

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 Bhainsru Kalan, Block Sampla, District Rohtak (Haryana)

Submitted to:



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

Submitted by:



R. P. Education Society (RPES)

First Floor, Sleepwell Collection, Delhi Road, Rohtak -124001
rpeducationsociety@gmail.com, www.rpeducationsociety.com

Executive Summary of Bhainsru Kalan 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 has strengthened and still continues to reinforce the bond of social relationship.

The present study attempts to assess the role of Gram Panchayat (Bhainsru Kalan 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, health and women empowerment which made the ERs build infrastructure in schools, initiate cleanliness drive along with motivating people for construction of IHHL through SBM scheme which resulted in village acquiring ODF status i.e. 1st village in Rohtak district. For its laudable work an award of Rs. one lakh was given to the Sarpanch as Swachhta Puruskar. In Bhainsru Kalan women empowerment has assumed significant importance by the Gram Panchayat since all the elected representatives of Gram Panchayat are first timer, it required the support of the influential individuals of the village to help the lady Sarpanch in particular to create basic infrastructure of development. The village people in general extended their full support to the Gram Panchayat for carrying out development and welfare activities in the village. The district administration has also extended support in organizing **Van Mahotsva Programme** (District Level) under which tree plantation (8100) in barren land was done on large scale.

Outcomes of the present study exhibited that the common land was utilized for revenue generation, plantation of trees for wasteland development and auctioning the land for earning revenues which will be utilized further for initiating developmental activities. The gram panchayat was instrumental in renovating the Women Empowerment Centre, chaupal, school, unutilized garbage ridden ponds by putting it to productive use and making it a source of earning revenues. The remarkable feature of gram panchayat was that all castes groups had their own caste specific chaupals, free access to all village ponds, temples, 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	Impact Study of Public Utility Services/Community Property Resources in Rural Development of Haryana
Name of the Researcher/Organization:	R. P. Education Society (RPES)
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 – Bhainsru Kalan Block Sampla District Rohtak State Haryana

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)

Land, water, forests, ponds, chaupal, cremation ground etc. have historically been acknowledged as the **Community Property Resources**¹ (CPRs) of village since time immemorial. Before the state came in to force these common property resources were acknowledged as the vital resource that brought social cohesion in the rural society. It was the resources of informal nature that harmonized the life of the people living in rural India. Charles Metcalfe one of the founding British administrator realized the importance of its vibrant and the self sustaining character, when he observed, “The village communities are little republic having nearly everything that they want within themselves and almost independent of any foreign relations.” With this observation, it seems he had in mind not only the CPRs making the village life vibrant but also self sufficient and stable. However, the unchanging nature of village community as romanticized by Metcalfe went under unprecedented transformation after independence. Economic needs made people move out of village and the services which were made available in urban areas

attracted people from village to move towards urban centres for better fortune. The character of village panchayat and the association that people had with land also began to change after introduction of 73rd constitutional amendment. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) acquired not only statutory character but also ensured 1/3rd representation of women in PRIs.

Highlighting the importance of CPRs, a noted economist and the winner of 1998 Nobel Prize Amartya 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).

CPRs as the vital component of the village: While highlighting the importance of CPRs as the vital component, Jodha observed, "Community Property Resources (CPRs), broadly speaking are the resources accessible to the whole community of a village and to which no individual has exclusive property right..... they include village pastures, community forests, wastelands, common threshing grounds, waste dumping places, watershed drainage, village ponds, tanks, rivers/rivulets and river beds etc" (N. S. Jodha 2012: 232). Land is one of the structural components that continue to be a vital source of revenue for the Gram Panchayat and the revenue earned by utilizing this vital resource for creating infrastructure in the village. Recently in a news report, it was disturbing to note that in Punjab, "Common village land owned by panchayats worth Rupees Two thousands crore is in illegal possession of land mafia in the state." The report that appeared in The Tribune further pointed out that "... a total of 20800 acres worth Rupees two hundred crore is in illegal possession of mainly land mafia and some influential individuals." (Bharti : P6, 22nd December, 2017)²

The present study has following **objectives**:

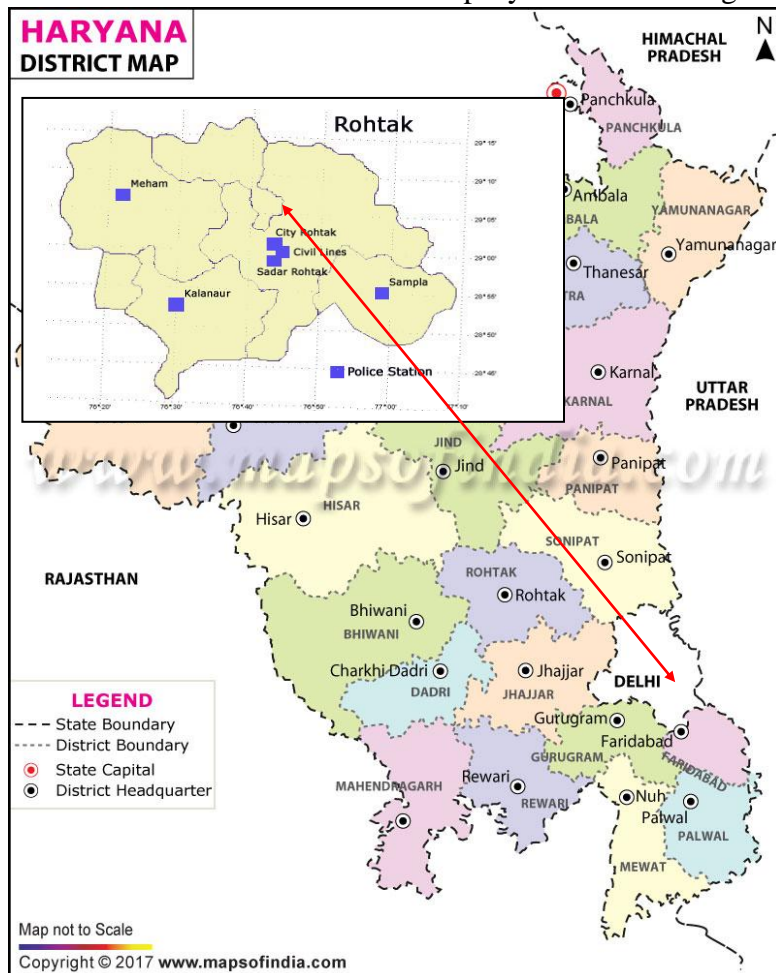
- a) To do a social mapping of CPRs and its type existing in the gram panchayat
- b) To examine the role of GP in managing CPRs
- c) To study the role of people's participation in CPRs
- d) To examine the role of GPs in resource management for effective use of CPRs
- e) To examine the role of GP in sensitizing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

