

# Documentation of Case Study

Thematic Area of Case

## Social Mapping of Traditionally Available CPRs



Name of the Gram Panchayat and District & State where the study is taken up

**Gram Panchayat Kahnaur, Block Kalanur, District Rohtak (Haryana)**

Submitted to :



**National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD PR)  
Hyderabad**

Submitted by :



**R. P. Education Society (RPES)**

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## **Executive Summary of Kahnaur Gram Panchayat**

Community Property Resources (CPRs) such as land, water, forests, ponds, chaupal, cremation ground etc. have historically been the central common resource of village people in India which have strengthened the bond of social relationship.

The present study attempts to assess the role of Gram Panchayat (Kahnaur of Rohtak district in Haryana) in making CPRs an effective & vital source of village social, economic and political life. The present study followed the guidelines of NIRDPR. A Village Checklist and Interview schedule was prepared and used to collect information about the CPRs and their utilization along with the facilities created by the active and dynamic role of elected representatives of Gram Panchayat. The method of data collection was based on conducting two FGDs separately for male and females followed by informal interviews and administering interview schedule from twenty five key respondents of the village.

It was found that CPRs namely land, ponds, chaupal, religious places, cremation ground and community centre were put to functional use which helped in revenue generation and reinforcing the corporate life of the people. Besides this, Gram Panchayat was also actively engaged in according priority to education and health which made the ERs build infrastructure for schools, initiate cleanliness drive along with motivating people for construction of IHHL through SBM scheme which resulted in village acquiring ODF status. For its laudable work an award of Rs. one lakh was given to the Sarpanch as Swachhta Puruskar. Removal of encroachment on land and cleanliness drive of unutilized ponds helped in generating substantial revenue from auctioning land and pond for pisciculture. Needless to add, that the Sarpanch also created Indication Mark of CPRs existing in the village besides creating a track along sideline of pond. It is also significant to note that facility of Atal Sewa Kendra located in the community Centre provided more than 135 citizen facilities (adhar card, pan card, social security pension, birth certificate etc.) at one place.

Outcomes of the present study exhibited that the common land was utilized for revenue generation, beautification, creating parking slot alongside the road, establishment of park, plantation of trees and auctioning the land for earning revenues which will be utilized further for initiating developmental activities. The gram panchayat was instrumental in renovating the community centre, chaupal, school, removal of illegal occupation on common land, construction of library facilities, unutilized garbage ridden ponds by putting it to productive use and making it a source of earning revenues of Rs. 3.00 lacs. Besides this, bus que shelters, establishment of parks, net fences of well and the sign boards giving details about locations of resource centres, chaupal, roads, schools, community centre etc. were extremely useful. The remarkable feature of gram panchayat was that all castes groups had their own community centre, caste specific chaupals, free access to all village ponds, temples, gurudwaras, library, park etc. There was no discrimination or conflict existing in the village regarding use of CPRs

## FORMAT OF CASE STUDY DOCUMENT

### I. Title Page

Topic of the Case Study	<b>Impact Study of Public Utility Services/Community Property Resources in Rural Development of Haryana</b>
Name of the Researcher/Organization:	<b>R. P. Education Society (RPES)</b>
Thematic Area of Case:	<b>Social Mapping of Traditionally available CPRs</b>
Name of the Gram Panchayat and District & State where the study is taken up:	<b>Gram Panchayat – Kahnaur Block Kalanaur District Rohtak State Haryana</b>

### II. Introduction and Methodology

**Social mapping** is a visual method of showing the relative location of households and the distribution of different types of people (such as male, female, adult, child, landed, landless, literate, and illiterate) together with the social structure and institutions of an area. Accepting the textual meaning of social mapping we have used the operational definition of social mapping which means the caste groups, religious groups and communities including women as the constituent element of social structure.

In the context of present study we wanted to ascertain equitable use of common property resource by the different caste groups (viz general caste i.e. Jat, Brahmins, Khatree & Arora of Punjabi community, Baniya and Jatt Sikh; Schedule caste groups i.e. Chamar, Balmiki, Oads & Dhanak and members of Backward Castes i.e. Khatri, Chhipi, Nai, Bairagi, Sunar, Lohar, dhobi, Julaha, Parjapati).

**Community Property Resources** (CPRs) such as land, water, forests, ponds, chaupal (refers to a common sitting place and for community gathering on festive occasions & marriage celebrations), cremation ground etc. have historically been the central common resource of village people in India which have strengthened the bond of social relationship. It, in fact reinforced the very structure and cultural life of the people living in the villages despite the diversity and differentiated nature of rural life. It has also cut through the norms of horizontal solidarity extended by caste structure. In other words it can be said that CPRs have been the basic feature of North Indian villages specially Haryana accounting for establishing the vertical solidarity among the village people in general.

Highlighting the importance of CPRs, a noted economist and the winner of 1998 Nobel Prize Amaratya Sen in a ponderous note observed, "...Common Property Resources such as forests and pastures play a major role in the rural economy, further enhancing the comparative equity of access to productive resources. These features of the social structure ... have created favorable conditions for cooperative action and local democracy ... has a rich tradition of lively collective institutions at the village level, geared for instance to the protection of common access resources, the maintenance of local irrigation system, the management of village festivals and the settlement of disputes"(Dreze & Sen:2002:107-108).

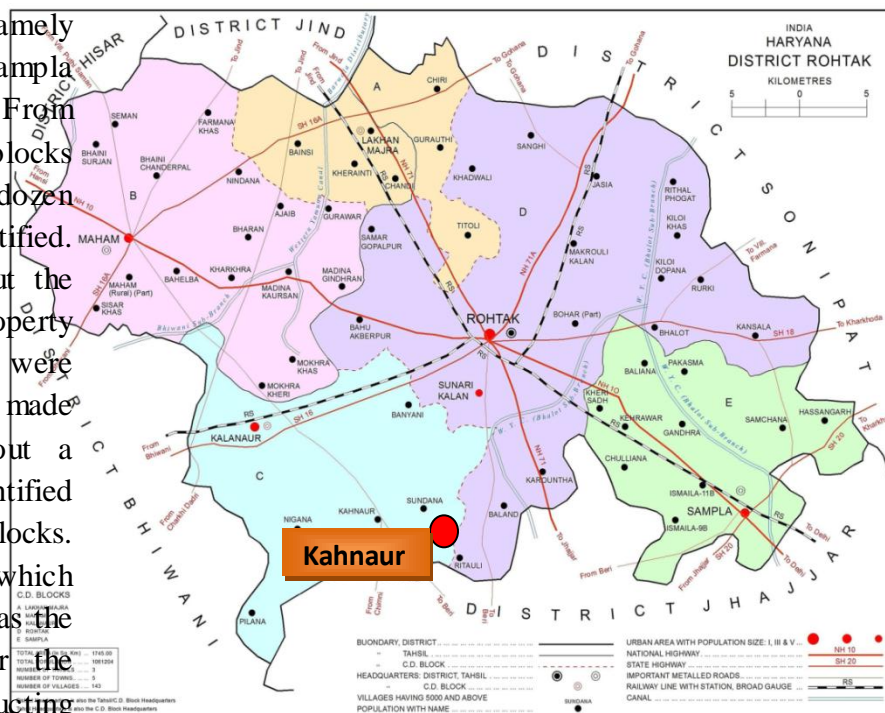
The present study has following **objectives**:

