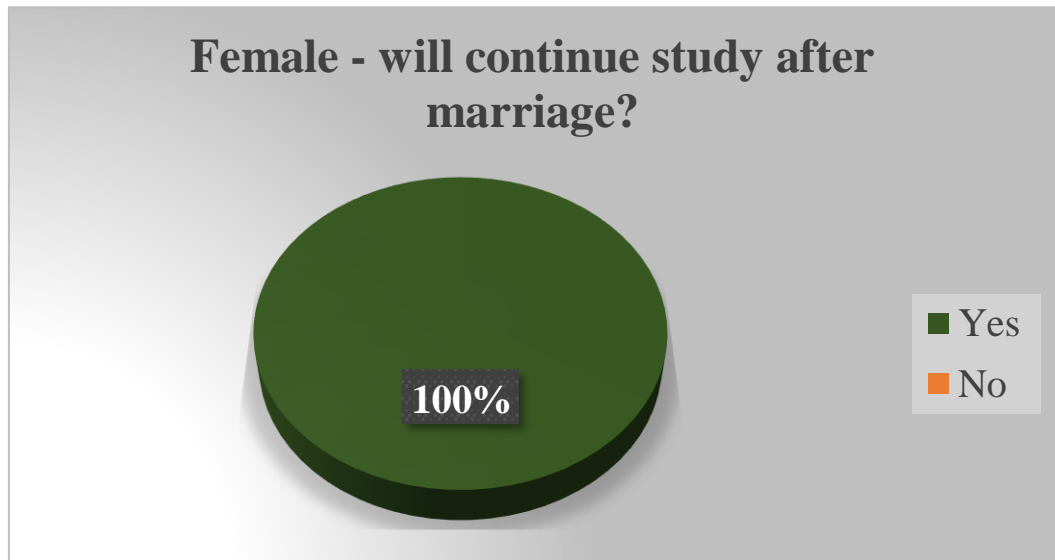
When asked to women about whether they have pressure of marriage before completing the education. 19 out of 25 female participants said that they do not have the pressure of marriage, and 6 said that they have pressure of marriage before completing the education.



Findings: from the chart we can say that 76% female youth of this tahsil do not have a pressure of marriage before completing the study however 24% of female youth have a pressure of marriage.

19) Female – will they continue study even after marriage?

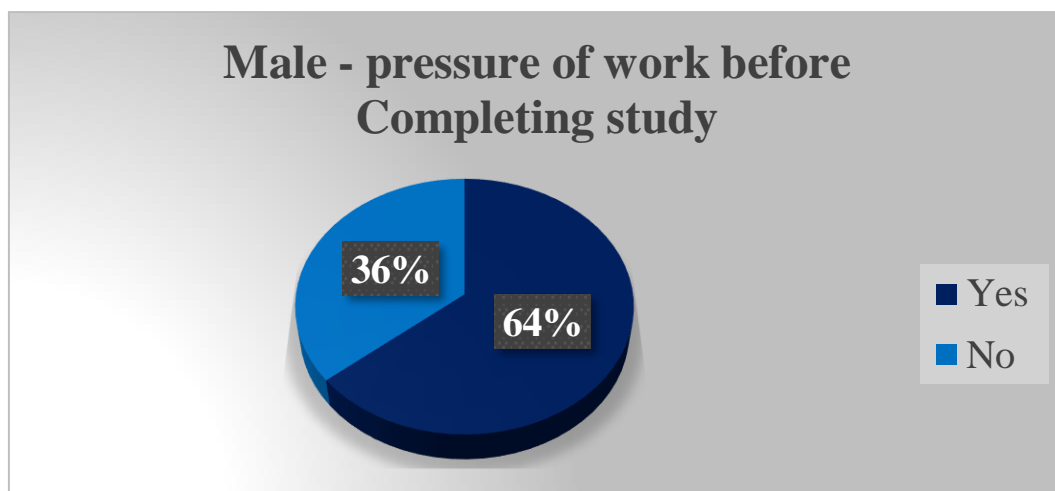
When female were asked whether they will continue study even after the marriage and also whether they will do job to earn money after marriage. Here interestingly all the women said that they will continue study even after the marriage. About 2 females said that they will be housewife but still they will continue the study even after marriage.



Findings: in the rural female youth all the females will like to continue study even after marriage. Some about 2 of them chooses to become the housewife but they also wanted to continue and complete study even after marriage. It shows that they are interested in study. And most of the women said that they will do job to earn the money also.

20) Male – pressure of work before completing study:

Out of total 25 male participants, 16 said that they have pressure of work before completing study and 9 said that they do not have the pressure of work before completing the study. This is because in the rural areas already the income of the households are not that much high as seen in the city. Hence pressure of work is more on the males before completing study.



Findings: 36% of rural youth do not have the pressure of work before completing education but large youth of rural areas of this tahsil have the pressure of work. About 64% of youth of these areas have pressure of work before completing education. This number was earlier more but due to government initiatives and parents helps; about 36% of youth in rural areas are studying without such pressure.

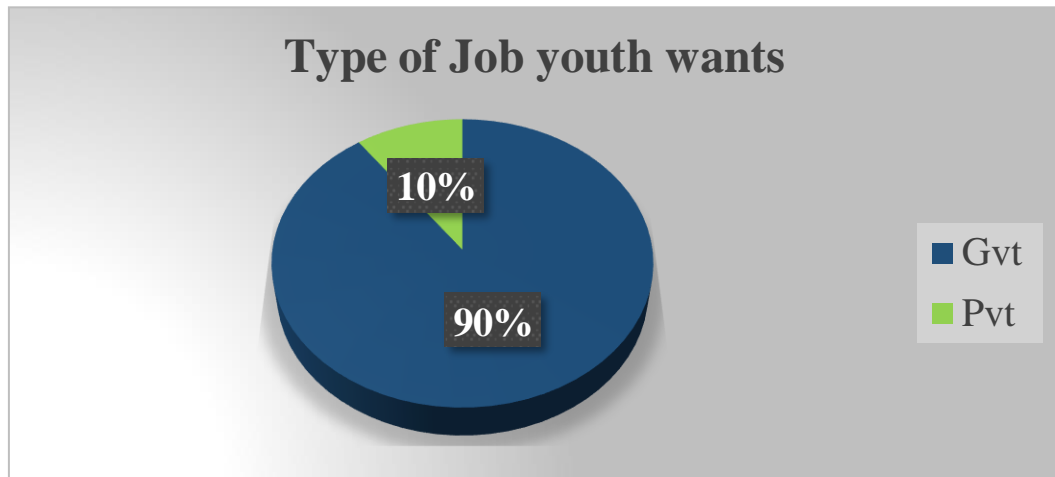
21) What they want to do after education?

When asked to the all participants what they want to do after education. They give different types of interested works they want to do in future. This question was not the MCQ type question hence diverse answers are collected. 23 participants said they will do job after education, 11 said they do the preparation of competitive exam, 1 said he/she interested in music making, 2 said they do research, 2 said they will enjoy, 2 are interested in business, 2 in earning, 1 wants to be politician. 1 wants to take responsibilities but which types of responsibilities he/she doesn't tell. Also 1 is interested in children i.e., he will do children after study. This is very funny answer. And 3 participants said that they had not decided yet.