Methodology

In order to identify the villages which follow the best practices, we decided to conduct a pilot survey of two blocks namely **Kalanaur & Sampla** of **Rohtak** district of Haryana state. After having conducted Pilot Survey of nearly half a dozen villages both from Kalanaur and Sampla block, two villages were selected on the basis of the dynamic leadership and the praiseworthy work that GPs did. First was the Kahnaur Gram Panchayat from Kalanaur block and second was Bhainsru Kalan Gram Panchayat of Sampla block. In these two villages the dynamic leadership

of Gram Panchayat has not only revitalized the traditional CPRs but has also taken initiative to rapidly implement the govt.'s plan and policies initiated in the form of a campaign for the development of Gram Panchayat.

The methods of data collection employed in said village was FGD (Focus Group Discussion),



Observation and In-depth Interview. Besides these methods, an Interview Schedule was also prepared and the same was used to collect the information from the key informants. The key informants consisted of those functionaries who had contributed in the well being of the villagers. The key respondents included the members of Gram Panchayat, functionaries of village like Anganwadi Worker, Mahila Mandal, Ex-army personnel, retd. govt. officials, SHG members and others.

Prior to conducting FGD and informal in-depth interview, a checklist (*see the Annexure-II.3*) was also prepared and similarly for gathering information with the help of interview schedule (*see the Annexure-II.4*), a tentative in-

depth interview was conducted. The findings of interviews conducted and information gathered through Interview Schedule is placed under the *Section V. i.e. Discussion*. The present report provides information about Bhainsru Kalan Gram Panchayat headed by a lady Sarpanch namely Meena Devi who was elected for the first time.

As per checklist, the Gram Panchayat has following CPRs and Gram Panchayat takes 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 in respect of Bhainsru Kalan 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)

The Gram Panchayat of Bhainsru Kalan was declared a reserved seat for women. This was

somewhat unique for the village as for last three terms male Sarpanch has been representing gram panchayat.

It is also significant to mention here that when the election for the Sarpanch was declared in January, 2016, prior to the conduct of election, the new eligibility criteria were introduced in Haryana.⁴

Needless to mention here that the female Sarpanch Meena devi of Bhainsru Kalan is 12th pass and she has successfully attended three Month Certificate Course in Panchayati Raj & Rural Development.⁵

2. Change she brought in after assuming office

The change that the Sarpanch brought after assuming office are:

Shamlat Land: The village has 109 acres of land as common land out of which 74 acres of agricultural land has been put to auction and remaining 35 acres of land has been kept as Pasture land. Before she assumed the office, the bulk of shamlat land was not utilized properly. After she assumed the office 74 acres of agricultural land was leased out two times in parts which fetched them revenue of total of Rupees 12 lacs. It registered a 15% increase of revenue from the previous year. What is interesting to note here that the Pasture land which was lying barren was utilized for planting 8,100 saplings by organizing District Level Van Mahotsav in July, 2016. It is also significant to note here that before tree plantation soil testing was done and considering the agro-climatic conditions and the nature of soil the trees of five different varieties suited for the growth were planted. It is also remarkable to note here that 10 acres of land has been reserved for the village cattle to relax and do not loiter about in the village, thus keeping the village clean.

Ponds: The village has three ponds which is used for cattle to drink water. What is significant here that after assuming office another pond called Shakhwala pond which was lying unutilized was made useful and is now working as three pond system for the purpose of liquid waste management. After purifying the solid waste particles the same water is utilized for irrigation of plants in the surrounding areas.

Chaupal : The village has three Chaupals one for Balmiki, one for Harizan (i.e. Chamar) and the third one for General caste groups. It is used for organizing meetings, holding festivals and hosting marriage functions. Needless to mention that these chaupals have basic facilities for organizing the activities mentioned above. Besides it, Balmiki chaupal is under construction after demolishing earlier existing structure. It is significant to mention here that the newly constructed chaupal of balmiki community will be endowed with solar power on its roof for which the GP has already sought the approval.

Cremation Ground: The village has one cremation ground with shed. With the initiative of Gram Panchayat the plantation work has been done in its premise.

Religious Place: The village has three temples named after three deities which are known as Shiv Temple, Krishan Temple and Mahrshi Valmiki Mandir). Besides, these three religious shrines, there is yet another religious place adjacent to Shiv Mandir called Raghav Swami Satsang Hall which has a capacity of 200 people. To help the area clean, it has constructed a community toilet which is maintained by Gram Panchayat.

Community Centre: The village has a community centre which is generally called as 'Barat Ghar'. It has a store, kitchen, hall and open space in tikona park for pitching tents and shamiayana. It has the carpet and drinking water facilities and is used by members of all castes

groups and people living in the village.

Park : The village has a park spread out in more than one acre of land situated right at the entrance of the village. The park as such was established two decades back but now under the new establishment the park has the trees, tracks and has the lighting facilities as well. The park is named after a legendary figure of Haryana i.e. Pt. Lakhmichand.

School: The village has one Secondary School and one primary school. The school buildings are in good conditions and also have separate toilets for boys and girls. The elected representatives of current panchayat have taken initiative to maintain a playground and pavement in the school premises.

Gram Sachivalaya: The traditionally existing community centre was renamed as Village Secretariat and the present Elected Representatives of GP took the initiative for renovating the same and designated rooms allocated for different village functionaries which provide important information and services to the village folks at one place. This also acts as Common Service Centre providing more than hundred citizen services to the people. Adjacent to Gram Sachivalaya, there exists a statue of martyr Nayak Ashwini Kumar.