- To do a social mapping of CPRs and its type existing in the gram panchayat
- To examine the role of GP in managing CPRs
- To study the role of people's participation in CPRs
- To examine the role of GPs in resource management for effective use of CPRs
- To examine the role of GP in sensitizing people about CPRs

## Methodology

After having conducted Pilot Survey of about half a dozen villages of Rohtak district where the Gram Panchayats have utilized the common property resources for the well being of the people,

two blocks namely Kalanaur & Sampla were selected. From within these two blocks about half a dozen villages were identified. We enquired about the community property resources which were being used and made functional in about a dozen villages identified from these two blocks. Those villages which could be taken up as the best examples for the purpose of conducting



the case study and on the basis of best practices pursued by the Gram Panchayats, two Gram Panchayats namely **Kahnaur** and **Bhainsru Kalan** were selected from two blocks namely Kalanaur & Sampla of Rohtak district for documentation of case studies and data collection from the key informants.



## Methods of Data Collection

Methods of data collection for the present study followed the guidelines of NIRDPR. It is pertinent to mention here that the key respondents include the Member Gram Panchayat, Functionaries of Village like Anganwadi Worker, Mahila Mandal, Ex-army personnel, retd. govt. officials, ASHA worker, SHG members and others. The information collected from them was the basis of writing report. We also collected information by conducting Focussed Group Discussion and in-depth interview with some of the key informants i.e. 25 to ascertain the use of CPRs by the village folks in general. As per the suggested instructions by NIRDPR, the 'Checklist' (*see the Annexure-II.3*) and 'Interview Schedule' (*see the Annexure-II.4*) was prepared which became the guidelines to collect information through interview schedule and conduct of FGD. With the help of Sarpanch and key informants a **transect walk** of the village was taken up to observe the CPRs existing in the village. The findings of interviews conducted and information gathered through Interview Schedule is placed under the *Section V. i.e. Discussion*. The video text was also prepared while observing the CPRs available and being utilized in the said Gram Panchayat.

The method of data collection was not only interview schedule but was also combined with informal interviews and separately conducted FGD from the villages consisting of male and female members. The perception of male members about the CPRs was somewhat different from those of female members. In the villages of Haryana, there is a normal tendency on the part of female folks not to expose their face and be vocal about the problems that they face in day to day life. The veil on female face is the characteristic feature of the female in Haryana and therefore, when the separate FGD was conducted majority of female members were not found to be under veil and quite vocal about the issues relating to ODF, fetching water and other health concerns. This gave us an opportunity to engage with the key functionaries of the Gram Panchayat i.e., female members of the panchayat, ASHA and Anganwadi worker to have first hand information about the functional utility of CPRs. Needless to mention here that the idea of conducting FGDs separately came from V.K. Srivastva's approach of Grounded theory and the participant's observation method that he used while collecting information the villages of Rajasthan on a topic of poverty. Most of the male folks attributed the cause of poverty to the govt. policies relating to unemployment and lack of subsidies being provided to them while women folk stated that it was the habit of alcohol consumption among the male members that was the main cause of poverty. We also found the same observations being made by the female members while expressing their views on the need of constructing toilets in the village. Thus combining methods of data collection by not relying on one method of data collection was found to be quite useful.

As per checklist, the Gram Panchayat has various CPRs and elected representatives take care of their maintenance. (See Table II.1)

**Socio-economic Profile of the Elected Representatives i.e.** Profile of the Sarpanch along with the Elected Representatives (ERs) in respect of Kahnaur Gram Panchayat is given in Table II.2

### III. Case Presentation

1. Situation which triggered to take initiative for change (or function in certain areas)
Previous regime of Sarpanches and their narrow vision encouraged him to contest election for Gram Panchayat as Sarpanch which he couldn't succeed in first attempt and lost by 14 votes only. He successfully contested election and won the election of Gram Panchayat with thumping majority (won by a margin of 1420).
2. Change he brought in after assuming office
<p>After assuming office he worked for overall development of his village/gram panchayat.</p> <p><b>Shamlat Land:</b> He worked on removal of 'illegal encroachment' on common land i.e., Shamlat Land (Common Land) and used the land for 'plantation' and widening the road. Agricultural land (about 42 acres) was auctioned that earned the village revenue of about 10 lacs which has been utilized for initiating development activities.</p> <p><b>Ponds:</b> The village ponds were also cleaned and in order to ensure its cleanliness and safety a retaining wall around the pond was also constructed. Three ponds were auctioned for the first time for 'pisciculture' that earned the village revenue of over Rs. 3.00 lacs.</p> <p><b>Chaupal :</b> Chaupals of different castes groups were renovated and a fresh chaupal of balmiki was constructed. The chaupal is used by different castes groups for organizing meetings, holding festivals and hosting marriage functions. All these chaupals have electricity, the wash rooms and are well furnished.</p> <p><b>Plantation:</b> For making village full of greenery, Gram Panchayat planted more than 5000 plants around ponds, cremation ground, schools, parks and boundary of shamlat land.</p> <p><b>Religious Places:</b> The different religious places (Baba Bhojsar, Ravidas Mandir, Three Gurudwaras &amp; Mata) of different caste groups also serve the useful purpose for organizing festivals and organizing langars (common feast) for the village folks. Needless to add this has further reinforced the social cohesion among different social groups.</p> <p><b>Community Centre:</b> There existed a spacious community centre which was further renovated and additional space was used for providing different facilities like Atal Sewa Kendra that provides more than 100 types of citizen services such as Adhar card, Pan card, Ration Card, Caste certificates, Social security schemes etc. and Gymnasium. It has a sitting capacity of about 1000 people and separate washroom for male and females. There is also a space for catering facility inside the building. Besides it has open space for installing shamiyanas for open meetings for a gathering of about 5000 people. The entire area is spread over in about two acres of land.</p> <p><b>School:</b> The credit goes to the Sarpanch for identifying rooms and buildings which were in dilapidated conditions and got the permission to get those rooms and building demolished and construction of new rooms and buildings were given priority. In fact five rooms were newly constructed for Primary School which gives the school a fresh look and has enough space for sports activities and gathering. Similarly a five room complex is also under construction in Govt. Girls Sen. Secondary School. Toilets were also constructed separately for boys and girls.</p> <p><b>Sanitation:</b> So far as sanitation facilities is concerned, the Gram Panchayat has been declared</p>

Open Defecation Free. This was rendered possible by holding series of meetings by Sarpanch of elderly members and other opinion builders of the village which finally resulted in persuading the people to construct toilet in each and every household. The Sarpanch motivated about 190 households to construct toilets in their households which were not having toilet facilities. Since their economic condition was poor therefore through SBM scheme the funds were made available to them to construct IHHL. As a result of which the Sarpanch was awarded Rs. 1.00 Lakh for ODF Gram Panchayat.

