

## **CHAPTER XII**

### **Model Development Plan for Two Villages:**

This study also requires preparation of model development plan for two villages. Panchayat raj institutions have been established in Bihar. The functionaries had been elected in 2001 only. As far as experience of implementation and execution of constitutional rights are concerned, the panchayat raj functionaries are just novice in Bihar. Neither have they been apprised of their responsibilities nor have they been trained to handle them. More than one-third of these functionaries are women, bulk of whom come from weaker sections it was essential to get these new entrants trained for their responsibilities and functions under the Panchayat Raj setup. Given these limitation and record of sluggish nature of economy for over a decade, preparation of a model plan for village development appears essential for new functionaries of the Panchayat Raj institution of this State. Existing levels of literacy rate among males and females of rural areas in Bihar make this exercise all the more necessary. The traditional role of official functioning in implementing such development plan cannot be thus lost sight of. Expectation of people's participation in the execution of plan of their felt needs can be thus appreciated with these limitation only.

Rural development programme is essentially a plan of action for the development of an area or areas which are lagging behind in socio economic development due generally to prevalence of very low level of literacy and education and heavy dependence on primary production, viz. Agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery etc. and where the distribution of productive assets, such as land, is highly skewed (giving rise to serious disparities in income levels), social and development of social and physical infrastructure is lagging behind. No enduring result can be achieved in promoting the development of an area, or any section of the population living therein,

without giving due attention to the development of human resources and the production potential of the area and build up of basic physical and social infrastructure required.

A holistic approach in this direction necessitates giving high priority for bringing about improvement in the socio-economic condition of the weaker sections of the population.

The model development plan for a village, therefore, comprehends the following elements:

- (i) Development of human resources including
  - (a) Literacy, more specially female literacy education, and skill development;
  - (b) Sanitation and public health measures;
  - (c) Family limitations;
- (ii) Land Reforms
- (iii) Development of the productive resources of the area.
- (iv) Infrastructure development;
- (v) Special measures for reduction of poverty and bringing about significant improvement in the living conditions of the weaker of the population.

**AKANIYA VILLAGE:**

In this direction we have chosen Akania village for preparation of its model development plan. This village is located about one KM south of the Mansi Railway Station. It is in Mansi Block of Khagaria District. This is one of the 36 sample villages chosen for this study. Resource map of the village is enclosed.

The village is easily approachable. It is well connected both with Khagaria and Patna. Nearly all important trains halt at Mansi Railway Station

which is in North Eastern Railway and adjoins National Highway 31. Mansi Railway Station is served by both metre and broad gauges. In the eastern side of this village say 200 yards off lies khagaria-katihar railway line. Further 500 yards away from railway line towards east lies the National Highway. Further 500 yards away east lies the Burhi Gandak river interfered by diara land which is in possession of villagers of Akania village. Further 500 yards off towards east lies the river Ganges, the diara land belongs to inhabitants of this village. Akania villagers have their land on both the eastern and western bank of the river Ganges (the eastern portion lies in Munger District). Munger is about 2 kilometers east of this village and can be approached directly after crossing the two rivers Burhi Gandak and the Gangaes. Thus Munger, the divisional town of this village can be reached by crossing two rivers or by train from Munger-Barauni-Mansi. Patna can be reached comfortably either through road or through train. Danapur-Katihar Capital Express, which leave Patna around 10 P.M. in night touches Mansi in following early morning around 4 A.M. Rickshaw from Mansi Railway station is available to take visitors to Akania village.

The area of the village is about 2 square kilometres. It has one primary school whose new building has been constructed in 2001 under Employment Assurance Scheme, though the old building is quite good with large sized rooms having blackboards. The old building was renovated in 1991. a well built pucca boundary wall encompasses the large field and two school buildings of this school. This school is on main Khagaria-Mansi Road. On the western side of the school boundary towards south lies newly constructed structure of a temple. New upcoming building of Health Sub centre is towards north of the Western boundary wall of the school. This new building of health centre has no all weather road to join the pucca road.

This village has no health facilities. The Health Sub-centre is in a rented house but it does not function as the nurse, doctor and other staff irregularly and infrequently visit it. All the inhabitants of this village are settlers displaced about 40 years back, from Tika Rampur and Rahimtola of Munger. Their land and houses had been ravaged by the current of the river Ganges. The settlers were given 10 to 20 decimal land for construction of houses. All castes had come to this village as fresh settlers. Even now some have not received the settlement percha of their lands, as a result of which musclemen have encroached upon the lands of original settlers. Such persons have thus been twice displaced, once by fury of the nature and later by the violence of these men. Yadavs are better off than other castes like Kurmi, Chamars, Dusadhs, Binds Gangotran (Sahni or Mallahs), Kumhars, Barhayees, Lohars, Brahmin, Muslims etc. about half a dozen cultivators till around 50 bighas of lands. But others have small land holding. Most of the inhabitants are agricultural labourers and constitute weaker sections of the village. The price of land in the village has risen.

The inhabitants have brick soled road joining their habitations to the main pucca road. These brick soled roads had been built under Jawahar Rojgar Yojna. Among the Chamars, Dusadhs, Binds, Kurmis etc. some have pucca houses and some have kept their surroundings neat and clean. Chamars have shoe making business. They have got a Baithak khana-(newly constructed Pucca house) for the use during marriage and other functions. This has been built under a development Scheme. Their

houses have electricity connection, they pay electric bills and have television and other electronic music gadgets. They send their children to schools. Some of their relations have joined government service. They have not encroached upon their approach road which still is wide neat and clean.

Their hand pump is used by all other castes. On other hand in other lanes. The Chamars, Dushadhs and others have encroached upon the bricks soled road and have built houses. In this lane, both electric (Transformer) and telephone installations exist. They have taken electric connection stealthily. The electric sub-station lies one km north east of Akaniya village. Still they to not ensure regular electric connection in houses. This part of habitation is unclean and congested. Most of the villagers have kept cows as an economic unit of sustenance. Males, females and their children work as agricultural labourers, children and females are discriminated in payment of wages.

Most of the inhabitants send their children to school. Nearly 300 girls walk a distance of one and a half Km to attend to Middle School. There is no Middle School in areas adjoining this village. Girls even go to the High School. Quite a few households only have no aptitude for sending their children to school, but most of inhabitants send their children to school. Even a handicapped child belonging to Dalit attends school. The mother of this handicapped child denied receipt of any scholarship for studying in school. However, Rajendra Das, a chamars whose surrounding is neat and clean admitted to have received nearly Rs.1200 every six months for sending 4 children to schools. As no teacher resides in this village, reason for this discrepancy in payment of scholarships could not be verified. Children admitted to have received slates, books and copies also.

About 200 acres of land situated nearly one Km South of this village land had been acquired for establishment of a factory to give employment to villagers. While some of the cultivators accepted the compensation for their acquired land, others have preferred appeal on ground of low acquisition rate. The suit is lying undecided for years. Both cultivators who got compensation and those who did not are cultivating their acquired land. But

the factory which would have helped all the villagers economically has not yet been established. This device has helped the big cultivators at the cost of government money as well as the economic uplift of the comparatively poor inhabitants who would have gained employment in the factory. Absence of the factory has arrested economic growth of the villagers.

The village has all necessary infrastructure facility, good communication, electricity, telephone. But it has low schooling facility, no health care facility and no fishing facility despite nearness of two big rivers. Neatness and cleanliness is known to Dalits but most of them squizzed because of rising families have to bear unhygienic surrounding.

Land reform measures have not touched the village. There has not been any distribution of surplus land under Land Ceiling law nor is any government land available for such distribution. Consolidation of holdings has not been implemented here.

Public Distribution System is not Function. Under Antyodaya Scheme and Annapurna Scheme proper identification of beneficiaries has not been done. Seven individuals identified as Antyodaya beneficiaries have been supplied 15 kg. wheat at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per kg. and 10 kg. rice at the rate of Rs. 3.50 three months back. Under the Annapurna scheme only 3 beneficiaries have been identified and have been given 6 kg. wheat and 4 kg. rice. Thus families eligible for receiving Anyoday facilities have neither been properly covered nor have been given the scheduled supply of ration at the scheduled rate. Instead, the Fair Price Shop dealer has been charging 0.50 per kg. extra as compensation against alleged bribe money which he had been allegedly paying to F.C.I. and other connected administrative personnel.

Antyoday Anna Yojna was introduced in December, 2000. The scheme contemplates identification of 10 million poorest families out of total B.P.L.

(Below Poverty Line) population of 65.2 million, and providing them with 25 kg. of food grains per family per month at a low price of Rs. 2/- per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/- per kg. of rice. With effect from 1.4.2002, the quantum of grains has been increased to 21 kg wheat and 14 kg rice under this scheme.

The current Public Distribution Issue Price is:

	(Rs./Kg)	
<u>Categories</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Rice</u>
BPL (Below Poverty Line)	4.15	5.65
APL (Above Poverty Line)	6.10	8.30
Antyodaya	2.00	3.00

Annapurna Scheme came into effect from April 1,2000 as 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme. It aims to providing food security to meet the requirement of those senior citizens who though eligible for pension under the National Old Age Pension Scheme are not getting the same. These persons are provided with 6 kg. wheat and 4 kg. rice free of all cost. Gram Sabha has to play active and positive role to get benefits of these food security programmes reach the genuine target groups. An active member of the Vikas Samiti may become fair price shop dealer for the Akaniya Village.