Sanitation: Sanitation is considered one of the important concerns for the dynamic leadership of elected representatives. In recognition of its work, the GP had been honoured with an Appreciation Certificate by District Administration on 15th October, 2017 for achieving Open Defecation Free GP under Haryana State Gramin Swachhta Puraskar Scheme. The Gram Panchayat has worked for efficient garbage management in a shed of solid waste management. Similarly for liquid waste management, three pond systems is functional and current panchayat has initiated proposal of five pond system which is likely to be established shortly.

Internal Street: The panchayat has also taken interest in construction of pucca streets in and around the village. Earlier, the one street of the village was not properly constructed due to which during rainy season it remained water logged causing inconvenience to people. The present Gram Panchayat has now made it concrete street with proper drainage facilities facilitating the village people to move smoothly.

3. Situation Before

The situation that existed before the present elected representatives took over the charge was somewhat deplorable in respect of utilization of the CPRs mentioned above. The land earlier was neither utilized properly for plantation nor for pasture. The present panchayat took initiative in utilizing land for plantation, pasture and making it a platform for environmental preservation. Before the present Gram Panchayat took over the charge women empowerment was not accorded much priority.

4. Activities Performed over the years

The activities undertaken by the ERs has created tremendous face uplift of the village in creating a record tree plantation, making village ODF, Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM), CPRs maintenance, creating digital facilities, thus providing vital service facilities to the village folks. The facilities or CPRs as mentioned above have been created or are being maintained by the present Gram Panchayat.

5. Supportive Agencies/Institutions/ Individuals

The goodwill and the credibility of present Gram Panchayat has been noteworthy feature of ERs. It has fully capitalized its credit worthiness as the influential individuals from within the village and outside the village; some CSOs and other agencies have extended full support to the Gram Panchayat for carrying out development work in the village.

IV. Outcome

1. Problems faced by Elected Representative
The problem that the elected representatives in general and the Sarpanch of Bhainsru Kalan 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 her by supporting her in full measures. The trust reposed has motivated her to work hard for the welfare of the people.
2. Adaptive measures and strategies to overcome the problem
The strategies adopted for utilizing land for revenue generation, beautification, plantation, and auctioning the land for earning revenues 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.
3. Outcome of the measures and strategies
The village people appreciated the role of elected representatives in <u>renovating the community centre, construction of new chaupal, unutilized pond into three pond system, community toilet, plantation on barren land, blood donation camp, achieving ODF etc. Besides this, maintenance of park, internal streets, installing RO system in school etc. were extremely useful for the villagers in general and women in particular.</u> The <u>remarkable feature of gram panchayat was that all castes groups had their own caste specific chaupals, free access to all village ponds, temples, library, park etc. There was no discrimination or conflict existing in the village regarding use of CPRs.</u>
4. Recognition of her 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 <u>declaring the village ODF a reward of One Lakh was given to the Gram Panchayat. It also got Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puruskar for the year 2015-16 which was awarded on April 24, 2017.</u> Needless to mention that a Certificate was given to the Sarpanch on 8 th March, 2017 for participating in Swachh Shakti 2017 at Gandhinagar Gujarat.
5. Future Plan and Vision

The future plan of Gram Panchayat accords priority to the following sectors:

Skill upgradation/training: In respect of Women Empowerment the Gram Panchayat has taken decision to work for the skill upgradation of women working under SHGs. There is a plan to provide them training in Tailoring & Beautician trade at Gram Sachivalaya.

Women Empowerment Centre: The effort to convert unutilized old Panchayat Ghar in to Women Empowerment Centre is another plan which is already in progress where several facilities have been created for encouraging girls and women. It has facilities of Gymnasium, Indoor games, Hall for meeting, library of reading and open stage.

Renovation of Entrance gate: Gram Panchayat has also plans to renovate its existing entrance gate in a modern way.

Five Pond systems: Gram Panchayat has taken initiative to convert existing three pond system into five pond system for better liquid waste management.

Gram Jagmag Yojna: Furthermore, Bhansru Kalan has initiated the process to opt for a programme called Jagmag Gram Yojna i.e. Mera Gaon Jagmag Gaon.

V. Discussion

As has been discussed in Section III, the role of Gram Panchayat has been quite useful in successfully mobilizing the Panch members to create a positive discourse in utilizing land, ponds, chaupals, barat ghar 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 backgrounds have also been provided in tabular form (*see Table-V.1*).

Socio-Economic Background of Key Informants

Caste is considered to be a major structural component of rural society. What is remarkable about Bhainsru Kalan Gram Panchayat is the fact that it was not a multi caste village as the village has the decisive dominance of Brahmins. Among the key respondents 68 per cent consisted of general caste groups, 20 per cent belonging to SC category and 12 per cent of the backward caste group.

So far as the land holding position of the respondent was concerned, 36 per cent were landless, 48 per cent of the respondents had land less than 2 acres, 12 per cent had land ranging between 3-5 acres and 4 per cent had land above 6 acres. This goes to show that land is not the main source of livelihood of the people in this village. It is just a supplementary source of income for the majority and hence even those who have less than 2 acres of land had to seek employment.

When enquired about the civic amenity facilities, it was found that 76 per cent of the respondents said that they had piped water supply while 16 per cent of the respondents were buying water from market & the water supplied to them in jugs and only 8 per cent of them were dependent on well.

It was remarkable to note that majority of the respondents i.e. 56 per cent disposed of garbage at allocated place while only 12 per cent of the respondents threw garbage where ever they found it convenient. Thus 88 per cent of respondents had garbage disposal at demarcated place which could be at allocated place, in their own field or sweeper to take it away.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 80 per cent of them stated that they had no affiliation with any organization. It was interesting to note that respondents that we identified as key respondents 12 per cent of them were associated with PRIs and 8 per cent with SHGs.

We also wanted to ascertain the respondent's view about various social issues which were also taken up by the panchayat and therefore, their perception on those social issues such as women empowerment, unemployment, dalit atrocities etc. suggested the importance of panchayat's role in creating a positive discourse in sorting out the problems that village folks encountered in their daily life.