Finding: most of the rural youth wants to do job after education. Large number of youth wants to do job, some wants to do the preparation of competitive exams and some in a very small proportion of youth wants to be musician, enjoyments, politicians, and researcher's business.

22) Types of job:

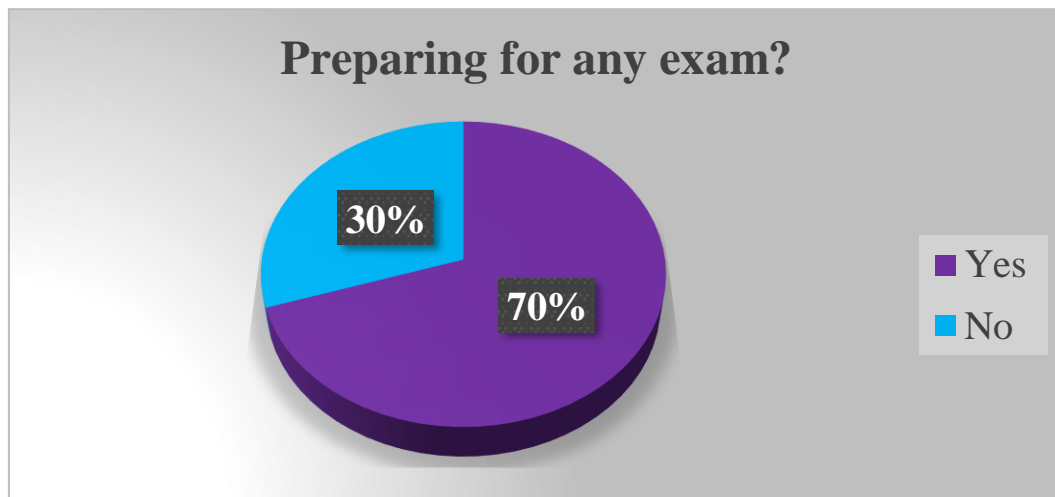
Out of total participants 45 wants government job and 5 wants private jobs.



Findings: the craze of government jobs is more in this tahsils rural youth. About 90% of the youth wants to do government job and 10% wants to do private jobs.

23) Preparation of any exam:

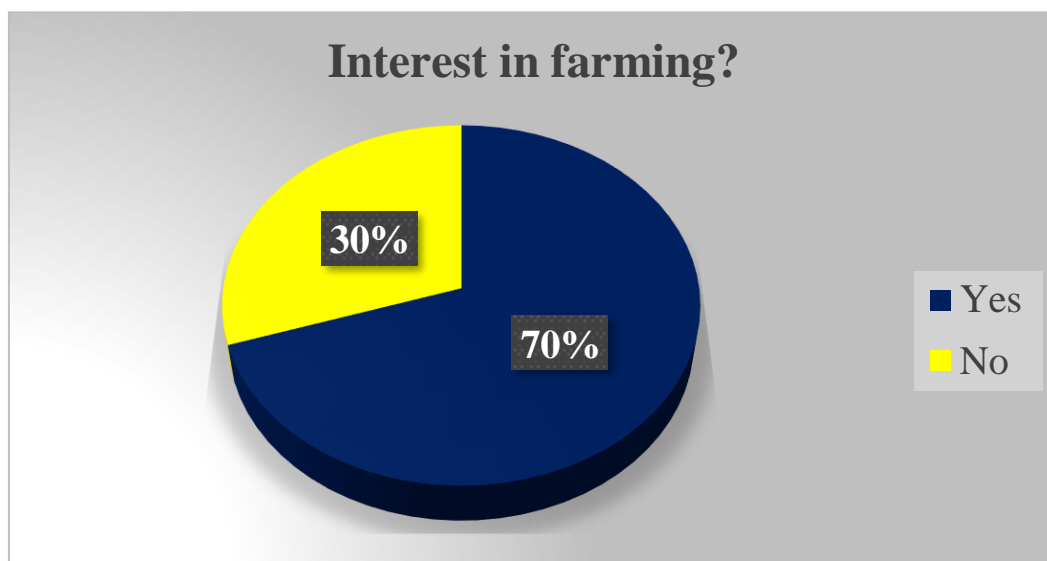
35 of the total participants said that they are preparing for the exams. 15 participants said that they are not preparing for any exam. The preparation for job may not only govt. but pvt. also.



Findings: 70% of the youth are preparing for exams. Exams may be government exam or private; however the proportion of preparation for the government exam is more in youth. In last slide we have seen that 90% of youth wants government job, but exactly here 70% youth are preparing for the job. It may look some confusions but it is not so. 70% of youth are preparing for jobs but 90% of youth wants government jobs, some this 90% are doing their 11-12 standard.

24) Interest in farming:

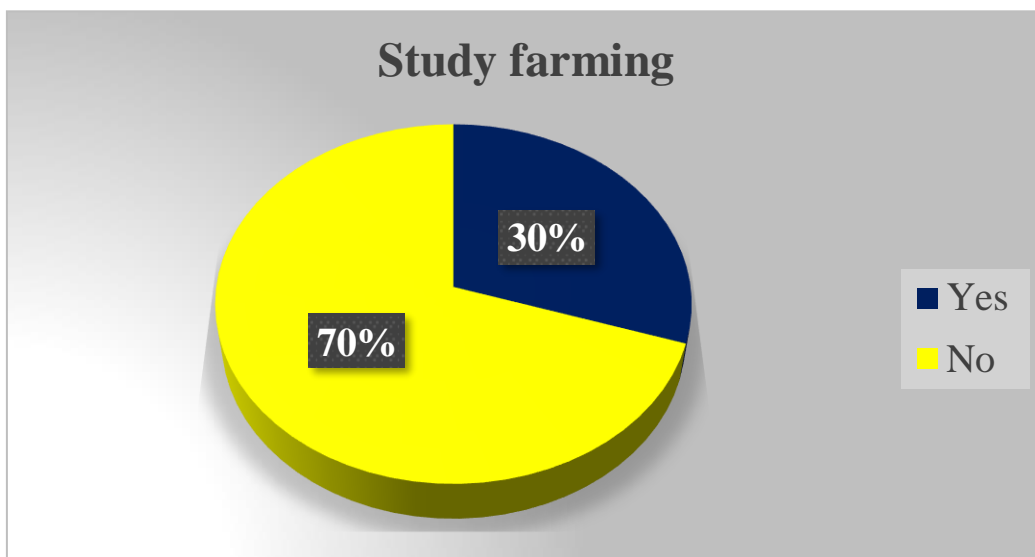
From the total participants 35 are interested in farming and 15 are not.



Finding: 70% of rural youths are interested in farming. As they have seen the farming from their births, so obviously there is attachment with the farm land in their mind.

