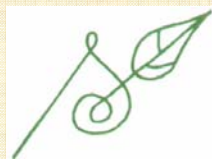


*STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF ELECTED WOMEN
IN PREPARATION OF VILLAGE LEVEL PLANNING IN
WOMEN LED PANCHAYATS*



REVISED DRAFT REPORT

*Implemented by
Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation, Bangalore*



*Supported by
THE PLANNING COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA*

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FOREWORD

“Strengthening the capacity of Elected Women in preparation of Village Level Planning in Women Led Panchayats” is a report brought out by the Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation on the basis of the household survey and focus group discussions carried out in 4 women-led panchayats viz., Ainapur and Kanmadi in Bijapur taluk and Almel and Rampur (P.A.) in Sindagi taluk of Bijapur district in the State.

The Planning Commission (which was set up under the Chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by the resolution of Government of India in March 1950 in pursuance of declared objectives of the government) aims to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, by increasing production, offering employment opportunities and formulation of the plans.

With the strong mandate being given to honor the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution in its full meaning, namely devolve not only schemes but untied funds and strengthen the capacity to do local planning and local implementation of development, there is need to strengthen the capacity of elected representatives, especially women representatives, to engage in this endeavor.

The Third State Finance Commission for Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies came into being in September 2006 in Karnataka. Its mission is to allocate funds for the three tiers of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and strengthen them by evolving financial and administrative powers to the panchayats.

The report contains Acknowledgement, Acronyms and Executive Summary followed by Six Chapters and Bibliography. The First Chapter gives the background, objectives, methodology, sample design and orientation programme in brief. The Second Chapter contains the Socio Economic Profiles of the Respondents, Findings from the Household Survey as well as Focus Group Discussions and Analysis of Budgets. The Chapter Three indicates set of problems faced while carrying out the project and the limitations of the study. The Fourth Chapter presents an overview of the convention of elected women representatives held on September 4, 2006 at Bangalore and the Fifth Chapter Highlights Conclusions and Recommendations. The Sixth Chapter contains several Annexures comprising of the questionnaire, profiles of the district, taluks and gram panchayats, basic data of panchayats, socio economic profiles of the respondents as well as their views and village development plan as perceived by them with the reports of the Focus Group Discussions.

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This process of Village Level Planning being a new concept to the Foundation could not have been carried out without the wholehearted support, encouragement and advice by Dr. Devaki Jain, Managing Trustee of Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation.

I am also grateful to Shri. Chiranjiv Singh, Former Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner of Government of Karnataka and presently Trustee of the Foundation for providing valuable inputs to the field investigators at the time of Orientation Programme.

Thanks are also due to Shri. V.P. Baligar, Former Principal Secretary and presently Principal Secretary, Infrastructure Development, Shri. M.R. Sreenivasa Murthy, Principal Secretary, RDPR Department, Shri. B.S. Hiremath, Director, Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Division and other officers of the Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Government of Karnataka and also the officers of ANSSIRD and Mr. Shivashankar Reddy, CPO, Bellary for having provided their technical support and advice during the inception of the project.

The Foundation would also like to acknowledge the services of the DC of Bijapur District, CEO & CPO of Zilla Panchayat, Bijapur district and EOs of Bijapur and Sindagi Taluk Panchayats, for having provided the support while carrying out the project.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the women and men representatives of the panchayats including President and Vice President, Self Help Group members and other respondents who spared their time to attend our workshops and participated actively in the process of the project. Further, we would like to thank

the Secretaries of the Panchayats for having helped us in giving the budget and other documents.

I also acknowledge the services of Dr. Sreelakshmi Gururaja, Former Senior Adviser, Gender Unit, UNICEF for having given her valuable inputs and suggestions. The Foundation also received full support from Ms. Suman Kolhar coordinator of the Panchayati Raj Project. The fieldwork was carried out by Mr. Santosh Patil and Ms. Shailashree V. Banti at Bijapur taluk and Ms. Bharathi Hosamani and Ms. Malkamma Patil at Sindagi taluk under the supervision of Mr. Ananda H., Research Officer.

I sincerely thank Mr. Anand H., Research Officer and Ms. Padmini, Asst. Project Coordinator for coordinating the activities, organizing FGDs and helping in preparing the project report. Besides, I am thankful to Ms. Jolly Thankachan, Secretary who also assisted in preparing the report. Thanks are also due to Mr. Balasubramanyam, Accounts cum Administrative Officer in maintaining the accounts and preparing the final audited statement.

21st February 2007

(Ahalya S. Bhat)
Director

ACRONYMS

ANM	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife
ANSSIRD	Abdul Nazir Saab State Institute of Rural Development
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CPO	Chief Planning Officer
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DPC	District Planning Committee
EWR	Elected Woman Representative
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GP	Gram Panchayat
KPTCL	Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NGO	Non Government Organization
PC	Planning Commission
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary Health Centre

PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
RDPR	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj
SC	Scheduled Caste
SGRY	Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana
SGSY	Sampoorna Grama Samvruddhi Yojana
SHG	Self Help Group
SSF	Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TP	Taluk Panchayat
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
VDP	Village Development Plan
WCD	Women and Child Development
ZP	Zilla Panchayat

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim of the project on **“Strengthening the capacity of Elected Women in the preparation of Village Level Planning in Women led Panchayats”** funded by Planning Commission, Government of India enabled to identify the socio-economic resources available in the panchayats and strengthen the capacity of elected women to plan livelihood and employment by enabling to design Village Development Plan.

The Project was undertaken in four women-led Panchayats of 2 taluks of Bijapur District viz., Ainapur and Kanmadi in Bijapur taluk and Rampur P.A. and Almel in Sindagi taluk.

As the project mainly focused on the views of the EWRs on planning at the grassroot level, the methodology adopted covered firstly the:

- ✓ Collection and analysis of the secondary data from the GPs.
- ✓ Item-wise income and expenditure of the panchayats
- ✓ Socio-economic profiles of the Respondents
- ✓ Basic resources available for livelihood and employment level of agriculture, industry, household industry, trade, etc.

And secondly conducted a sample household survey through a questionnaire - Structured – Part I and II and Non-structured – Part III. The questionnaire was translated into Kannada in order to facilitate the field staff in administering the questionnaire to the respondents. An Orientation Programme was conducted for the field staff in order to train them to carry out the field work effectively.

Apart from canvassing the questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions were held with the respondents in order to come up with concrete suggestions with respect to the preparation of Village Development Plan. The topics covered were Agriculture Production, Education, Health, Poverty Alleviation, Water and

Sanitation, Grama Panchayat Budget/Gender Budgeting, Social Issues such as registration of Births/deaths and marriages, proper functioning of PDS, child labour, untouchability, social security, violence against women and non-structured issues such as participation of women in meetings, functioning of gram/ward sabha, eradication of corruption, migration, etc.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FINDINGS:

The findings of the study revealed the perceptions of women respondents with respect to each of the issues raised by the field staff. It could be seen on the whole that the participation of women while administering the questionnaire and FGDs was more dynamic when compared to that of the male counterparts.

With reference to agriculture production, there were mixed responses amongst the women of the selected sites. While the women of Ainapur and Kanmadi stressed upon the need for basic necessities like leveling, proper water facilities, etc. the women of Almel and Rampur emphasized on the need for providing employment and setting up of industries, agriculture based work apart from usage of good quality seeds and fertilizers and adaptation of new technology.

As regards education, the women respondents of Kanmadi and Ainapur in addition to planning for more teachers, rooms and other necessary amenities have also sought for organizing awareness programmes and better facilities in Anganwadi especially in Ainapur GP. In contrast, the women respondents of Almel have stressed upon the need for a high school in their GP, while Rampur P.A. has sought for better functioning of anganwadi centers, proper teaching facilities and good teachers.

In case of Health, it could be seen that both males and females in Ainapur and Kanmadi panchayats have planned for better medical facilities as compared to that of Almel and Rampur P.A.

With regard to Water and Sanitation, both men and women respondents of Kanmadi and Ainapur have planned for individual toilet facilities and proper sanitation facilities. While, the respondents of Almel and Rampur P.A. also opined for individual toilet facilities. This shows how the women's stance has got changed over a period of time by giving special emphasis to sanitation.

Both the men and women respondents of Kanmadi and Ainapur planned for the need for providing employment opportunities apart from providing basic necessities to the poor, providing financial help, etc by about 70 percent of males and females. Whereas, the respondents of Almel and Rampur have stressed upon the basic necessities like providing houses to the poor, food and clothing to the poor as well as providing employment opportunities to the poor.

Gender budgeting is a method of examining a budget to determine how it impacts on women and men, girls and boys of different social and economic groups. It is a tool to enable gender analysis of budgets. The exercise carried out by the Foundation in enabling the elected women members in building budgets resulted in yielding good planning processes in Kanmadi, where women members expressed their desire towards providing self-employment opportunities and setting up of industrial units using untied funds. While the respondents especially EWRs of Ainapur, Almel and Rampur pointed about using untied funds towards construction/renovation of facilities.

Similar responses were obtained from the respondents with respect to diversified issues raised in the social and unstructured sections. The issues ranged from the registration of births/deaths, marriages, functioning of PDS, participation of women, corruption, migration, etc.

The Village Development Plan as perceived by the EWRs showed a contrast with that of men as the main aim of the project was to strengthen the capacity of elected women to plan livelihood and employment by enabling to design Village Development Plan.

BROAD RECOMMENDATIONS:

Women, in order to be effectively integrated, should be actively involved in the formulation and implementation of the plan. There is a need to strengthen GPs by creating a post equivalent to Deputy Tahsildar with supporting staff like a First Division Clerk so as to carry out the duties and responsibilities enunciated in the act.

The women recommended for computers at schools and colleges as well as at the Gram Panchayat Level. They also felt that it would help the women members to have a woman secretary at the panchayat. It was found that most of the panchayats did not display any information about the schemes and other information of the panchayats and Panchayat Raj Act. Thus, the women pointed out that such information could be displayed in front of the panchayat. Specific recommendations and recommendations from the report of the Expert Group set up by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India are presented in **Chapter 5**.

SOME PERCEPTIONS:

While the results of the study have been heartening, the fact still remains that the data are derived from only four women-led panchayats in two taluks of one district of Karnataka. Hence, it would be difficult to generalize the strength of women in preparation of Village Level Planning. As such, it can only be called a pilot methodological study. It might be worthwhile for an organization to expand the scope of the study to cover other areas of Karnataka. The results of such a study might be more persuasive about strengthening the capacity of elected women in the preparation of Village Level Planning.

The Foundation with its expertise in enhancing the capabilities of women by undertaking capacity building exercises have been able to motivate EWRs in several processes for e.g., the project on ***“Building Budgets from Below”*** enabled the women in the selected sites to design the budget. This capacitated

the EWRs in planning at the grassroot level with special reference to gender budgeting by allocating the funds needed for women specific areas.

In addition, the project on **“Associating Elected Women’s Representatives in Local Self Government”** and **“Engaging local women politicians in macro/ public Policy Making”** which could also be called as “Value Added Services” put forth the agenda of capacity building of the EWRs. Such exercises could help in building the capacities of the women members to a large extent thereby successfully contributing towards Village Level Planning or Planning at the Grassroot Level.

Suvarna Gramodaya – A conceptual Outline

Suvarna Gramodaya is a new initiative of the Government of Karnataka for developing vibrant village communities by adopting an intensive and integrated approach to rural development. To be launched at the commencement of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the formation of the State of Karnataka, the new initiative will focus on the development of 1000 villages every year by the concerted efforts of the Government, Non Governmental organizations, private sector partners and the village communities.

Suvarna Gramodaya will take up development of land-based activities like Agriculture, Horticulture, Agroforestry, Animal Husbandry and Sericulture in a planned manner by giving priority to Land and water conservation.

Suvarna Gramodaya will seek to create clusters of centers generating employment in non-agricultural activities among rural youth since the land-based activities are unable to employ them. Manufacturing of Garments, Furniture, Simple Electrical and Electronics Goods, Footwear, as well as Food Processing Units, Data Entry Services, etc. can offer such opportunities to literates and educated youth.

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CHAPTER - 1

BACKGROUND:

"A NEW CONCEPT WILL INFORM FUTURE PLANS" Union Panchayati Raj Minister, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, addressing the opening session of a two day meeting of the Panchayati Raj Ministers, said so far experts were drawing up development plans sitting at Yojana Bhavan in New Delhi. But the approach will change and the country will now see formulation of the Five Year Plan on " Dehat to Delhi" (Village to Delhi) concept.

The Hindu dated June 16, 2006

The 73rd and the 74th Amendments to the Constitution gave constitutional back up to planning at the grassroots level.

An expert group set up by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj decided that they would focus on making suggestions for reform of the guidelines, which have a significant impact on development at grassroots. Further, in order to ensure that the benefits of participatory planning accrue to all through an inclusive growth strategy, the group outlined 6 pre-conditions that ought to inform the design of decentralization, the planning process from the grassroot level and the implementation of the plans.

These are:

- (i) A clear and unambiguous activity mapping for different levels of panchayats based on the principle of subsidiary.

- (ii) Engagement of all stakeholders, particularly of historically discriminated and marginalized sections including women in participatory planning implementation.
- (iii) Devolution of adequate funds in an untied manner.
- (iv) Streamlining and consolidation of schemes to ensure flexibility and a measure of Autonomy.
- (v) Assignment of significant revenue raising powers and building capacity of local governments to raise revenues from the sources assigned to them and
- (vi) Maintenance of proper management and statistical information system to enable local governments to efficiently design and implement plans and raise resources and undertake evaluation programmes.

Besides, these Amendments gave constitutional status to local self governments and provided a new more politically underpinned, universalized platform for decentralizing planning from below.

Article 243G of the Constitution provides for devolution to empower Panchayat Raj Institutions to function as institutions of self government for twin purposes:

- Making plans for economic development and social justice for their respective areas;
- Implementing these plans subject to local conditions

As per 73rd Amendment, there are 29 subjects transferred to panchayats and each of these subjects requires planning in order to prepare consolidated village/gram panchayat development plan. Under section 58 of Karnataka

Panchayati Raj Act 1993, gram panchayats have to prepare annual and long term development programmes.

Development Planning by and for Women: some road blocks

Elected women...know what are the factors which impede them and what supports, inputs and services they need to go ahead.

Among the former they included the following:

- *Lack of information*
- *Restricted physical mobility*
- *Patriarchal controls*
- *Double burden of work*
- *Corrupt system*
- *Lacunae in laws relating to Panchayats*
- *No freedom for decision making*

(Asha Ramesh and Bharati Ali, undated—quoted in Development Planning for and by women: over five decades of the Indian experience, by Devaki Jain and C.P. Sujaya.

With women having been given 33.3% reservation, they are able to participate in the political arena. But their participation in preparing the plan and in the budget process at various panchayat levels, viz., gram, taluk and zilla need to be examined as most of them are oblivious and innocent with the Panchayat Raj system. In order to ensure and fulfill the requirements of women at the grass root level, the role of the elected women is very crucial and needs to be strengthened. Hence, it has been realized that they need training, awareness programmes, interface meetings and focus group discussions which would enable them to look into the priorities in designing Village Development Plan.

With this background a research study on ***“Strengthening the capacity of Elected Women in the preparation of Village Level Planning in Women led Panchayats”*** was undertaken with the support of the Planning Commission.

For the study, women led panchayats have been chosen; it is the women who can plan for the gram panchayats in a better way looking into the resources, just as they plan and manage their households.

OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of the study are:

- ❖ To identify the socio-economic resources available in the panchayats and to strengthen them.
- ❖ To strengthen the capacity of elected women to plan livelihood and employment by enabling to design village development plan



METHODOLOGY:

I. The two steps followed to achieve the objectives are:

- ✓ Collection and analysis of the secondary data from the GPs.
- ✓ Item-wise income and expenditure of the panchayats
- ✓ Socio-economic profiles of the Elected Women Representatives
- ✓ Basic resources available for livelihood and employment level of agriculture, industry, household industry, trade, etc.

II. To conduct a sample household survey:

The data required were collected through a questionnaire.

- (a) Structured – Part I and II
- (b) Non-structured – Part III

The questionnaire was translated into Kannada (local language) and got printed. A copy of the questionnaire is enclosed as **Annex I**.

Sample design: The sample size of 75 households has been selected from each gram panchayat by adopting purposive sampling i.e., the present elected representatives, ex-elected representatives and the balance from the self-help groups on simple random sampling basis.

Selected Sites: In Bijapur district, four gram panchayats have been selected viz., Ainapur and Kanmadi in Bijapur taluk and Almel and Rampur P.A. in Sindagi taluk. The profiles of Bijapur district, Bijapur and Sindagi taluks collected from Census data are given in **Annex II**. The profiles of the selected four women led gram panchayats as obtained from the RDPR Department are presented in **Annex III**. The sector-wise statistical data of the panchayats are given in **Annex IV**.



ORIENTATION PROGRAMME:

An orientation programme was organized on July 17, 2006 for the local field investigators who were appointed to carry out the field work. The training was basically to make them understand the concept of Village Development Plan, how to administer and canvas the questionnaire followed by a pilot field visit. The questionnaire designed for the study was explained in detail and they were asked to clarify their doubts.

Mr. Chiranjiv Singh, Trustee of the Foundation and former Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner to Government of Karnataka, interacted with the field staff regarding –

- ◀ Planning of tied and untied funds by the EWRs
- ◀ Priorities of the EWRs
- ◀ Role of EWRs in preparing plans

- ◀ Programmes for women belonging to SC/ST & BPL families
- ◀ Role of women in terms of developmental works
- ◀ Women's participation in gram sabha and their roles

The field investigators affirmed that information needs to be given to the women members about using untied funds and prioritizing the works.

It was opined that care should be taken about the upliftment of women belonging to SC/ST/BPL families. When such women participate in the gram sabha, the gram panchayat should help them by providing loans and other facilities by way of schemes, etc.

Based on his experience, Mr. Chiranjiv Singh pointed out that earlier women were not in a position to attend gram sabhas. Now because of the awareness and like these exercises, the capacity of the women is being built in such a way they not only participate but also speak in the gram panchayat, gram sabhas and have been effective in making proper plans at the GP level.

On July 18th, a field visit was made by the investigators along with the Foundations staff in order to test the questionnaire and get feed back. Since the visit was in the panchayat located in Bangalore Urban district, the villages under the GP were mostly urbanized, and there was proper functioning of schools, health institutions, etc. However, the questionnaires filled by the staff were examined and the clarifications sought were discussed and sorted out.

CHAPTER – 2

A. SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILES OF THE RESPONDENTS

Socio Economic Profiles of the respondents presents the characteristics like age, educational level, occupation, caste, marital status and awareness towards circulars of Government, Schemes, Right to Information Act in brief. The names of the panchayats showing the number of respondents by sex are as follows:

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Panchayat	Respondents	
				M	F
1.	BIJAPUR	Bijapur	Ainapur	20	55
2.			Kanmadi	21	54
3.		Sindagi	Almel	39	36
4.			Rampur P.A.	24	51

AINAPUR:

It is observed from the Table (given in **Annex V**) that 30 percent of the males were in the age group 40-44 and above 50 years. Whereas the highest percentage of females was in the age group 35-39 (20.0) followed by 25-29 age group with 18.2 and 45-49 with 16.4. While 35% of the males were not literates, equal percentages have had educational level above high school. With regard to females, the percentage of non-literates was as high as 65.5. Only 18.2% of the total females had primary education, 9.1% middle level education and 5.4% had studied up to high school. 45% of the males were involved in agriculture and as low as 10% were agricultural laborers. Others, which included contractors, tailors, STD booth owners, social workers etc., formed about 45%. In the case of

females, nearly 53% were in the trade sector and the percentage of agricultural laborers was as much as 34.6. In the panchayat, 85% of the males selected for the study were married, while the corresponding figure pertaining to females was 87.3%. The percentage of SC males in the panchayat was 55.5% and that of females was 14.6% as against, the percentage of females belonging to other categories as 83.6%. Regarding awareness among members, it is found that all the 20 males were aware of the circulars issued by the Government and 94 percent (or 19) were aware of the rainwater harvesting mechanism. 25% knew about the Right to Information Act and 20% knew about NREGS. Among females, nearly 53 percent were aware of Government circulars and only about 38 percent about rainwater harvesting.

KANMADI:

In this panchayat, more than 38 percent of the males were above 50 years of age, whereas 14.3% each were in the age group 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49. However, the percentage of females in the category above 50 years was 22.4 followed by 20.4% in the age group 25-29 and 18.5% in 35-39 age groups. Regarding educational level, more than 38% males had above high school level education, 19% had primary education. 14.3% were illiterates In the case of females, 44% of the total were not literates. 22.2% females had primary education and 14.8% had middle education. Only 5.6% had education above high school level. While 95.2% of the males were involved in agricultural activities, as many as 61.1% females were in trading activities. 95.2% of the males and 77.8% of the females were married out of 21 males and 54 females respectively. While 23.8% males and 38.9% females belonged to scheduled caste, 66.7% males and 61.1% females belonged to other categories. All the men were aware of the circulars issued by Government where as the percentage was only 57.4% among females. NREGS scheme was known by 38.1% males and Right to Information Act by 23.8% males. None of the females was aware of the NREGS scheme and only 5.5% knew about the Right to Information Act.

ALMEL:

Out of the total males, 25.6% were in the age group 35-39 followed by 23.1% in the age group 40-44 and 20.5% in 30-34 age group. Among females, 19.4% each was found in the age group 30-34 and 35-39, 16.7% in the age group 45-49 and 11.1% above 50 years of age. More than 66% of the males had education above high school level and nearly 13% were not literates. Corresponding figures pertaining to females were 14% and 47.2% respectively. Regarding occupation, 61.5% males were in the category of others which included contractors, tailors, STD booth owners, social workers, etc., whereas it was less than 20% among females. 69.4% of the females were in the trade sector as against none amongst males. The percentage of males in the agriculture sector was 38.5% as against 2.8% among females. Nearly 95% of the males were married as against 77.8% females and 5.5% of the total females belonged to Devadasi system. While 33.3% belonged to scheduled caste among females, only 17.9% were found among males. 92.3% males and 58.3% females were aware of the circulars that were issued by the Government. Equal number of females 19.4% each, were aware of the Right to Information Act and NREGS scheme whereas the percentage was 33.3% and 38.5% respectively with regard to males.

RAMPUR P.A:

33.4% of the males or 8 out of 24 were in the age group 35-39 followed by 29.2% in the age group 40-44. While 23.6% females were in the age group 30-34, 19.6% of the total females each were in the age group 25-29 and 40-44. More than 8% men were in the age group of above 50 years; the corresponding percentage was 7.8 among females. 50% of the males had their education above the high school level. Corresponding percentage of females was only 19.6%. Nearly 55% females were not literates whereas it was 20.8% with regard to males. Out of 24 males as many as 58.3% or 14 were occupied with agricultural activities. The share of other categories, which comprised contractors, tailors, STD booth owners, social workers, was 37.5% among males and 11.8% among

females. It is seen that 47.1% of females were involved in trade sector as against none among males. Occupation as agricultural laborers was by 37.2% females whereas it was negligible as far as men were concerned. All the men were married as against 88.2% women. Caste-wise, more than 60 percent men and 65 percent women were in the category of others as against 33.3% males and 27.5% females who belonged to SC. 2/3rd males were aware of the circulars issued by the Government as against 27.5% females. The percentage of respondents who knew about Right to Information Act was males – 41.6% and females – 19.6%. While NREGS scheme was known to 29.2% men and 23.5% women; the share of awareness of men on rain water harvesting was 25.0% as against 9.8% women.

Tables 1 to 6 showing the distribution of males and females with respect to age group, education, occupational status, etc. have been given in **Annex V**.

B. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILES AND STATISTICAL DATA OF THE PANCHAYATS

The main aim of the project has been to strengthen the capacity of elected women to plan livelihood and employment by enabling to design Village Development Plan. The methodology used was through administering the questionnaire to the respondents and conducting Focus Group Discussions with them. In addition to this, the project also envisaged collection of basic data of the panchayats by obtaining the secondary data through the web site of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka.

This section would look at the primary data obtained from questionnaires and FGDs with that of secondary data in order to see the changes that have happened over a period of time. It must be noted here that the planning processes involves looking at the present status and the plans designed by the respondents over a period of five years and to review the gaps between the present and the future.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS:

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

With reference to Agriculture Production, the total area of land holdings (in hectares) in Ainapur is 2606 and the chief crops grown are jowar, bajra, wheat, cereals, pulses, groundnut and cotton.

As the staple food of the community in Ainapur is mainly jowar, the respondents have asked for good quality seeds/fertilizers, proper usage of medicines, etc. The respondents have also come up with concrete suggestions like awareness programmes by the agriculture department and co-operative

societies in terms of providing information of getting good yield, technical know-how, etc. It may be seen from the statistical data that already about 1100 persons are the members of cooperative societies. Such societies could also help the farmers not only in providing awareness programmes but also in providing loans which the respondents have expressed for.

Similarly in Kanmadi, the total area of land holdings is more when compared to Ainapur but the crops grown are similar i.e., jowar, bajra, cereals and pulses amongst other crops. The respondents have opined on the same lines as that of Ainapur.

Correspondingly, the views as expressed by the respondents of Almel and Rampur also match correspondingly with the agriculture-based work. It must be noted that the GP especially Almel has good irrigation facilities like Kanmadi and stands second in terms of cultivation of jowar, cereals and pulses. Further, Almel and Rampur have a total area of 1892 and 1477 hectares respectively for cultivating hybrid/high-yielding crops, which is not seen in Ainapur and Kanmadi.

EDUCATION

The statistical data with reference to education points out that even though the GPs already have high schools, the facilities available in the schools such as toilet, water, playground, compound wall, etc. are not good.

While the respondents have expressed their dissatisfaction with regard to teaching facilities, the need for a good high school and college with all basic facilities has been emphasized. The respondents have also planned for betterment of school facilities besides organizing literacy camps and for opening night schools. It must be noted that the statistical data of Ainapur with respect to Primary Schools are included in the Higher Primary Schools and High Schools located in the GP.

The data pertaining to Almel and Rampur points out that the GPs do not have proper education facilities especially a high school in Rampur with all basic facilities. The respondents have pointed out that the school in Almel lacks basic amenities and functioning of Anganwadi and implementation of adult literacy programme have not been satisfactory. The respondents of both Almel and Rampur have therefore expressed the need for proper facilities in schools, proper functioning of Anganwadi and construction of a high school and a college in their GPs.

HEALTH

With respect to Health, it may be seen from the statistical data that both Ainapur and Kanmadi are equipped with ANM sub center, PHC and PHU. The respondents during the course of administering the questionnaire and FGDs have pointed out that even though the ANM sub center, PHC and PHU are in existence, the services provided by the doctors, ANM and other para medical staff have not been satisfactory. The respondents have therefore pleaded for betterment of health related facilities, organizing health camps and other such awareness programmes besides increasing the staff.

Whereas in Almel and Rampur, the data points out the non availability of facilities such as water, toilet, operation theatre, etc. While the respondents of Almel (55.6%) have expressed problems regarding infrastructural facilities, that of Rampur have said about the inadequacy of medical services. Therefore, the respondents of Almel and Rampur have planned for providing good medical services and primary services such as toilets, water, compound wall, etc.

WATER AND SANITATION

The statistical data of Ainapur and Kanmadi point out the existence of number of open wells, bore wells, household taps, public taps, toilets, etc. The respondents have expressed the problems relating to toilets, individual toilets, household taps and other basic amenities. It may be seen that Kanmadi is well equipped with household taps than other panchayats. Further, all the panchayats lacked proper drainage facilities and all the respondents have planned for basic amenities including water, toilets and drainage facilities.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

The statistical data of the panchayats with respect to Poverty Alleviation pertains to the number of beneficiaries of Bhagya Jyothi and Kuteera Jyothi. It may be seen that almost all the respondents of the panchayats have utilized the schemes apart from other schemes such as SGRY, National Social Assistance Scheme, but there has been a dearth in terms of using schemes such as housing, food and clothing to poor. Therefore, most of the respondents of the panchayats while preparing the Village Development Plan have stressed upon the need for housing facilities as well as food and clothing to poor.

C. FINDINGS

I. FROM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The questionnaire was administered to 300 households, men and women separately, in the selected 4 women led panchayats. The present and ex-members were covered for the survey, the balance being SHG members and other knowledgeable household members.

The questionnaires contained issues such as: General Information, Production Sector, Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Poverty Alleviation and other Social Issues such as registration of births and deaths, child labour, availability of fuel, migration, untouchability, etc., besides non structured issues such as Income and Employment, Functioning of Gram/Ward Sabha, Cooperation of Line Departments/NGOs, Eradication of corruption, Anti Arrack movement, Migration, etc.

There were some suggestions about increasing Agricultural Production as well as to fill the lacunae in the sectors under study to improve education, health and water and sanitation systems, poverty alleviation programmes, gender budgeting, usage of untied funds, responses towards social issues and non structured issues. This is followed by Village Development Plan as perceived by the respondents for a period of five years. Tables 7 to 14 under **Annex VI** gives the details.

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

SUGGESTIONS:

AINAPUR:

Totally 20 males and 55 females were interviewed in the panchayat and suggestions given by them were categorized into 10 items. Out of the twenty males, 17 (85%) of them opted for the use of good quality fertilizers. Similarly, 85% of them gave priority to laying of bunds and check dams. Providing adequate water facilities through pipeline came next in order along with usage of good quality seeds and medicines (80% each). 11 out of the total, i.e., 55% suggested leveling of the lands/proper weeding. 40% of the men suggested using of modern technology and advice from agriculture university/agriculture department. So far as women are concerned, out of 55 women who were interviewed, 43 of them (78.2%) were for usage of good quality fertilizers and the same percentage of women proposed laying of bunds and check dams. Whereas all the women (100%) mentioned the need to have bore wells/drip irrigation facilities; more than 65% of the women suggested leveling of the lands/proper weeding. This was followed by good quality seeds/medicines as well as the advice from the University and the Department of Agriculture 49% each.

KANMADI:

Of the 21 males interviewed, as many as 20 (95.2%) suggested the use of good quality seeds/medicines and 19 or 90.4% good quality fertilizers. Leveling of the lands/proper weeding, usage of bore wells/drip irrigation and the usage of modern technology each was shared by 47.6 percent of the total males. As far as females are concerned, numbering 54, the first priority was given to the usage of good quality fertilizers by 45 women forming 83.3% of the total. Usage of bore

wells/drip irrigation (74.%) came next in order followed by leveling of roads/proper weeding (72.2%) and laying bunds and check dams (50%). Usage of modern technology was expressed by as low as 22.2% females.