### **BPL families:**

Defective identification of BPL families have been done irregular and inadequate supply of grains to even ill-identified beneficiaries have not provided any food grain security to them now that Panchayat Raj Institution has come into function, it is expected that Gram Sabha would be effective to identify families living below poverty line. (BPL) and suitable beneficiaries under Antyodaya Scheme, National Old Age Pension Scheme and Annapurna Yojna National maternity benefit scheme, National Family Welfare Scheme.

Such identified persons would get advantage of National Social Assistance programme.

**Awareness Programme:**

Panchayat should hold awareness programme for the Gram Sabha and all elected members about their rights and duties given to them under various orders of Government of Bihar. Contents of the national Social Assistance Programme and other Scheme should be properly made know to panchayat raj functioning and specially to Gram Sabha. Unless this is done, it would be difficult to reach to genuine target beneficiaries of those scheme.

**Primary Education:**

This village's primary school has two building. The old one had been renovated in 1991 and the new one has been constructed in 2001 (inaugurated on 9<sup>th</sup> October, 2001) under Employment Assurance Scheme. The school has a pucca boundary wall which is well plastered and coloured. A library and Saksharta Abhiyan Centre are also running in one room of the new building. 300 females and 100 males are reported to have been made literate from this literacy mission which was started in the year 2000. In group discussion the villagers have desired that a Middle School should be established in Akania. They informed that about 200 girls of this village travel a distance of about 1KM to go to Middle School and High School located in Mansi. No Middle School exists in this village and in the adjoining villages of Bharach, Gharani, Jagrititola, Jakhimtola, Matihani.

The existing primary school should be upgraded into Middle School. This will help the poor children to prosecute their studies without any hindrance. Presently one of the two building can serve to accommodate the middle school. Department of Primary and Adult Education Government of Bihar through its resolution no. 8/A3-431/95/1662/Pr.A.dated 24<sup>th</sup> September,2001 has empowered Panchayat Samiti to approve upgradation



of an existing primary school into a Middle School and to seek its approval from Regional Dy. Director of Education through the District Superintendent of Education. The Gram Sabha may approve its upgradation of existing Primary School into Middle School. Panchayat Samiti may initiate further necessary action accordingly. This will meet the demand of the villagers for a Middle School in the village.

**Women's Development:**

About twenty five girls of this village (list enclosed) who are literate have expressed their desire to undergo training in Tailoring, in Nursing and in income generating schemes. Manorma Devi of this village is tailoring trained and she has been training other women also. She informed that in this village 10 sewing machines are being run by other women. Manorma Devi earlier used to earn Rs. 60/- per day from tailoring but because of more fresh women tailors her income has come down to Rs. 40/- per day.

**Self help Groups:**

Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women for various activities may be formed in this village. Steps to be taken in the formation of SHGs for each activities are:-

- (i) Identify the poor house holds-convene a meeting to motivate the poor to get organised for their economic empowerment in the age group 18-60 residing in this village. Preference may be given to widows, women headed house hold, Scheduled Castes, Landless, hut devellers handicapped person etc.
- (ii) Select a literate member as the animator/facilitator of the group.
- (iii) The facilitator should seek some contribution say Rs. 10 from each prospective member of the SHG.
- (iv) Arrange for training programmes of the group leaders to upgrade their skills, knowledge and attitudes through the help of District Rural Development Agency also.

- (v) The basic criteria for a Self Help group for linkage with either the existing Primary Agriculture Co-operative Credit Society PACS or NABARD or any other Bank should be
- (a) The group should have preferably completed minimum of six months.
  - (b) The group should have maintained proper accounts.
  - (c) The groups shall not have more than 20 members.

For women such Self Help Groups may be formed for activities like Dairy, Tailoring (Garment Manufacturing), Para Medical activities (for ensuring safe maternity, safe delivery and infant health), Poultry, Pig rearing, Consumer services (consumer stores, retail sale of stationery articles, school uniforms, thrift and banking etc.) etc. Nearly all house holds have the tradition of maintaining cows for milk consumption and sale. Therefore women coming from weaker sections may be involved in formulation of Self Help Groups for practising dairy activities.

Women may get trained for working on computer. Bright young enterprising girls coming from weaker sections and OBCs fresh from college may get trained for maintenance of accounts with the aid of computers. This unit will be of immense help in the functioning of the local Gram Panchayat as well as the Gram Sabha Panchayats are required to maintain accounts which can be properly handled by educated girls/ women. This village may show the lead by introducing computer classes in the Primary School/ Middle School. To start with computer may be purchased in the Library where educated girls may start working on it. The Gram Sabha of the village may give financial assistance to one Dalit and one Yadav girl (one is studying in a college in Bhagalpur) for receiving computer education. These two girls would then help other girls/women of the village to learn handling of computer.

Women can form Self help Group for weaving under the auspices of Khadi and village Industries Commission. As electricity is available in this village women can help generate their income through this activity by getting trained with KVIC.

The village has habitations performing professional activities. 25 Families are Chamars. Some of their females are literate. Their houses are quite neat, clean and hygiene friendly. They understand the significance of education and of literacy. Rajendra Das informed that by manufacturing Nagra Shoes, he earned about Rs.100/- per day, his monthly income is above Rs.2000/-. His four children-2 boys and 2 girls study in school. He spends Rs.25/- per child per month in giving private tuition to them. Twenty five Chamar families may be motivated to form their Self Help Group whose facilitator may be Rajendra Das. The shoe making activities of this Self Group would generate more income and employment to their members. This village has also 25 families of carpenter. Om prakash Sharma of this village is adept in making furniture both of wood and cast iron. Carpenters of this village may form another Self Group shoe facilitator may be Om Prakash Sharma. This SHG would be able to get monetary assistance from Bank for the economic activities of its members. Also this SHG by enriching skill can market their produce in the district market or elsewhere.

### **Literacy Programme:**

Women of this village appear to be enthusiastic about literacy programme. They are not shy and speak their problems freely. They are convinced towards the necessity of small family norm and necessity of educating the girl child of the family. Even handicapped child is sent to primary school by his scheduled caste mother. Village Education Committee and literacy mission programme need to further motivate the females of weaker sections of society for enhancing their education and for becoming

literate. They can play positive role in this direction. Some OBC females are sending their girls child outside district for study. Such mothers of the village who send their daughters outside village for college and advanced studies should be rewarded by the Gram Sabha and Panchayat Samiti. For sake of attracting female child towards higher education, the Gram Sabha may consider awarding 5 bicycles annually to such girls who have merit and who have to traverse a distance exceeding 2 Kilometres to reach a High School. Any complaint regarding non-receipt of scholarship amount for S.C. students to prosecute higher studies should be probed so as to facilitate payment of admissible scholarship to

each S.C. child for prosecutions of studies. Some S.C. females have such complaint of non-receipt of scholarship to a handicapped boy who had been attending the school regularly. Such complaints frustrate the target of advancing literacy. Department of Welfare, Government of Bihar through letter no.1/SCHEMES-Miscett-101/2001-3721 dated 24.9.2001 has empowered Gram Panchayats to grant, renew and distribute scholarships to S.C. student, students of Musaher Caste and students of unclean professions (Doms and Mehtars) of class 1 to 6. The B.D.O. has to give the requisite amount of draft of such scholarship to Gram Panchayats for distribution. Welfare Department through separate letter no. 3722 dated 24.9.2001 has empowered Gram Panchayats to formulate and implement schemes coming under special integrated schemes for the welfare of S.C. and others. This letter empowers Gram Sabhas to prepare the list of families who are below poverty line and it further indicates that only such relisted B.P.L. families would be entitled for all benefits accruing to them under special central assistance programme. Under Prime Minister Gramoday Yojna, Special Central assistance is given for Primary Education, Nutrition, Primary Health, Rural Drinking Water, Gramin Awaas so a to facilitate weaker sections to

enhance their quality of life indices. The local Gram Panchayat should become active to draft need based schemes for this village, get these schemes approved by Gram Sabha and secure necessary fund from this Special Central Assistance reaching Districts under the P.M.G.Y Sector.

**Implementation of Schemes:**

The brick soling of roads leading to location of weaker section require to be repaired to join the main Mansi-Khagaria Road passing through the village. Even the feeder lane joining the New Building of Primary Health Sub-Centre has ditches and is entirely katcha. These feeder roads which are maximum 1 Km. In length, should be got repaired by the fund released under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojna. Gram Sabhas of this village should ensure that all identified B.P.L. families are provided good grains under the Antyodaya Scheme in scheduled quantity at the rate fixed by the Government. Such indigent elderly persons whose children have neglected them should be identified and given free ration under the Annapurna Yojna. Similarly local Panchayat Samiti should initiate activate steps to help the women and others of weaker sections to take full advantage genuinely admissible to them under National Old Age Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme, national Maternity Benefit Scheme and Restructured Centrally Sponsored Sanitation Programme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Under Restructured Centrally sponsored Sanitation Programme, upto 10 percent of allocated fund can be utilised for construction and maintenance of public latrines for women. Akaniya village should take a lead by constructing public latrine for women toward western end of each habitations separately.