About women empowerment, the respondent's perception was that the skill training (80 per cent), free education (56 per cent) and subsidized loan facility (12 per cent) will go a long way in empowering women. The respondent's perception about the employment generation was considered an important factor and for this 88 per cent expected job oriented trainings to be organized and 36 per cent stated that employment through MGNREGA may partially address this problem. Only 28 per cent of the respondents suggested reservation to be the solution of the problem of unemployment.

About the problem of aged and disabled person the respondent's views were quite sensitive. As 72 per cent favoured 'free medical facilities', 60 per cent 'timely pension' and 16 per cent thought that disable person's problem could be solved by providing them wheel chair and 8 per cent thought that by providing them artificial aid, their problems could be solved.

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. Their views were ascertained about land, ponds, water resources, chaupal, religious places, cremation ground etc. and the facilities such as Health Sub Centre, Veterinary Hospital, Anganwadi centres, school, Gram Sachivalaya, Barat Ghar, park, drinking water facilities, toilets, sports ground, park, bank, irrigation facilities, electricity, housing, PDS, MGNREGA works and SBM etc. *Table No.-V.2* gives details about the range of productive use of CPRs & facilities created by Gram Panchayat with the help and support of govt. and community.

In respect of common land, 88 per cent of them stated that it was very productive while 12 per cent of them stated that it was productive. None of them considered it to be unproductive. Similarly in respect of ponds, 36 per cent of the respondents considered it to be very productive while 64 per cent stated it to be productive and no one considered it to be unproductive. In case of sources of drinking water, the opinion of the respondents was somewhat varied. Since the village has just one well which is not used by majority of the people as main source of drinking water and therefore only 4 per cent of the respondents consider it to be very unproductive. Majority of the respondents use piped water supply as source of drinking and others buy it from the market. This reflected in the responses of respondents as well. As 72 per cent of them found source of drinking water useful and 24 per cent found it very useful.

In respect of chaupal, all the respondents considered it to be extremely useful. When enquired about it, 52 per cent consider it to be very productive while 48 per cent consider it to be productive. No one expressed negative opinion about chaupals. About religious places as well people had expressed positive opinion. With the exception of 4 per cent of respondent who considered it to be very unproductive. Majority i.e. 60 per cent of respondents considered it to be very productive while 36 per cent considered it to be productive. It is also pertinent to mention here the fact that cremation ground is commonly shared by the entire village population. The cremation ground is having one shed which is used by all the village folks. When enquired by its usefulness, 36 per cent considered it to be very useful while 64 per cent considered it to be useful.

We also ascertained respondent's opinion about facilities created by Gram Panchayat on a five point scale, in respect of govt. school, majority of the respondents i.e. 48 per cent considered it to be productive while 40 per cent considered it very productive. However, 12 per cent of the respondents expressed their opinion as very unproductive, the reasons best known to them. Health sub centre has also been found to be an important facility and 52 per cent respondents stated that it was useful while 48 per cent considered it to be very useful. However in respect of veterinary hospital, respondent's opinion was quite contrasting as 76 per cent respondents stated the facility to be very unproductive while 24 per cent considered it to be productive. This was so primarily due to the fact that the hospital building was not in a proper shape and the posting of required staff was not made and therefore the opinion about it was not positive. The Anganwadi Centre was considered quite useful resource for the children and therefore 80 per cent considered it to be productive while 20 per cent stated that it was very productive.

When asked about several other facilities created in the village such as barat ghar, Pt. Lakhmichand park, Gram Sachivalaya, cooperative bank, irrigation facilities, electricity, gaushaala, shops, internal streets, pensions schemes, PMAY houses, PDS, MGNREGA works, blood donation, IHHL-Community toilets, playgrounds, drainage system and garbage disposal facilities, it was found that respondent's opinion largely ranged between very productive to productive. The elected representatives had taken keen interest in supervising the facilities that

had been created in the village and by & large people in the village were happy with the proactive approach in creating infrastructural and civic amenities facilities.

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 PR 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 Chief Advisor- cum-Principle 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 *Mrs. Meena Devi*, her husband *Mr. Sushil Kaushik*, panch members, 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 and we acknowledge their cooperation in completing this study.

VII. Notes & References

Notes:

1. Discussing the importance of CPRs and its benefits in the life and economy of rural people, Jodha (1985: 233) summed up the findings of his study by highlighting the Management of CPRs which according to him should be integral component of resource-centered prospective technologies and development strategies directed at conservation and better use of waste lands and the environment in the dry regions.
2. It is interesting to note that the present Chief Minister of Punjab Capt. Amrinder Singh's district Patiala topped the chart of land being in illegal possession.

3. 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.

4. Gazette notification of Haryana Govt. issued by legislative department vide no. Leg.15/2015 dated September 7, 2015. According to the Haryana Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Act, 2015, the relevant clause related to academic criteria was inserted which stated that elected Sarpanch must possess certificate of Matriculation Examination or its equivalent examination from recognized institutions/board. It made it statutory that, “In case of a women candidate or a candidate belonging to scheduled caste the minimum qualification shall be middle pass.” And it further read that in case of a women candidate belonging to SC contesting election for the post of Panch, the minimum qualification shall be 5th pass.

5. The certificate course was organized by Haryana Institute of Rural Development (HIRD), Nilokheri in collaboration with Public Administration Department of M. D. University, Rohtak and she passed out it in August, 2017.