25) Study farming:

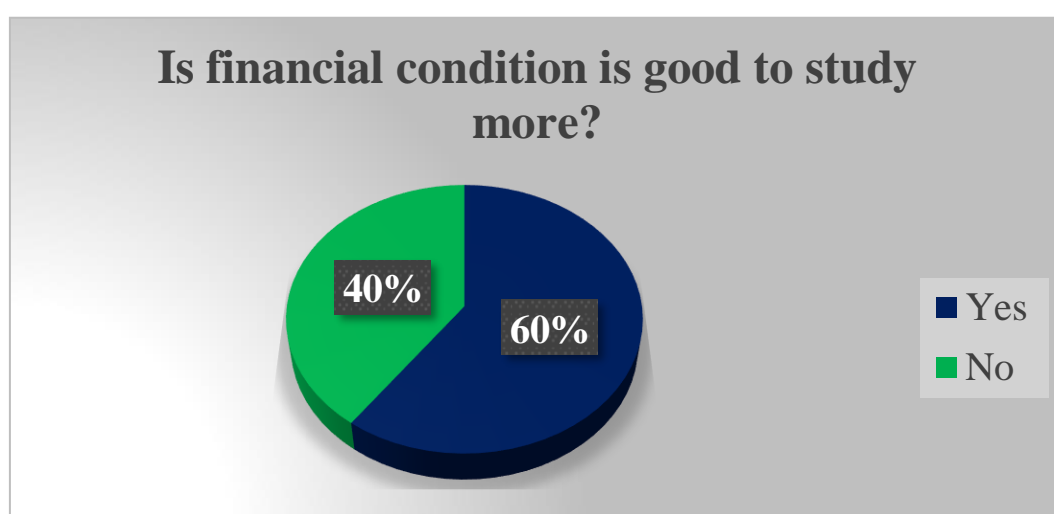
If youth is studying farming then he may change the technique of farming technique and reform the farming. Hence youth taking farming subject in his syllabus can change the farming technique and applying the scientific technique in farming will make the farmer earn more from the farm. To promote this many incentives are also given by the government to promote such syllabus.



Findings: most of the rural youth do not take farming as subject in their syllabus. Only 30% of youth are taking farming or related to it as their one of the subjects. However this 30% of youth may change the farming sector in their respective region by educating others.

26) Financial condition to study more:

In India the free education is given to the person of age group of 6 to 14. However for higher education also there are many provisions so that the youth will learn more. Still when asked about whether they are financially good to take the education, 30 participants said that they are financially afford the education and other 20 said they are not financially good to study.



Findings: 60% of rural youth are financially affording the education. And remaining said they do not afford education. However government scholarship helps them a lot to continue study.

27) Barriers in study:

This question was not the MCQ type and hence what the youth is thinking about barriers they tell clearly. Here all the participants gave different types of answers. 5 said that internet and its speed, 2 said lack of understanding the topics, 1 said English language, 2 said lack of teaching skills, 4 said mobile phone and social media apps, 6 said economic and money problems, 4 said concentration and interest, 2 said books not available nearby, 1 said lagging in basic knowledge, 1 said lack of digital tools, 2 said infrastructure discourage them, 2 said study environment is not good, 1 said distractions are more, 1 said lack of encouragements in the colleges, 1 said lack of knowledge of competition in outside villages, 1 said he along with his friends wasted time in gf/bf relationship, 1 said no discipline, 1 said wasting of time, 1 said that he has all types of barriers, and 8 said they do not have any barriers. Findings: mostly the rural youth's barriers are internet connectivity and speed of internet due to less number of focuses of telecom companies in rural areas. Another barrier is mobile phone where most of the people wasting time in social media apps, and gaming. Also, there are many other barriers like, books unavailability, money problem, concentration, digital tools, infrastructure, etc.

Conclusion:

66% of youth are still pursuing their studies. And remaining Who had said that they had completed the study, out of them –

- i) 12% youth had studied till 11-12 and will not further study.
- ii) 59% youth they had studied till graduation or equivalent and will not further study.
- iii) 29% youth they had studied till post-graduation and will not study further.

The percentage of youth who are continuing their studies/ pursuing their studies, out of them percentage of male and female are almost same or you can say that percentage of female to continue study are slightly more in rural youth of this district. This shows males and females both are doing their best in studies.

78% of youth had taken science as their stream. 16% had taken arts and 6% commerce. This shows that scientific study is favored by most of the youth. Competition in telecom sector makes the internet cheap and it helps the youth more. About 90% of youth are using digital tools in their study, which is huge number. Fast internet increases the research fast and fast internet also encourages searching the data fast. Hence fast and affordable internet helping the youth more. 78% of youth of this region experiencing good internet speed. Some areas do not experiencing fast internet and hence some measures needs to be taken. Fast internet helps the youth to take the online classes, helps to promote digital economy through UPI payment.

Computer playing very important role, in today's world. like the mobile phone becomes integral part of everyone's life, one day computer will become the necessary thing in all people's life. Today also almost every sector is run by a computer. About 90% of rural youth had taken the computer classes. It means youth are taking good knowledge of computers which will help them to come in the main stream.

Self-learning is considered as key in learning also it shows how interested the person is in study. 12% of youth giving less than 2 hours for study, 40% are giving 2-3 hours and 32% giving 3-5 hours for study. 6% are giving 5-7 hours and 10% are giving more than 7 hours for their study. This time is a self study time, excluding the time of colleges. Here one thing is interesting to note that when it comes to do study more than 5 hours, males are giving more time than females in the ratio of 1:7 for female to male ratio. 84% of youth in this region have accessibility of

learning materials, and remaining 16% do not have. The reason for not accessing the materials is affordability, no nearby market, etc.

In school/colleges most of the youth likes education, library, teaching, sports, functions, etc. Most of the youths don't like irregular lectures, lack of teacher, and bias teachers, lazy teachers, lack of knowledge of teachers and teaching skill, also many don't like infrastructure of schools/colleges. These may discourage them to learn. The need for this tahsil is the investment in education like the Delhi government is doing. 6% of the youth give satisfaction levels of less than 50% with the performance of teachers, their teaching skills, laziness, etc. No one is fully satisfied i.e., 91-100%. 12% of youth are give the satisfaction level as 81-90% satisfied. And other large proportion of youths is satisfied between 50 – 80% satisfied with teachers. Also, half of the youth have youth have the library access and half do not have the accessibility of library. Hence focus on libraries has to be given.

What is the performance of youth in the exams can be seen from their score in the exams. In a research we got that about 75% of youth scores about 70% marks in examination and 6% of even score more than 90% in 10th standard. In 12th standard about 65% youth scores between 51-70% and remaining 35% scores between 71-90%. There may be some other youth in this region who scores more than 90% but due to limited sample size, we didn't get any such person. However, the people who can score more than 90% in 12th standards are very rare especially in rural areas. In this region the library are available to only about half of the youths i.e., 50% of youths in this region have the library in or nearby of their villages. About 80% of youth are aware of their future goal and have a plan to achieve those goals, but remaining 20% do not have goal and they are studying without any aim. Keeping goals in mind is always helpful and hence there is a good possibility where most of the youth of these 80% will achieve their goals if they are not distracted and giving their 90-100% for their aim. But here we have seen that 54% of youths are working along with study and 46% youth are studying only. These youth who are

working along with study may not have good financial status and to study further they have to earn also.

Country progress faster when all its citizens contribute their share for the development. In India, where women, SC, ST did not had the right, they were persecuted and hence Indian progress was behind many countries in the world. But now these groups also helping the country to achieve its height in a very high speed. India is the fastest growing economy in the world from the decade, this is due to the citizens contribution to make it possible. And because of women started contributing. About 80% of women of this area said that they will do job to earn the money after marriage also. Some percentage i.e., 20% said they will be housewife and will do any job. Also 76% of females said they do not have any pressure of marriage before completing their study. But the 24% said they have pressure marriage before completing their study. However all females including those 20% who do not want to do job, all the females want to continue study even after marriage. Talking about male, only 36% of male do not have pressure of work before completing their studies, remaining 64% have pressure of work before completing studies. Most of the rural youth wants to do job after education, some wants to do the preparation of competitive exams and some in a very small proportion of youth wants to be musician, enjoyments, politicians, researcher's, business. 90% of youth of this region wants government job. This is due to the mentality of the youth here that government job is secure, and permanent. 70% of the youth are preparing for different exams.