ALMEL:

In this panchayat, the males and females interviewed were 39 and 36 respectively. The priority among males was the usage of good quality fertilizers (56.4%). This was followed by providing adequate water facilities through pipeline (41%) and leveling of lands/proper weeding (25.6%). The share of usage of good quality seeds/medicines, storing of water for enhancing ground water, using of modern technology, usage of bore wells/drip irrigation were less than 16 per cent. 28 out of 36 females opted for the usage of good quality fertilizers thus forming nearly 78% of the total. As many as 50.8% females suggested leveling of the lands/proper weeding followed by providing adequate water facilities through pipe line (41.6%). The next suggestions were storing of water for enhancing ground water (36.1%), laying of bunds and check dams (27.7%) and usage of modern technology and others which included enhanced labour force, reduction in the soil erosion and planning neem trees, etc. 25% each.

RAMPUR P.A:

As many as 24 males and 51 females were interviewed in this panchayat. 17 out of 24 i.e., more than 70 per cent suggested leveling of the lands/proper weeding followed by the usage of good quality seeds/medicines with 62.5%. Whereas 50% of the males each suggested laying of bunds and check dams and storing of water for enhancing ground water and seasonal and timely cultivation practices. The suggestions like using bore wells/drip irrigation, using good quality seeds/medicines, usage of modern technology, providing adequate water facilities expressed were less than 50 per cent. Laying bunds and check dams were the priority of nearly 75 per cent of the women followed by leveling of the lands/proper weeding 68.6%. The next in priority was the usage of good quality fertilizers (64.7%) and good quality seeds/medicines and storing of water for

enhancing ground water each (58.8%) and usage of bore wells/drip irrigation (41.2%). Usage of modern technology as expressed was less than 20%.



(Male members of Almel GP interacting with the field investigators about increasing the agriculture production)

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AINAPUR:

Village Development Plan prepared by the respondents of Ainapur G.P indicates that both men and women (20 & 55) have expressed that leveling of the lands/proper weeding has been their first priority; so also the usage of good quality seeds/fertilizers/medicines. While laying of bunds and check dams have been planned by all the 20 men, 53 women (96.3%), 95% of the men and 72.7% of the women have planned for adaptation of new technology. This is followed by storing of water for enhancing ground water by 40 and 60% of men and women respectively.

KANMADI:

Out of 21 men who were interviewed, 20 of them (95.2%) planned for laying of bunds and check dams, also adaptation of new technology. While storing of water for enhancing ground water was planned by 76.2% of total men, leveling of the lands/proper weeding and seeds and fertilizers at subsidy rates were planned by 10 each, forming 47.6%. 42.8% of the men planned for proper irrigation facilities and 28.7% expressed good quality seeds/fertilizers/medicines. Out of 54 women, 72.2% of them (39) prepared the Village Development Plan for laying of bunds and check dams followed by storing of water for enhancing ground water as well as adaptation of new technology, 70.3% each. Planning for proper irrigation facilities was next in order (62.9%). 57.4% each was for leveling of the lands/proper weeding and good quality seeds/fertilizers/medicines. About 55.5% of the women planned for seeds and fertilizers at subsidy rates.

ALMEL:

Providing employment and setting up industries have been planned by 43.6% of men out of 39. This is followed by 33.3% of men who have planned for agriculture based work and as many as 17.9% planned for adaptation of new technology. So far as women are concerned, the percentage who planned for providing employment and setting up of industries has been of the order 72.2% which is much higher than that of men. When compared with men, the percentage of women who planned is higher than that of men (33.3%) with regard to agriculture based work (41.6%). The plan for the usage of good quality seeds/fertilizers/medicines men and women (15.4% and 22.2%) and adaptation of new technology (17.9% men and 19.4 %) showed that the percentage of females was higher than that of men.

RAMPUR P.A:

70.8% of the men in Rampur P.A have planned for providing employment and setting up of industries whereas all the 51 women (cent percent) have

planned for the same. Similarly, agriculture based work has been planned by 62.7% of women as against 16.6% by men. Usage of good quality seeds/fertilizers/ medicines has been planned by 58.8% women as against 29.1% men; so also the adaptation of new technology (20.8% men and 31.3% women).

EDUCATION

With regard to Education, several problems faced in the panchayats were addressed by males and females and thereafter they have prepared the plan for improving the education system in the villages over a period of 5 years.

PROBLEMS/SHORTCOMINGS

AINAPUR:

It is observed from Table No.3 that 95% of the males have expressed that teaching in the schools is not good and that there is need for a high school and a college. 55% of the males have mentioned regarding shortage of rooms and proper buildings for the existing schools. However, 90.1% of the females have demanded for a school and a college. While 85.4% have mentioned that the quality of teaching is not good, the same percentage have demanded better facilities like toilets, vehicles especially for girls. Shortage of rooms and buildings was experienced by as many as 69.1% of the females.



(Ms. Susheela Tara Singh Chauhan, Member, Ainapur GP sharing her views with the male and female members during FGD)

KANMADI:

Lack of good teachers and teaching skills, shortage of rooms and building and the need for a high school and a college were expressed by more than 95% of the men. Whereas problems with regard to basic facilities were expressed by as many as 57.1% men. Shortage of rooms and buildings was the main problem expressed by all the women numbering 54 followed by their grouse on teaching aspect. Next in order were the need for basic facilities (81.5%) and the need for high school and college (68.5%).

ALMEL:

In this G.P, 21 male respondents each expressed about the shortage of rooms/buildings as well as basic facilities forming 53.8% of the total, whereas non-functioning of anganwadi and adult literacy problems were expressed by 18 males each or 46.1% of the total. Nearly 18% of the males expressed the problem of teaching and 33.1% demanded technical education. More than 97% of the females wanted basic facilities especially toilets, roads, etc. This was

followed by the demand for good teaching and the need for renovation of rooms and better buildings (50% each). The problems such as poor performance of anganwadi centers and the need for adult literacy programme came next in order with 47.2% and 36.1% respectively. Need for technical education has been expressed by more than 1/3 females.

RAMPUR P.A:

Problems with regard to rooms/building and facilities were expressed by all the 24 male members of panchayat. 50% of the males demanded a high school and a college and about 54% adult literacy programme. Problems with regard to teaching have been expressed by as many as 37.5% males. Similarly, the problems with regard to basic facilities were mentioned by all the 51 women followed by shortage of rooms and suitable buildings (70.5%) and teaching problems (41.1%) and functioning of anganwadi centers (35.3%). The demand for adult literacy programmes, high school, and technical education was less than 30 per cent.

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AINAPUR:

All the 20 male members of the G.P have planned for good teacher and teaching facilities, adequate number of rooms and proper buildings, basic facilities such as toilets, drinking water, roads, libraries, a high school and a college. A similar trend is noticed among female members and they have also planned for basic facilities and for providing enough number of rooms in the schools and proper buildings for the schools. More than 92 per cent of the females have planned for good teachers and teaching facilities and more than 98 percent have planned for a high school and a college. While nearly 15 percent women planned for awareness programmes, none of the men planned for it.

KANMADI:

In Kanmadi, all the male members have planned for better/good teaching facilities especially teachers, need for rooms and better buildings and for a high school and a college. 85.7% of the males planned for basic infrastructural facilities. All the 54 women have planned for good teaching facilities, including all the teachers, additional rooms, better building and basic facilities, and as many as 98.1% of the total females (53) have planned for a high school and a college in their panchayat. Better facilities in anganwadi centers have been planned by 10 women out of 54 forming 18.5%.

ALMEL:

All the male members have planned for basic facilities in the panchayat so also the women members. 79.5% of the males and 77.7% of the females have planned for awareness programmes relating to education. More or less similarity is observed in the plans prepared by males and females with regard to shortage of rooms and better buildings (M – 64.1% and F - 66.6%). While 61% of the males have planned for good teaching facilities, only 44.4% of the females have planned for the same. More than 50% of the males (51.3%) and females (58.3%) have planned for technical education. The plan prepared indicating for a high school and college is not encouraging (males 5.1% and females 11.1%).

RAMPUR P.A:

Both men and women have prepared the plan for providing additional rooms, better buildings as well as for basic facilities. While all the 24 male members planned for awareness programmes, only 78.4% (40 out of 51) females have planned for the same. Plan for setting up of a high school and a college has been prepared by 87.5% males where as the percentage of females is only 41.1%. 29.1% of the males and 33.3% of the females have planned for good teachers and teaching facilities. 45% of the women have planned for better functioning of anganwadi, whereas the percentage of men planned in this regard

is only 16.6%. Percentage of men and women who planned for technical education is not very encouraging; the percentage being 16.6 and 15.7 respectively.

HEALTH

PROBLEMS

AINAPURA:

All the 20 men and 55 women have expressed about the shortage of staff in the health sector as well as lapses in providing medical services. While more than 90 percent of the men have said about the problems being faced with regard to providing nutritious food and poor services of anganwadi centers, only about 40 to 44 percent females have expressed the same. About 80 percent of the women have mentioned about the problems with regard to infrastructural facilities whereas none of the male members has expressed in this regard.

KANMADI:

It is observed from Table - 5 that all the members (both male and female) have expressed their problems such as shortage of staff, like doctors, nurses, ANMs, etc., and also regarding inadequate medical services. While 70.4% of the total females have said about the problem of infrastructural facilities, only 57.1% of total males have said the same. 23.8% of the males and 44.4% of the females have mentioned about providing nutritious food. Poor services of anganwadi centers with regard to health problems were expressed by 28.6% males and 38.9% females.



(The facilitators from SSF, Bangalore interacting with the male and female members of Kanmadi GP)

ALMEL:

Both males and females (cent percent) have expressed problems relating to medical services provided in the panchayat. Inadequacy of staff has been posed by 84.6% males and 69.4% females. While 55.6% females have said about the problem regarding infrastructural facilities, only 41.0% males have said about the same. Poor services provided by anganwadis have been expressed by 23.1% males and 8.3% females.

RAMPUR P.A:

Shortage of staff has been expressed by all the 24 males and 51 females who were interviewed for the study. Inadequate medical services provided by the Health department have been mentioned by 83.3% males and cent percent females. The percentage of males and females who expressed about poor services rendered in anganwadi centers is less than 30 per cent each. While all the men have posed the problem of health services as well as their improvement,

only 68.6% of females are into it. Similarly, problems expressed with regard to infrastructural facilities were by 25% men and 9.8% women.

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AINAPURA:

In Ainapura, all the men and women have planned for adequate staff and better medical services, better infrastructural facilities, better primary services except females, whose percentage is 63.0 regarding infrastructural facilities. Improvisations of medical facilities by gram panchayats were expressed by 14.8% men & 7.4% women.

KANMADI:

It is observed from the Health Plan prepared by the respondents of Kanmadi G.P that both men and women have planned for providing adequate staff, primary services and medical services. While all the men have planned for infrastructural facilities only 87.3 percent women have planned for the same.

ALMEL:

97.4% men and cent percent women have planned for providing good medical services followed by 84.6% men and 94.4% women who have planned for improvisation of medical facilities. Providing primary services has been planned by 64.1% men and 69.4% women, whereas the need for adequate staff has been planned by less than 25% males as well as females. Percentage of men and women who planned for infrastructural facilities is less than 20.

RAMPUR P.A:

Improvement of medical facilities was the top priority of the plan prepared by both men and women. While all the women have planned for providing good medical services, the percentage was only 62.5 as far as men are concerned. The need for adequate staff was planned by almost equal percentage of male and female members. Plan for infrastructural facilities was prepared by 50 percent of the males and nearly 20 percent of the females. But 27.5 percent females and 54.2 percent males planned for primary services.

WATER & SANITATION

OVERALL PROBLEMS

It is observed from two panchayats viz Kanmadi and Ainapur that all the respondents have highlighted shortage of water, water redressal through laying of pipelines, supply of water through tankers, laying of taps, implementing Jalanayana project, inadequate basic amenities, including toilet facilities, etc. Lack of funds was expressed by 9.5 % males and 3.7% females in Kanmadi whereas the percentage in Ainapur was 25.0 & 18.2 respectively.

In Almel and Rampur P.A panchayats, shortage of water was mentioned by both males and females. Lack of toilet facilities was expressed by all men and women in Almel panchayat and also all the women expressed inadequate basic amenities as against 79.5% men in the same panchayat. The problem with regard to water redressal was expressed by 48.7% males and 58.3% females in Almel, whereas the corresponding percentage in Rampur P.A was 54.2 and 58.8 respectively. 49.0% females in Rampur P.A mentioned about the non-existence of toilets as against 70.8% males. More than 90% of the men and women interviewed said about the inadequate basic amenities. Lack of funds was

expressed by 20.5% men in Almel and 7.8% women in Rampur P.A. out of the total.



(Ms. Suman Kolhar, SSF and female members of Kanmadi GP interacting with Jal Nirmal Staff about water facilities)

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

It is observed that in Ainapur panchayat, all the men and women planned for individual toilet facilities, constructing public toilets, providing water facilities, drainage facilities, other basic amenities which included tarring of roads, putting up street lights, provision of dust bins, power connection, dhobi ghat and maintaining cleanliness.

In Kanmadi gram panchayat, all the men in one voice have planned for individual toilet facilities, drainage facilities, water facilities and other basic amenities. The plan prepared by females showed that nearly 62% was for individual toilets, nearly 66% for constructing public toilets, more than 76% for

water facilities and nearly 53% for drainage facilities. The need for other basic amenities was expressed by 96.4% females.

The analysis indicates that Water and Sanitation is a major problem in these two panchayats viz., Ainapur and Kanmadi and hence all the members have planned for the same except 53.7% females who have planned for water facilities in Ainapur and 52.7% females for drainage facilities in Kanmadi.

It can be observed that the percentage of males and females in Almel panchayat who have planned for individual toilet facilities and water facilities is comparatively low as compared to other panchayats. This is due to irrigation facilities available in the Almel Panchayat. While cent percent men and women have planned for drainage facilities, 82.1% men & 69.4% women have planned for other basic amenities.

In Rampur P.A. both men (cent percent) and women (98%) have planned for individual toilet facilities and space for building public toilets and for other basic amenities. But the percentage of women who planned for water facilities as well as for drainage facilities was higher than that of males.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

UTILISATION OF SCHEMES

AINAPUR:

More than 90 percent females have utilized the scheme for houses for the poor; around 76%, 65% and 50% men have utilized the schemes for clothing for poor, seeds under Kooligagi Kalu and Jalanayana Yojana. But the corresponding percentage utilized by women is less than 30 percent.

KANMADI:

It is observed from the Table that the percentage of males and females who have utilized the scheme regarding houses for the poor has been of the order of 95.2 and 94.5 respectively. As many as 92.6% of the total females and 76.2% males have utilized the scheme of Food and Clothing for the Poor. More than 2/3rd men and 1/3rd women have utilized the scheme of Lands for the Landless; more than 80 per cent of the males and females have utilized the scheme of "*seeds under Kooligagi Kalu*".

ALMEL:

Percentage of males who have utilized the scheme seeds under Kooligagi Kalu has been of 87.2 and that of other schemes Bhagya Jyoti, SGRY, SGSY by nearly 95 percent. More than 55% males each had utilized food for clothing to poor and houses to the poor. While cent percent women have utilized the schemes mentioned above, nearly 78 percent women had utilized seeds under Kooligagi Kalu. The scheme under Food and Clothing for the Poor has been utilized by 61.1 percent females and that of houses to the poor by 52.7%.

RAMPUR P.A.:

All the men have utilized the schemes like Bhagya Jyoti, SGRY, SGSY whereas in particular 79.2% have utilized seeds under Kooligagi Kalu and 58.3% towards housing schemes. The percentage of men who utilized Food and Clothing for the Poor was of the order of 45.8. More than 70 per cent women had utilized houses for the poor as well as seeds under Kooligagi Kalu. Nearly 63 percent women have utilized schemes and the percentage of women who used Jalanayana scheme as well as food and clothing for the poor was less than 25 each.