In villages of Bihar, the benefits accruing to members of weaker sections through National Family benefit Scheme (NFBS) are unknow. Under this scheme, central assistance of Rs. 10,000/- is extended to the bereaved

family in the case of death of primary bread winner due to natural or accidental causes. Women are also beneficiaries under this scheme. Gram Sabha should enlist death of bread winners of the B.P.L. families so that in the event of their death help to their bereaved family through assistance of Rs. 10,000/- under NFBS can be made.

All the houses built under Indira Awaas Yojna suffer from poor construction. Persons reside even in such structure which have now become unfit for repair. Fresh sanction of Indira Awaas Yojna has not been done in this village. This village has large number of S.Cs. and others who deserve to be benefited from the housing schemes. Gram Sabhas should identify the list of beneficiaries who on priority basis should be offered houses. Gram Sabha should sanction fresh construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Grameen Yojna (Gramin Awaas), Credit cum subsidy scheme for Rural Housing.

The credit-cum-subsidy scheme for Rural Housing targets rural families having annual income upto Rs. 32000/- while subsidy is restricted to Rs.10,000/- the maximum loan amount that can be availed to Rs.30,000/-. The subsidy portion is shared by the Centre and the State in 75:25 ratio. The loan portion is to be disbursed by Commercial banks/ Regional Rural Banks/ Housing Finance Institutions etc.

Villagers have demand that more houses should be constructed under Indira Awaas Yojna. Gram Sabha should identify land where about 100 houses could be built above schemes for identified beneficiaries.

**Release of Fund to Panchayats:-**

Share of this village should be procured under the Pradhan Mantri Gramoday Yojna available for expansion of Primary Education, Nutrition, Primary Health, Rural Drinking Water, and Grameen Awaas. Special Central Assistance is released annually by Government of India. With the

involvement of Panchayat Raj System, in formulation approval and sanction of scheme, it is essential that funds under Pradhan Mantri Gramoday Yojna (P.M.G.Y), and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (P.M.S.G.Y.) and Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojna (S.G.R.Y) should be released to Gram Panchayats by State Government on assessment of requirement of fund based upon scheme passed by Gram Sabhas. Self Help Groups of the village should be similarly tagged with the Swarnjanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY).

Funds released under the grant of Finance Commission could be better utilized, because of advance knowledge of the amount which would be available to each District and each Panchayat for five years. Director Gram Panchayat should be able to assess the requirement of fund for schemes coming S.G.S.Y., J.G.S.Y., I.A.Y., N.S.A.P., P.M.G.Y. and P.M.G.S.Y. and Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojna (S.G.R.Y.) synchronise them for implementation of programme panchayat wise, instead of making a mess of the available fund through overlapping of schemes and unproductive expenditure. State Government through Department of Rural Development has empowered Panchayats for execution of Jawahar Gram Smridhi Yojna, Selection of Beneficiaries of Indira Awas Yojna, S.G.S.Y., Pradhan Mantri Gramoday Yojna, vide resolution no. RD-3/Misc-1/2001/7197 dated 30<sup>th</sup> July, 2001. This has empowered Gram Panchayats to select sanction and execution schemes upto a cost of Rs.50,000/- under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna after seeking approval of Gram Sabha. Local Panchayat should utilise its power for the improvement of providing pucca drainage scheme for this village. Involvement of village people in such activities is a must. The villagers should hold general meeting once a month and locate their development needs. Such "Vikash Samiti" should be attended by the facilitators of Self Help Groups of all activities and by two representatives

(one male and one female) of each caste of the village. The vikash Samiti should be able to assist the Gram Sabha as its executive body. It should assist Gram Sabha in identification of B.P.L. families. This Vikas Samiti should assess the local resources as well villagers have expressed their desire to share the cost and contribute their labour in execution of repair schemes. This village Vikas Samiti should on priority basis get all government hand pumps repaired by seeking contribution from people residing around the particular hand pump. Selected men and women residing around all hand pumps should be trained for repairing hand pumps at the village level itself, the cost of training should be borne by the trainees themselves. They may charge nominal fee for repair. Fifty percent of this fee should be deposited towards general development fund of village for installation of new hand pumps etc and remaining fifty percent should be kept by the person who under took the repair.

This village Vikas Samiti should enlist the couples which have 3 and more children. Such couples should be persuaded in groups to undergo family planning operation. Counselling such couples should be the responsibility of the women functioning in the Panchayat Raj. These women may be local or from adjoining villages.

**Agriculture Clinic:**

There is an unemployed graduate in the village. He is ready to take up soil testing work. Panchayat and local people should arrange Agriculture Clinic with this gentlemen as the key figure in absence of a qualified Agriculture Graduate. Through realisation of some fee from the farmers requiring soil testing, such clinic can run in village. It will provide grainful employment to this graduate and will help farmers to reap better harvest. Such agriculture clinic would lend advice to cultivators on proper dose of fertiliser insecticides and on quality of high yielding variety seeds.



**Surplus land:**

Villagers know the name of a few farmers who cultivate land exceeding the admissible land under Land Ceiling Law. We have their names given by them. But local people cannot take up enmity with them specially when the law enforcing machinery could not make any dent during last fifty years to retrieve the surplus land. The poor Mushars and Dusadhs and females of weaker section can be given land for rehabilitation from that land of which compensation has been obtain by the land owners who under the garb of stay order of courts are utilising the usufructuary of this land. This is necessary to reduce the dominance of local landlords. Some have accepted the compensation for acquired land, others prefer appeal against the compensation amount. Both have joined to jeopardise the purpose of acquisition and enjoy the usufructuary till final verdict of the court which has been delayed for decades. Local Panchayat and Circle Officer should prefer an appeal against the stay and obtain possession of the land where compensation has been accepted. This part of land may be got settled with Mushars, Dusadhs and other indigent women. Such settlement may help these members of weaker section to enjoy neat and hygienic surrounding and ease the existing congestion in the village. About 12-13 acres Bhoodan land had been donated to inhabitants of this village. This is in possession of the landlords. Revenue authorities and Gram Panhcayat should retrieve this land also for distribution among the claimants. Panchayat should also give parcha to real settlers of this village, who have been displaced from the settled land.

**Protection against Flood Water:**

Villagers have informed us that this village gets flood water of Burhi Gandak from Western side where at a distance of one and half miles there is a dilapidated Bandh in shape of unused Railway line. This railway line had

been constructed as substitute to existing Railway line which could have been eroded due to flood waters of the rivers Burhi Gandak and Ganges. This situation is no longer there. The old railway line may therefore be renovated and strengthened (as the railway sleepers and rails had been removed by now) for making a full-proof Bandh against flood waters reaching this village.

**Infrastructural facilities:**

Infrastructural facilities like Telephone, Electricity, Road, Communication are available in this village. Electricity Sub-Station is about one kilometre away. Though poor dwelling units are using electricity they are not paying any Electric charge. Panchayats are empowered to check theft of electricity and to help in getting meter installed in the premises of consumers. This has been done under Energy Department's letter no. 3073 dated 25.9.2001. Under a memo of an understanding with Electricity Board, Panchayat may become collecting agent of the electric charges and utilise this service charge for construction of pucca drains and installation of hand pumps around the houses which pay the electric meter charge. This will give additional income to Panchayat which may supplement in with funds for taking up local area development schemes benefiting the hygienic surrounding of the dwellings units of this village.

**Public Health :**

Panchayat will be informed of the availability of medicines in village primary health centre/ sub-centre. Panchayats can supervise the distribution of medicines from such health centre under Department of Health's resolution no.45(180 dated 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2001. Given this empowerment, panchayat is entitled to be associated with distribution of medicines among the primary Health Centre and Primary health Sub Centre lying within the relevant Panchayat. This is essential to get such medicines for the particular

centres which need them most. Now that a health Sub Centre building is getting constructed it is presumed that the A.N.M. and other supporting staff would remain available in this village.

The Vikas Samiti of this village and the Gram Sabha should activate themselves in the direction of making available public health facilities in the village itself. The Vikas Samiti should arrange for weekly visit of a Lady Doctor and Male Doctor from Khagaira (district headquarter) in this village. This will not be difficult as the village can be reached from District Headquarter in less than an hour. The visiting doctors may examine patients, prescribe medicines and then return usual consultation fee subject to the condition that 25 percent of this fee should be made over to the Vikas Samiti which should near the cost of journey, say petrol or trainfare from Khagaria to Akaniya and back. This arrangement would provide sufficient relief to the people of Akaniya who would have satisfaction of getting expert medical attendance at the village itself. From this available fund the Vikas Samiti should also purchase disinfectants and other first aid medicines/ equipments which should be utilise for improving sanitation of the Lane by lanes of the village.

**Para Medical Training for women :**

Women have expressed their desire to receive paramedical training, the Vikas Samiti of the village may enlist names of such women who want to receive Para medical training. Presently untrained women popularly known as Chamaiyans perform delivery during maternity. Last year about 6 such women performed delivery of nearly 100 babies without any casualty. These women and more are ready to get trained in Para medical services. Such women may be motivated to form a Self Group and secure monetary assistance from Bank for getting trained in Patna. Such training can be obtained either at TRIPOLIA Maternity Hospital Patna or at Kurji Holy Family Hospital Patna of course local Vikas Samiti and this Self Help Group through Civil Surgeon Khagaria should contact these two Hospitals in advance and

arrange an understanding with these Hospitals to provide ten days Para Medical Training. Loan amount from Bank would facilitate costs of journey and training of these women. After getting trained these women would work in village with more confidence and skill and provide relief to women in maternity and other cases on charge basis. Such Para medical trained women would be able to earn money and would be able to repay the Bank loan comfortably.