As these areas is dominated by farmers. And farming is the main activities to earn here. Youth studying farming in their syllabus may revolutionize the farming in their area by using latest technology. We have seen that in developed countries using machines and modern technology helps their farmers to increase their incomes. And hence youth can set good example in this sector. 70% of youth are interested in farming activities and they are attached to their farm. And 30% do not have interest in farming. When it comes to taking farming as one of the subject in syllabus the process is reverse, only 30% of youth had taken farming as their

one the subject in syllabus. 70% did not take the farming as their one of the subject.

60% i.e., 3/5th of the youths are financially good to take further education and 2/5th is not financially good to take further education. However there are many government initiatives which are helping them to take further education. Mostly the rural youth's barriers are, internet connectivity and speed of internet due to less number of focus of telecom companies in rural areas. Another barrier is mobile phone where most of the people wasting time in social media apps, and gaming. Also, there are many other barriers like, books unavailability, money problem, concentration, digital tools, infrastructure, etc. Hence some initiatives are needed to boost the youth of these region.

Chapter 3: Political Awareness

Political awareness is so important in the country specially which is the largest democracy in the world, i.e., India. The world's first democracy is considered to be the USA. But in India, there was democracy in India earlier than USA also. We know the Basवेश्वरा's first parliament, we know the Shakya clan which had formed the republican system, and there are many such examples that India had democracy earlier also. Today India is world's largest democracy, and hence each member of this nation i.e., each citizen of this nation should have to know the politics of India.

Being the largest democracy means it also has the responsibility of citizens to be aware of the politics. Use the politics for the development of the country. Ultimately democracy is the rule of people. They choose the representative who will represent them in the national, state and also in a grassroots level. Hence it is necessary to be aware of the politics. The rules, acts, ordinances drawn by the government directly or indirectly affect the people. Hence people also need to check whether acts are promoting their and specially national interest.

There are many mediums to know the politics and development in India. Today TV has become a common thing in everyone's house. And hence watching news on TV will help the citizens to be aware of the politics. However, according to many reports including the famous journalist like Ravish Kumar and famous politician of USA Donald Trump questioning the role of media as biased. They may be right also, you can judge them by watching and using your brain also. To avoid such things one can read newspapers. There are many newspapers that are trusted and giving exact news specially the English newspapers. Hence to keep our political and other information updated one can rely on newspapers.

Vote of every person plays a very important role in deciding the future of the nation and the future of individual also. Hence while casting votes people should have to watch their leader carefully and vote the right leader who they want. Hence political knowledge is necessary. Which leader is doing what types of works, which leader should have to be chosen, these are the questions for which answers can be got when we are updated. Hence keeping the general knowledge of governments, keeping the knowledge of

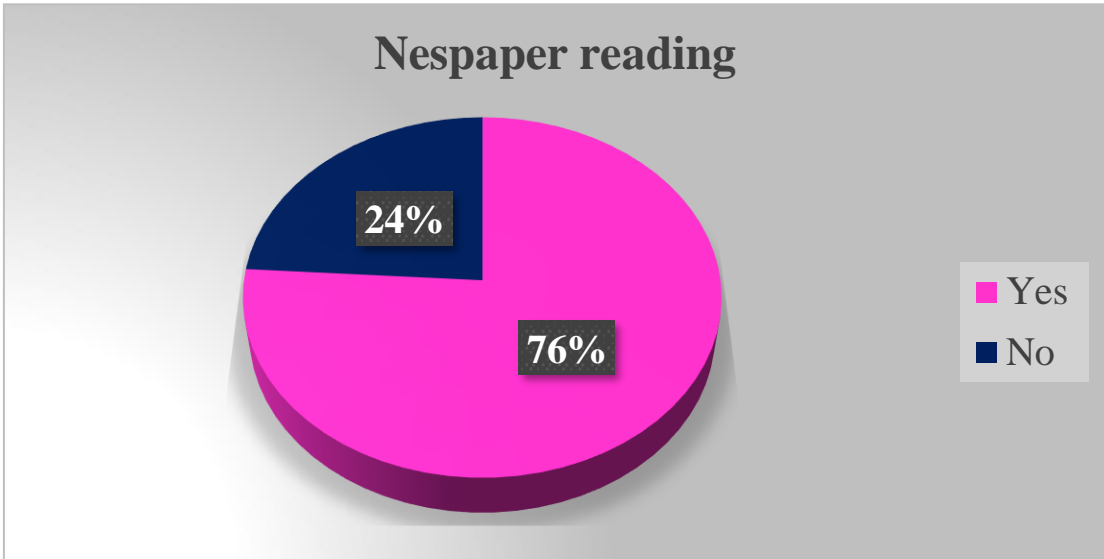
important leaders are important. and hence people should have to choose the leader who can do best for themselves. In this 3rd chapter we are trying to know the knowledge of rural youth about the politics. How much they know about national, state politics and also the Panchayat raj institution. Also in this chapter we will try to know the political knowledge of youth about political parties, and youth is interested in politics and whether he/she will contest election.

To make the politics fair, good, and ideal, it is citizens who played a key role. They played important role by choosing their representative in national and state level elections. When it comes to village level, here also they choose the leaders through election. There is another concept called Gramsabha, which looks like direct democracy examples. Here the meeting is takes place and villagers who are able to vote in election are allowed to participate. The villagers asked the questions to their leader here and leaders have to give the information about the works they had did and the work they are doing. In this chapter we are trying to know whether youth is actively participating in such politics.

Analysis of Political Awareness data:

1) Newspaper reading:

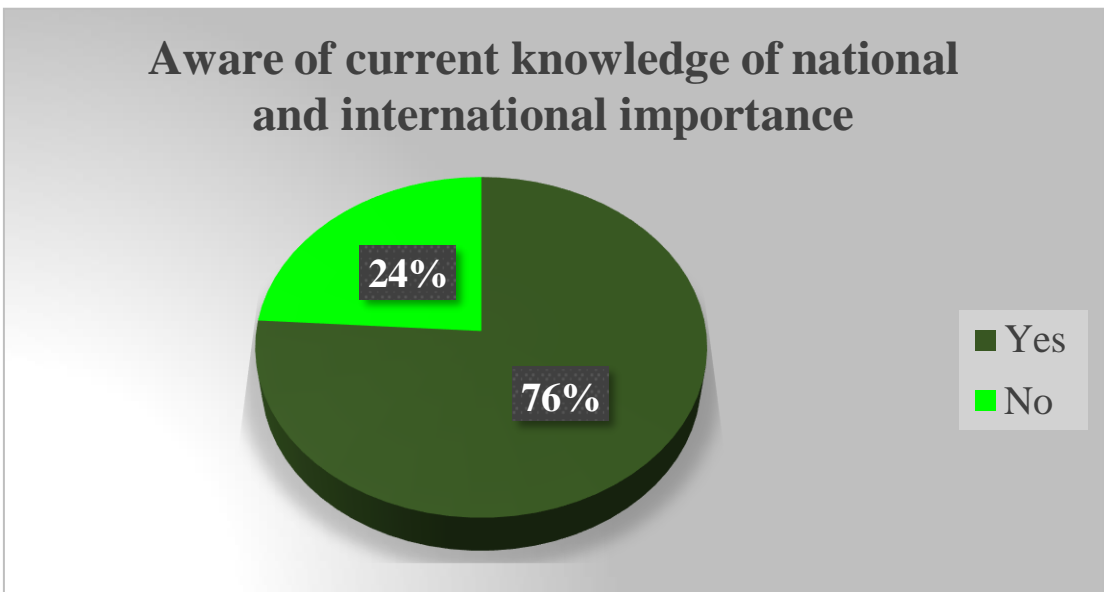
Reading newspaper may seem some boring work, but is so important to keep our knowledge updated about politics. When asked about the reading of newspapers 38 participants said that they are reading newspaper and 12 participants said that they are not reading newspaper.