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AINAPUR:

Village Development Plan prepared by males in Ainapur showed that all the males (cent percent) have planned for houses for the poor, employment opportunities, lands for the landless; whereas all the women have planned for employment opportunities, land for the landless and other activities like basic necessities for the poor, educational concessions, pensions to elders, community cell, hostels, free books, scholarships, etc. Around 45% males have planned for financial help as against 40% females. The percentage of women who planned for housing for the poor was around 90.

KANMADI:

With respect to poverty Alleviation Programmes, it has been observed that all the men have planned for houses for the poor as well as lands for the landless. While 95.2% planned for providing employment opportunities only 38% planned for financial help. As far as women are concerned 76.0% have planned for lands for the landless and 67% for employment opportunities. Around 80% women have planned for basic necessities for the poor, like enhancing educational facilities, pensions to elders, construction of community halls, hostels, free books scholarships, etc.

ALMEL:

76.9% males each had planned for houses for the poor and food and clothing for the poor. While 61.5% have planned for employment opportunities, the percentage was less than 30 so far as the plan prepared for lands for the landless, for financial help and other activities is concerned. All the women numbering 36 (cent percent) have planned for houses for the poor, food and clothing for the poor and for employment opportunities. 36% of women have

planned for lands for the landless and nearly 31% for other schemes as against 26 and 18 percent respectively planned by male respondents.

RAMPUR P.A.:

87.5% men and 98.0% women have planned for houses for the poor. While cent percent women have planned for providing employment opportunities, 88.2% have planned for food and clothing for the poor. The corresponding figure for men who planned for employment opportunities has been 79.1% and 58.3% respectively. 10 out of 24 men, i.e., 42 percent have planned for lands for the landless, whereas 16 out of 51 women, i.e., 31.3% have planned for the same. 25.5% of the total women planned for financial help as against 62.5% men.

GRAMA PANCHAYAT BUDGET/ GENDER BUDGETING



The budget is the most important economic policy instrument of the Government and as such it can be a powerful tool in transforming the state/district/ taluk/ municipality/gram panchayat to meet the needs of the people. The budget reflects the choices that government has to make and is a tool for achieving its economic and development goals. Now, there is a worldwide interest in enabling women to participate in the budgeting exercise or budget-making exercise.

Gender budgeting is a method of examining a budget to determine how it impacts on women and men, girls and boys of different social and economic groups. It is a tool to enable gender analysis of budgets. Since the budget reflects a government's macro economic policy priorities, gender budgeting can also be used as a tool for gender analysis of macro economic policy. Gender budgeting is not a separate budget for women: it is a dissection of the

government's budget to establish its gender differential impacts and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments.

PARTICIPATION

Regarding "Gender Budgeting" all the male members in the panchayats have expressed that they are aware of the budget except in Almel and Rampur P.A. where only around 87 per cent have said so. The highest percentage of women who have mentioned about the awareness of the budget has been in Kanmadi (65.0%) followed by Almel (50.0%) & Rampur P.A. (47.1%). Ainapur has the lowest figure of 23.6% women who expressed about the awareness of the budget.

It must be noted that all the men who were interviewed are elected members of the panchayat whereas the women who were interviewed were not only elected women members but also included self help group members as well as ex. GP members. Hence as compared to the percentage of men who participated, the percentage of elected women's participation is low as the total included self-help group members, who are not the members of GP.

UNTIED FUNDS

The persons who were interviewed also mentioned about the utilization of untied funds. All the females have suggested to provide self-employment opportunities both in Kanmadi and Almel panchayats (cent percent) whereas the percentage has been 69.1 in Ainapur and 43.1 in Rampur P.A.. As far as men are concerned, the percentage in Almel has been 94.9 as against 50 in Rampur P.A. and less than 30 percent in Ainapur and Kanmadi panchayats. Setting up of industrial units has been expressed by 66.6% females in Kanmadi followed by 31.4% in Rampur P.A. Corresponding figures for males are 47.6% and 25.0% respectively. More than 35% females have said about providing agriculture-based work in all the three panchayats, Almel 41.6% & Rampur P.A 73.0%

except in Ainapur where it was nil. All the men (cent percent) in Rampur PA have suggested the usage of untied funds towards agriculture based work whereas the percentage was 38.5 in Almel and 14.3 in Kanmadi. Construction and Renovation of facilities has been expressed by 58.3% men and 82.4% women in Rampur P.A. whereas it is less than 25 in other panchayats.

SOCIAL ISSUES

As part of the project and also from the point of view of finding out the views and opinions with regard to social issues from the respondents the questionnaire was designed to elicit information on Births, Deaths/Marriages, Child Labour, Availability of fuel, Transport facilities, Untouchability, Updating of Voters' List, PDS, Fodder for Cattle, Violence Against Women, Arrack Menace and Social Security. Highlights of the above issues are detailed below:

Registration of Births/Deaths/Marriages

As per the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, all the births, deaths and marriages that take place within the purview of the panchayat need to be registered and maintained. It is found from the data collected that except in Kanmadi where cent percent supervision is done by the panchayats as expressed by males and females, in all the other three panchayats it varied between 60 to 95 percent by males and 43 to 80.5 females. It is also reported by 75% males and 35.2% females in Rampur P.A and less than 10% in other three panchayats that the registration should be done properly.

Child Labour

Awareness to curtail child labour was expressed by more than 80% males in Ainapur and Kanmadi GPs and less than 26 percent in Almel and Rampur P.A., where as it varied between 50 to 74 percent among females in all the three

panchayats, except it was nil in Rampur P.A. While more than 40% of the males and females suggested to provide education and financial facilities to children in Almel (44.4%) and Rampur P.A. (70.6%). It was negligible in other panchayats.

Availability of Fuel

As expressed by males, the percentage of availability of fuel varied from, 12.5 in Rampur PA to as high as 90.5 in Kanmadi. The percentage was 66.6 in Almel and 50.5 in Ainapura. As far as women were concerned, the percentage of availability of fuel was expressed by 21.6 in Rampur PA to 83.3 in Almel. In Ainapur and Kanmadi the percentage has been respectively 43.6 & 68.5. The percentage of other sources of fuel as expressed by men was less than 5.5 in Ainapur and above 20 in all the other panchayats. The percentage is highest in Almel: men - 74.3 and women - 44.4. Shortage of fuel expressed by both males & females was negligible.

Transport Facilities

Equal or more than 85 percent of the males & females expressed that there was no problem of transport facilities both in Ainapur and Kanmadi panchayats. In Almel, cent percent of the persons interviewed had expressed the same as against only 29.2% males and 43.1% females in Rampur P.A. However, 41.6% males and 47.1% females in Rampur P.A. had said the transport services were partly good.

Scrutinization of Voters' List

The voters list was scrutinized by all the gram panchayats especially in Almel and Rampur PA where it was cent percent. In Ainapur, the figure as expressed by males was 95 and cent percent and of females was 87.3%.

Untouchability

More than 90 percent of males and females had said that there was no glaring existence of untouchability in Ainapur, Kanmadi and Almel panchayats except in Rampur P.A. where only 21 percent men and 37 percent women had mentioned about it. It was also expressed that whenever there were disturbances, peace meetings were held in Almel and Rampur PA panchayats; the percentage being 36.4 - males and 38.9- females in Almel and 41.6 males and 24.5 females in Rampur P.A.

Public Distribution System

In Ainapura, Kanmadi, Almel and Rampur P.A. gram panchayats, both men and women had expressed that the functioning of PDS was good.

Livestock

It is seen from the connected Table 13 that except in Almel panchayat where there was no problem with regard to maintenance of livestock, in all the other panchayats the problem existed.

Social Security

Need for providing social security was expressed by more than 80% males and females in all the panchayats except in Kanmadi where the percentage was 52.4 by males and 50.0 by females. The need for supervision by police personnel was strongly emphasized by both males and females showing the percentage to the extent of 87.5 – men and 60.8 - women. Whereas majority of the women (80.6%) in Almel and 50.9% in Ainapur expressed the need for the supervision by the police department.

Violence against Women

Regarding violence against women, in all the panchayats the respondents suggested that it should be solved by mutual understanding as well as through the help of GP/SHG, though 25% males in Ainapur, 19% males in Kanmadi and 25% females in Almel were into it. While other redressal mechanisms were suggested by more than 50 percent respondents (both males and females) it was 46.3% females in Kanmadi and 21.6% in Rampur P.A.

Anti Arrack

While banning of arrack by Government was expressed by 82% of the total males in Almel panchayat, it was less than 15 per cent in other GPs. Action by GP/Self Help Groups suggested by males varied from 0 to 35 percent in all the GPs but it varied from 21.8 to 48.1% among females. The percentage of women who suggested other preventive mechanisms, like intervention of political parties and organizing awareness programmes was 54.4 in Ainapur, 61.1 in Almel, 44.4 in Kanmadi and 34.2 in Rampur P.A. Corresponding percentage of men was 45.0, 64.1, 61.9 and 25.0 respectively.

NON-STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

Non-structured questions were administered to both males and females in the panchayats selected for the study. They were on Income and Employment, Functioning of Gram/Ward sabha, Cooperation from Line Departments/NGOs, Eradication of Corruption, Migration, etc. An overview of the above issues is discussed below:

Income and Employment

Providing income-generating employment was expressed by 35.9% males in Almel to as high as 80.0% in Ainapur. In Rampur & Kanmadi it was of the order of 50.0% and 76.1% respectively. The percentage of women who mentioned about providing income-generating employment was more than 60 in all the three panchayats but it was only 38.8 in Almel. While, the percentage of women who suggested agriculture based work was as high as 86.1 in Almel and 52.3 in Rampur P.A. the corresponding figures for males was 64.1% & 50.0% respectively.

Functioning of Gram/Ward Sabha

Around 50 percent of the men have said that the gram sabha was being conducted properly in all the panchayats whereas cent percent women in Almel panchayat had acknowledged it. In other panchayats, the percentage varied from, 49.0 in Ainapur to 78.4 in Rampur P.A. Except in Rampur P.A. in all the other three panchayats, more than 50% men respondents had acknowledged that gram sabha helped in solving many problems. Whereas the percentage of females who expressed the same was less than 50 in all the panchayats under study.

Cooperation from Line Departments

As expressed by men, the cooperation extended by line departments varied from 42.8 percent in Kanmadi to 79.1 per cent in Rampur PA. But the percentage of women varied from 40.7 to 68.6 in the same panchayats. More than 20 percent men in Rampur P.A. and more than 40 percent in other three panchayats expressed the need of providing cooperation from Line Departments. Whereas among women the percentage varied from 29.4 in Rampur P.A. to 49% in Ainapur.

Cooperation from NGOs

There were mixed opinions as expressed by males and females with regard to the cooperation extended by NGOs, although, more than 40% females and 30% males were for it. However, in Ainapur where 65% of the males had said about the need for NGOs to provide cooperation, it was less than 50 percent in all the panchayats. But it was less than 25% as far as women were concerned.

Participation of Women

It is seen from the connected Table 14 that more than 30 percent females had expressed their participation in the meetings. Kanmadi with 66.6% females occupied the first place followed by Rampur PA (60.7%) and Almel (55.5%). Ainapur had the lowest figure of 32.7 percent. Men and women in the panchayats sought the cooperation from NGOs although the percentage was less than 20 in some panchayats.

Anti Arrack

More than 80 per cent of the males and females in the four panchayats were for banning of arrack, except for the low percentage of females in Ainapur (43.6). At least 50 percent of males and females in Ainapur and less than 50 percent males in Kanmadi said that banning arrack will help solve problems where as the percentage was less than 20 in other panchayats except females in Kanmadi and males in Rampur P.A. who did not mention about it.

Eradication of Corruption

There was a mixed reaction among males and females who were interviewed regarding the leadership of panchayats in eradicating corruption. But more than 40 percent of men and women emphasized that the eradication of corruption will help to take up more development works.

Migration

Even though 1.8% females in Ainapur to as high as 91.6% males in Rampur PA expressed that the migration can be prevented, other male and female respondents were of the opinion that the migration provided income generating activities. Both in Ainapur and Kanmadi males and females especially females 63.6% in Ainapur and 50.0% in Kanmadi said that education of the children will be affected due to migration.

II. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

In order to reinforce the concept of the Village Development Plan, Focus Group Discussions were held in 4 Gram Panchayats with a purpose to motivate, initiate and capacitate the respondents especially to prepare Development Plan of the respective GPs.

The questions mainly raised were -

- ◀ What would they like to see changed by them in five years which they would commit to the electorate?
- ◀ What would be the various arrangements that they would require?
- ◀ The third question was to enable the women to actually engage with the area plan against the kind of scheme that had been prepared by the government with special reference to the untied funds.

The above broad questions were categorized under the following sectors viz. agriculture production, education, health, water and sanitation, poverty alleviation and utilization of untied funds for enabling the group members to express their views and design the plans for the next five years. Based on the Focus Group Discussions, the outcome of each of the sectors as expressed by the respondents over a period of five years which they feel should be carried out with the help of Government departments have been tabulated.

Year-wise activities as well as the budget requirements have been planned for each sector. It should be note that some of the basic/needed activities are to be carried out every year. However, panchayat wise total estimated budget for each year is presented below:

PANCHAYAT WISE ESTIMATED BUDGET

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No	GRAM PANCHAYAT	YEARS				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Ainapur	20.30	23.55	25.55	27.40	26.45
2.	Kanmadi	28.00	29.60	30.25	31.50	36.75
3.	Almel	15.81	17.30	17.65	18.65	25.76
4.	Rampur P.A.	14.90	16.65	18.00	17.75	28.80

Source: Focus Group Discussions held in respective Gram Panchayats

It is observed from the estimated budget for 2006-07 available for two GPs viz., Ainapur and Kanmadi that it was Rs. 18.61 lakhs for Ainapur as against Rs. 24.03 lakhs for Kanmadi. The activities spelt out in the FGDs indicate that the corresponding budget revealed by the respondents are justifiable for their requirements under various sectors. Yearwise activities planned with the budget needs are indicated in the reports given in **Annex VII**.

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

Providing water facilities to the farms by making bunds (Nalabandhi & Krishi Honda) constructing check dams, increasing ground water, constructing tanks, using rain harvesting processes, connecting motors to water tanks, etc. Creating awareness about using pesticides for crops, providing know how/modern agriculture equipments and fertilizers, providing good variety of seeds, identifying the lands to get good yield, providing guidance and information regarding modern techniques and high yielding varieties. Besides there has been plans to set up agro based industries as well as full utilization of Jal Nirmala Project. It was planned that the activities could be taken up with the help of the Department of Agriculture and the gram panchayat.

EDUCATION

Providing nutritious food to children, and water facilities, construction of toilets, repairing the existing school buildings, building school compound at SC/ST colony, increasing the number of class rooms, appointment of teachers depending upon the number of students, better facilities in anganwadi centers, organizing literacy camps to avoid dropouts of girl children and also for opening night schools and the need for constructing government high school and colleges especially for girls and organizing vanamahotsava day and planting saplings. Although, they have planned to cover the above issues, it can be covered part by part every year and some of them need continuous follow up and are required every year. The above items are planned to be taken up through Education and WCD departments and GPs.

HEALTH

Regarding health sector, the VDP was built suggesting the facilities such as to increase the number of doctors and paramedical staff, the number of rooms, providing water facilities, general facilities in PHC, ambulance and vehicle services, 24 hour services in PHCs, appointment of lady doctors especially for women patients and for providing good medicines with the help of the Health department and gram panchayats. Further, to persuade the authorities for a veterinary hospital.