**Library:** The library facilities was also created by the efforts of Gram Panchayat in the name of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar which was earlier conceived and a building was partially constructed but the present Sarpanch took the initiative to complete it. In addition to this in the nearby place an alternative arrangements for library in a functional order has been created.

**Bus Que Shelter:** The bus que shelter did not also exist in proper conditions. So, the GP took initiative to get it fully constructed and now it is being used by the village folks.

**Indication Marks :** The Gram Panchayat has also taken initiative for the first time to show the locations of different CPRs existing in the village. The sign boards showing the direction of link roads have also been properly installed at strategic locations.

**Parks :** There has been a creation of Children Parks in the village and the park has been provided with swings & slides besides plantation. It is also well lighted for the people to use it in the evening as well.

### 3. Situation Before

It is remarkable to note here that the Sarpanch had made commendable efforts to utilize the CPRs mentioned above in point 2 were not in existence and whatever form and shape it was existing was not being utilized properly as positive feature of change and development.

### 4. Activities Performed over the years

The facilities as mentioned in point 2 that have been created has facilitated the Gram Panchayat to organize various activities engaging people in a constructive manner for pro active works.

### 5. Supportive Agencies/Institutions/ Individuals

It is also significant to mention here that the Gram Panchayat has got the support of some CSOs and influential individuals including the traditional leaders and earlier elected representatives of GP in extending support to the Sarpanch for initiating innovative ideas in to action.

## IV. Outcome

### 1. Problems faced by Elected Representative

The problem that the elected representatives in general and the Sarpanch of Kahnaur in particular faced was to come up to the expectations of village folks specially diverse segments of castes groups and communities who reposed full confidence in him by supporting him in full

measures that enabled him to win with comfortable margin. The trust reposed in him made him work hard to devise means to initiate welfare activities in making full use of CPRs available. He used persuasive methods by appealing and requesting people to voluntarily surrender the shamlat land that they had occupied illegally.

## 2. Adaptive measures and strategies to overcome the problem

The strategies adopted for this was not hostile and this made his task easier to convince people that the land will be utilized for revenue generation, beautification, creating parking slot alongside the road, establishment of park, plantation of trees and auctioning the land for earning revenues which will be utilized further for initiating developmental activities. Thus the rigid mindset of the people did not come in the way of elected representatives for proactive work. The mindset and the proactive attitude of the people was also helpful in carrying out the programmes of Swachh Bharat Mission which finally succeeded in making the Gram Panchayat ODF (Open Defecation Free Village) in a time bound manner. About 200 Individual Household Latrines were constructed with the help of DRDA under SBM. Needless to mention that those households which did not have toilet in want of money were easily convinced and hence they agreed to get the toilets built in their houses. Women and children in particular found it extremely useful as they had not to go out in the field at odd hours to meet the nature's call.

## 3. Outcome of the measures and strategies

Outcome of the adaptive strategies was that it served the purpose of making people realize the long term benefits of such measures in making them healthy and saving their times for utilizing in other constructive activities. They also appreciated the role of elected representatives in renovating the community centre, chaupal, school, removal of illegal occupation on common land, construction of library facilities, unutilized garbage ridden ponds by putting it to productive use and making it a source of earning revenues of Rs. 3.00 lacs. Besides this, bus que shelters, establishment of parks, net fences of well and the sign boards giving details about locations of resource centres, chaupal, roads, schools, community centre etc. were extremely useful for the villagers in general and outside visitors in locating the places useful for the public.

The remarkable feature of gram panchayat was that all castes groups had their own community centre, common land, caste specific chaupals, free access to all village ponds, temples, gurudwaras, library, park etc. The elected Sarpanch of the village enjoyed full confidence of the members of different castes groups and there was no discrimination existing in the village regarding use of CPRs.

## 4. Recognition of his activities

The efforts of elected representative and their commitment and dedication for improving the face of the village earned them accolades and praises not only from the village folks but also recognized by Govt. Officials and in recognition of their work for declaring the village ODF a reward of One Lakh was given to the gram Panchayat Kahnaur. On the eve of celebrating the Republic Day function the district administration honoured the panchayat with certificate of



Appreciation in recognizing the commendable work performed by the elected representatives of Gram Panchayat.

### 5. Future Plan and Vision

Encouraged by the certificate of appreciation, rewards and honors given to the gram panchayat, the Sarpanch in collaboration with district officials right minded people and the NGOs, the panchayat decided to prepare a blue print of development plan for the coming year i.e. 2018. The priorities accorded in this plan, was to provide vocational training to youth for their gainful employment and the works to the unemployed labour by identifying works to be done by panchayat under MGNREGA. Similarly the women engaged in self help groups were to be provided loan facilities for supplementing the family income by productively engaging them in their skill upgradation in various trades namely tailoring, pickle making, soap making and the activities that could make them earn their livelihood. Thus the additional family income will be utilized for children's education and better health care facilities. The plan also includes construction of bypass around the village, installation of solar system for community centre and parks, veterinary hospital building, adequate garbage disposal facilities for solid and liquid waste (five ponds system), establishing gram sachivalaya (village Secretariat), Activity Centre for Women and a gate at the entrance of the village on main road that lists the demographic profile of the village right at its entrance.

## V. Discussion

As has been discussed in Section III, the importance of traditional CPRs in the village, the role of gram panchayat has been quiet useful in successfully mobilizing the Panch members to create a positive discourse in utilizing land, ponds, chaupals, community centre etc. for the well being of the people. Besides putting CPRs in to productive use for the welfare of people an attempt was also made to assess the perception and views of village folks in general about the functioning of the Gram Panchayat and therefore their opinion was ascertained by collecting information through interview schedule. It was not feasible to ascertain the view of the entire village folks, therefore, some key informants were interviewed to ascertain their perceptions about traditional CPRs. The total number of key informants was twenty five and their socio-economic background has also been provided in tabular form (*see Table-V.1*).

### Socio-Economic Background of Key Informants

So far as the caste background of the key informants is concerned, 40 per cent of them belong to general caste groups which included Khatree, Arora, Jat, Brahmin, Baniya, 36 per cent included members of BC caste groups including Sunar, Parjapat, Khati and 24 per cent included members of scheduled caste that included balmiki, oad & chamars. Forty per cent of the respondents were male while sixty per cent of the respondents were female. So far as the age background of the respondents were concerned 48 per cent of them had their age ranging between 18-37 years while 52 per cent of them belong to 38 and above age groups. The literacy background of the

respondents however was quiet low. Majority i.e. 76 per cent of them were educated up to senior and senior secondary level only while 24 per cent of them were having education up to graduation level. As regards nature of employment 40 per cent of the respondents were govt. employees and about similar number of people were not employed. Twenty per cent of them were having private jobs and working as labour. It was the land holding a position which was quiet low as majority i.e. 72 per cent of them were landless and 20 per cent of them had land ranging between 2-8 acres and only 8 per cent had land holding above 9 acres.