### **Family Planning Programmes:**

Women of the village in groups have informed us (female investigator) that they use family planning devices through use of Copper T, Mala Development Tablet and that most of women had undergone Tubeligation operation. Obviously men and women of this village are aware of the necessity of small family norm but are not practising it largely because of social insecurity and insecurity in old age. One Brahmdo Das (Dalit leader of the village) did not endorse the idea of small family norm and maintained that growth in their number is essential for the security of their caste. He said that in last panchayat election his candidate lost because Yadavas outnumbered his caste men.

Such opinion can be tackled only if women from weaker sections are motivated to adopt small family norm. This, however, can be secured only if they are satisfied with the maternity care of the pregnant women and about the survival of the children, born. These situations can be handled upto a satisfactory level by presence of Para medically trained village women and by regular arrangement of weekly visit of qualified doctors from Khagaria.

### **Immunisation of children :**

Women and villagers have informed that BCG vaccination and Polio drops have been given to the children.

With a view to seek complete immunisation of children from disease it is essential that the Vikas Samity seek the assistance of civil surgeon and other voluntary organisations to arrange special camps for inoculation of children against diseases. Health check up card for pregnant women should be got prepared so as to give them proper medical assistance during pre-natal, neo-natal and post natal periods. The infants health card should also be got prepared to give them injections, like Triple Antigen, BCG and Polio drops etc. in time, Para Medically trained women of village can handle this task for which medicines should be made available to them by the efforts of Vikas Samiti and Gram Sabaha.

**Milk Cooperative :**

The villagers of Akaniya keep cows and buffalos for their economic sustenance. Grass and other vegetation plants grown in Diara land provide free and healthy fooder for these cattle.

Shri Anil Kumar Yadav is the local unit Secretary of Barauni Dugdh Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Akania. He informed that earlier the membership of this unit is 25. He collects mild @ Rs. 8 per litre and sales it @ Rs. 8.75 to this society. He arranges monetary assistance of Rs. 2500/- per member from Bank for purchase of cow. Cow is purchased in Barauni by Shri Yadav and the member. The member repays the loan from the sale of this milk. Shri Yadav gets usual commission for the local unit.

More villagers should become members of the cooperative which may function independently of the Vikas Samiti of this village. Shri Anil Kumar Yadav and other enterprising youths should form a Dugdh Utpadak Sahkari Samiti. District Cooperative officer Khagaria should be contacted for its registration. Shri Anil Yadav and others may seek training in DNS Institute of

management of Cooperatives at Shastri Nagar Patna, Bihar State cooperative Milk Producers Federation Ltd. Patna and Patna Dairy Project Patna. This will help them in becoming professional and skilled in running the milk cooperative of Akaniya. Instead of purchasing local cows they should procure them from Haryana and Punjab for better return from higher milk production. This may help the cooperative grow stronger. Members would get higher return from their milk and may refund the Bank loan faster. Woman of villages in North Bihar are running Milk Production Cooperative with success.

### **Fisheries:**

This village has natural resources in shape of adjoining rivers and huge manpower. The potential of both are lying unutilised. Water resources should be exploited through generation of large scale fishing activities.

Fishing activities should be reorganised by the villages. It is a pity that though Kare Lal Sahni possesses government licence for fishing in the river Ganges, he had to leave it because he was unable to meet the ever increasing demands of money and fish by muscle men. Panchayat and Gram Sabha should deal with such unscrupulous elements who are enemies of development. Fishing can be an asset for creation of gainful employment of local fishermen. Vikas Samiti, Gram Sabha and Panchayat should step into & end its might in rehabilitation of Kare Lal Sahni and others to fish in the Ganges as per government orders. Denial of fishing activity in this village is loss of revenue of the Panchayat.

Fisherman of the village should form a Self Help Group and arrange for loan through Banks. With Bank financing, modern nets and fishing equipments should be purchased. Fishing activity requires low investment and ensures quick return. Efficient fishing activity would economically benefit

the fishermen and would raise the economy of village. The Vikas Samiti may levy some fee on the fish procured by the fishermen Self Help Group. The village is near the Mansi Railway Station from where trains in all directions go. Such communication advantage should be properly exploited for the marketing of fish.

**Minority:**

The village has following Nine Minority (Muslim) families who do tailoring also.

- |    |             |     |           |           |
|----|-------------|-----|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | Md. Kasim   | 45, | landless, | Tailoring |
| 2. | Md. Sattar  | 40, | landless, | Tailoring |
| 3. | Md. Suliman | 60, | landless, | Tailoring |
| 4. | Md. Quddus  | 35, | landless, | Tailoring |
| 5. | Md. Yusuf   | 36, | landless, | Tailoring |
| 6. | Md. Maqmur  | 60, | landless, | Tailoring |
| 7. | Md. Mustaq  | 35, | landless, | Tailoring |
| 8. | Md. Fikar   | 26, | landless, | Tailoring |
| 9. | Md. Haji    | 36, | landless, | Tailoring |

Literacy in these nine families has practically been marginalized. All males reported themselves as illiterate. Their thatched roof houses are on the main road of this village. Their complaint was that they had not been allotted any house under Indira Awas Yojna nor had they been provided with loan to purchase sewing machine. Women informed that they had joined literacy mission but have forgotten every thing.

The Vikas Samiti should motivate them and help them to form their self Help Group for seeking loan from Banks for purchase of tailoring machines etc. These families should develop a garment manufacturing unit to sustain themselves. Vikas Samiti should assist these families to open

poultry for which finance could be made available through the commercial Banks.

**Resources of the village:**

The resources of this village are

- (i) Rivers
- (ii) Man power
- (iii) Cultivable land
- (iv) Communication facility.

And (v) Cows.

Each of these resources can generate income for the village if properly exploited. Rivers through fishing activities can bring economic growth of this village. We have suggested ways to exploit the communication facility for marketing of fish, manufactured garments, milk etc. Cows are for the sustenance of the people who keep them. They could be entitled for higher yield of milk and for production of milk based eatables.

Utilisation of man power is ensured through skill development. The skill development can be done through proper training facility in the vocation which is favoured by the concerned person. Formation of Self Help groups would help procurement of finance through Banks. Proper vocational training can be arranged from this fund for utilisation of manpower resources. Thus formation of SHG is essential for becoming self employed. Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna also helps in becoming "Swarojgari".

Presently for every development, the people by and large feel that government would do the work. All hand pumps installed by Government in the village for drinking water purpose have become unfit for use. Villagers informed that they have made several complaints but no body cares for the repair of hand pumps. When asked Anil Yadav informed that he had visited Block office about 20 times but could not get the repair done. We were



shown the defective handpump. They responded to suggestion that such households which get water from this pump could contribute say Rs. 50 each and get the pump repaired. Villagers accepted it as an alternative method but did not appear enthusiastic about implementing this suggestion. This exhibits the mindset of people.

Instead of implementing need based scheme in villages, state has so far implemented schemes considered necessary for development of all villages this macro approach does not consider individual requirement of village nor does it attempt to seek participation of people in implementation. Implementation of such schemes in last five decades have imbibed a tendency among villagers and others that government only will take care for every requirement of village development. Even after decades the beneficiaries of Government Handpumps visualise that the defect in the handpumps would be taken care of by the government only. They would continue to suffer and drink unsafe water rather than get the pump repaired voluntarily through cooperation of adjoining beneficiaries.

Such attitude which has developed in the mind of people is not because of their own perception but has been generated because of government's effort only. This position is against the tenets of panchayat raj system of governance which is based on participation of beneficiaries from the formulation to execution state of development scheme. It is, therefore, the responsibility of functionaries of Panchayat Raj institution to change the mind set of people and evolve a process where beneficiaries themselves suggest their requirement of work to be got done and associate themselves in formulation and execution.

As resources devolving from Centre to State Government and from State Government to Panchayat will never cover the cost of schemes drafted on the aspirations of the people, it is imperative that village raises its own

resource to bridge this gap for executing scheme required for specific improvement of the village. People have a tendency to share others anxiety and others burden. People will therefore come forward to bridge the gap. But such step is possible only when there is complete transparency in formulation and execution of schemes and when the beneficiaries feel that without their support the work cannot be done.

It is therefore, essential that the Vikas Samiti of this village visits each tola of the village and helps the persons of tola to draft the schemes needed for execution. Vikas Samiti should be able to have a set of schemes for the improvement of Akaniya village. It should get them approved by the Gram Sabha. Vikas Samiti should assess the total expenditure in execution of these schemes and then try to meet it with the funds released by Government. There is bound to be some gap in requirement of funds for execution of all programmes. Vikas Samiti should inform all villagers accordingly in the meeting of Gram Sabha and seek assistance from people for execution of the programmes. Gram Sabha with the consent of the villagers would then be able approve imposition to taxes on villagers to finance the required for execution of programmes.

This kind of participatory management of finance is essential to execute the felt need schemes for Akaniya's development. Here the villagers have to sell their agricultural products to middle men at unremunerative process in absence of proper storage facility. People of Akaniya want construction of Godown for storage of food grain. Construction of godown can be executed through EAS fund supplemented by some support from the local people. People have desired construction of additional 100 houses under Indira Awaas Yojna, repair of all hand pumps, availability of insecticides, pesticides fertilisers and pumping sets for agricultural growth

and pucca drains in the village. We have already suggested measures which to some extent can meet the aspirations of the people.