WATER & SANITATION

The Plan was designed for providing water facilities as some of the areas are facing acute shortage of water by laying pipelines, constructing water tanks, providing toilets not only in every household but also public toilets separately for men and women, dhobi ghat facilities, good drainage system, organizing awareness programmes/campaigns on sanitation, hazards of causing plastic

bags dumping and its impact on environment. Besides, providing street lights was one of the issues that was included in the plan.



(Elected Representatives of Rampur P.A. GP interacting with the facilitators of SSF during FGD)

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

The village development plan under this head covered providing houses through Ashraya, providing ration cards to BPL families, setting up of income generating industries like dairying, household industries to women, training on embroidery making, preparing vermi culture compost, providing lands to landless families, providing widow pensions and old age pensions, loans to poor farmers with less interest rates through banks, etc. It was also opined that the concerned departments, especially GP, TP & ZP should take action in this regard.

UNITED FUNDS

Under this head, it was suggested to set up agro based industries like dairying, poultry, small scale industries, preparing vermin compost, employment generating programmes for the poor for example, establishment of a wine factory, powder making equipments/machines to women, providing sewing machines, building community halls, loans to self help groups, etc.

III. BUDGET ANALYSIS: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PATTERN OF THE PANCHAYATS

Out of the four panchayats selected for the study, the Income and Expenditure data of two panchayats only were available (The details are given in **Tables A to F**). The income and expenditure of Ainapur and Kanmadi are analyzed below:

AINAPUR

Income:

It is seen from the Tables A, B and C that the Income during 2004-05 which was Rs.11.64 lakhs has increased to Rs.18.90 lakhs in 2005-06 or by 62.4% and has come down to Rs.18.61 lakhs in 2006-07 (BE) or by 1.5 per cent compared to 2005-06.

The main share of income was from SGRY grant (37.8%) followed by Indira Awas Yojana (20.2%) in 2004-05, whereas, it was the development grant (34.6%) followed by IAS (23.7%) in 2005-06. In the year 2006-07, it was the tax and rates occupied the second place with 28.1% of the income and SGRY grant stood first with (35.9%). In the previous two years, the share of tax collection was of the order of around 9 percent each.

Expenditure:

The expenditure which was Rs.9.87 lakhs in 2004-05 has increased to Rs.12.51 lakhs in 2005-06 or by 26.7% and to Rs.18.26 lakhs in 2006-07 or by nearly 46 percent over the previous year.

The expenditure incurred under SGRY scheme has been the highest (41.4%) followed by 11th Finance Commission grant (16.3%) in the year 2004-05, whereas in the year 2005-06, amount spent under development grant occupied the first place (29.5%) followed by Indira Awas Scheme (25.6%). In the year 2006-07, maximum percentage of 36.5 was spent under SGRY grant followed by the expenditure under development grant 27.4%. The analysis shows that the maximum share of the total amount (nearly 95%) has been incurred towards development activities in the Panchayat and the expenditure incurred towards salary and general administration is less than 5%.

Income and Expenditure pattern of Ainapur

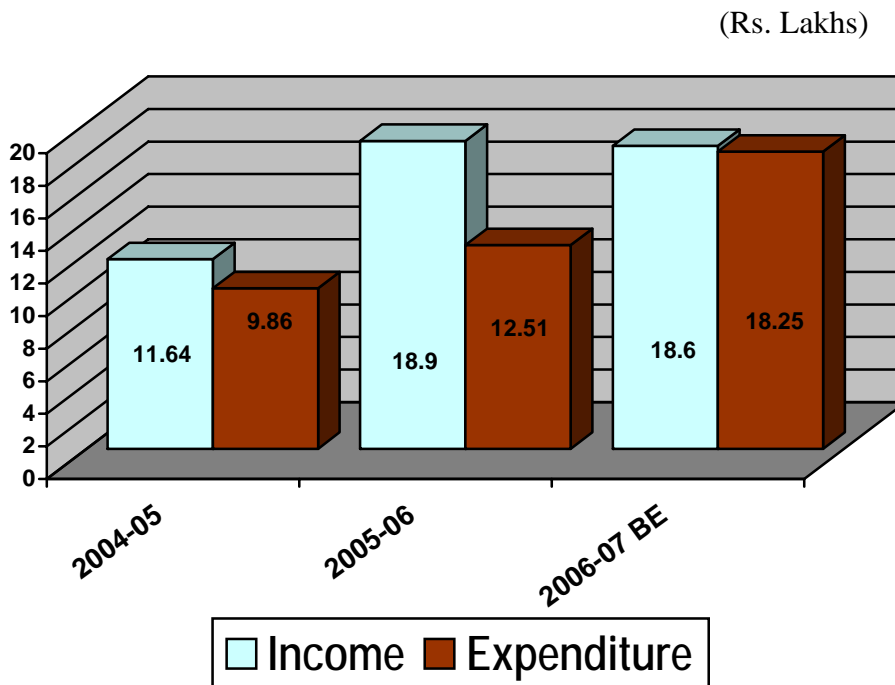


Table - A
Income and Expenditure - (2004-05)

Income		Expenditure	
Sources of Income	Amount (in Rs.)	Details	Amount (in Rs.)
Government Grants	37,888 (3.2)	Salary	21,000 (2.1)
S.G.R.Y Scheme Grant	4,40,155 (37.8)	Water Supply	47,517 (4.8)
Development Grant	88,844 (7.6)	Purchased Electric Equipments	6,800 (0.7)
11 th Finance Commission Grants	1,88,000 (16.1)	Office Expenditure	65,100 (6.6)
Tax Collection	1,06,115 (9.1)	S.G.R.Y Scheme	4,08,983 (41.4)
Water Conservation	69,375 (6.0)	Development Grant	85,091 (8.6)
Indira Awas Scheme	2,34,079 (20.2)	11 th Finance Commission Grant	1,61,005 (16.3)
Other Grants	-	Indira Awas Scheme	1,31,425 (13.4)
		Water Conservation	59,775 (6.1)
Total	11,64,456 (100.0)	Total	9,86,686 (100.0)

Note: Figures are based on Jamabhandhi, figures in brackets show percentages to the total

Source: Gram Panchayat Ainapur

Table – B
Income and Expenditure - (2005-06)

Sl. No.	Income		Expenditure	
	Sources of Income	Amount (in Rs.)	Details	Amount (in Rs.)
1	Government Grants	-	Salary	23,318 (1.9)
2	S.G.R.Y Scheme Grant	2,86,557 (15.2)	Electricity Charges	1,00,000 (8.0)
3	Development Grant	6,53,572 (34.6)	Water Supply	39,463 (3.1)
4	12 th Finance Commission Grant	1,36,384 (7.2)	Sanitation	77,511 (6.2)
5	Tax Collection	1,70,006 (9.0)	Bore well	52,364 (4.2)
6	Water Conservation	8,976 (0.5)	S.G.R.Y Scheme	1,03,363 (8.3)
7	Indira Awas Scheme	4,48,934 (23.7)	Development Grant	3,68,875 (29.5)
8	Sanitation	1,85,232 (9.8)	12 th Finance Commission Grant	1,34,625 (10.7)
9	-	-	Indira Awas Scheme	3,21,052 (25.6)
10	-	-	Others Expenditure	18,280 (1.5)
11	-	-	Rain water harvesting	12,770 (1.0)
	Total	18,89,661 (100.0)	Total	12,51,621 (100.0)

Note: Figures are based on Jamabhandhi & figures in brackets show Percentages to the total

Source: Gram Panchayat Ainapur

Table - C
Income and Expenditure - (2006-07 BE)

Sl. No	Income		Expenditure	
	Source of Income	Amount (in Rs.)	Details	Amount (in Rs.)
1	Tax and Rates	5,23,425 (28.1)	General Administration	90,000 (4.9)
2	S.G.S.Y Revolving Fund	40,000 (2.1)	Social Security	1,33,000 (7.3)
3	S.G.R.Y Grant	6,67,132 (35.9)	Public Works	1,20,000 (6.6)
4	Development Grant	5,00,000 (26.9)	Civic Amenities	50,000 (2.7)
5	12 th Finance Commission Grant	1,30,000 (7.0)	Public Health	1,30,425 (7.1)
5	Loan Amount	-	Education	5,000 (0.3)
6	Opening Balance	-	S.G.R.Y Grant	6,67,132 (36.5)
7	-	-	Development Grant	5,00,000 (27.4)
8	-	-	12 TH Finance Commission Grant	1,30,000 (7.2)
10	-	-	Closing Balance	-
	Total	18,60,557 (100.0)	Total	18,25,557 (100.0)

Note: Figures are based on Budget Estimates & figures in brackets show percentages to the total

Source: Gram Panchayat Ainapur

KANMADI:

Income Pattern

During 2006-07, the total income of the Kanmadi panchayat has been of the order of Rs.24.03 lakhs as against Rs.23.47 lakhs in 2005-06 showing a marginal decrease by nearly 2.4% and Rs.15.23 lakhs in 2004-05 or a fall of 34.1% over 2005-06. The major share of income has been from SGRY grant (20.9%) in the year 2004-05 as against 15.1% in the year 2005-06 and 22.1% in 2006-07. Expected share of tax and rates in the year 2006-07 has been of the order of 39.6% followed by the share of Development Grant (26.0%). Where as in the year 2005-06 the income from water supply was 24.0% of the total closely followed by Development Grant (23.8%). In the year 2004-05, income from SGRY Grant was to the extent of 20.9%. Next in order was by the income from water conservation (19.2%) and 11th Finance Commission Grant (13.5%).

Table - D
Income and Expenditure - (2004-05)

Income		Expenditure	
Sources of Income	Amount (in Rs.)	Details	Amount (in Rs.)
Government Grants	-	Salary	58,736 (4.0)
S.G.R.Y Scheme Grant	3,18,225 (20.9)	Electricity Charges	-
Development Grant	84,496 (5.5)	Water Supply	36,100 (2.5)
11 th Finance Commission Grants	2,05,673 (13.5)	Purchased Electric Equipments	9,000 (0.6)
Tax Collection	1,60,721 (10.6)	Office Expenditure	6,900 (0.5)
Water Conservation	2,91,875 (19.2)	S.J.R.Y Scheme	4,06,300 (27.9)
Indira Awas Scheme	1,19,407 (7.8)	Development Grant	1,44,034 (9.9)
Other Grants	14,119 (1.0)	11 th Finance Commission Grant	2,45,367 (16.8)
Opening Balance	3,28,117 (21.5)	Indira Awas Scheme	2,00,300 (13.7)
-	-	Other Expenditure	59,897 (4.1)
-	-	Water Conservation	2,91,875 (20.0)
Total	15,22,632 (100.0)	Total	14,58,509 (100.0)

Note: Figures are based on Jamabhandhi, figures in brackets show percentages to the total

Source: Gram Panchayat Kanmadi

Table - E
Income and Expenditure – (2005-06)

Sl. No	Income		Expenditure	
	Sources of Income	Amount (in Rs.)	Details	Amount (in Rs.)
1	Development Grant	5,58,500 (23.8)	Development Grant	5,56,519 (31.2)
2	S.G.R.Y Grant	3,54,815 (15.1)	S.G.R.Y Grant	3,38,558 (19.0)
3	11 th Finance Commission Grant	66,290 (2.8)	11 th Finance Commission Grant	65,443 (3.7)
4	12 th Finance Commission Grant	96,100 (4.1)	12 th Finance Commission Grant	-
5	Tax collection	1,32,381 (5.6)	Salary and other office expenditure	1,31,004 (7.3)
6	Water supply	5,63,811 (24.0)	Water supply	4,84,345 (27.2)
7	Indira Awas housing Scheme	64,652 (2.7)	Indira Awas housing Scheme	56,900 (3.2)
8	Water Conservation	1,00,994 (4.4)	Water Conservation	59,724 (3.4)
9	Sanitation	2,34,003 (10.0)	Sanitation	-
10	Other Grants	1,75,256 (7.5)	Other expenditure	90,116 (5.0)
	Total	23,46,802 (100.0)	Total	17,82,609 (100.0)

Note: Figures are based on Jamabhandhi, figures in brackets show percentages to the total

Source: Gram Panchayat Kanmadi

Table - F
Income and Expenditure - (2006-07 BE)

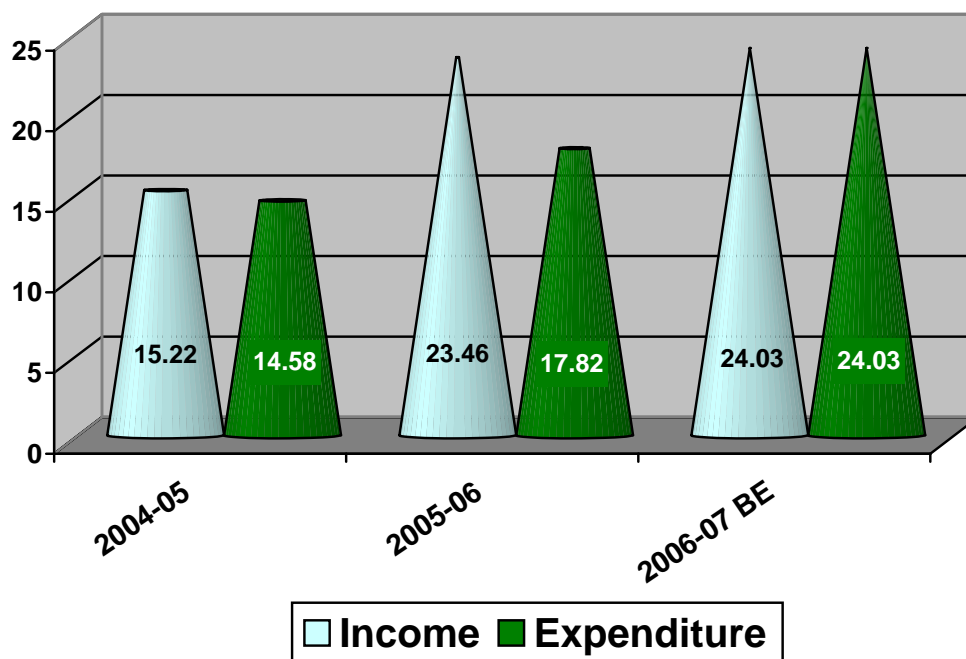
Sl. No	Income		Expenditure	
	Source of Income	Amount (in Rs.)	Details	Amount (in Rs.)
1	Tax and Rates	9,51,372 (39.6)	General Administration	2,10,000 (8.7)
2	Grants and Subsidies	-	Social Security	2,80,000 (11.6)
3	S.G.R.Y Grant	5,32,201 (22.1)	Public Works	2,61,152 (10.9)
4	Development Grant	6,25,516 (26.0)	Civic Amenities	1,09,000 (4.6)
5	12 th Finance Commission Grant	1,89,464 (7.9)	Public Health	1,90,000 (7.9)
5	Loan Amount	1,04,780 (4.4)	Education	6,000 (0.3)
6	Opening Balance	-	S.G.R.Y Grant	5,32,201 (22.1)
7	-	-	Development Grant	6,25,516 (26.0)
8	-	-	12 th Finance Commission Grant	1,89,464 (7.9)
9	-	-	Contributions/ Loans/Cesses	-
10	-	-	Closing Balance	-
	Total	24,03,333 (100.0)	Total	24,03,333 (100.0)

Note: Figures are based on Budget Estimates

Source: Gram Panchayat Kanmadi

Income and Expenditure Pattern of Kanmadi

(Rs. Lakhs)



Expenditure

The expenditure incurred during 2004-05 which was Rs.14.59 lakhs increased to Rs.17.83 lakhs in 2005-06 thereby showing a raise of 22.2%. Whereas in the year 2006-07 the budgeted expenditure has been of the order of Rs.24.03 lakhs with an increase of 34.8% over 2005-06 and 64.7% over 2004-05 figures. In the year 2006-07, the expenditure from the Development Grant was the highest (26.0%). SGRY Grant (22.1%), Social Security (11.6%) and Public Works (10.9%) were the next priorities. Similarly, the amount spent under development grant (31.2%) was highest in the year 2005-06. 27.2% of the total expenditure was booked for water supply followed by SGRY grant with 19.0 percent. In the year 2004-05, the share of SGRY grant was the highest with 27.9% of the total expenditure followed by water conservation (20.0%) and 11th Finance Commission Grant (16.8%). The above analysis of the panchayat carried out for three years reveals that the panchayat has spent money towards development works to the extent of nearly 90% and that the expenditure towards salary is less than 10%. ***(Please see Tables D, E and F).***

CHAPTER - 3

PROBLEMS AND LIMITATIONS

The completion of the project evoked reflections on some of the challenges that were faced during the project period and the learnings that were obtained to help the Foundation to carry the project forward. The problems faced during the project period and the lessons learnt in the process of the project are given below:

A. PROBLEMS

Appointment of staff: Identifying the right kind of project staff with required potentials and their capacity building also took us more time than what was initially anticipated. The Orientation Programme could only be taken up by July 2006 and this left us little time for field activities. However, we redesigned the plan of action so as to clear backlog by stepping up the pace of activities.