When enquired about the sources of drinking water, it was found that majority of key informants i.e., 44 per cent of them were using piped water supply, 32 per cent of them were buying water from market supplied to them in jugs and only 4 per cent of them were using well while 20 per cent of them had their own hand pump. So far as disposal of garbage was concerned 48 per cent of them used allocated place or collected by sweeper for its disposal and the rest used to dump the garbage not on allocated place. It was remarkable to note that for major ailments all the respondents use the medical services of PGIMS located at Rohtak about 30 kilometers away from the village. Even for the minor ailments 72 per cent of them got their treatment done by qualified doctors. Only 28 per cent of them took the services of quacks. Majority of the respondents i.e., 80 per cent of them were married while 16 per cent were widow and 4 per cent were unmarried. The family members of the respondents were also associated with formal organizations, 20 per cent were the members of SHGs and 12 per cent were members of Gram Panchayat but majority i.e. 68 per cent of them were not associated with any organization.

So far as the respondent's perception about various social issues was concerned it was remarkable to note that 52 per cent of them considered free education to be a factor responsible for women empowerment while 48 per cent of them considered the extension of subsidized loan facility for engaging in income generation activity as crucial factor for women empowerment while 56 per cent of them considered skill upgradation/training to be an important factor for women empowerment.

Generation of employment was considered another important social issue for which 60 per cent of the respondents felt that job oriented training could serve as significant factor in employment generation. 44 per cent of them recognized MGNREGA as an important factor for the same. Only 36 per cent of them thought that reservation could be a factor responsible for employment generation.

When enquired about successfully addressing farmer's grievances, 76 per cent of the respondents felt that increasing support price for the farmer's product could provide them relief while 36 per cent felt that it was crop insurance scheme that could provide them relief. Similarly 40 per cent felt that assurance of marketing facilities for farmer's product could provide them relief. It was remarkable to note that only 32 per cent of them felt that loan waiver could address farmer's grievances.

About problems of Dalits, 64 per cent of the respondents felt that vocational training could remove dalit's problems. 60 per cent of the respondents however felt that the assurance of job could resolve dalit's problem. 40 per cent of the respondent felt that interest free loan could solve dalit's problem.

So far as the aged and disabled person's problem was concerned, majority of the respondents i.e., 80 per cent of them suggested that it was the free medical facilities that could help them in a substantial manner while 60 per cent of them recognized delivery of timely pension could help in resolving their problem. In case of disabled person's problem 12 per cent felt that providing wheel chair would resolve their problem while 8 per cent of them felt that artificial aid could provide them relief.

When enquired about their expectations from the govt. a large number of them i.e., 84 per cent of them felt that common toilet facilities should be made available to the villagers, 52 per cent of the respondents wanted govt. to provide bus stand facilities and 16 per cent of the respondents wanted cowshed to be built by the govt. Similarly majority of the respondents i.e. 92 per cent wanted training centre for skill upgradation and placement facilities to be created by the govt.

### **Respondent's opinion about use of CPRs and facilities created by Gram Panchayat**

The respondent's views and opinion were also ascertained about the use of CPRs and facilities created by Gram Panchayat on a five point scale and their views were ascertained about the CPRs such as land, ponds, water resources, chaupal, religious places, cremation ground etc. and the facilities such as CHC, Vet. Hospital, Anganwadi centres, library, school, drinking water facilities, toilets, sports ground, banks, irrigation facilities, electricity, housing, PDS, MGNREGA works and SBM etc. The detail is mentioned in *Table No.-V.2* which gives us some idea about the range of productive use of CPRs & facilities created by Gram Panchayat with the help and support of govt. and community.

So far as the respondent's opinion about CPRs is concerned, their opinion with regards to land, ponds and well were found to be quite significant. 56 per cent of the respondents considered land to be very productive & 44 per cent considered it to be just productive. None of the respondents considered land to be unproductive and that is the reason why Gram Panchayat had a positive role in getting the encroachment on land removed. It is significant to note that 42 acres of land was put to auction which fetched the panchayat revenue of 10 lacs, besides, the common land was also used for tree plantation. Similarly all the respondents considered ponds to be quite useful. However, in respect of Well opinion of respondents was somewhat varied while 96 per cent considered it to be useful and 4 per cent considered it unproductive as in place of well number of alternatives were there before the people to use hand pumps & piped water supply.

The opinion about chaupal, religious places and cremation ground was quite significant as all the respondents considered these CPRs to be extremely useful for them.

Gram Panchayat has also taken initiative to accord priorities to education and health facilities. School was considered extremely useful by 92 per cent of key informants while 8 per cent had reservations about it. About Community Health Centre and Anganwadi Centre all the respondents except 8 per cent considered it to be useful. While all the respondents considered anganwadi centres to be useful. However in respect of veterinary hospital respondent's opinion was more against it because of non-recruitment of Veterinary Surgeon. Majority i.e. 60 per cent respondents considered it to be very unproductive and 40 per cent of respondents found it useful provided posting of surgeon are made. When enquired about irrigation, electricity, SHG & bank facilities majority of the respondents considered these facilities to be extremely useful.

In respect of facilities relating to PMAY, PDS, MGNREGA, SBM, Park, Library, Internal streets & Pension schemes majority of the respondents considered it extremely useful. However in respect of public distribution system, 76 per cent of respondents had positive opinion while 24 per cent of them had negative opinion as they consider it unproductive. When probed about this the respondents stated that most of the time the shop keepers maintaining PDS is not available or even if he is present the ration is not available for distribution.

## VI. Acknowledgements

The pursuit of any academic engagement of the nature that involves assessment of Gram Panchayat's activities in a documentary fashion requires the help and support of logistics and manpower resources by various agencies. In this respect R P Education Society acknowledges with gratitude the help rendered by NIRDPR specially the Director General *Dr. W. R. Reddy I.A.S.*, *Dr. Y. Bhaskar Rao*, Prof. & Head, *Dr. Partyusna Patnaik*, Assistant Professor cum Coordinator, *Dr. Vanishree*, Assistant Professor, *Dr. Saroj Kumar Dash*, OSD-TISPRI, and other associates namely *Ms. Neela*, *Ms. Neelam* & *Mr. Madhusudan* of TISPRI NIRDPR without whose support and guidance such an academic exercise would not have been possible. The logistics provided by NIRD and the associated members of the Institute provided much needed motivation for completion of this work. RPES is extremely beholden to the organization and the members associated with the Institute.