References:

- Desai A.R. 1969, Rural Sociology in India, Popular Parkashan, New Delhi
- Desai A.R. 1978, Peasant Struggle in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- Jean Dreze & Amartya Sen 2002, India Development & Participation, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- Jodha N.S. 2012, Common Property Resources and Rural Poor in Dry Regions of India in Surinder S. Jodhka (Ed) Village Society, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi
- Rao M.S.A. 1980, Social Movements in India, Manohar Publications, New Delhi
- Srinivas M.N. 1975, Village Studies, Participant Observation & Social Science Research in India, Economic & Political Weekly 10 (33-35):1387-94, August, 1975
- Bharti Vishav, 2017, Mafia occupies Rs. 2000-cr panchayat land : Report, The Tribune 22nd December, 2017 P.6
- Jodha N.S. 2012, Common Property Resources & Rural Poor in dry regions of India in Surinder S. Jodhka (Ed) Village Society, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi
- Gazette notification of Haryana Govt. issued by legislative department vide no. Leg.15/2015 dated September 7, 2015

VIII. Tables, figures and photographs

Table No. II.1

Common Land -74 Acres & 35 Acres		
Chaupal (community based)-3 ➤ General-1, ➤ Balmiki-1, ➤ Harizan-1	Ponds-3 Clean water ➤ Chhota Talab ➤ Kodhwali Talab ➤ Bada Talab	Religious Places-3 ➤ Shiv Temple ➤ Krishan Temple ➤ Mahrshi Valmiki Mandir
Cremation Ground	Park- Pt. Lakhmichand	Anganwadi Centre-5
School ➤ Govt. Primary-1 ➤ Govt. Secondary -1	Drinking Water Source ➤ Public Health Supply ➤ Private Tube Well	Gram Sachivalaya-1 Barat Ghar-1 Mahila Samudayik Kendra-1
Health Sub Centre-1	Veterinary Hospital-1	Bus Que Shelter-1
Cooperative Bank-1	Internal Streets-drains	Irrigation Facilities
Three Pond System (LWM) Solid Waste Mgt. Shed	Electricity facilities-Street Light	Sports Ground Akhara
Gaushala-1	Shops-3	Public Distribution System-1

Table No. II.2

Name	Age in years	Social Background	Economic Background (Job etc.)	Years of Experience in the participation of social & political institutions & motivating factors
1. Smt. Meena Devi (Sarpanch)	46	Gen (Brahmin) 12 th Married	Home Maker	Women Activist First Timer as Sarpanch
2. Mr. Onkar Nath (Panch)	52	SC (Chamar) 10 th Married	Mason	First Timer in politics
3. Sh. Dharampal (Panch)	62	GEN (Brahmin) 10 th Married	Retd. Postal Services	First Timer in politics
4. Smt. Rekha (panch)	35	SC (Balmiki) 8 th Married	Home Maker	First Timer in politics
5. Smt. Geeta (Panch)	32	BC (Parjapat) 10 th Married	Home Maker	First Timer in politics
6.Sh. Anil Kumar (Panch)	51	BC (Parjapat) 10 th Married	Potter	First Timer in politics
7. Sh. Manoj Kumar (Panch)	28	Gen (Brahmin) 10 th Married	Private Job	First Timer in politics

8. Smt. Kavita (Panch)	38	Gen (Brahmin) 10 th Married	Home Maker	First Timer in politics
9. Smt. Indrawati (Panch)	50	Gen (Brahmin) 10 th Married	Home Maker	First Timer in politics
10. Smt. Pushpa (Panch)	35	Gen (Brahmin) 10 th Married	Home Maker	First Timer in politics
11. Sh. Satpal (Panch)	30	Gen (Brahmin) 10 th Married	Advocate Assistance	First Timer in 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	17	68%
2.	BC	03	12%
3.	SC	05	20%

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	01	4%
2.	28-37 years	02	8%
3.	38-47 years	12	48%
4.	48 and above	10	40%

Educational Background of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Level of Education	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Illiterate	05	20%
2.	Up to primary	01	4%
3.	Secondary	10	40%
4.	Senior Secondary	07	28%
5.	Graduate & Above	02	8%

Occupational Background of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Occupational Background	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Govt. Employee	08	32%

2.	Private Job	01	4%
3.	Labour	04	16%
4.	Self Employed	05	20%
5.	Home Makers	06	24%
6.	Retd. Pensioner	01	4%

Landholding Positions of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Landholding positions	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Landless	09	36%
2.	Less than 2 acres	12	48%
3.	3-5 acres	03	12%
4.	6 & above	01	4%

Source of Drinking Water of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Sources of Drinking water	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Piped Water Supply	19	76%
2.	Well	02	8%
3.	Camphor-water jug	04	16%

Disposal of Garbage

Sr. No.	Places of garbage disposal	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Allocated Place	14	56%
2.	Own Field	06	24%
3.	Open any where	03	12%
4.	Sweeper	02	8%

Treatment of Minor/Major Ailments

Sr. No.	Medical professionals	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Quack	01	4%
2.	Qualified Doctor	24	96%
3.	Major Ailment-PGIMS	20	80%
4.	Major Ailment-Private	05	20%

Level of Poverty of Respondents (APL/BPL)

Sr. No.	Level of Poverty	Number	Percentage of total
1.	APL	19	76%
2.	BPL	06	24%

Marital Background of Respondents

Sr. No.	Marital Status	Number	Percentage of total
1.	Married	22	88%
2.	Unmarried	01	4%
3.	Widow	02	8%

Organizational Background of Family Members

Sr. No.	Organizational affiliation of family members	Number	Percentage of total
1.	SHG	02	8%
2.	PRI	03	12%
3.	No affiliation	20	80%

Respondent's Perception about various Social Issues

Social Issues- Women Empowerment			
Free education	Subsidized Loan facility	Skill Training	Work for women in village
14 (56%)	03 (12%)	20 (80%)	01 (4%)
Social Issues- Employment Generation			
MGNREGA	Reservation	Job Oriented Training	Uncertain
09 (36%)	07 (28%)	22 (88%)	01 (4%)
Social Issues- Farmer's Grievances			
Crop Insurance	Increase in support price	Loan waiver	Ensure market for products
14 (56%)	12 (48%)	18 (72%)	06 (24%)
Social Issues- Dalit's Problem			
Ensure Job	Vocational Training	Interest free loan	Fast Track Court
13 (52%)	18 (72%)	10 (40%)	4 (16%)
Social Issues- Problems of Aged & disabled persons			
Timely Pension	Medical facilities	Wheel Chair	Artificial Aid to disable
15 (60%)	18 (72%)	04 (16%)	02 (8%)
Facilities for Rural Development			
Bus Stand	Common Toilet	Cowshed	Skill Upgradation Training Centre
05 (20%)	9 (36%)	02 (8%)	25 (100%)