Lack of bus facilities: Some of the panchayats lacked proper bus facilities from the taluka headquarters especially to villages. Hence, the field investigators found it very difficult to administer the questionnaires and therefore had to walk 2-3 kms., everyday, which meant losing time. Also, the field investigators had to finish their work by 5.00 p.m. so that they could return to the headquarters looking to the bus facilities.

Administering Questionnaires: As the concept of Village Development Plan was new in the panchayats, the elected representatives and other respondents had to be acquainted with the process before administering the questionnaire. As the objective of the project was primarily to prepare the Village Development Plan of the Panchayats, the questionnaires (both structured and non-structured) were designed in such a way as to include all the issues. This meant that lot of

time was spent on administering the questionnaires to the respondents as they had to devote 40-45 minutes to answer the questions.

Most of the elected representatives especially the elected women representatives are agricultural labourers and hence the field investigators had difficulty in meeting the representatives as most of them left their houses early in the morning and would reach home late in the evening. Hence, the field investigators had to visit their households at least 2-3 times to administer the questionnaire. Thus, the process of administering the questionnaires was time consuming.

Data Collection: The project also involved collecting budget documents of the latest 3 years from each panchayat. Some of the panchayats selected for the study had new secretaries who had taken charge very recently and were unable to give the budget documents. This was mainly because of the non-maintenance of the records properly. Hence several difficulties had to be faced while collecting the budget documents and so far have not been able to get the proper budget documents especially from two panchayats.

Additional Charge to the Secretaries: Besides the transfers of secretaries, they were also given additional charge of other panchayats and therefore they could spare only 2-3 days in a week at the panchayats. This also hindered the functioning of the panchayats to a great extent thereby putting the field investigations in difficult situations.

Untimely Sanction of grants: The Gram Panchayats have not been able to prepare the action plans in a timely manner; as this was because of untimely sanctioning of the grants of the panchayats, which affects taking up developmental works.

B. LIMITATIONS

1. The consolidated plan prepared for a period of 5 years covering the issues as expressed by the respondents is very broad as there are no area specific issues.
2. Area specific issues have not been listed in the report; nor the respondents have been asked to list out specific requirements because of time constraint.
3. The issues have not been matched with the budget while canvassing the questionnaires except in the Focus Group Discussions (as informed by the respondents) which has been given in the FGD reports.
4. To have the specific issues areawise/streetwise/wardwise some more round of Focus Group Discussions and interventions are needed.
5. Further, the issue that is covered in one year, e.g., providing nutritious food, leveling of ground, etc., is a continuous process and cannot be planned for only one year. Leveling of ground may be at one place in one year and may be at another place in another year. Hence area-wise issues need to be looked into while preparing the annual plan.
6. Since the income that the panchayat gets is low and not to the expectation of the respondents who were interviewed, it was not possible for them to plan long term plans/schemes that needed more budget allocations.
7. Since the time frame is only six months an in-depth study of 4 gram panchayats has not been possible, as it requires continuous focus group discussions, interventions and follow up.

8. The plans prepared by the respondents have indicated the implementation of the programmes according to their priorities and the amount that is required to be included needs to be worked out in consultation with the technical personnel.

9. This is only a pilot attempt that is made to strengthen the capacity of Elected Women in preparation of Village Level Planning in women led panchayats.

CHAPTER - 4

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CONVENTION OF ELECTED WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES HELD AT BANGALORE

On September 04, 2006, in the green and serene premises of the Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation, Bangalore, the Convention of the Elected Women Representatives from Panchayati Raj Institutions was organized by SSF. The aims of the Convention, jointly organized by Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation and Mahila Samakhya Karnataka, were to provide a platform for exchange of views among the elected women representatives, share their experiences in self-governance and, importantly for them, to share ideas with the Union Minister of Panchayati Raj and the Member of the Planning Commission. The gathering saw an inspiring event unfold on the day, around two hundred elected women from as many as thirteen districts of Karnataka participated in the Convention and some took the stage to address all those present as well as actively engaged and interacted with the ministers, leaders, civil servants and journalists.

Several women narrated instances of progress in village plans, budgeting, and about many projects undertaken by them. The projects included farm management, construction of toilets, health related activities, tackling social evils like domestic violence, arrack menace, etc. However, a common thread running through the experiences narrated by the women representatives was the uphill task generally faced by them in going about their community projects, mainly caused by corruption or indifference.

Views of some Elected Women Representatives

The elected women, who had come from various districts of Karnataka, shared their brave and inspirational experience most keenly at the Convention. Some of what they expressed are given below.

- *Mrs. Mahadevi Shillin (Vice President, Kanmadi GP, Bijapur)* narrated her experiences relating to her involvement in preparing budgets of her *panchayat* and requested the Government to give more funds to the GPs in order to undertake developmental works on a larger scale.
- *Mrs. Gandhi Bai (Member, Kanmadi GP, Bijapur)* spoke about village development plans and her participation in her *panchayat* regarding preparation of 'action plans'. Speaking about her achievements, she mentioned that she was in a position to undertake several developmental activities in her *panchayat* (thereby helping the community) and requested the Minister to increase the funds given to the GPs. She added that the *panchayat* – especially the members have come up with several plans. As an example through the untied fund, they intend to have a nursery of pomegranate saplings and thereby create income-generating activity for the women since pomegranate is a significant horticultural crop in her area.

The Convention provided the Union Minister of Panchayati Raj, Member Planning Commission, Members of the State Legislature, senior officials the opportunity to hear first hand from the elected women panchayat representatives regarding their experiences in governance and self-empowerment. They were thus in a position to respond with several useful suggestions, clarifications and directives on the spot. The women representatives were roundly applauded for the extremely important work they were doing in their panchayats. The women were advised to continue to come together to collectively raise their concerns for maximum impact. They were shown the importance of effectively utilizing the '**Right to Information Act**' in battling corruption.

Inaugural Address by Dr. Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission, Gol, New Delhi



Dr. Syeda Hameed, on inaugurating the Convention congratulated SSF and MSK for organizing the Convention and the Founders' Day celebrations. Referring to the 11th Five year plan, she mentioned that the Approach Paper, which is being prepared, specifies the vision for the future of the country, i.e., 2012 and added that if

the plans are not prepared taking into account the needs of the community, it does not match with the reality. When compared to the northern states such as Bihar, UP and MP, the southern states viz., Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have showed some breakthrough in utilizing the funds under centrally sponsored schemes. She said that in order to make such schemes effective, the planning should start from the grass roots level, i.e., 'bottom-up approach' and not the 'top-down approach'. Funds, Functions and Functionaries need to be strengthened at the GP level and in this regard the role of women members is very important.

She also added that due to reservation, women have been able to take up the forefront in politics. Dr. Hameed also holds the portfolio of Women, Child and Health in the Planning Commission. Commission was thankful to SSF for organizing the Convention which has provided the space to listen to the voices of ground reality. She emphasized that this should be considered while preparing the policies for the Government.

Address by Smt. Leeladevi R. Prasad, Former Minister, Government of Karnataka

Acknowledging the efforts made by the Foundation in organizing the Convention, Smt. Leeladevi mentioned that 73rd and 74th amendments to the Indian Constitution have paved a way for women to participate to the extent of 45 – 48% in the local governance of Karnataka. She pointed out that illiteracy was a major problem in the *panchayats*, which unfortunately provided a chance for misusing funds. Therefore, she put forth her idea before the Planning Commission that minimum basic education until 4th standard is a criterion for being a President of the *panchayat* and requested that an amendment be passed in this regard at the Parliament. Adding further to the issue of education, Smt. Prasad added that another burning problem in the schools was that they lacked basic facilities such as toilets and drinking water and thereby reducing the attendance of girl children in schools. Hence, necessary steps need to be taken by the Planning Commission and the Government to ensure that every school in the *panchayat* be facilitated with these basic services.



Similarly, villages in most of the districts lacked toilet facilities, and it is the women who are most affected. This should be taken note of by the members and the President of the *panchayats*. Necessary steps should be taken to build toilets for women and maintain cleanliness. She added that the Planning Commission should also be persuaded to increase the funds towards toilet facilities. Smt. Prasad tried to instill confidence among the EWRs and mentioned that they should be able to assert their voices confidently in front of the male members in overcoming the problems in the villages.

Address by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Panchayati Raj, Youth Affairs & Sports, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar

The Minister, while addressing the gathering, thanked and acknowledged that his participation in the convention taught him a great deal, especially, the ground reality. He was confident that the aims of the amendment were getting fulfilled, as a result of sincere hard work especially in the state of Karnataka.



“It is a fact that there are obstacles in your way but there is strength and capacity involved with you where you have articulated your voice against Ministers and the MLAs – I strongly support this and you will definitely win. A lot of work has to be done against the bureaucratic corruption, there is a need to increase funds and the loopholes should be identified so that you achieve your right”.

There is no need for GP members to get frightened by the legislators and officers. First of all you should understand what strength you have. Under a legislator there are several *panchayats*. If all the *panchayat* elected members get united and fight for the cause, what can the legislator do?” he questioned.

“According to the Constitution of India, the PRI system of any state is largely dependent on the State Government. The Central Government can only suggest improving the developmental activities of the PRI, but it is ultimately the State Government that will decide.

There is a need to exercise your power and receive your information. Citing the example of an atom, which collectively forms a molecule – likewise, the collectivity among them can make the difference”.

The Minister was all praise for the '**Activity Mapping System**', which the *panchayat raj* institutions in the State have been following for the past few years. The Minister was impressed by the statistics of Karnataka, which showed, 67% of SC/ST EWRs in the State *Panchayat Raj* institutions are women and though the reservation of women as a whole is 33% in Karnataka they actually constitute 43%!

The Minister added that the question is no longer whether women in these *panchayats* could deliver, but are they empowered?

In Karnataka, there is no need to question ourselves to know whether the state EWRs have potential to manage the administration.

Regarding NREGS he said that the scheme has not been a failure and, in order to implement the scheme systematically or strategically it requires some more time. However, it is under the power of the State Government to resolve the problems in implementing the program. He also mentioned that it is possible to take private doctors on contract basis in primary health centers, since government doctors were not functioning properly.

CHAPTER – 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS:

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

It is observed from the plans prepared by the men and women of Ainapur and Kanmadi panchayats that the percentage of women who planned with regard to leveling of lands/proper weeding, proper irrigation facilities, seeds and fertilizers at subsidized rates, and good quality seeds/fertilizers/medicines used is much higher than that of men. The percentage of men planned for laying of bunds, check dams and adaptation of new technology is higher than that of women.

With regard to Almel and Rampur (P.A.) panchayats, it is noticed that the percentage of women who have planned for providing employment and setting up of industries, agriculture based work, usage of good quality seeds and fertilizers and adaptation of new technology is much higher than the percentage of men who have planned.

EDUCATION

Although in Ainapur and Kanmadi panchayats, both males and females have prepared the plan seeking good teachers/rooms/buildings/basic facilities, etc., the percentage of women planned seeking awareness programmes in Ainapur and better facilities in Anganwadi centres is higher than that of men.

Further in Almel, the percentage of women who planned for a high school/college is higher than that of men. In Rampur (P.A.) the need for better

functioning of anganwadi centers has been planned by females so also for good teachers and teaching facilities as compared to men.

HEALTH

It is seen that both males and females in Ainapur and Kanmadi panchayats have planned for better medical facilities as compared to that of Almel and Rampur P.A. However, the ideas planned by men and women are almost the same in all the panchayats under study.

WATER AND SANITATION

Under Water and Sanitation, it could be seen that both in Ainapur and Kanmadi, almost equal percentage of males and females have planned for individual toilet facilities, space for building toilets, drainage facilities and other basic amenities. As far as Almel and Rampur (P.A.) GPs are concerned, almost equal percentage of response is observed with the exception of planning for individual toilet facilities and for water facilities in Almel GP which is slightly low.



(Female members of Almel GP interacting with the facilitators about their views and suggestions)

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

In both the panchayats, viz., Ainapur and Kanmadi, importance is given to employment opportunities for men as well as women and also to lands for the landless. More than 70 percent males and females have planned for other activities, viz., basic necessities to poor, education, construction of community halls, hostels, etc. In Almel and Rampur (P.A.) females are more concerned with regard to providing houses to the poor, food and clothing, employment opportunities as reflected in the plan prepared by them which shows higher percentage of women being in those items.

GRAM PANCHAYAT BUDGET/GENDER BUDGETING

Compared to men, the percentage of women who were aware of the gender budgeting was less. Both in Ainapur and Kanmadi, the percentage of females who expressed about providing self-employment opportunities and setting up of industrial units using untied funds was found to be higher than that of men. Whereas in Almel and Rampur P.A., the percentage of women who said about using untied funds towards construction/renovation of facilities was higher than that of men.



(Members of Ainapur GP interacting with the facilitators of SSF)

SOCIAL ISSUES

Satisfaction over the supervision of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, by GPs was expressed by more than 60 per cent in all the panchayats by males as well as females except in Rampur P.A. where the percentage of women who expressed was slightly less (43.1%).

Awareness about curtailing child labour has been expressed by more than 50% of the respondents in Ainapur and Kanmadi panchayats, where as the percentage of women who expressed in Almel (52.8) is higher than that of men (25.6). Besides, in Almel and Rampur P.A., more number of men and women have expressed about providing education and financial facilities to children with the hope that it will reduce child labour.

Availability of fuel was mentioned in all the panchayats by more than 40% respondents where as it was less than 25% in Rampur P.A.

With the exception of Rampur P.A., all the other panchayats had expressed full satisfaction over the transport facilities.

The respondents felt that the supervision of the work of teachers by GP in scrutinizing the voters list was satisfactory.

It was found that untouchability was not glaringly in existence as expressed by all the respondents both males and females except in Rampur P.A. where the percentage was less than 40.

The need for proper functioning of PDS was expressed by all males and females in all the panchayats.

There was no problem with regard to the maintenance of livestock in all the panchayats.

Regarding social security the need for providing all facilities in the panchayats was strongly expressed by both the males and females.

With regard to violence against women, the respondents both males and females had expressed that it should be solved by mutual understanding and also through GP and self help groups.

There has been a mixed opinion with regard to banning of arrack in the panchayats although women are for it.

NON STRUCTURED ISSUES

Both men and women expressed the need for income generating activities as well as opined that gram/ward sabhas are being conducted properly.