Enclosure  
of Akania Village

Women of Akaniya village have expressed their desire to undertake training in tailoring, paramedical services, and other vocation. The details about these women are noted below:

S. No.	Name	Father's/Husband Name	Education	Occupation	If any training
1.	Kanchan Kumari	Rambabu Paswan	IX	-	No
2.	Asha Devi	Sikandar Sah	VII	House wife	"
3.	Baby Kumari	Umesh Sah	IX	"	"
4.	Rajni Kumari	Lalan Singh	IX	Study	"
5.	Munni Kumari	Upendra Singh	VIII	"	"
6.	Sarita Devi	Manoj Paswan	VII	"	"
7.	Kanchan Kumari	Narayan Yadav	Illeterate	"	"
8.	Meena Devi	Rambal Paswan	-do-	Labour	"
9.	Sima Devi	Ravindra Singh	-do-	House wife	"
10.	Kanchan Kumari	Late Satya Narayan Yadav	VII	-	"
11.	Kavita Devi	Ram Chandra Yadav	Illeterate	House work	"
12.	Rekha Devi	Sonu Paswan	VI	"	"
13.	Ranju Devi	Ravindra Poddar	X	Tailoring work	Yes tailoring
14.	Sheela Devi	Shashi Bhushan Poddar	X	House wife	"
15.	Meena Devi	Shanmbhu Poddar	X	"	No
16.	Sudha Devi	Lalan Sharma	VII	"	"
17.	Sita Devi	Jayjay Ram Yadav	Illeterate	"	"
18.	Nisha Devi	Sunil Kr. Sharma	X	"	"
19.	Lalita Devi	Sarban Sharma	IX	"	"
20.	Namita Devi	Abhay Sharma	VII	"	"
21.	Sushila Devi	Lachhman Das	VIII	"	"

22.	Sanjeeta Devi	Ram Kishore Sharma	VIII	"	"
23.	Sheela Kumari	Upendra Das	IX	"	"
24.	Guri Devi	Sulendra Kumar	Illeterate	"	"
25.	Sangeeta Kumari	Girish Poddar	VI	"	"
26.	Julu Kumari	Om Prakash Sharma	VIII		
27.	Shobha Devi	Ranjan Yadav	VIII		
28.	Rubi Devi	Sailesh Yadav	VI		
29.	Anuradha Devi	Ranjeet Yadav	I.A.		
30.	Muni Kumari	Upendra Prasad	X		
31.	Renu Kumari	Upenndra Prasad Yadav	X		
32.	Savita Suman	Ashok Kumar	X		
33.	Raj Mani Sen	Om Prakash Poddar	VII		
34.	Pramila Devi	Ram Sharan Bhaiya	IX		
35.	Rubi Devi	Manoj Poddar	IX		
36.	Manomi Kumari	Late Rajendra Pd. Yadav	IX		
37.	Sheela Kumari	Maheshwar Prasad Yadav	X		
38.	Sarita Devi	Dalip Prasad Yadav	X		
39.	Preeti Kumari	Raj Kumar Yadav	X		
40.	Kanchan Kumari	Kamleshwar Poddar	VII		
41.	Rita Devi	Ravish Prasad Yadav	B.A.		
42.	Kiran Devi	Suresh Paasi	VIII		
43.	Juli Kumari	Manoj Kumar	IX		
44.	Pinki Kumari	Saroj Kumar	X		



**Bagwan**

For preparing model development plan of another village we have chosen bagwan. Bagwan is in the newly constituted Garhani Block of Bhojpur District.

**General**

This village was earlier in Sandesh Block which was at a distance of 22 kilometers. It is situated on Arrah Sasaram State Highway. It is 17 Kilometers away from District and sub-divisional Head-quarter and is 4 kilometers away from Garhani. It has post office, Fair price shop, Primary Health Centre, Primary School, and Bus Stand. It is only 3 kilometers away from Thana (Police Station) and one km away from the telephone booth. It's north is Damah village at distance of about 2 km, mahesi village (1 km away) is in its south. Pucca road is in west of this village and on its east is the adjoining (0.5 km) Sikti village. The village has brick sold approach road. About 4200 persons reside here. Villagers belong to various castes. Yadav, a prominent OBC does not reside here. The caste composition of the village and position of literacy among these castes are as follows:-

<u>Name of Caste</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Families</u>	<u>Approximate Population</u>
Rajput	150	1050
Brahman	100	700
Barhayee	25	150
Baniya	25	200
Kahar	40	400
Lohar	02	30
Dhobi	03	35

	127	
Barber	07	40
Chamar	15	125
Dushad	150	1000
Mushar	40	400
Dome	5	40
-----		4170

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As the village has good communication and higher caste men like Rajput and Brahmin reside here, literacy among OBC families of Baniya, Barhayee, Kahar and Lohar is also comparatively high. Similarly in Dalit families like dushad (Paswan), Mushar, Chamar also literacy is appreciably high. Dome – i.e. scavenger, caste serving unclean profession is quite illiterate. Higher literacy in this village is attributable to existence of an old Primary School in the village. The village has complete harmony in social life. Mostly landless OBCs and Dalit are agricultural labour, wage in the village is Rs. 50/- per day and both female and male get the same wage. Altogether 901 families are wholly dependent upon male labours while 100 families are partly dependent upon female labourers. Of the 379 house holds of the village only 21 use electricity. However others consume electricity stealthily. Medical Officer infrequently attends the Primary health Centre which gives deserted look though it is on main Ara – Sasaram Road. Villagers specially literates are positive to the idea of using family planning methods. About 50 males have undergone vasectomy operation and 100 females have also undergone tubeligation operation.

The village school is functioning despite bad buildings. One building has structure only, no roof, no door etc., and the roof of other building constructed about a decade ago is falling and is quite unsafe. One new building inaugurated in October 2001 also gives image of poor quality of construction. School is functioning mainly because of presence of 2 male

teachers and one female teacher. About 200 boys and 125 girls are studying. This village has 13 M.A./M.Sc. who include 5 women and 35 graduates who include 10 women and 200 matriculates who include 50 women. This village 3 lawyers, one Lecturer and 3 Engineers. 50 persons of this village are employed in Government jobs. Cultivation in this village is done through canals, pump sets, Tube wells. Under Indira Awas Yojna 15 houses have been built, 14 are allotted to dalits and 1 to O.B.C. all the buildings have expired their longevity and require to be renovated. Walls and Roofs have become unfit for habitation. We found cattle occupying some of these Awaases. The construction work of houses under Indira Awaas yojna is of very poor quality, even doors have not been not fixed in some houses. This village has inadequate facilities for safe drinking water. Government hand Pumps have become non-functional since long. Habitations of Dalits, Mushers, Paswan, Dome have inadequate source of drinking water, people also use open wells for drinking purpose. Of the 3 females who had contested panchayat election one had won. Girls are married when they attain 18 years of age. Villagers have expressed desire to jointly raise fund for desilting of wells and tanks etc. they are, however of opinion that development process have helped dalits only. According to the villagers, cultivation is their only resource. Map of this village in enclosed.

**Mukhiya:**

Shri Binod Singh is the newly elected Mukhiya of the Panchayat of this village. He resides in this village. Earlier his grand father was also the mukhiya. Binod Singh is in his late thirties and is facing a criminal case under section 302 I.P.C. He has been recently released on bail by



The Hon'ble High Court of Patna. Binod Singh is an MA degree holder having vast experience. He was student leader, also Transporter's Union Leader and now a Mukhiya. He has vision for development and villagers by and large respect him. We along with him visited all the tolas and saw the pucca drain construction work being done under his patronage as Mukhiya. People met him with satisfaction and appreciation. Even drunken domen responded to his queries and requested for installation of handpump and construction of houses under Indira Awaas Youjna.

This Mukhiya showed us the pathetic condition of indigent senior citizen both men and women who deserved to be brought under the umbrella of food security and oldage pension scheme.

Some of the indigent persons are :

1. Gobind Sao	Literate	66	Paralytic
2. Chhatu Sah	Non Matric	72	Paralytic
3. Kamal Ram	Literate	72	
4. Bholu Ram	illiterate	68	Lefthand unfit for any work
5. Judge Ram	illiterate	72	Unfit for any work
6. Saryu Ram	illiterate	66	Landless
7. Bhagwan Sah	illiterate	65	Landless
8. Basmato Devi	illiterate	70	Landless
W/O Jamuna Ram			
9. Motiari	illiterate	65	Labour
W/O Shri Ram			
10. Phujaro Devi	illiterate	65	Labour
W/O Jamuna Ram			

**Identification of BPL persons:**

These cases prove that wrong identification of beneficiaries under the national Old Age pension scheme has been done in this village. Similarly some women namely Parwati Devi widow of Surya Sah, Lalijharo Devi wife of Dharmdeo complained that they had not been given widow pension. It meant that they had to be given benefit under national Family benefit scheme. We have requested the Mukhiya to get fresh list of beneficiaries prepared for people who are below poverty line so that benefits under Family Benefit Scheme / National Maternity benefit scheme National Old Age Pension Scheme be given to the enlisted person. We further requested him to get such lists approved by Gram Sabha. The enlisted person would also become eligible to be beneficiaries under food security programme like Antyodaya Yojna and Annapurna Yojna, the enlisted persons would also be eligible beneficiaries under Indira Awaas Yojna – Pradhan mantri Gramoday Yojna (Grameen Awaas Yojna) Credit cum subsidy scheme for Rural Housing Yojna and Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojna.