Needless to add that within the RPES itself, we worked as a team under the academic guidance of *Dr. Jitender Prasad*, Retired Professor of Sociology, MDU, Rohtak, who acted as Advisor-cum-Principal Investigator. Within the RPES the active support of *Mr. Sunil Kumar* & *Shribhagwan Pahal* and other secretarial staff members also rendered valuable support in conduct of pilot survey and subsequent visits to identified Gram Panchayat. Without their support FGD and the valuable information from the Sarpanch, Key Informants could not have been collected.

Last but not the least the active support the Sarpanch *Mr. Amit Kumar* and his panch, friends and family members the study would not have been completed. The persons associated with

videography also provided useful support in preparing video text in the village. The secretariat assistance from outside was also sought in preparing the report.

## VII. Notes & References

### Notes:

1. The key functionaries of the gram panchayat include the people who are associated with Anganwadi centres, ASHA, Self Help Groups, Youth and the ex-panchayat representatives & elderly members of the villages who are acting as opinion builders of the village.

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## VIII. Tables, Figures and Photographs

**Table No. II.1**

<b>Common Land -42 Acres</b>		
<b>Community Health Centre</b>	<b>Anganwadi Centres-9</b> <b>Schools- 3</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Primary</li> <li>➤ Govt.Sen. Sec. School Boys</li> <li>➤ Govt.Sen. Sec. School Girls</li> </ul>	<b>Community Centre-1</b>
<b>Chaupal (community based)-10</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brahman-1,</li> <li>➤ General-1,</li> <li>➤ Sunar-1,</li> <li>➤ Bawaria-1,</li> <li>➤ Balmiki-1,</li> <li>➤ Dhanak-2,</li> <li>➤ Oad-1,</li> <li>➤ Chamar-2</li> </ul>	<b>Ponds-7</b> <b>Clean water-5</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Chowe wala,</li> <li>➤ Balmiki wala,</li> <li>➤ Chimni Road wala,</li> <li>➤ Kumhar Wala</li> <li>➤ Siwana Road wala,</li> </ul> <b>Waste water -2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Rasal wala</li> <li>➤ Drain wala</li> </ul>	<b>Religious Places-6</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Baba Bhojasar</li> <li>➤ Ravidas Mandir</li> <li>➤ Gurudwara-3</li> <li>➤ Mata</li> </ul>
<b>Bank-2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Cooperative Bank</li> <li>➤ SBI-ATM</li> </ul>	<b>Drinking Water-2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Public Health Supply</li> <li>➤ Well</li> </ul>	<b>Library-2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ B.R. Amedkar</li> <li>➤ Old School</li> </ul>
<b>Sports Facilities-3</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ School</li> </ul>	<b>Irrigation facilities-2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Bhukhyan Minor</li> </ul>	<b>Park-2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ B R Ambedkar</li> </ul>



➤ Mat & Gymnasium ➤ Akhara-2	➤ Kahnaur Shakh	➤ Daksh Parjapati
<b>Cooperative-2</b> ➤ PACS ➤ Vita-2 Milk Collection	<b>Internal Connectivity &amp; Sanitation</b> ➤ Streets-blocks & Concrete ➤ Drains ➤ Outer Drains-Nala ➤ Garbage Disposal-2	<b>Cremation Ground -7</b> ➤ Dhanak Community ➤ Kumhar Community ➤ Oad Community ➤ Balmiki Community ➤ Chamar Community ➤ Punjabi Community ➤ General Community
<b>Veterinary Hospital-1</b>	<b>Electricity facilities</b> ➤ Power House ➤ Street Lights-Solar	<b>Bus stand-2</b> ➤ Main Que Shelter ➤ Chimni Road Que Shelter
<b>Patwarkhana-1</b>	<b>Police Chowki-1</b>	<b>Public Distribution System-3</b>

**Table No. II.2**

Name	Age	Social Background	Economic Background	Years of Experience in the participation of social & political institutions & motivating factors
<b>1. Mr. Amit Kumar (Sarpanch)</b>	37 yrs	General (Jat) Married B.A.	Farmer by profession having 28 acres of land	18 years Lacking holistic development approach & Single community hold on PRIs
2. Mr. Sandeep (Panch)	28 yrs	BC(Gujjar) Married 12th	Employed in PACS	First Timer in Village Politics
3. Mr. Ranbir Singh (Panch)	25 yrs	SC(Balmiki) Married 10th	Labour	First Timer in Village Politics
4. Ms. Mamta (Panch)	28 yrs	SC (Chamar) Married 10th	Home Maker	First Timer in Village Politics
5. Ms. Kavita (Panch)	40 yrs	SC (Chamar) Married 10th	Home Maker	First Timer in Village Politics
6. Mr. Surender Kumar (Panch)	46 yrs	Gen. (Punjabi) Married 10th	Whole Sale Vegetable seller	First Timer in Village Politics
7. Mr. Pawan Kumar (Panch)	34 yrs	BC(Carpenter) Married B.A.	Mason	First Timer in Village Politics
8. Ms. Devender Kaur (Panch)	48 yrs	Gen. (Jatt Sikh) Married 10th	Home Maker	First Timer in Village Politics
9. Mr. Bajrang (Panch)	26 yrs	BC(Sunar) Married 10th	Social Activist	First Timer in Village Politics

10. Mr. Ajay (Panch)	26 yrs	SC (Balmiki) Married 8th	Labour	First Timer in Village Politics
11. Ms. Jyoti (Panch)	46 yrs	Gen. (Punjabi) Married 10th	Home Maker	First Timer in Village Politics
12. Mr. Rajesh Kumar (Panch)	41 yrs	Gen. (Punjabi) Married 10th	Tailor	First Timer in Village Politics
13. Ms. Jyoti (Panch)	27 yrs	BC (Khatri) Married 8th	Home Maker	First Timer in Village Politics
14. Ms. Krishna (Panch)	30 yrs	SC (Chamar) Married 5th	Home Maker	First Timer in Village Politics
15. Ms. Reena (Panch)	28 yrs	SC (Chamar) Married 10th	Home Maker	First Timer in Village Politics
16. Ms. Jyoti (Panch)	26 yrs	SC (Chamar) Married 12th	Home Maker	First Timer in Village Politics
17. Mr. Dharambir (Panch)	31 yrs	SC (Oad) Married 10th	Labour	First Timer in Village Politics
18. Ms. Radha Sharma (Panch)	50 yrs	Gen. (Brahmin) Married 10th	Home Maker	First Timer in Village Politics
19. Mr. Pardeep Singh (Panch)	34 yrs	BC (Sunar) Married 12th	Goldsmith	First Timer in Village Politics
20. Mr. Rajbir (Panch)	48 yrs	BC (Khatri) Married 10th	Electrician	First Timer in Village Politics
21. Ms. Yogita Tanwar (Panch)	32 yrs	SC (Chamar) Married 10th	Home Maker	First Timer in Village Politics

### Socio-economic background of the key informants

**Table V.1**  
**Caste Background of the Respondents**

**N=25**

Sr. No.	Caste Name	Number	Percentage of total
1.	General	10	40%
2.	BC	09	36%
3.	SC	06	24%