The need for cooperation from line departments at the gram panchayat level was emphasized by both men and women. Mixed reaction was found with regard to the cooperation from NGOs. It was found that increased participation by women in the gram panchayat meetings/ and gram sabhas will enable to develop/design better plans for the village and panchayat looking into the budgets.

Some of the respondents were of the opinion that corruption could be eradicated if panchayat could take the lead.

Although it was opined that migration will help to take up income generating activities, women were of the opinion that it may affect the education of the children.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The broad recommendations, specific recommendations and the recommendations from the Report of the Expert Group are presented below:

(i) BROAD RECOMMENDATIONS

During the process of undertaking the project, it was felt that the concept “**Village Development Plan**” could not be surged on the respondents at once. This involved changing mindsets of the respondents especially women require a longer period of time.

While the project was in progress, a State Level Convention of Elected Women Representatives was organized by the Foundation on September 4, 2006 at Bangalore. The Honorable Union Minister of Panchayati Raj, Shri. Mani Shankar Aiyer presided over the Convention. The Convention was inaugurated by Dr. Syeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission, Government of India. Several other dignitaries including some officers of the RDPR Dept, WCD Dept participated in the Convention along with members from different panchayats. The EWRs of Kanmadi GP were also invited at the Convention. At the Convention, the EWRs of Kanmadi GP spoke about Village Development Plan and Gender Budgeting and narrated their experiences in being associated with the Foundation. This meant that the capacity building of EWRs was helpful in initiating the EWRs to participate actively in preparation of Village Development Plan. It was felt that such capacity building exercises and exposure visits need to be given to the EWRs at regular intervals.

In Karnataka, several NGOs have been engaged in increasing the capabilities of EWRs by organizing several capacity building workshops. Similarly, the Abdul Nazir Saab State Institute of Rural Development has engaged itself in increasing the capacity of EWRs through the satellite system,

which enables the members of the panchayats to watch the programme sitting in the taluk office. The frequency of this sort of programmes needs to be enhanced and it should be percolated to the gram panchayat level which will enable the citizens of the panchayats to gain knowledge.

Participatory planning is an entry point to decentralization. Although the empowerment of women through reservations in the panchayats is a necessity, it needs to be first reinforced by a number of other exercises such as:

- ✓ Provision of Women's Component Plan in the budgets/PRI's
- ✓ Linkage with Self Help Groups and Line departments
- ✓ Adequate training and capacity building
- ✓ Mahila Sabhas to facilitate women's concerns and priorities being raised in meetings at gram sabhas/ward sabhas
- ✓ Training must have participatory approach and is not a one time intervention. It is a continuous process and it must be periodically repeated to sustain the inputs and skills developed.
- ✓ Interface between Elected Representatives and district administration as well as exposure visits will enable the Elected Representatives especially the women representatives to move forward.
- ✓ Need to set up an information centre in each taluk and thereafter in every panchayat to be maintained by the Secretary
- ✓ Income and Expenditure data at the G.P level should be maintained technically and systematically.

To ensure that gender issues are effectively integrated, women, especially elected women, should be actively involved in the formulation and implementation of the plan.

While preparing the annual plan, there is need to identify specific issues area wise where the programme/activity is to be implemented and where the

works taken up will enable the community to take one step forward closer to the development objectives.

Need to strengthen GPs by creating a post equivalent to Deputy Tahsildar with supporting staff like at least one First Division Clerk so as to carry out the duties and responsibilities enunciated in the act. The Secretary should be confined to only one G.P.

(ii) SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the Findings of the study through the Questionnaire and Focus Group Discussions specific Recommendations have been highlighted as follows:

1. To Increase Agriculture Production

- ❖ Leveling of lands/proper weeding
- ❖ Laying of bunds and check dams
- ❖ Proper irrigation facilities
- ❖ Good quality seeds/fertilizers/medicines
- ❖ Selecting up of need based industries

2. To Improve the Education System

- ❖ Increase the teachers
- ❖ Renovation of school building/class rooms
- ❖ Infrastructural facilities like water. toilet, school compound, etc.
- ❖ Awareness programmes–Saksharatha, Adult Literacy Programme/
curtailing Dropouts

3. To Improve the Health System

- ❖ Increase the staff/Doctors and para medical staff.
- ❖ Infrastructural facilities – water, proper maintenance of toilet, cleanliness
- ❖ Medical services: Beds, equipments, medicine, etc.

4. To Improve Water & Sanitation

- ❖ Household/public toilet facilities
- ❖ Water facilities
- ❖ Drainage facilities
- ❖ Putting up Dhobighats

5. To Alleviate Poverty

- ❖ Providing houses to the poor
- ❖ Providing Employment opportunities
- ❖ Providing Food and Clothing
- ❖ Basic amenities like education, with hostels, free books and scholarships, pensions to elders, setting up community halls to train women in various skills/skill development

6. Other Issues

- ❖ Providing self-employment opportunities.
- ❖ Regular supervision by GP on Registration of Births, deaths, marriages
- ❖ Curtailing Child Labour
- ❖ Peace meetings for reducing untouchability
- ❖ Proper functioning of PDS
- ❖ Better social security

- ❖ Need for cooperation from Line Departments/NGOs
- ❖ Prevention of Migration to the extent possible
- ❖ Banning of Arrack and provide alternative employment to those involved in that profession
- ❖ To evolve measures to eradicate Poverty
- ❖ Violence to be solved by mutual understanding and through self help groups

(iii) RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE REPORT OF THE EXPERT GROUP SET UP BY THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:

Special attention has to be given to women and disadvantaged groups so as to enable them to take a lead in planning. The current means for inclusion of women in development planning and implementation as well as in allocation of funds is to offer a special women's component plan to ensure that part of sectoral funding is available and used for women. However, what is needed is that, equality has to be built into the envisioning process as a whole, by ensuring that women have an important role in the design of the entire panchayat plan, rather than only in the women's component.

There are some field level functionaries whose work is vital and touches the lives of almost every person in the village more than the rest, such as Teachers, Doctors, ANMs, Anganwadi Workers, Agricultural Assistants, Veterinary Doctors and Electricity department linemen. The implementation of such measures could be one of the parameters in the Incentive Scheme.

During the Eleventh Plan, all States may progressively ensure that salaries to such departmental functionaries are paid through Gram Panchayats. Till such time, it may be provided that such officials need to get attendance certificates issued by the Gram Panchayat concerned before they can draw their

salaries. Where officials have jurisdictions larger than that of an individual Gram Panchayat, the Intermediate Panchayat could monitor attendance.

In addition, at the Gram Panchayat level, there ought to be sufficient full time staff, consisting at the minimum of a full time secretary, an accountant and at least two assistants, one for fieldwork and one for office work. These could be provided either through re-deployment or Gram Panchayats could be given powers to recruit such staff on contract basis.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is also going to become increasingly important in the context of greater transparency in government processes, greater openness to the public, greater streamlining of procurement procedures, taking analytical decisions, helping the DPC to plan better, informing elected representatives of works taken up and undertaking evaluation studies. Computerization of Panchayats will involve considerable creation and maintenance of updated databases.

ANNEXURES

ANNEX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE

SINGAMMA SREENIVASAN FOUNDATION, BANGALORE

(SUPPORTED BY PLANNING COMMISSION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)

“Strengthening the capacity of Elected Women in preparation of Village Level Planning in Women Led Panchayats”

PART – I, GENERAL INFORMATION

A. IDENTIFICATION:

101. Name of the District

102. Name of the Taluk

Bijapur – 1, Sindagi – 2,

103. Name of the Gram Panchayat

Ainapur - 1
Kanmadi - 2
Almel - 3
Rampur P.A - 4

104. Name of the Village

105. Name of the Respondent (Member G.P/ EX Member GP / SHG & SSG Member)

Address of the Household -----

B. PARTICULARS OF THE RESPONDENT

1. Whether elected to the GP for the first time?
 Yes – 1 No - 2

2. If no, how many times got elected to GP? -----

3. Are you a SHG/SSG Member?
 Yes – 1 No. 2

If yes, since how many years -----

4. What is your age?
 20-24 - 1 35-39 - 4 > 50 - 7
 25-29- 2 40-44 - 5
 30-34- 3 45-49 - 6

5. Current marital status of the person.
 Never married - 1 Widowed - 4
 Currently married - 2 Divorced - 5
 Separated - 3

6. Details of the family

Total Members			Children (age group 0-14)		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total

7. Which religion do you belong to?
 Hindu- 1, Muslim- 2, Christian- 3, Jain - 4, Others
 (specify)..... 5

8. Which caste do you belong to?
 SC- 1, ST-2, Others-3

9. Education of the person.
 (Record years of schooling completed in two digits)

10. Occupation of the person.

11. Housing structure (record by observation)
 Kachcha (made from mud, thatch etc) - 1
 Semi-pucca (partly low-quality & partly high-quality materials) - 2
 Pucca (brick, stone or cement house) - 3

12. Are you aware of the Circulars issued by the Government on Panchayat Raj System?

Yes – 1, No – 2

If yes, give examples

.....

If no, Record Verbatim-----

13. Are you aware of Right to Information Act? What does it mean to you and the GP?

Yes – 1, No – 2

14. Are you aware of the NREGS being implemented by GOI?

Yes – 1, No – 2

PART – II, STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

A. PRODUCTION SECTOR

1. What are the types of crops grown?

General – 1, Commercial – 2,

List out types of the crops

.....

.....

2. Is the income generated from the above is enough for your livelihood?

Yes – 1 No - 2

3. If no, give reasons

.....

.....

.....

3a. If no how to increase the production? (Record Verbatim) (For Eg. If you are growing 5 quintals, what do you want to do to increase it to 7 quintals)

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Does your Village/GP has agro based Industries/non-agro based industries?

Yes - 1 No – 2

5. If yes, list out type of Industries and run by whom?

1)

2)

3)..... 4).....

6. Whether the above Industries help to provide adequate employment/income? (Both for the household / village) (Record Verbatim)
.....
.....
.....

7. Are you aware of the Rain Harvesting programme? []
Yes - 1 No - 2

If yes, have you been able to implement it? (Record Verbatim)

8. In a year, on an average, for how many days employment is available?

9. What are your aims/vision that you intend to achieve in the next five years? (2007-2012) (Record Verbatim)
.....
.....
.....

10. How do you plan year wise to achieve your aims/vision? (Record Verbatim)
.....
.....
.....

B. EDUCATION

1. Up to what level educational facilities are available in your village? (Record Verbatim)
.....
.....
.....

2. Whether any adult literacy programme is being implemented? []
Yes - 1, No -2

3. Are you satisfied with the educational facilities available? []
Yes - 1, No - 2

4. If no, what are the deficiencies and how to improve? (Record Verbatim)
.....
.....
.....

.....
5. What are your aims/vision that you intend to achieve in the next five years?
(Record Verbatim)

.....
.....

6. How do you plan year-wise to achieve your aims/vision?
(Record Verbatim)

.....
.....

C. HEALTH

1. What are the health facilities available in your village / GP?
(Record Verbatim)

.....
.....

2. Are you satisfied with the above health facilities?

Yes – 1, No – 2



3. If no, what are the deficiencies and how to improve?
(Record Verbatim)

.....
.....

4. How far the GP / Village has been able to check female foeticide/female IMR/Maternal Mortality Rate, etc.?
(Record Verbatim)

.....
.....

5. What are the facilities available in you village/GP towards the welfare of women and children, such as anganwadi center / nutritious food etc.?
(Record Verbatim)

.....
.....

6. What are your aims/vision that you intend to achieve in the next five years? (2007-2012)
(Record Verbatim)

.....
.....

7. How do you plan year-wise to achieve your aims/vision?
 (Record Verbatim)

.....

.....

.....

D. WATER AND SANITATION

1. Is there water facility (for drinking and other purposes) in your house/
 village/GP and if so, is it adequate?

Yes –1 No – 2

2. If no, how to improve through the Jananirmala Yojana or Government
 Schemes, etc.
 (Record Verbatim)

.....

.....

.....

3. Is there toilet facility in your house/village?

Yes – 1 No – 2

4. If no, Record verbatim the deficiencies/drawbacks under water &
 sanitation pertaining to your household/village/gram panchayat.

.....

5. What are your aims/vision that you intend to achieve in the next five
 years? (2007-2012)
 (Record Verbatim)

.....

.....

.....

.....

6. How do you plan year-wise to achieve your aims/vision?
 (Record Verbatim)

.....

.....

.....

.....

E. POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

1. Are you aware of the poverty alleviation programmes that are being implemented at the G.P level?
Yes – 1 No – 2

If yes, specify

2. Have you utilized those programmes?
Yes – 1 No – 2

3. If yes, how have you been benefited?
(Record Verbatim)

4. If no, please give the reasons.
(Record Verbatim)

5. What are your aims/vision to alleviate poverty in the next five years? (2007-2012)
(Record Verbatim)

5. How do you plan year-wise to achieve your aims/vision?
(Record Verbatim)

F. OTHERS

1. In the next 5 years what is your plan/vision to improve the following:
(Record Verbatim)
- a. Updating Registration of Births / Deaths /Marriages

 - b. Updating of voter’s list

- c. Working of public distribution system
- d. Child labour
- e. Untouchability
- f. Fodder for cattle
- g. Availability of fuel wood
- h. Violence against women
- i. Arrack menace
- j. Transport facility
- k. Social security

G. GRAM PANCHAYAT BUDGET

1. Do you know what a budget is?
 Yes – 1, No – 2

If yes, how do you know? If no, why? (Record Verbatim)

.....

2. Do you participate in budget meeting?
 Yes - 1, No – 2

If yes, what is your role? If no, why? (Record Verbatim)

.....
.....
.....
.....



3. Are you aware of budget preparation/ planning?

Yes – 1, No - 2

4. What are the development activities that you are taking up in your term?
(Record Verbatim)

.....
.....
.....
.....

5. Can you estimate how much will be needed to achieve the above activities in the next 5 years? (2007-2012)(Record Verbatim with year-wise details)

.....
.....
.....
.....

6. If the untied funds are received, how will you use it (year wise)? (Record Verbatim)

.....
.....
.....
.....

7. Assistance required by the GP to do planning and implementation? (Record Verbatim)

.....
.....
.....
.....

PART-III, NON-STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

- ❖ What is your overall view towards development village/ GP in the next five years?
(Record verbatim)

- To improve Income generating activities
- Performance of Grama Sabha/ Ward Sabha
- Cooperation extended by the line departments etc.
- Cooperation extended by the NGOs/Medical institutions etc.
- Participation extended by the citizens especially women
- Tackling social issues like – anti arrack, trafficking, anti corruption etc.

Name and Signature of
the Supervisor

Name and Signature of
the Investigator

Date:

Date:

ANNEX II

PROFILES OF THE DISTRICT AND TWO TALUKS

BIJAPUR DISTRICT:

Bijapur district, located in North Karnataka consists of 5 taluks spread over 660 villages and 199 gram panchayats. Total population of district is 18.06 lakhs with 9.26 lakh men and 8.8 lakh women covering an area of 10,541 sq.kms. The literacy rate is 57.5% comprising of 68.1% as male literacy and 46.2% as female literacy. Total SC & ST population is 3.64lakhs (Males -1.86 and Female -1.78). Bijapur is familiar area for the Foundation, as the epicenter of the Foundation's panchayati raj project is located there.

BIJAPUR TALUK:

Bijapur taluk has an area of 2659 sq. Kms. It has 46 gram panchayats spread over 118 villages. It has a population of 5.69 lakhs, with 2.93 lakh male and 2.76 lakh female population. The literacy rate is 63.7% comprising of 74.1% male literacy and 52.6% female literacy. The total SC/ST Population is 1.11 lakhs with 57 thousand male and 54 thousand female population.