Findings: 78% of rural youth said that they are reading newspaper. And 24% said that they are not reading newspaper.

2) Current affairs of national and international importance:

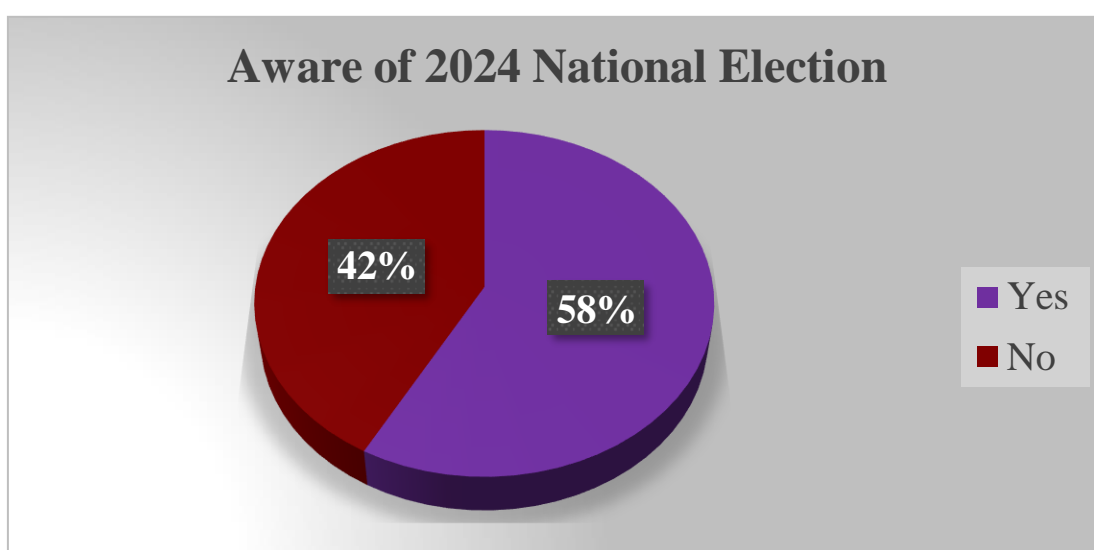
In the world, India is the country who is more aware and more interested in the geopolitics, according to the Internationalsurvey of institute. Hence Indians as they aware of international news may also aware of the national importance news. Here we are trying to know whether the youth of this tahsil are aware of the current affairs of national and international importance. Out of total participants 38 participants said that they know the current information about national politics and 12 participants said that they are not aware of it.



Findings: 24% of rural youth said that they are not aware of current affairs of national and international importance. 78% of rural youth are aware of the national, state and international level.

3) Election in 2024 of Member of Parliament:

Election plays key role in deciding the future of nation. National election is considered the biggest festival of India. Not officially it is festival but definitely it is media term to consider it festival to promote its importance. Out of all 50 participants, 29 participants said that they are aware of the election of 2024 of national level and 21 said they are not aware of elections.

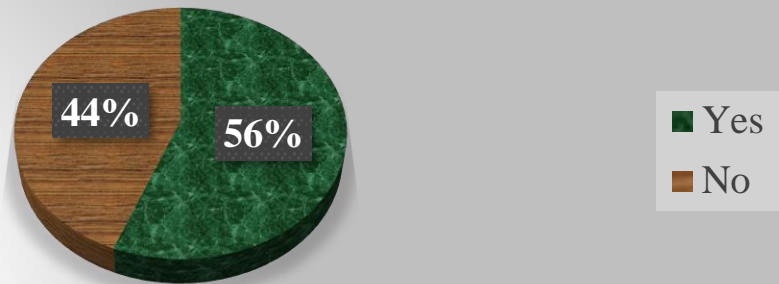


Findings: 58% youth are aware of national election that will be held, and 42% are not aware of it. By looking the educational qualifications this number is not so good. This may be because most of the youth are focusing on science. But election is so important so they should have to be aware of it.

4) National-state election:

Most of the people are not aware about the national and state level election. They considered as the same. Here we will find how much youth of this region knows about it. Here first they will give answer whether they know the difference between national and state level election or not. Out of 50 participants 28 said that they know the difference between national election and state election.

Knows difference between national and state level elections



Findings: 56% of youths knows the difference between national and state level election. Remaining do not knows the difference between these two elections. The youth who don't know the difference is about half. The same percentage of youth we have seen earlier that they are not aware of national election of 2024.

5) National and state Political Party:

When the question was asked to give the 2 name of national and 2 name of state political parties, the result was not satisfactory. Here 1 thing is to note that these questions were asked before the ECI declare the AAP as National Political Party, and removed the NCP, CPI from the National Political parties. Most of participants were given the name of national political parties correctly but the most of the participants were unable to tell the name of state political parties. Out of 50 participants only 5 participants i.e., 10% were tells the 2 state and 2 national political party, remaining were not able to give. However about 39 participants gave the correct name of political parties but the remaining either not given the answers or given wrong answers. About 38 people do not gave the name of state political parties, only 5 participants gave the correct name of state political parties, some 6-7 gave 1 name of state political parties and remaining about 38 people not able to mentioned at least one name also. Many of the participants tells the name of national political parties as – Sharad Pawar, Uddhav Thakare, Lok Sabha, etc. Some added the name of state political in National political parties.

Findings: most of the youth about 78% have given correct name of national political parties, but only 10% people were able to give correct name of state political parties. It shows that youth in this tahsil are not more aware of the political developments. One thing is to note that this survey had been conducted before the AAP as declared as National Political Party and NCP, CPI had been take down from National Political Parties.

6) Which party is in power in central government?

When asked this question almost all the participants had given the correct answer i.e., BJP. 46 participants had said BJP, 4 did not gave the answer hence their answer is considered as ‘don’t know’.

Findings: about 92% of youth knows that BJP is in the power in the national level.

7) Which Party is in power in state government?