### Sex Background of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Sex	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Male	10	40%
2.	Female	15	60%

### Age Background of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Age groups	Number	Percentage of total
1.	18-27 years	02	8%
2.	28-37 years	10	40%
3.	38-47 years	05	20%
4.	48 and above	08	32%

### Educational Background of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Level of Education	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Illiterate	01	4%
2.	Up to primary	01	4%
3.	Secondary	09	36%
4.	Senior Secondary	08	32%
5.	Graduate & Above	06	24%

### Occupational Background of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Occupational Background	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Govt. Employee	10	40%
2.	Private Job	01	4%
3.	Labour	04	16%
4.	Self Employed	06	24%
5.	Home Makers	03	12%
6.	Aged	01	4%

### Landholding Positions of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Landholding positions	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Landless	18	72%
2.	Less than 2 acres	03	12%
3.	3-5 acres	01	4%
4.	6-8 acres	01	4%
5.	9 Acres & above	02	8%

### Source of Drinking Water of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Sources of Drinking water	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Piped Water Supply	11	44%
2.	Well	01	4%
3.	Own Hand pump	05	20%
4.	Camphor-water jug	08	32%

### Disposal of Garbage

Sr. No.	Places of garbage disposal	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Allocated Place	10	40%
2.	No Place	08	32%
3.	Own Field	03	12%
4.	Open any where	02	8%
5.	Sweeper	02	8%

### Treatment of Minor Ailments

Sr. No.	Medical professionals	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Quack	07	28%
2.	Qualified Doctor	18	72%
3.	Major Ailment-PGIMS	25	100%

### Level of Poverty of Respondents (APL/BPL)

Sr. No.	Level of Poverty	Number	Percentage of total
1.	APL	18	72%
2.	BPL	07	28%

### Marital Background of Respondents

Sr. No.	Marital Status	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Married	20	80%
2.	Unmarried	01	4%
3.	Widow	04	16%

### Organizational Background of Family Members

Sr. No.	Organizational affiliation of family members	Number	Percentage of total
1.	SHG	05	20%
2.	PRI	03	12%
3.	No	17	68%

### Respondent's Perception about various Social Issues

Social Issues- Women Empow erment			
Free education	Subsidized Loan facility	Skill Training	
13	11	14	
Social Issues- Employment Generation			
MGNREGA	Reservation	Job Oriented Training	
11	09	15	
Social Issues- Farmer's Grievances			
Crop Insurance	Increase in support price	Loan waiver	Ensure market for products
09	19	08	10

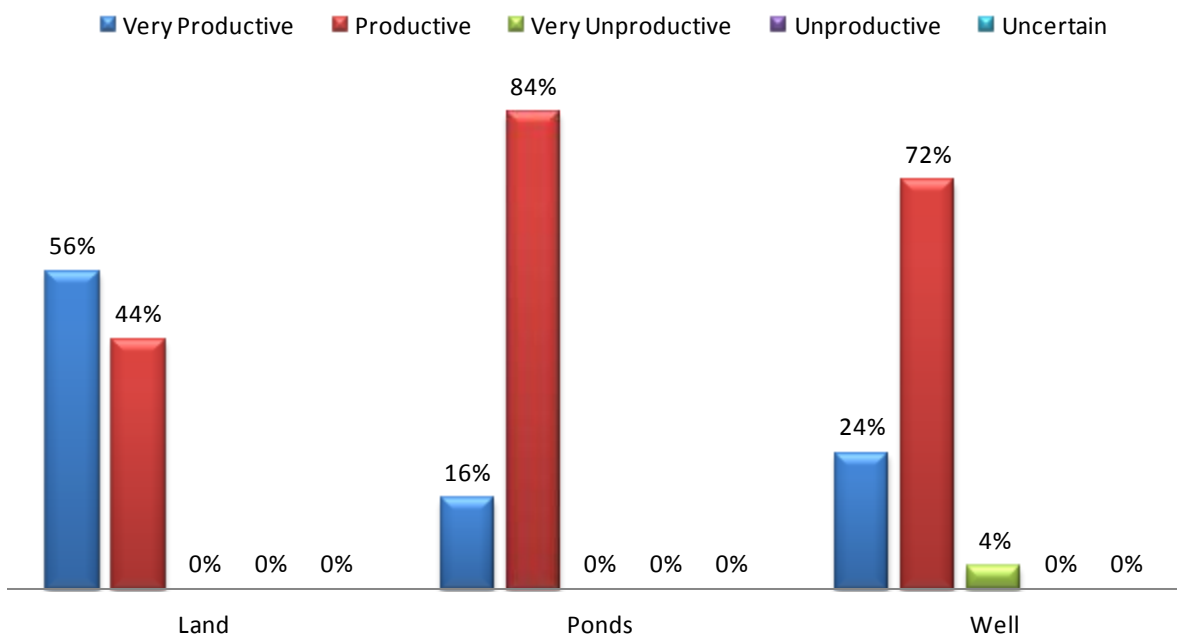
Social Issues- Dalit's Problem			
Ensure Job	Vocational Training	Interest free loan	
15	16	10	
Social Issues- Problems of Aged & disabled persons			
Timely Pension	Medical facilities	Wheel Chair	Artificial Aid to disable
15	20	03	02
Facilities for Rural Development			
Bus Stand	Common Toilet	Cowshed	Skill Upgradation Training Centre
13	21	04	23