**Vikas Samiti:**

The Mukhiya was advised to form a vikas Samiti for the village which should include persons elected in panchayat raj institutions, one male and one female representative of each caste living in the village. This vikas samiti should act as the convener for development activities of the village. It will function as the executive body of the gram Sabha.

Women (list enclosed) have requested us to arrange training programme in Tailoring, Garment manufacturing, Para Medical Services, Dairy, Poultry, Pigrearing, Threads weaving, Household industry, consumer services etc. similarly Bisheshwar Sharma 72, a carpenter by

Profession sought assistance for his trade. Chamar wanted assistance to run a shoe making unit for their economic sustenance.

### **SELF HELP GRUOUP**

The Vikash Samiti should get Self Help Groups formed for Women, and men separately for each activity. Steps to be taken in the formation of SHGs for each activity are :-

- (i) Identify the poor house holds – convene a meeting to motivate the poor to get organised ro their economic empowerment in the age group 18-60 residing in the village. Preference may be given to widows, women headed households, Scheduled casted, landless, Hut dwellers, handicapped persons etc.
- (ii) Select a literate member as the animator/facilitator of the group.
- (iii) The facilitator should seek some contribution say Rs. 10 from each prospective member of SHG.
- (iv) Arrange for training programmes of the group leaders to upgrade teir skills, knowledge and attitudes through the help of District Rural Development Agency also.
- (v) The basic criteria for a Self Help Group for linkage with either the existing primary Agriculture Cooperative Credit Society PACS or NABARD or any other Bank should be:
  - (a) The group should have preferably completed minimum of six months.
  - (b) The group should have maintained proper accounts.
  - (c) The group shall not have more than 20 members.

### **Para Medical Training:**

Vikas Samiti should initiate proactive but positive role in the formulation of activity wise SHGs for both men and women. The one facilitator of each SHG could be got trained under the training programme of

DRDA. Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna (SJGSY) Yojna may also help in seeking training. Vikas Samiti should contact Civil Surgeon Ara and through him write to Kurji Holy Family Hospital patna and Tripolia Maternity Hospital Patna to permit women of the village for paramedical training in these Hospitals. Vikas Samiti should enlist honorary services of Girl Students who could write montly income expenditure account of each SGH. The vikas Samiti representative along with the facilitator of particular SGH should contact Banks for financing of SGH activity. SGH also helps in credit, technology and marketing of the production. Women SGH will have preference under S.J.G.S.Y. These trained women can assist women in maternity and attend to their problems for which they should charge fee. Fifty percent of this fee should be retained by the treating women and remaining fifty percent should be used in repayment of loan.

### **Dairy Development :**

Some women of the village have exhibited preference for dairy development programme. The women interested in dairy programming should form separate SHG. From Bank's financial assistance this SHG should purchase hybrid COWS/Buffalos from Haryana/Punjab. They should purchase large cans also so that the milk could be supplied to Sudha's unit at Ara which might also lift the fresh milk everyday from the village itself. The facilitator of this SHG should work as collecting agent of milk. The price should be so determined as to leave profit margin to individual supplier and to the SHG. This SHG should repay the Bank Loan and meet all incidental expenditure from the margin of profit. The individual members should become owner of the cattle once the repayment of loan is made. Such member should take fresh loan from Bank for new cattle. In this way this

SHG would become self sufficient and the Dairy business would become viable.

### **Garment Manufacture**

Chinta Devi has a sewing machine. She does tailoring. Other women also decided to have sewing machines. The SHG for Garment Manufacturing maybe formed with female Panchayat member of this village as the facilitator. She would be able to contact Bank for finance to purchase sewing machines etc. for the members of the SHG. Chinta Devi may train other members of this group. In case advance training is desired, an experienced tailor master from Ara may be brought to impart training to women. This SHG may meet the expences involved in this training programme.

All the women members of the SHG should be able to manufacture garments which could be consumed in local village. Once local village is saturated their product could be sent to either Ara or Piro for sale. In this way the SHG through skill development would be able to capture the market. The tailoring charge should be 10% less than the prevailing market rate. This will ensure sale of its production. This will make this SHG economically viable. It should be able to repay the bank loan, earn profit for sustenance of its members who may subsequently become supporters of their families. Other SHGs of various activities like Poultry, Pigrearing, etc. should be similarly formed. Purchase of birds and Pigs may be made through bank financing. The facilitators of these SHG may get trained at Ara in the office of District Animal Husbandry Officer. The facilitators of these SHG should assess the market requirements through contacts in local markets at Piro, Garhani etc. and at Ara. They should be able to capture markets and meet their requirement. In this way these SHGs would become viable. Profit earned should be first utilised in liquidating the bank.

**Consumer Service**

SHG consumer service unit may become sustainable early, provided its members stick to honesty, less profit margin and higher turnover. This village is on main road. This women unit should function as a retail outlet of consumer goods on the approach road leading to main Ara Road. The facilitator of this group should collect monthly requirement of consumption articles from the SHG members and other house holds of the village. Wholesaler/Distributors of these articles are located in Ara. This SHG should contact them and ascertain the amount required for purchasing these articles. The facilitator of the SHG should contact Bank for loan to purchase the required quantity of material. This SHG should be able to supply consumption articles at the door step of the customer in the village at a cost which should include 15 to 20% profit on the wholesale purchase price. SHG should utilise the profit in repayment of Bank Loan. The regular monthly business would make this SHG viable and yield sufficient surplus to repay the loan and help inn sustenance of the members.

**Shoe making:**

The Cobblers S.H.G. should contact Bank and receive finance for purchasing kits etc. They should also contact the shoe merchants of Ara, Piro, Bihea and other markets of Bhojpur and seek their demand. This unit should satisfy the retail shopkeepers by promising comparatively higher margin of profit to them. In this way this SHG would be able to capture the market by meeting its demand at a comparatively lower price with quality products.

Similarly the S.H.G. of carpenters should also be able to market their production.

**Transport SHG:**

Some unemployed youth may form a Transport S.H.G. Its facilitator and some members should learn Tempo driving. This S.H.G. may contact the Bank for purchase of Tempo. Tempos may run from the village to Garhani which is 4 km away. To start with four Tempos would be able to meet the passengers demand. Passengers would also include village students going to attend classes in High School at Garhani. Patna Tempo drivers because of larger clientele repay Bank loan in three years. This village Tempo Driver would be able to do so in say five to six years. This will keep them engaged and will earn some additional money to sustain their livelihood. This transport SHG may also become self sufficient in course of time. This will be of immense help for girls to prosecute their higher studies.

**Electricity:**

This village has electricity. However only 21 households have electric connection with installed meters. Remaining villagers consume electricity stealthily. This is causing loss to the Bihar State Electricity Board. Mukhiya and other members of the Vikas Samiti should motivate villagers to get proper electric connection with meters. Energy Department Government of Bihar has empowered Gram Panchayats to undertake this activity vide letter no. 3073 dated 25.9.2001. The Vikas Samiti should execute a memo of understanding with State Electricity Board for collecting electric charges on behalf of Board. The Board should be able to pay say 20 percent service charge to Vikas Samiti for this work. Vikas Samiti in this way would help the Board in realisation of electric charges and would also generate income for the village.

**Telephone:**

The above arrangement can also be done in payment of telephone bills. This step will also be helpful to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited Government of India. It will generate income to Vikas Samiti of the village. Villagers would also be happy through this arrangement, which would ensure non-disconnection of telephone line.

**Fishing:**

There are two big tanks in the village. These big tanks have potentials of higher growth for fishing. Those owning these tanks should be interested in developing them for fishing activities. Some finance for excavation of these two tanks may be obtained from the NABARD. Bank may be requested to give fund for purchase of jals, two small boats, one Bicycle with ice can and some money for opening retail outlet in Garhani market. Fingerlings should be also arranged from reliable unit so that quality fish is produced from these two tanks. Fishing activity would provide employment to some villagers also. Fishing activities in these tanks would generate income, which would help in liquidation of loan from NABARD.

**Development Schemes :**

This village has sufficient scope for development. The Mukhiya, two ward councillors and Lady Panchyat member and other villagers have informed us about the development requirements of the village. Schemes like construction of Boundary wall for the school, renovation of the two Building of the school, provision of Pucca Drains, Bandh in the southern edge of the village to make it safe from flood water, Repair of all Government Handpumps, desilting of existing wells, construction of houses for Dalits,



OBCs and other weaker sections of society under Indira Awaas Yojna and other Rural Housing Schemes apparently appear necessary to meet the demands of the villagers. Schemes should thus be prepared on above items. These schemes should be got passed from the Gram Sabha. Amount of expenditure involved in these schemes with provision for cost of escalation (say 10%) should be also got approved by the Gram Sabha.

Mukhiya must insist upon the share of this Panchayat from Block/Panchayat Samiti on schemes like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, (PAMGSY) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna (JGSY), Pradhan Mantri Gramoday Yojna (Gramin Awaas) PMGY, Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY), Credit-cum-subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing, Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna, Employment Assurance Schemes (EAS), Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojna (SGRY) the Restructured Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (RCRSP), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme etc.