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

Item	Very Productive (1)	Productive (2)	Very Unproductive (3)	Unproductive (4)	Uncertain (5)
Common Land	22 (88%)	03 (12%)	--	--	--
Ponds	09 (36%)	16 (64%)	--	--	--
Drinking Water	06 (24%)	18 (72%)	01 (4%)	--	--
Chaupal	13 (52%)	12 (48%)	--	--	--
Religious Places	15 (60%)	09 (36%)	01 (4%)	--	--
Cremation Ground	09 (36%)	16 (64%)	--	--	--

Fig. 1 : Opinion about Land, Ponds & Drnking Water

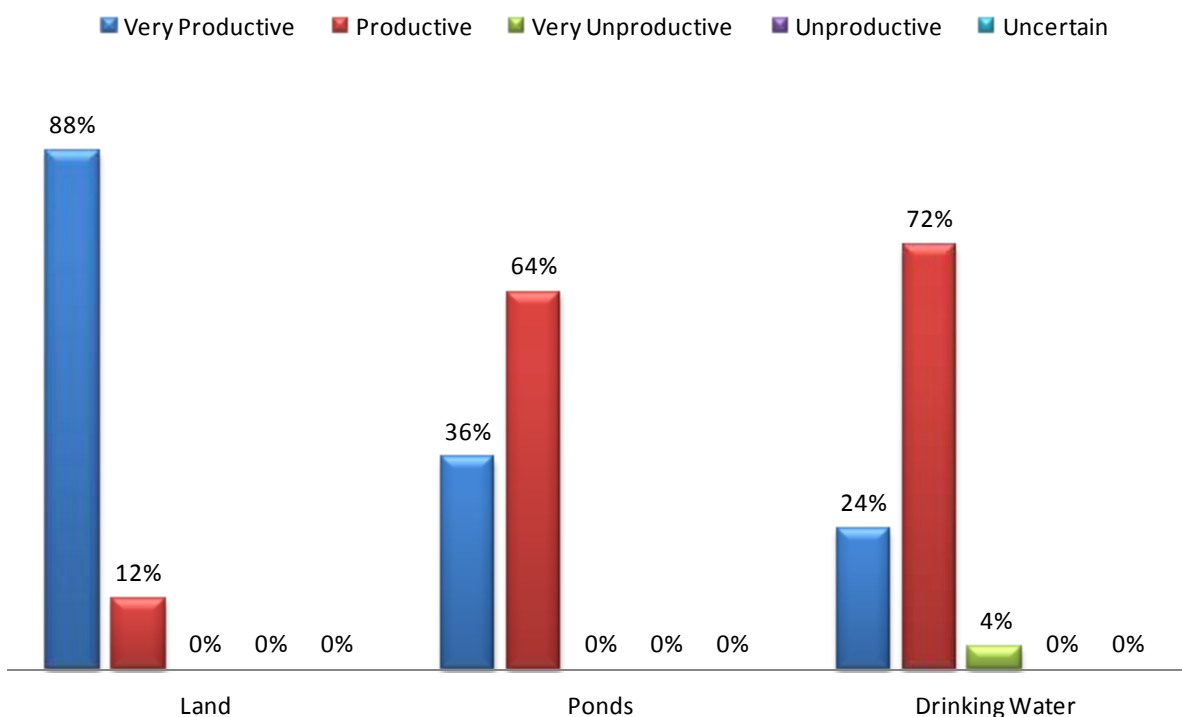


Fig. 2 : Opinion about Chaupal, Religious Places & Cremation Ground

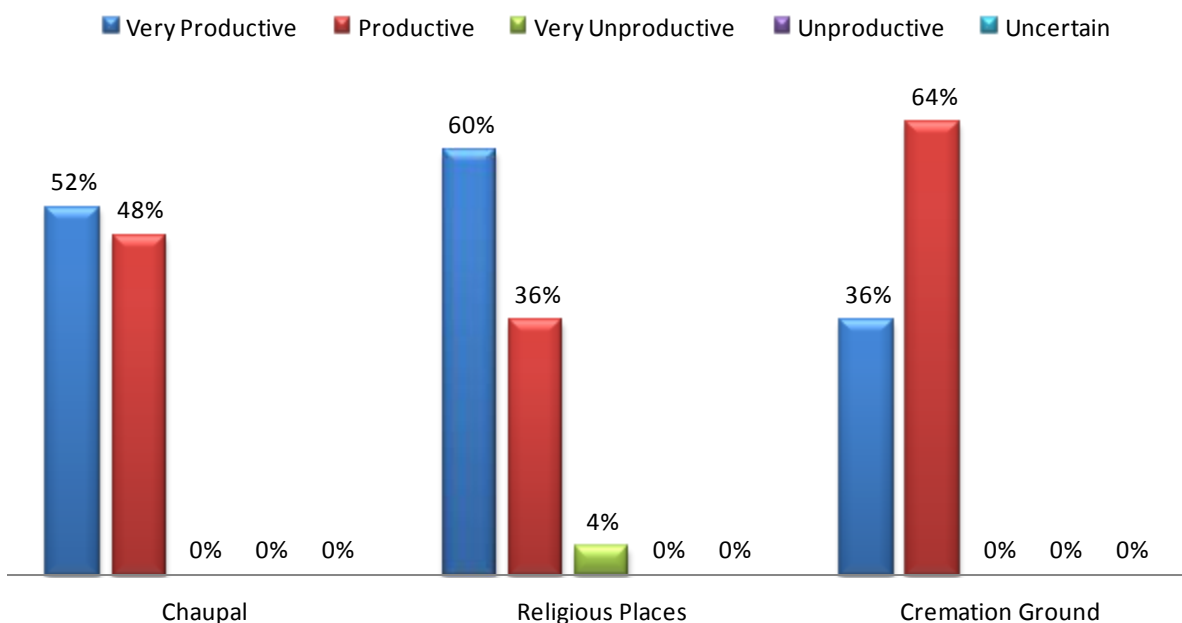


Table No. V.3
Respondent's opinion about facilities created by Gram Panchayat

Item	Very Productive (1)	Productive (2)	Very Unproductive (3)	Unproductive (4)	Uncertain (5)
School	10 (40%)	12 (48%)	03 (12%)	--	--
Health Sub Centre	12 (48%)	13 (52%)	--	--	--
Veterinary Hospital	--	06 (24%)	19 (76%)	--	--
Anganwadi	05 (20%)	20 (80%)	--	--	--
Barat Ghar	06 (24%)	18 (72%)	01 (4%)	--	--
Park	04 (16%)	16 (64%)	02 (8%)	03 (12%)	--
Gram Sachivalaya	06 (24%)	19 (76%)	--	--	--
Cooperative Bank	13 (52%)	12 (48%)	--	--	--
Irrigation facilities	10 (40%)	15 (60%)	--	--	--
Electricity Facilities	06 (24%)	18 (72%)	01 (4%)	--	--
Bus stand	07 (28%)	18 (72%)	--	--	--
Gaushala	05 (20%)	20 (80%)	--	--	--
Shops	08 (32%)	17 (68%)	--	--	--
Circular Road/Firni	11 (44%)	14 (56%)	--	--	--
Internal Street	11 (44%)	14 (56%)	--	--	--
Pension Schemes	17 (68%)	08 (32%)	--	--	--
PMAY Houses	19 (76%)	06 (24%)	--	--	--
PDS	07 (28%)	15 (60%)	03 (12%)	--	--
MGNREGA Works	06 (24%)	18 (72%)	01 (4%)	--	--
Blood Donation	16 (64%)	09 (36%)	--	--	--
IHHL-Community	11 (44%)	09 (36%)	--	--	05(20%)
Playground	11 (44%)	09 (36%)	--	--	05 (20%)
Street Drains	11 (44%)	14 (56%)	--	--	--
Three Pond					
Garbage Disposal	08 (32%)	17 (68%)	--	--	--