**Table No. V.2**  
**Respondent's opinion about use of CPRs**

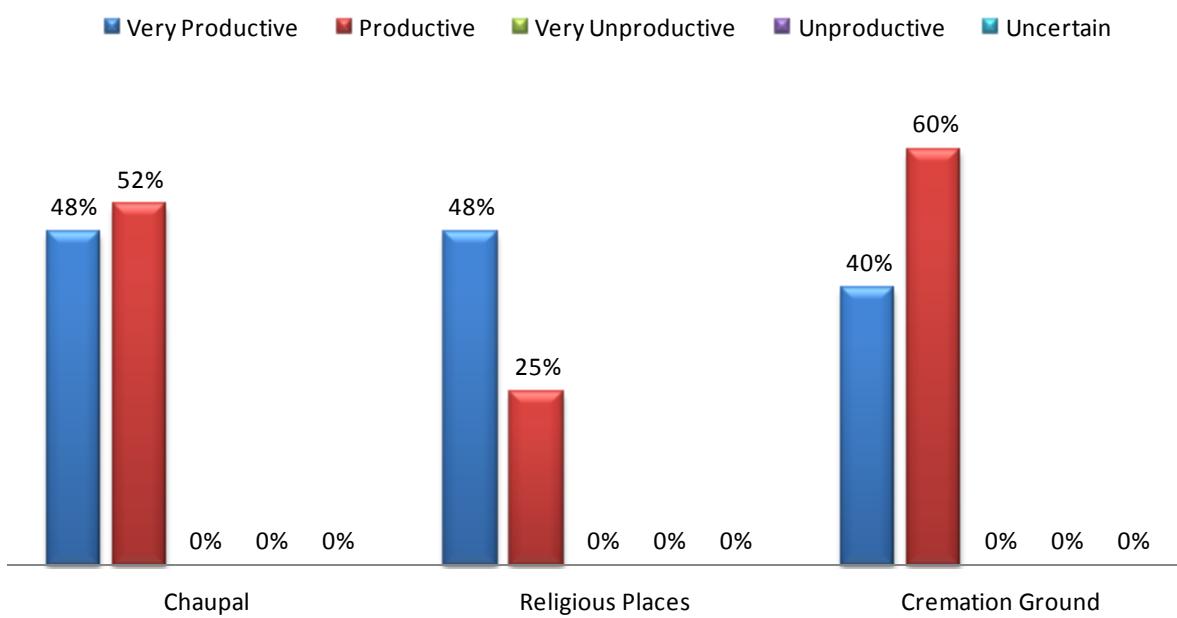
<b>Item</b>	<b>Very Productive (1)</b>	<b>Productive (2)</b>	<b>Very Unproductive (3)</b>	<b>Unproductive (4)</b>	<b>Uncertain (5)</b>
<b>Common Land</b>	<b>14 (56%)</b>	<b>11 (44%)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Ponds</b>	<b>04 (16%)</b>	<b>21 (84%)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Drinking Water</b>	<b>06 (24%)</b>	<b>18 (72%)</b>	<b>01 (4%)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Chaupal</b>	<b>12 (48%)</b>	<b>13 (52%)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Religious Places</b>	<b>12 (48%)</b>	<b>13 (52%)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Cremation Ground</b>	<b>10 (40%)</b>	<b>15 (60%)</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>



**Fig. 1 : Opinion about Land, Ponds & Well**



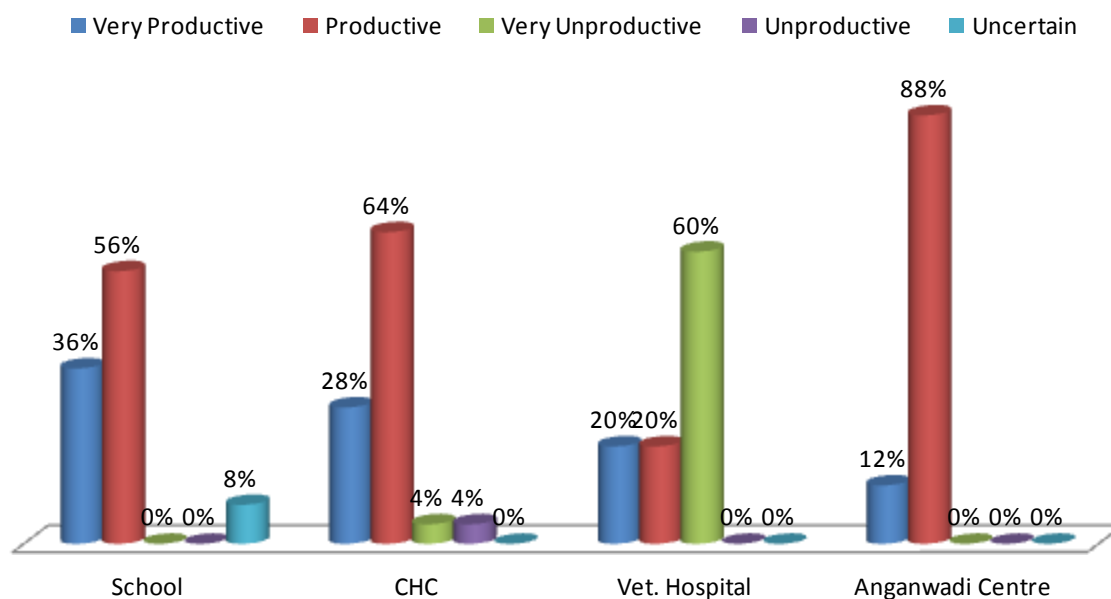
**Fig. 2 : Opinion about Chaupal, Religious Places & Cremation Ground**



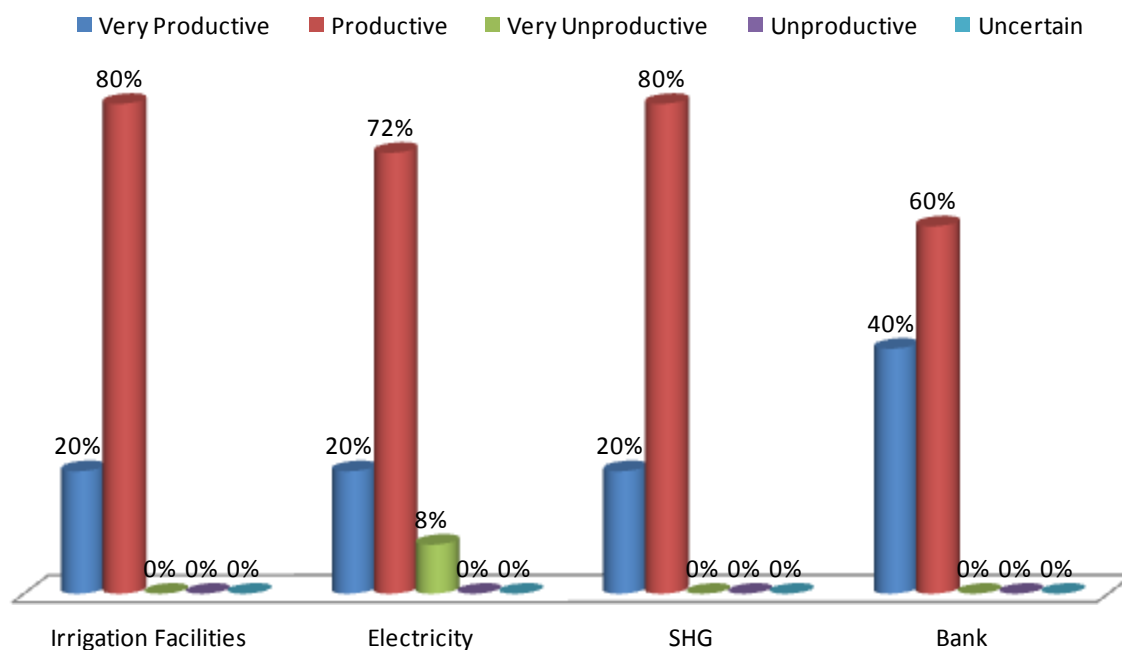
**Table No. V.3**  
**Respondent's opinion about facilities created by Gram Panchayat**