Mukhiya, other elected representatives of this village and members of village Vikas Samiti and facilitators of all Self Help Groups should then meet to jointly sort out approved schemes and their financing for their implementation under government programming and ascertain the gap in resources for their execution.

Mukhiya should then raise this matter in the meeting of Panchayat Samiti which might be able to give more fund to this village in the event of available savings with it. After such exercises Mukhiya should submit proposal before Gram Sabha on steps for raising the resources. Panchayat with approval of Gram Sabha on steps for raising the resources. Panchayat with approval of Gram Sabha can raise fund by levying development charges, and also through measures like arrangement of Ram Leela, short dramas on social evils like dowry, discrimination to women, neglect of elders etc.

Fund raising would become easier if transparency and accountability are ensured. End use of these raised funds should be got approved by the

Gram Sabha. Given these ingredients, raising of local fund would not appear difficult specially for a Mukhiya like Binod Singh who exhibits transparency and equitable approach in his dealings.

**Resources of village:**

The village has following resources which lie dormant and unexploited:

- (i) Fertile land
- (ii) Working manpower both men and women
- (iii) Deep Boring Tube Wells.
- (iv) Literacy.
- (v) Communication
- (vi) Unity among all caste men
- (vii) Ponds
- (viii) Location.

Land fertility helps the villagers to reap high yield from cultivation. The Paddy yield rate of Garhani Block (where this village lies) is 3002 kg per hectare. It is higher than the district average (2608 kg/hect). Such high yield rate is helping the village economy to grow. This yield rate can further be enhanced because in the adjoining Block of Udvantnagar it is 3430 kg. paddy per hectare. The yield rate of Bihea is 3450 kg/hectare and of Loilwar it is 3322 kg/hectare.

(i) Villagers complained about absence of storage facility and of non-availability of other agricultural inputs like certified seeds, fertilisers, insecticides & pesticides in time. On our suggestion to part with 2 Kaththas land for construction of godown, we were given to believe that this could be done. Villagers have accepted the other suggestion to form a self Help Group of progressive farmers, for seeking financial assistance for construction of

godown and for opening sale purchase centre in godown to facilitate availability of HYV seeds, fertilisers etc. villagers have also agreed to contribute Rs.50 from 30 households and arrange for an agricultural graduate to open an **Agro-Clinic** in the village. With Rs.1500, part time agricultural scientist may visit the village for 3 fixed days in a week from Arrah and perform soil testing etc. this expert may charge his fee which would facilitate his stay in village from second month onward. Such arrangement will in the long range prove to be economical for agriculturists who would be advised in advance about quantity & quality of HYV seeds, fertilisers pesticides etc to be used for getting optimum yield from the crop.

These steps would help enhance the productivity of Paddy, Wheat, Maize and Vegetables in Bagwan. In this way additional resources from the cultivation could be achieved.

(ii) Both men and women of this village are hardy and enterprising. Women have exhibited their desire to undertake income generating activities. They are ready to undertake training for skill development. They are ready to form SHGs. Similarly professionals among villagers are ready to undertake activities like opening of shoe making units, opening of furniture making units. Implementation of these enterprises would generate employment opportunities where people would be gainfully employed. Enterprising men and women through the SHGs in various activities can become self sustainable and enrich the village through additional income.

(iii) Presence of canal provides assured source of irrigation for cultivation of crops. At times the canal water gets dried up and its tail end users find it difficult to take full advantage of its presence. Villagers in course of group discussion have agreed to undertake repair work of the canal, specially towards its tail end. Through Shramadan, the course of canal should be desilted. All cultivators who own land in this village have interest in maintenance of the canal system. They have agreed to form canal users

committee for proper upkeep of the canal water and for ensuring that agriculturists situated in its tail and also get water to irrigate their land. With this arrangement canal water would be able to reach targeted agricultural fields to irrigate the land and the crop would not get damaged for want of water. The yield rate of cultivated crop would rise generating more income to the cultivators, Bataidars and agriculture labourers of the villager.

(iv) Mukhiya of this village informed us that Late Tapeswar Singh former Chairman of Bihar State Cooperative Marketing Union (Biscoman) Patna and famous cooperator of this district had got 14 deep borings done along the canals for ensuring that canal should always have water to irrigate the fields. Unfortunately for want of electricity and neglect these 14 deep borings have become non functional. Mukhiya and other villagers have desired that these borings may be reactivated for facilitating irrigation facility round the year of reap rich harvest.

Gram Sabha should get a resolution approved accordingly and Panchayat Samiti should approve re-energisation of these borings for making them operational. With this arrangement the yield rate of agriculture production would enhance and would effect higher economic return to the cultivators etc.

(v) Literacy this village is comparatively high and inhabitants of the village are interested in advancement of literacy programme and in getting higher education. Even women are not lagging behind. Children attend the village school. Girls are attending classes regularly in local school as well as in High School situated 4km away at Garhani. Parents are interested in education of their children. It is why this village has educated people. They are conscious of the good effects of education. This is a positive strength of the village and is its valuable resource. They are the source of generating

additional income of the village and can help in implementing all development activities.

This village is easily accessible Bus service is available to reach Ara, the district headquarters throughout the year from early morning to late night. This gives an advantage to villagers. Villagers can carry their production to Ara Bazar or Piro Bazar for getting higher return. They can avoid distress sale by utilising available communication facility.

This village gives a picture of coherence in the attitude of the villagers. Villagers in course of group discussion have desired for assured irrigational facility. They require a High School also. The dominant Rajput caste of the village practice cooperation with villagers of other caste. We found construction work of pucca drain scheme being implemented in the tolas of SCs and OBCs. Villagers also wanted additional houses under Indira Awaas yojna so that members of weaker sections have suitable accommodation. Villagers wanted that handpumps installed by Government should be repaired, irrespective of the location of the pumps. This unified approach towards process of development is an unique characteristics of the village. We saw pucca houses of SCs/OBSc alongwith pucca/katcha house of higher caste. Dusadha (Paswan) and Kaharas (OBC) of this place have double storey pucca houses. The effects of process of development appears to have been received by all sections of villagers.

Ponds of this village should be developed as hatchery units which can generate income to the village. We have already suggested development of the ponds for strengthening of pisciculture in the village.

This village is ideally located for effecting its all-round development. Any project if implemented in this village can be closely monitored for effective and satisfactory execution. It is really unfortunate that its proximity

with the Block has not brought relief under NASP to the deserving people of this village, which signifies the ills existing in delivery system of governance.

### **Public Health:**

As the public health centre is not giving medical relief to villagers, the sick persons of the village either travels to Garhani or Ara depending upon the seriousness of the disease. The Vikas Samiti should contact male and female doctors in Ara and arrange for their weekly visit to village. These doctors should charge their consultancy fee from patients subject to the condition that 25 percent of the fee would be donated to the Vikas Samiti. Through such collection, the Vikas Samiti should be able to meet the transport cost of the two doctors. Husband and wife team of the doctors would bring greater relief and confidence among the villagers. Vikas Samiti in this way would be able to make dependable arrangement of public health service in the village. Vikas Samiti from the savings of this fund should purchase bleachign powder etc for disinfecting drains and wells of the village.

### **Resource raising measures:**

Bagwan villagers are religious in outlook and congregate to listen, religious leader. We had seen such congregation in the village. Women had assembled in large number to hear the discourse of a religious leader whom Mukhiya had invited on the occasion of construction of a Mahabir temple.

Villagers should create village development fund through cooperative effort. The Vikas Samiti with the approval of Gram Sabha should raise such fund through imposition of levy on production. Both cultivators and Bataidars of the village should contribute in raising such resources.

The levy may be one kg. Paddy/wheat @ 20kg paddy/wheat production from cultivators and from Bataidars it may be half kg paddy/wheat @ 20 kg paddy/wheat produced. The accumulated paddy may be sold to generate development fund. Such collection may give sense of participation to all villagers and will help in raising some resources for development activities of the village.

Vikas Samiti should invite a hand pump mechanic and seek the estimate of repairing the government hand pumps. More than 10 such pumps situated in various tolas are lying non functional. Vikas Samiti should collect subscription from each beneficiary household to get the hand-pump repaired. In this process, one enterprising person male or female of that tola should be motivated to learn the repair work. In this way the repaired hand pumps could be delivered to the beneficiaries of that tola for use and maintenance.

Vikas Samiti should act as a catalytic agent of development process. Small repair work like village link road repair, raising of earth-level for constructing pucca drain, repair of canal etc should be got done by the Sharamdan of the beneficiaries. The maintenance of Pucca drain, link road and Canal should also be entrusted to the beneficiaries.

### **Sairat:**

The village should create sairats by arranging (I) annual mela (ii)Weekly Hat (iii)annual Sports event like kabbadi, Volley ball competitions.

Annual Mela can be arranged each year on the date of inauguration of the newly constructed Hanuman Mandir which would be completed soon. This Mela which may continue for 3 days can fetch income for the Vikas Samiti.

Similarly Hat can be organised in this village on every Sunday. This is an ideal place for holding a weekly Hat in view of its communicational advantage. This Hat will also be helpful to villagers. Settlement of this hat with a contractor who is adept in organising new Hat would bring additional income to the Vikas Samiti.