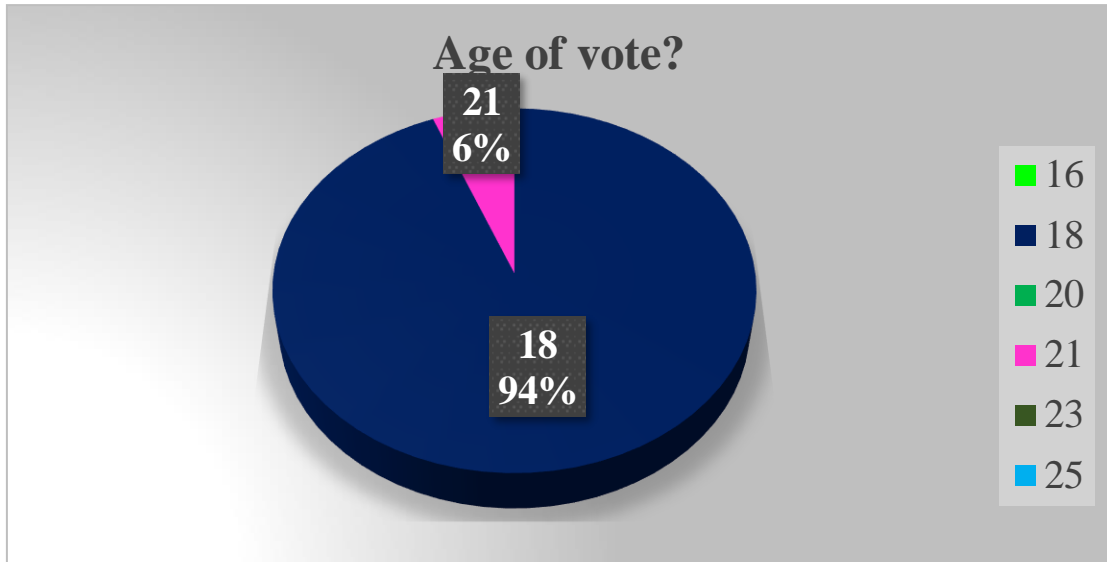
When this question was asked to the participant’s different answers are seen. 27 participants said Shiv-Sena is in power in state. Here some also said that Shiv-sena + BJP form alliance in the state government. About 18 people said that BJP is in power in state government, 3 said that RCP is in power in state government.

Findings: about 55% youth said that Shiv-Sena is in power in the state government. About 36% said that BJP is in power in state government. Remaining youths said different names. Here one thing in interestingto note that, about 55% youth aware that Shiv-Sena is in power in state government. But only 10% of youth tells the correct name of state political parties. Reason for this may be 1) most of the youth are considering the Shiv-Sena as the National political party, 2) youth don’t knows the difference between national political parties and statepolitical parties, 3) Shiv-Sena party was in news because of some changes in government and party.

8) Age of vote:

When asked about one of the easiest questions – what is the age for the eligibility for voting? The options were given as it was

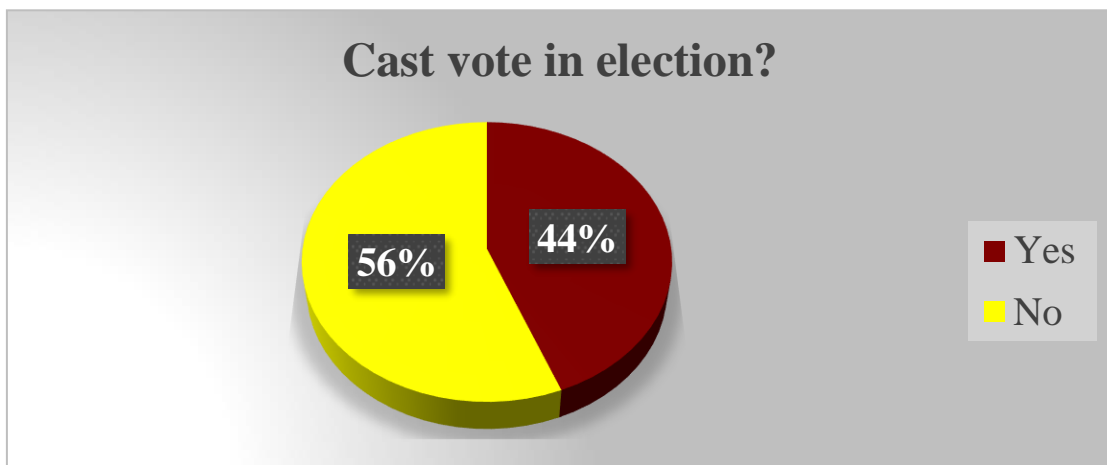
MCQ. 47 had correctly gave the answer i.e., age of 18 is the age of eligibility for voting. However 3 people did not gave correct answer and said 21 is the age of eligibility for voting, which is the minimum age for marriage.



Findings: about 95% of the youth knows that 18 is minimum age for eligibility to caste vote.

9) Cast vote in election:

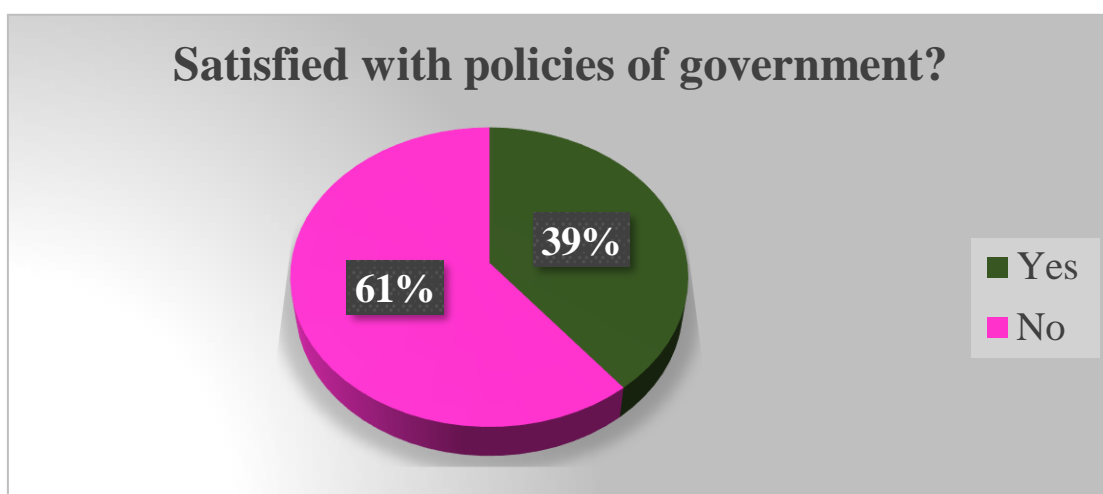
When asked whether they had casted any vote in election. 22 participants said that they had casted vote in election. Remaining 28 said they did not cast any vote ever.



Finding: most of the youth did not cast the vote in election. About 56% of youth didn't cast their vote in election. 44% had casted their vote. In this 56% some of them are learning in different places, and said it is not economical for them to travel only to just cast the vote in election.

10) Satisfaction of people:

The question was asked whether the policies of this government are right for the people. It was the opinion based question. And the answers given by the people are their own thought about the government. 20 participants out of 50 said that this government is right for the people's welfare. And 30 participants had said that this government is not right in many important aspects. And hence they are not likes many policies of the government specially to generate the employment.