Item	Very Productive (1)	Productive (2)	Very Unproductive (3)	Unproductive (4)	Uncertain (5)
School	09 (36%)	14 (56%)	--	--	02 (8%)
CHC	07 (28%)	16 (64%)	01 (4%)	01(4%)	--
Veterinary Hospital	05 (20%)	05 (20%)	15 (60%)	--	--
Anganwadi	03 (12%)	22 (88%)	--	--	--
Community Centre	10 (40%)	15 (60%)	--	--	--
Park	08 (32%)	16 (64%)	01 (4%)	--	--
Library	10 (40%)	13 (52%)	01 (4%)	01 (4%)	--
Cooperatives	15 (60%)	10 (40%)	--	--	--
Irrigation facilities	05 (20%)	20 (80%)	--	--	--
Electricity Facilities	05 (20%)	18 (72%)	02 (8%)	--	--
Bus stand	03 (12%)	18 (72%)	04 (16%)	--	--
SHGs	05 (20%)	20 (80%)	--	--	--
Bank	10 (40%)	15 (60%)	--	--	--
Circular Road/Firni	12 (48%)	13 (52%)	--	--	--
Internal Street	15 (60%)	10 (60%)	--	--	--
Police Chowki	04 (16%)	21 (84%)	--	--	--
HRDF-Pr. School	12 (48%)	13 (52%)	--	--	--
Pension Schemes	15 (60%)	10 (40%)	--	--	--
PMAY Houses	17 (68%)	08 (32%)	--	--	--
PDS	06 (24%)	13 (52%)	04 (16%)	02 (8%)	--
MGNREGA Works	07 (28%)	18 (72%)	--	--	--
Renovation Chaupal	06 (24%)	18 (72%)	--	--	01 (4%)
Grain Market	09 (36%)	15 (60%)	--	--	01 (4%)
SBM-IHHL-5 Pond	9 (38%)	15 (60%)	--	--	01(2%)
Playground	05 (20%)	18 (72%)	02 (8%)	--	--
Street Drains	05 (20%)	20 (80%)	--	--	--
Garbage Disposal-2	--	23 (92%)	01 (4%)	01 (4%)	--

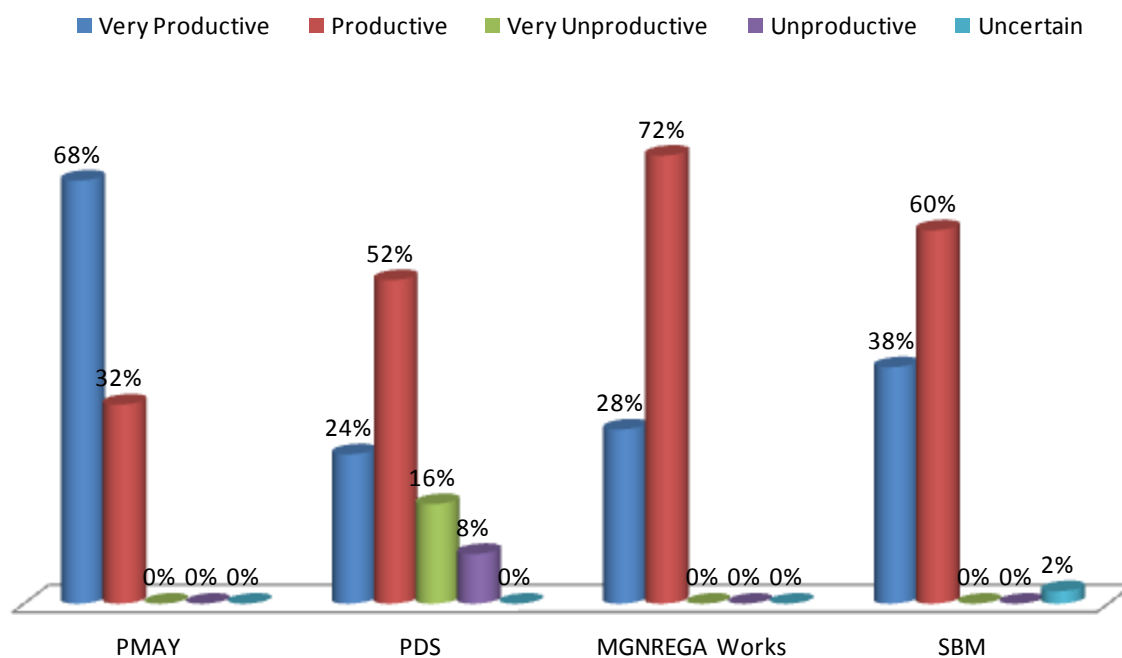
**Fig. 3 : Opinion about facilities created by GP**



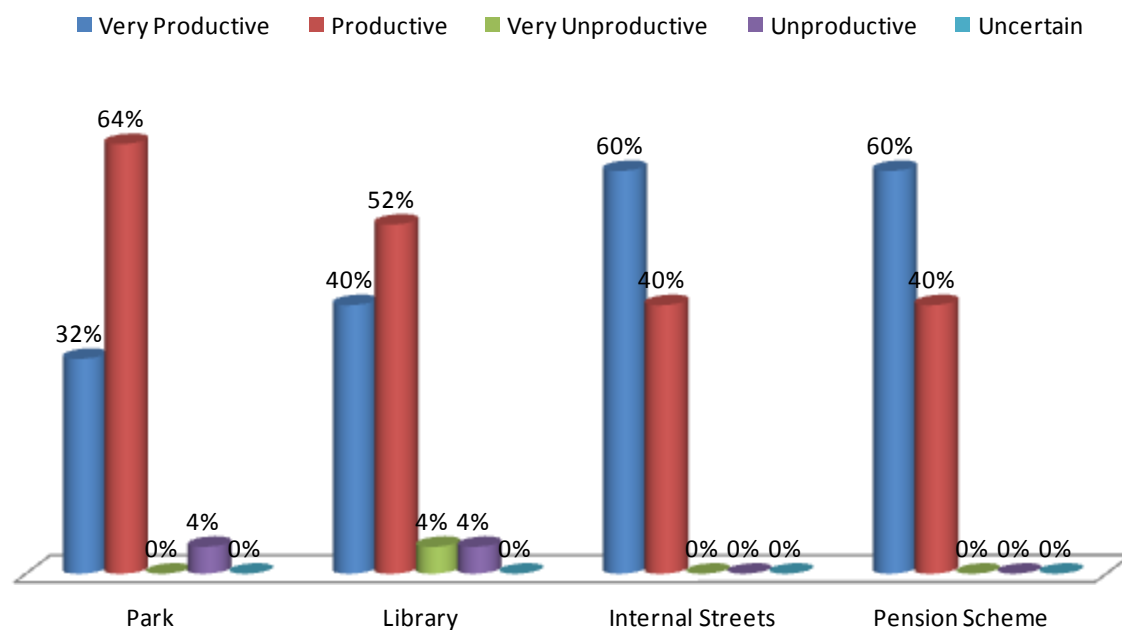
**Fig. 4 : Opinion about facilities created by GP**



**Fig. 5 : Opinion about facilities created by GP**



**Fig. 6 : Opinion about facilities created by GP**





FGD is being conducted by Research Team of RPES for the male and female separately







Interview of Key informants is being conducted by the RPES Research Team