Fig. 3 : Opinion about facilities created by GP

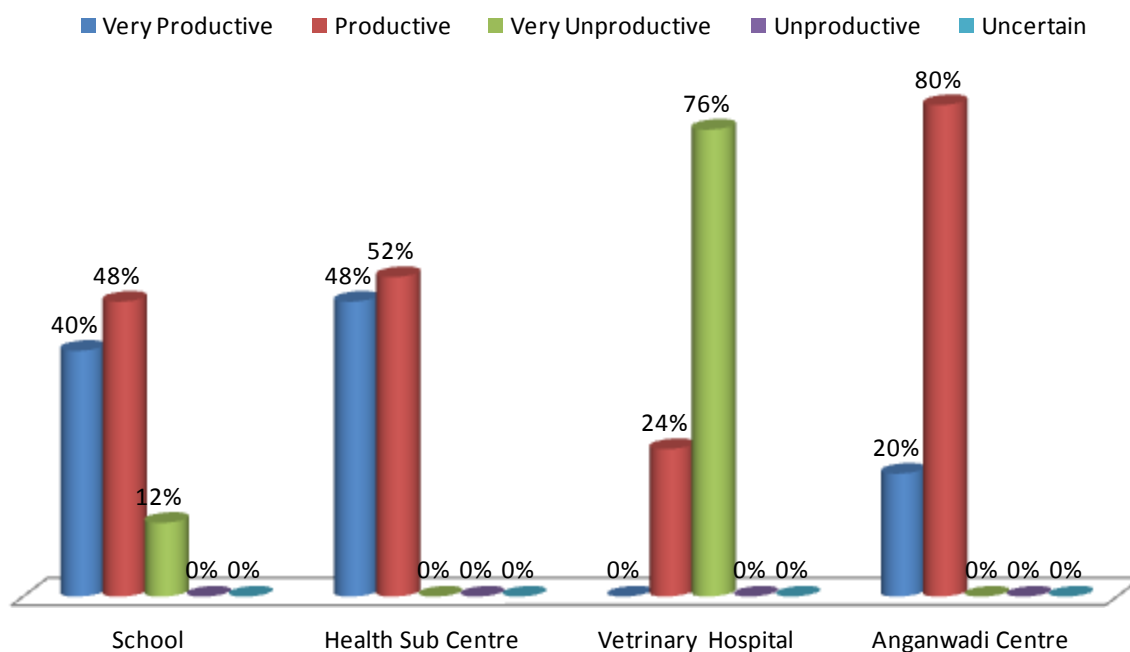


Fig. 4 : Opinion about facilities created by GP

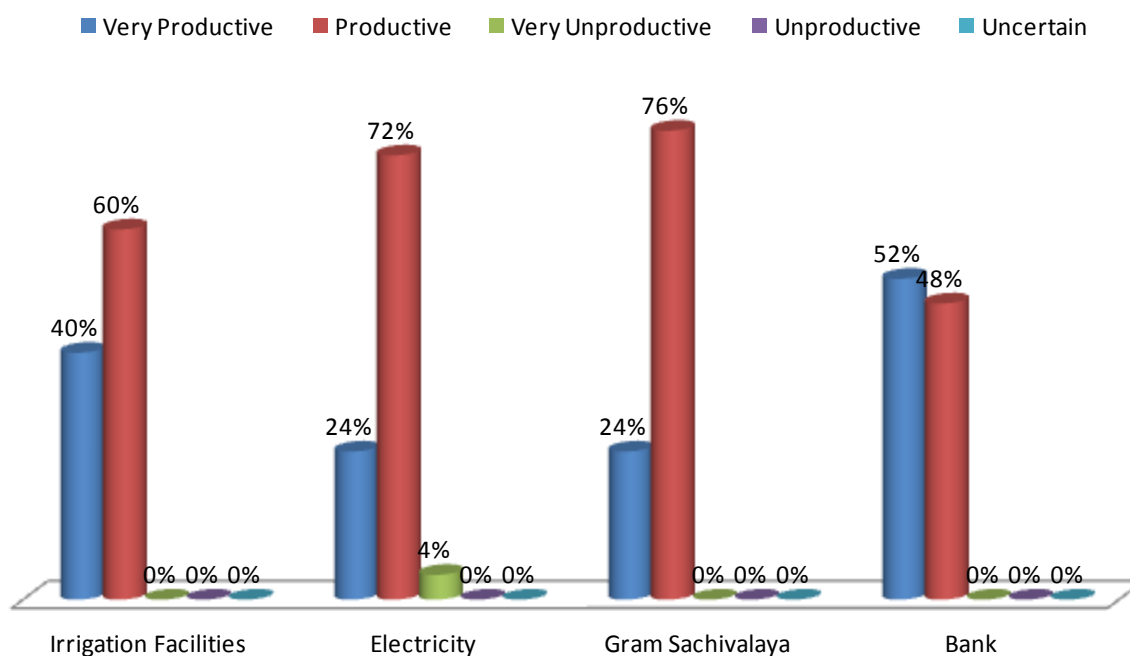


Fig. 5 : Opinion about facilities created by GP

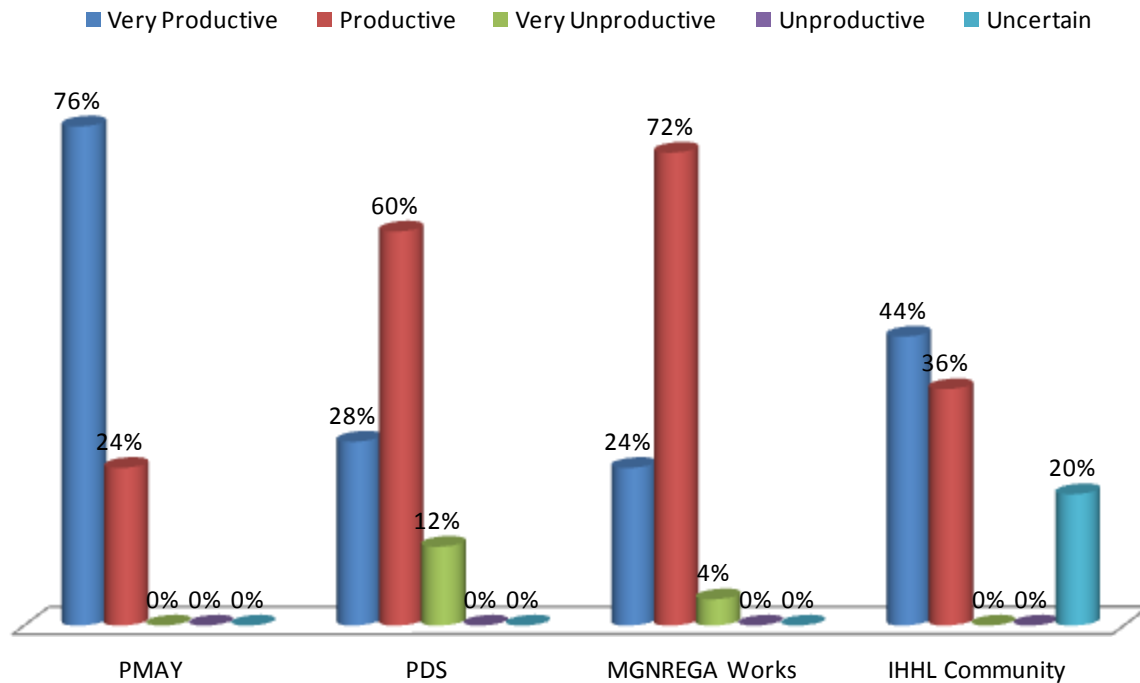
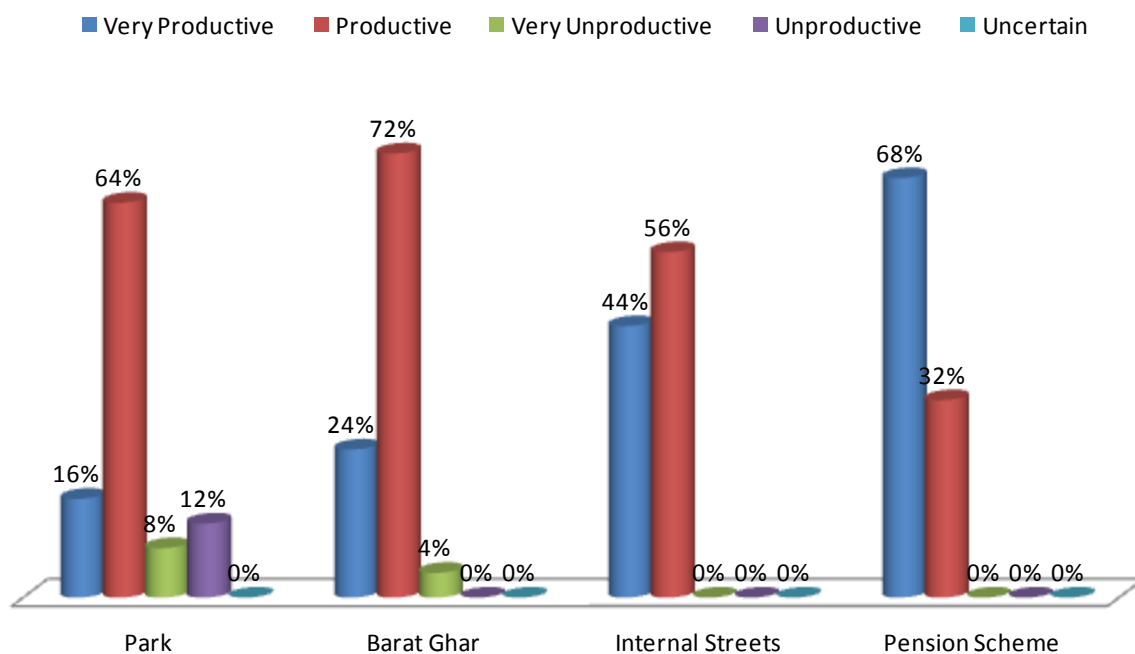


Fig. 6 : Opinion about facilities created by GP





Focused Group Discussion by Research Team RPES at Bhainsru Kalan GP





RPES Research Team is conducting Focused Group Discussion (FGD) at GP Bhainsru Kalan



RPES Research Team is conducting Interview at GP Bhainsru Kalan

Visuals of Common Property Resources showing Park, Pond & Religious place