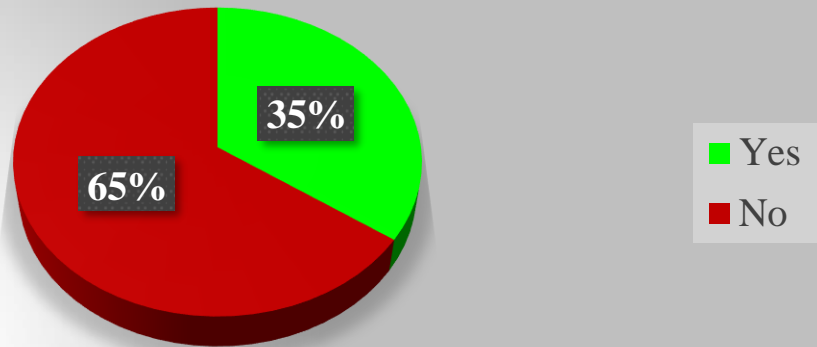


Findings: 39% only likes the policies of this government and 61% of youth do not like the policies of this government specially related to the generation of employments. 39% likes many different policies of government and are happy with the government initiatives. However the percentage of such group is lower.

11) Entering in the politics:

When the participants asked whether they have any plan or interest to contest any election either in a village level or some bigger election, 17 participants they will like to contest election and 32 participants said they will have no such plan. However number seems many are interested in contesting election.

Interested in entering into the politics?

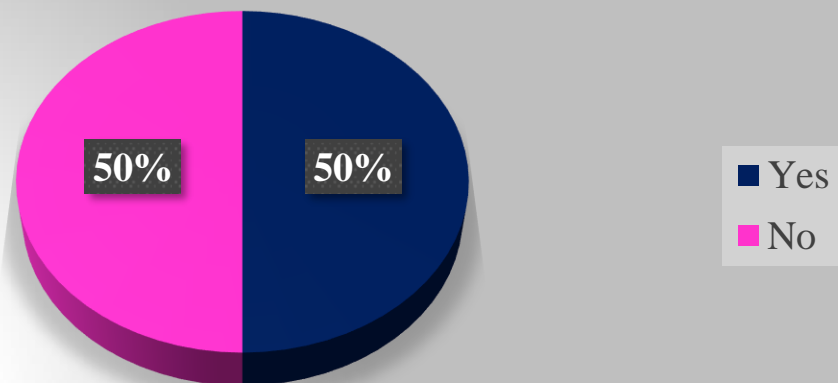


Finding: 35% youth of this region is interested in contesting the election, 65% youth have no such plan to contest election. It is interesting that about 35% of the youth are interested to contest the election.

12) Participation in Gramsabha:

Gramsabha is the meeting of all the villagers who are eligible to cast the votes in election. Hence this meeting is very important where the villagers and leaders of villages discuss many issues, plans for the village development. Here many villagers asked the questions to their leaders and leaders gave answers of their questions. When asked about whether they participated ever in Gramsabha, 25 said that they had participated, and 25 said they do not participate.

Participate in Gramsabha?



Findings: about half of the youths are participating in the meeting called Gramsabha.

13) Questioning the leader in Gramsabha:

When participants were asked – did you question the leader in Gramsabha. 16 participants had said that they had questions the leaders in Gramsabha. 33 had said they did not questioned the leader. Out of these 33 many were not participated in Gramsabha. Many who present in the Gramsabha most of the participants asked the questions to the leaders.



Findings: 33% of the youth are questioned the leaders in Gramsabha according to the chart. 67% either do not take part in Gramsabha or if taken participation in Gramsabha then did not questioned their leader.

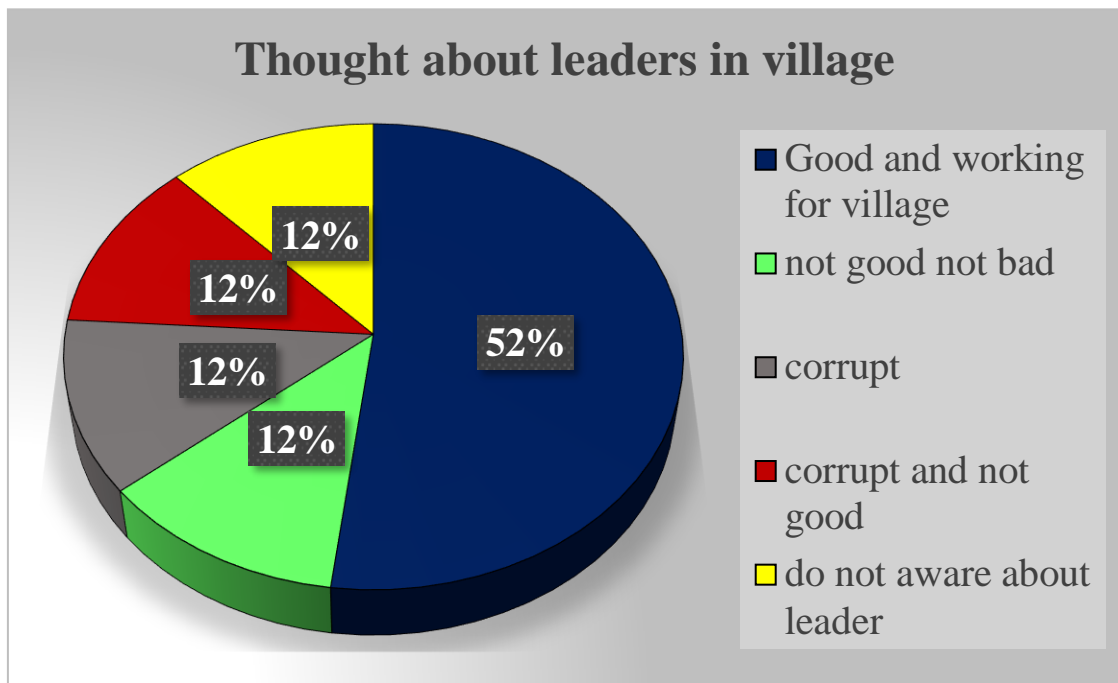
14) What do you see in leader?

By asking this question, we tried to know what youth thought while casting their vote in election. Hence this question was not Multiple Choice Question. It is open question. And hence lot of different answers is seen. Participants answers were – 3 said anti-corruption, working for the people, 10 said honesty, 4 said education, 5 said good quality, 2 said social work, 1 said nature, 3 said serving the people, better management for people, 4 said security, work, development, 3 said desire to work, 3 said work experience, 2 said party, 2 said manifesto, 1 said charismatic behavior, 1 said money giver.

Findings: most of the youth sees honesty in their leader while casting votes, 20% of youth sees honesty in their leader while casting the vote. Then the education, good quality, anti corruption, desire to work, experienceetc also seen in leaders.

15) Thought about leader in village:

When participants asked what they thought about their leader in village, and 5 options were given to them. 26 participants said that their leader has a good quality and working for the village development. 6 said they their leader is not good, 6 said that their leaders are corrupt, 6 said their leader is corrupt and not good, 6 said they are not aware about their leader.



Findings: most of the youth thought the good qualities of their leaders. 52% youth thought that their leaders are good and working for the village. 12% thought leader is not good and not bad also, 12% thought that their leader is corrupt, 12% thought that their leader is corrupt and bad, and 12% youth are not aware about their leaders.