Annual Competitive Sport at Panchayat level can be organised in two games i.e. Kabbadi and Volley ball. Inter-Panchayat level competition in these 2 games may bring sense of participation and commitments among the villagers. If organised in a professional manner in the beginning, in course of time these two sport events would create interest among adjoining villages and other Panchayats. These sport events would bring additional income to the village Vikas Samiti which would be responsible for organising these games annually. Suitable shield should be purchased. This shield may move around the winner panchayats.

Towards the eastern side of the village there is a rivulet type of canal. This portion can be settled for fishing right. Such settlement would fetch additional income to the Vikas Samiti of this village.

These additional resource measures may help to bridge the gap between the likely receipt and likely expenditure to be borne on new development programmes. Surplus could be utilised for improving the sanitation of the village.

### **Land Reforms:**

Gram Sabha should streamline the prevailing Bataidari system. Whatever be the system, cost of agricultural inputs should be equally shared between the landlord and the Bataidars. Similarly both should equally divide the production. This system of sharing fifty percent in cost of raising crops and in harvested crops would make the both the Bataidars and Landlords as equal participants in raising productivity of crops. Profit from agriculture



would be equitably distributed between the two-one who owns the land and one who tills it.

**Wage:**

Sex disparity in payment of wages does not exist here. But during harvest, one Bojha (Bundle) of harvested crop for every 10 harvested Bojhas (instead of existing practice of one @ 12 bundles) should be given to the agricultural labours as wage for harvesting. This is the prescribed minimum wage by State Government. Adherence to this scale would create cordial relation between the cultivator and the agricultural labourers.

Bagwan village has all ingredients of development. Its people are laborious, its agricultural land is fertile, it has professional craftsmen like cobblers, carpenters, blacksmiths and its children have the aptitude of going to classes, villagers are conscious towards healthy habits. We found children and women bathing in the pond owned by the Mukhiya. Bagwan should be able to raise a Middle school in the village. The existing primary school can be converted into middle school. Gram Sabha may approve this upgradation of the existing school. Panchayat may approve it and seek its recognition by Regional Dy Director Education through the District Superintending of Education. State Government has empowered Panchayats for taking such decision. From the Employment Assurance School, the buildings of the School should be renovated classes for VI, VII and VIII standard (Middle School live) can be taken in one of the renovated building.

**Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna (JGSY):**

The panchayat covering this village should prepare small repair scheme to improve the infrastructural facility of this village. Gram Panchayats have been empowered vide resolution no. 7197 dated 30.7.2001 of the Development of Rural Development to formulate and execute

infrastructure development scheme costing Rs.50,000/- after seeking approval from the Gram Sabha.

Vikas Samiti of this village should prepare small scheme like construction of Pucca drains. Desisting of existing wells, under the ceiling of Rs.50,000/-. After seeking approval of the Gram Sabha, the Gram Panchayats should execute such scheme in this village under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna.

**High School:**

This village needs a High School. But it can wait as the priority should be to upgrade the existing Primary School into a Middle School.

**Housing Facility:**

Sites for construction of 100 houses under Indira Awaas Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Gramoday Yojna (Gramin Awaas) and Credit-cum subsidy scheme for Rural Housing should be located within the village. These sites should be got approved by the Gram Sabha. Near these houses schemes for installation of Hand Pumps and latrine for women should be combined. It will give the hosue sites an integrated shape where facility of safe drinking water healthy surrounding and pucca Awaas for the Dalits and other weaker sections would be available. Public latrine for women can be constructed from the fund uder the Restructured Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP).

These schemes would meet the aspirations of the people who want to live in pucca house amidst hygienic surroundings.

The Mukhiya of the village would be able to see through these proposals. He has the capacity to raise additional resources through cooperation of the villagers for the development of the village.

**Summary:**

To sum up, model plan for development of villages has to concentrate upon the welfare of people residing in villages. Human development is the key of this exercise. The potential of the village has to be exploited by motivating people towards growth, through skill development. Panchayats have been empowered to execute infrastructure work costing Rs.50000/- under JGSY. A class room can be repaired from this amount. A number of schemes concerning infrastructural development can be drafted each costing Rs.50,000/-. As Gram Sabha is a large body comprising all villagers, smaller unit like Vikas Samiti having one male and one female member from each caste of the village should be formed in each village. This Samiti will be like an informal executive body of the Gram Sabha.

This Samiti should draft smaller schemes of infrastructural development like renovation of a class room, construction of pucca drains, brick soled small lanes/by lanes linking main road, repair of hand pumps etc.

Employment Assurance Scheme could be made use of for renovation of entire school building, construction of Additional Health Centres, construction of storage godowns, (land for these buildings should be donated by villagers in case government land is not available).

Integrated Housing Colonies, having pucca Awaas, public laterine for women and hand pumps, could be thought of as another essential part of village development. Scheme like Indira Awaas Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Gramoday Yojna, Gramin Awaas and Credit cum Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme can shape such Samagra Awaas in village.

The elected representatives have to get acquainted with the tools which are available for them to handle for causing development of their village. Development now depends upon awareness of Gram Sabha. Local physical assets of each village require to be exploited to yield support in the

development of the village. Concepts of growth and development necessarily require generation of resources. Such resources should come from villagers themselves. Programmes are there to assist the villagers but villagers have to take initiative to take advantage of these schemes. Villagers should also volunteer to raise resources both physical and monetary to supplement the available assistance from government and other sources for the development programme.

**List of persons whom we discussed about development of bagwan village**

1.	Shri Birendra Singh	Mukhiya
2.	Shri Raman Ram	Ward Member
3.	Sri Dayal Ram	Ward Member
4.	Lady	Member Panchayat Samiti
5.	Chinta Devi	
6.	Harendra Gupta	
7.	Sanjay Kumar	
8.	Govind Sao	
9.	Malti Kumari	
10.	Deo Kumar	
11.	Chathu Sah	
12.	Soni Kumari	
13.	Satyendra Ram	
14.	Sheela Devi	
15.	Baleshwar Ram	
16.	Kamal Ram	
17.	Kalmani Mushar	
18.	Chandu Kr. Ram	
19.	Naik Ram	
20.	Ram Dev Kahar	
21.	Satyadev Sharma	
22.	Dhan Mukhiya Devi	Paswan
23.	Chetna Devi	W/O Puran Singh- Rabani
24.	Sukhchaniya Devi	W/O Ram Ashish –Chamaiyeen
25.	Parvati Devi	W/O Triloki Paswan
26.	Shyam Sunder Dev	
27.	Sumaria	
28.	Raj Eshwaria	W/O Trilocahan Agrawal – Dushadh
29.	Bhagjona Devi	W/O Bhualu – Ravi Das
30.	Asha Devi	W/O Sabhapati – Dusadh
31.	Bibha Devi	W/O Jinnat – Dusadh
32.	Basmano Devi	W/O Jamuna Ram – Kahar
33.	Motiaari	W/O Shiv Ram
34.	Hiramani	W/O Bishnu Dev – Rabani
35.	Lakhmuna Devi	W/O Govind Sah
36.	Paandhari Devi	W/O Jagannath Thakur – Barber
37.	Malto Devi	W/O Govind Sah – Bania
38.	Bhawani Devi	W/O Baoraja Ram – Dusadh
39.	Parvati Devi (Widow)	W/O Surya Sah – Bania
40.	Punam Devi	W/O Nagendra – Rabani (Preference For Midwife's Training And Tailoring)

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|-----|------------------|---|
| 41. | Kaushalya Devi   | W/O Dev Gauri   |
| 42. | Chinta           |   |
| 43. | Phulvadan Devi   | W/O Gulaba – Chamiayaean<br>(Midwife's Training)                      |
| 44. | Radhika Devi     | W/O Chandrama Singh-Drinking Water                                    |
| 45. | Subhago Devi     | W/O Ramesh  |
| 46. | Kusum Devi       | W/O Jitendra Ram  |
| 47. | Sukur Devi       | Training For Candle Preparation                                       |
| 48. | Shanti Devi      | W/O Baijnath Ram<br>(Sewing Machine Tailoring)                        |
| 49. | Nand Dulari Devi | W/O Ashok Ram (Turmeric Powder)<br>Spices Business)                   |
| 50. | Neelam Devi      | W/O Godhan – Rabani (Dairy)   |
| 51. | Harinath Devi    | Pig Rearing   |
| 52. | Kaushalya Devi   | W/O Haridwar Saho –Hospital<br>Women Wished For Following Facilities. |

- (i) Training Facilities Of Mid-Wifery
- (ii) Old Age Pension
- (iii) Toilet Facilities For Girls In Schools.
- (iv) Maternity Hospitals
- (v) Spices Production
- (vi) Enhancement Of Wages
- (vii) National Family Beneficiaries-payment of Rs.10,000/- after the death of bread wines (they prayed for Rs. 1000 only which signifies that balance Rs. 9000 were pilfered)

(viii) Tailoring – Garment Manufacturing Unit.

- 53. Supal Singh
- 54. Harendra Kumar Gupta
- 55. Sanjay Kumar Singh
- 56. Govind Sah
- 57. Deo Kumar
- 58. Dhanji Sharma
- 59. Pradeep Ram
- 60. Ashok Sah
- 61. Bholu Ram
- 62. Belal Ram
- 63. Shanti Devi W/O Baijnath Ram Lauger
- 64. Ayodhya Thakur
- 65. Bodhan Kahar
- 66. Nek Ram
- 67. Chandrika Ram