Conclusion:

To keep you updated in the political knowledge the media especially the newspaper plays important role in it. 76% of the youth are reading newspaper, and 24% do not read the newspaper. 76% of youth said that they are aware of the current affairs of national and international importance. Only 58% of youth are aware of the election of 2024. 56% of youth are aware of the difference between national and state level elections. And remaining about 44% do not know the difference between national and state level elections. Most of the youth about 78% have given correct name of national political parties, but only 10% people were able to give correct name of state political parties. It shows that youth in this tahsil are not more aware of the political developments. One thing is to note that this survey had been conducted before the AAP as declared as National Political Party and NCP, CPI had been taken down from National Political Parties.

About 92% of youth knows that BJP is in the power at national level. About 55% youth said that Shiv-Sena is in power in the state government. About 36% said that BJP is in power in state government. Remaining youths said different names. Here one thing is interesting to note that, about 55% youth aware that Shiv-Sena is in power in state government. But only 10% of youth tells the correct name of state political parties. Reason for this may be 1) most of the youth are considering the Shiv-Sena as the National political party, 2) youth don't know the difference between national political parties and state political parties, 3) Shiv-Sena party was in news because of some changes in government and party.

It is important that youth should be aware of the political knowledge. We have seen that in 1st chapter health, the youth are aware about it mostly. We have seen in 2nd chapter, Educational Awareness, the youths are mostly aware about many things. In 3rd chapter, we have seen that youth is aware of many things about political phenomenon, but there is need for them to increase more political knowledge as like that of health and educational. Mostly the youths in this tahsil had learned science, and hence they may have neglected the political knowledge. But this political knowledge is also important in day to day life, to frame good things, employment, and social Security, education, financial soundness almost in all fields.

Recommendations:

- 1) Data can be collected with more number of participants e.g., 1000 participants. It may give clearer picture of the survey.
- 2) Survey can be done separately for educational awareness and political awareness with detailed and number of questions.
- 3) Instead of randomly selecting the samples, the samples can be selected considering all types of participants will take part in it, ex., gender, education, working youth, students, and different types of categories. etc.
- 4) Many uneducated youth did not agree to participate in survey because they may have some fear, and only more educated people agreed to participate. Hence by taking time, uneducated can also be included.
- 5) The survey is conducted in 15 villages out of 85 so the number of villages can be increases.

Limitations:

- 1) This survey conducted in a 15 villages, due to limited number of participants. However there are total 85 villages in this tahsil.
- 2) When the participants were asked to participate in survey mostly educated agreed to participate but some uneducated youth do not want to participate because of fear of data leak, or they may think that any of action may be taken against them. I have tried that this is only survey but they didn't agreed to participate.
- 3) Participants were limited only 50 participants participated.
- 4) Randomly selected samples are collected.
- 5) The questions are not more detailed.

Appendices:

1. Questionnaires:

General information

1. Your age?
 - 16-18
 - 18-20
 - 20-22
 - 22-24
 - 24-26
2. Your Gender?
 - Male
 - Female
3. Your Category?
 - SC
 - ST
 - OBC
 - (ask category)

Education

4. Your education?
 - 10
 - 10-12
 - Graduation or equivalent.
 - Post-graduation and further
5. Did you complete your education or still pursuing?
 - Completed
 - Pursuing
6. Your stream of education?
 - Science
 - Art
 - Commerce
7. Are you using digital tools for your study?
 - Yes
 - No
8. Is there good internet connectivity in your area?
 - Yes
 - No
9. Did you take basic computer education?
 - Yes
 - No

10. How many hours do you spend learning on your own?
 - Less than 2
 - 2-3
 - 4-5
 - 5-7
 - More than 7
11. Do you partake in any extracurricular activities?
 - Yes
 - No
12. Are you taking care of your health?
 - Yes
 - No
13. Are you aware of balance diet at least that we have learned in the science book?
 - Yes
 - No
14. Is there good healthcare system, at least to cure the common problem?
 - Yes
 - No
15. Did you have access to all the learning materials you need?
 - Yes
 - No
16. What do you like the most in your school/college?
 - (answer)
17. What you don't like the most in school/college?
 - (answer)
18. Do you think the teacher in your school and colleges are good in teaching? How satisfied you with their performance in teaching?
 - 10-30%
 - 31-50%
 - 51-70%
 - 71-90%
 - More than 90%
19. What is your performance in 10th std.
 - Below 50%
 - Between 51 to 60%
 - 60 to 70 %
 - 71 to 80%
 - 80 to 90 %

- Above 90%
- 20. Do you have access of library in our nearby of village?
 - Yes
 - No
- 21. What is your performance in 12th or equivalent exam?
 - Below 50%
 - Between 51 to 60%
 - 60 to 70 %
 - 71 to 80%
 - 80 to 90 %
 - Above 90%
- 22. Are you aware of your future goal or are you just studying without any target? Simply do you have a plan A plan B and C or whatever for your future?
 - Yes
 - No
- 23. Are you working?
 - Yes
 - No
- 24. Do you do household work, like cooking, cleaning home, or washing clothes, etc.
 - Yes
 - No
- 25. Do you want to work after completing the education or you will be housewife? (for female)
 - Work
 - Housewife
- 26. Do you have a pressure of marriage before completing your education? (for female)
 - Yes
 - No
- 27. Do you have pressure of work before completing your education? (for female)
 - Yes
 - No
- 28. In case you married without completing your education, will you continue to study after marriage and will you work to earn or to profess your passion? (for female)
 - Yes
 - No

29. What do you want to do after your education?
 (Ask about the work)
30. Which type of job you want?
 Govt.
 Non govt.
31. Are you preparing for any particular examination? Can you tell me which exam is it?
 Yes
 No
32. As you lived in a rural area, farming is the main occupation here; do you have a interest in a farming?
 Yes
 No
33. If Yes, then did you/are you studying certain subjects about farming?
 Yes
 No
34. Is your financial condition is good enough to fulfill your education?
 Yes
 No
35. What are the barriers according to you comes for your study?
 (barriers)

Political Questions

36. Do you read newspaper?
 Yes
 No
37. Are you aware of the current affairs of national and international importance?
 Yes
 No
38. Are you aware of the election that will held in 2024?
 Yes
 No
39. Do you know the difference between National Parliamentary election and state legislature election?
 Yes
 No
40. Can you tell me at least 2 names of national political party and state political party?
 (answer)

41. Which party is in power in central government?
 (answer)
42. Which party is in power in state government?
 (Answer).
43. On what age person is allowed to vote?
 16
 18
 20
 21
 23
 25
44. Did you caste any vote in any election held recently?
 Yes
 No
45. Direction to be benefits the people of country?
 Yes
 No
46. Are you planning to contest any election of Grampanchayat or block level election or will you try to reachto the MLA post? Will you take part in leadership?
 Yes
 No
47. While casting vote what do you see in your leader?
 (answer)
48. There is always a meeting in every village called Gramsabha; did you ever take part in it?
 Yes
 No
49. Did you question your leaders in your Grampanchayat in Gramsabha?
 Yes
 No
50. What do you think about the leader in your Grampanchayat, especially sarpanch and upsarpanch?
 They are good and working for village development
 They are not good and not bad also
 They are corrupt
 Not aware about leader

2. Interview schedule

Interview was conducted from 15 March 2023 to 25 March 2023. It was conducted by face to face interview, some with contacted through phone call and some had given the answers through google form. Also the interview was conducted before the ECI declared AAP as National Political Party and NCP, CPI had taken down from the National Political Party and made them State Political Party.

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