SINDAGI TALUK:

Sindagi taluk has an area of 2176 Sq. Kms. It has 40 gram panchayats spread over 147 villages. It has a population of 3.26 lakhs, with 1.67 lakhs male and 1.59 lakhs female population. The total literacy rate is 52.5% comprising of 66.7% male literacy and 37.5% female literacy. The total SC/ST Population is 63 thousand with 32 thousand male and 31 thousand female population.

ANNEX III

PROFILES OF THE SELECTED GPs

BIJAPUR TALUK

AINAPUR:

Ainapur gram panchayat has a total geographical area of 3111 hectares with a population of 5730 persons. The share of male population is 52.2% and that of female population is 47.8%. The SC population forms 34.8%. Out of the total number of 704 families, as many as 43.8 or 62.2% formed agricultural families. Total number of children formed 380 i.e. between 6 months to 3 years there are about 190 children and 190 children between 3-6 years of age.

The total number of higher primary schools have been 3 with 1135 students and there are 3 high schools of which, one is government, with a total number of 227 students. The total number of male literates are 1061 (35.5%) and the number of female literates accounted for 420 (15.3%). Further there is no public library in the vicinity of panchayats.

Average litres of water supply per capita per day (LPCD) is as low as 57. The total number of beneficiaries under Kuteera Jyothi and Bhagya Jyothi schemes formed 56 and number of beneficiaries under National Old Age Pension Scheme formed 28. Employment generated in terms of number of man days worked out to 3300. As per survey, number of site less families was 256 and the number of houseless families was of the order of 222. The total number of land holdings accounted for 776 covering an area of 2606 hectares. The total area under cereals has been 925 hectares and that of pulses 739 hectares. The total number of cattle accounted for 487, number of buffaloes 730, number of sheep 3237, number of goats 1219 and poultry 1148.

KANMADI:

Kanmadi GP located in Bijapur taluk has a total population of 8436 with 4328 (51.3%) males and 4108 (48.7%) females. This GP has a total geographical area of 9650 hectares. There are 7 government primary schools with a total strength of 524 students, of whom 254 are boys (48.5%) and 270 (51.5%) are girls. Besides, there are 3 Government and 2 private higher primary schools with a total strength of 1233 - 574 boys (46.6%) and & 659 girls (53.4%). There is only one private high school with strength of 138 boys and 93 girls. The number of male literates was 1601 (37.0%) and female literates were 855 (20.8%).

The total number of families constituted 1229, of whom 996 (81.1%) are agricultural families. Average litres of water supply per capita per day are around 6 LPCD and only 212 houses had taps. Number of latrines under Nirmala Gram Yojana was only 10 and there are other 8 latrines. There is only one PHC and one ANM sub center. There are two medical officers and 3 private doctors. There are 1775 land holdings with an area of 9108 hectares. The total area under cereals is 6007 hectares and that of pulses is 6114 hectares. There are 6 anganwadi centers and the total number of children up to 6 years is about 446. There is one veterinary hospital catering to more than 1300 cattle, more than 1500 sheep; more than 1000 goats, etc. Then total number of voters is 5557 of which 2924 are male voters and 2633 female voters. There are 2 fair price shops catering to 1110 green card holders and 520 saffron cardholders. Under SGRY, 2415 man-days have been generated.

SINDAGI TALUK

ALMEL:

This panchayat is in Sindagi taluk with a total geographical area of 6326 hectares and has a total population of 14,485 consisting of 7406 (51.1%) males and 7079 (48.9%) females. The SC population forms 16.9 per cent of the total

population where as the share of ST population is negligible. The total number of families comes to 620 of which 656 (91.1%) belong to agricultural families. The average size of the household works out to as high as 23.

There are 7 anganwadi centers and the total number of children up to 6 years of age aggregate to 572 forming only 3.9 per cent of the population. Average litres of water supply per capita per day (LPCD) works out to 24 and the number of household taps was around 25 and there is absolutely no drainage facility.

There is only one primary health center with 3 medical officers, one pharmacy in the GP with 6 private doctors.

The total number of land holdings is of the order of 714 covering an area of 4199 hectares. The total area under cereals is around 1725 hectares constituting 41.1%.

Regarding animal husbandry related information, there are 1243 cattle, 1386 sheep and 1921 goats. The poultry population is about 2973.

There were 401 families below the poverty line as per 1997 census. The total number of individual beneficiaries assisted under IRDP/SGSY formed 10 where as 33 beneficiaries were identified under SGSY groups. There were as many as 10 self help groups formed by women.

There are 3 primary schools, (2 Government and 1 private), with a total strength of 384 students comprising of 245 boys (63.8%) and 139 (36.2%) girls. Besides, there are 4 government higher primary schools and 2 private higher primary schools with a total strength of 2272 [(1102 girls (48.5%) and 1170 boys (51.5%)]. There are 2 private high schools with a total strength of 920 - 325 girls (35.3%) and 595 boys (64.7%). The total male literates were 2044 (43.8%) and

female literates were 2623 (37%), thus bringing the total literates to 4667 (56.2%).

RAMPUR (P.A.)

This gram panchayat has a total geographical area of 12,282 hectares with a population of 9031. The total male population has been of the order of 4696 (52.0%) and that of female population being 4335 (48.0%). The share of SC population accounted for 17.5%. The total number of families accounted for 1447 of which (70.6%) are agricultural families. There are 6 primary schools with 749 students of which 371 (49.50%) are girls. There are 5 higher primary schools with 1467 students with 36.4% girl students. The male literates accounted for 1971 and female literates 1271 with a percentage of 42% and 29.30% respectively. An average litre of water supply per capita per day is of the order of 466. The total number of bus shelters/bus stands has been 5. There are as many as 370 green card holders, 70 yellow card holders and 85 saffron card holders. The total number of beneficiaries under Kuteera & Bhagyajyothi schemes has been 86. There are 286 BPL families and the total number of self help groups accounted for 60. Employment generated in terms of man days was to the extent of 4470. The total site less families has been 415 and the houseless families were to the extent of 247. The total number of members in the cooperative societies has been of the order of 870. The total number of cattle has been 1088, buffaloes 636, sheep 797, goats 1797 and a poultry population of 963.

The total number of land holdings has been 1448 with a total area of 4189 hectares. The total area under cereals has been 2001 hectares and that of pulses has been of the order of 4956 hectares. The total number of children was 566 of whom 323 children are in the age group of 3 to 6 years. There are two private doctors and two ANMs working in 2 sub centers. Number of beneficiaries under physically disabled pension scheme was 27.

ANNEX IV

*STATISTICAL DATA OF PANCHAYATS**

Sl. No.	General	Ainapur	Kanmadi	Almel	Rampur P.A.
1	Total Geographical area in Hectares	3111	9650	6326	12282
2	Total cultivable area in hectares	2606	9108	6287	4571
3	Total Canal Length in Kms.			20	
4	Total no. of wells	104	369	203	412
5	Total area irrigated under wells in hectares	144	1565	1054	1650
6	Other Sources in Number			203	36
7	Total area irrigated in hectares	144	1565	1607	1735
8	Total no. of electrified pumps	179	824	260	159
9	Total No. of Non-electrified pumps	121	0	0	15
10	Total area under Gram Thana in Hectares	37	0	0	0
11	Total Male Population	2992	4328	7406	4696
12	Total Female Population	2738	4108	7079	4335
13	Total Population	5730	8436	14485	9031
14	Total SC Male Population	1046	727	1261	814
15	Total SC Female Population	947	672	1192	765
16	Total SC Population	1993	1399	2453	1579
17	Total ST Male Population	0	48	41	30
18	Total ST Female Population	0	39	33	15
19	Total ST Population	0	87	74	45
20	Total Other Male Population	1946	0	0	3852
21	Total Other Female Population	1791	0	0	3555
22	Total Other Population	3737	0	0	7407
23	Total No. of Physically Handicapped	15	29	45	27
24	Total No. of SC Families	312	174	400	354
25	Total No. of ST Families	0	0	20	1
26	Total No. of Other Families	392	1055	200	1092
27	Total No. of Families	704	1229	620	1447
28	Total No. of Agricultural Families	438	996	565	1022

*Statistical Data is down loaded from RDPR Department's Website

Sl. No.	Cooperation and Agriculture Produce Market	Ainapur	Kanmadi	Almel	Rampur P.A.
1	Co-op Societies	1	3	1	1
2	Co-op Society – No. of Members SC	100	250	105	160
3	Co-op Society – No of Members ST	0	185	10	0
4	Co-op Society – No. of Members – Others	1000	2500	765	710
5	Co-op Society – No. of Members – Total	1100	2935	880	870
6	Rural Commercial Bank (s)	0	1	1	1

Sl. No.	Agriculture	Ainapur	Kanmadi	Almel	Rampur P.A.
1.	No. of Land Holdings – Marginal	100	0	0	123
2.	No. of Land Holdings – Marginal in Hectares	50	0	0	87
3.	No. of Land Holdings – Small	299	0	0	844
4.	Area of Land Holdings – small in hectares	529	0	0	1579
5.	No. of Land Holdings – Medium	227	0	0	323
6.	Area of Land Holdings – medium in hectares	626	0	0	462
7.	No. of Land Holdings – Big	150	0	0	311
8.	No. of Land Holdings – Big in Hectares	1401	0	0	2062
9.	Total No. of Land Holdings	776	1775	714	1448
10.	Total Area of Land Holdings in hectares	2606	9108	4199	4189
11.	Area under jowar in hectares	550	4510	1120	819
12.	Area under Bajra in hectares	170	600	105	665
13.	Area under Wheat in hectares	187	864	370	456
14.	Area under Maize in hectares	18	33	126	36
15.	Area under cereals in hectares	925	6007	1729	2001
16.	Pulses	739	57	1241	
17.	Area under groundnut in hectares	78	50	645	523
18.	Area under cotton in hectares	8	0	6	
19.	Area under hybrid/high yielding crops in hectares	8	0	1892	1477
20.	Total area of pulses in hectares	1758	6114	5509	4956
21.	Area under grapes in hectares	13	150	0	11
22.	Area under chikkoo in hectares	2	5	0	14
23.	Area under mango in hectares	4	1	0	18
24.	No. of beneficiaries received NCR fund due to other calamities	70	21	0	95
25.	Fertilizer Shops (licensed)	0	2	0	1
26.	Area under coconut in hectares	0	1	0	8
27.	Watershed area in hectares	0	1579	0	0
28.	Area under sugarcane in hectares	0			21

Sl. No.	Education	Ainapur	Kanmadi	Almel	Rampur P.A.
1.	No. of Primary Schools – Govt.*	0	7	2	6
2.	No. of Primary Schools - Private	0	0	1	0
3.	Primary Schools – No. of Rooms reqd.	0	23	14	35
4.	Primary Schools – No. of rooms existing	0	7	12	17
5.	Primary School – Compound wall (s)	0	0	0	2
6.	Primary School – playground (s)	0	1		6
7.	Primary School – Teachers – Sanctioned Posts	0	3	2	21
8.	Primary School – Teachers – working	0	7	2	20
9.	Primary School – Students – Boys – SC	0	9	156	141
10.	Primary School – Students – Boys – ST	0	2	0	0
11.	Primary School – Students – Boys – Others	0	243	89	237
12.	Primary School – Students – Boys – Total	0	254	245	378
13.	Primary School – Students – Girls – SC	0	8	62	100
14.	Primary School – Students – Girls – ST	0	4	0	0
15.	Primary School – Students – Girls – Others	0	258	77	271
16.	Primary School – Students – Girls – Total	0	270	139	371
17.	Primary School – Total No. of Students	0	524	384	749
18.	No. of Higher Primary Schools – Govt.	3	3	4	5
19.	No. of Higher Primary Schools – Private	0	2	2	0
20.	Higher Primary School – No. of rooms required	23	24	30	31
21.	Higher Primary School – No. of rooms existing	19	18	20	21
22.	Higher Primary School – compound wall	1	0	1	1
23.	Higher Primary School – Playground(s)	2	0	1	2
24.	Higher Primary School – water supply	2	0	1	1
25.	Higher Primary School – latrine	1	0		0
26.	Higher Primary School – teachers sanctioned posts	23	33	28	32
27.	Higher Primary School – teachers working	23	33	25	30
28.	Higher Primary School student boys SC	254	151	160	161
29.	Higher Primary School student boys ST	2	9		2
30.	Higher Primary School – students boys others	357	414	1010	770
31.	Higher Primary School – boys total	613	574	1170	933
32.	Higher Primary School student girls SC	219	147	194	79

*** Primary Schools are included in High Schools which is mentioned from Sl. No. 18 onwards.**

33.	Higher Primary School student girls ST	1	0	1	5
34.	Higher Primary School – students girls others	302	512	907	450
35.	Higher Primary School – girls total	522	659	1102	534
36.	Higher Primary School – total no. of students	1135	1233	2272	1467
37.	No. of High Schools – Govt.	1	0	0	0
38.	No. of High Schools – Private	2	1	2	0
39.	High School – No. of rooms required	12	2	35	0
40.	High School – No. of rooms existing	15	7	30	0
41.	High School – compound wall	1	1	0	0
42.	High School – Playground(s)	3	1	0	0
43.	High School – water supply facility	2	1	0	0
44.	High School – latrine	0	1	0	0
45.	High School – teachers sanctioned posts	12	1	0	0
46.	High School – teachers working	12	7	0	0
47.	High School student boys SC	60	20	0	0
48.	High School student boys ST	0	1	0	0
49.	High School – students boys others	85	118	475	0
50.	High School – boys total	145	138	595	0
51.	High School student girls SC	40	6	0	0
52.	High School student girls ST	10	0	0	0
53.	High School – students girls others	32	87	0	0
54.	High School – girls total	82	93	325	0
55.	High School – total no. of students	227	231	920	0
56.	Area of land near school in acres	120	11	3202	0
57.	No. of Literates – male	1061	1601	2044	1971
58.	No. of Literates – Female	420	855	2623	1271
59.	No. of Literates up to primary school	550	1412	1748	1583
60.	No. of Literates up to Higher Primary School	435	598	787	855
61.	No. of Literates – up to High School	272	856	88	549
62.	No. of Literates – up to Pre-University and above	238	190		255
63.	Public Library (s)	0	1	1	0
64.	No. of students in SC/ST Hostel	0	0	65	0
65.	No. of students in Backward class & minority hostels	0	0	100	0

Sl. No.	Health	Ainapur	Kanmadi	Almel	Rampur P.A.
1.	ANM Sub Centre (s)	1	1	1	2
2.	Average Distance to Nearest Community	7	5	20	2

	Health Centre in Kms.				
3.	Average Distance to Nearest Primary Health Centre in Kms.	29	0	1	6
4.	Average Distance to Nearest Primary Health Unit in Kms	7	0	0	0
5.	Average Distance to Nearest ANM Sub Centre in Kms	1	0	2	2
6.	Primary Health Centre(s)	0	1	1	0
7.	Primary Health Centre – Building (s)	0	1	1	
8.	ANM Sub Centre – Building (s)	1	1	1	1
9.	No. of Private Doctors	7	3	6	2
10.	ANM – Sanctioned Posts	1	1	2	2
11.	ANM – Working	1	1	1	2
12.	Medical Officer Quarter (s)	0	1	1	
13.	ANM Quarter (s)	1	1	1	1
14.	No. of Habitations with Telephone Facility	0	1	1	0
15.	Health Centre Latrine (s)	0	1	1	0
16.	Health Centre Drinking Water Facility	0	1	1	0
17.	Operation Theatre (s)	0	1	1	0
18.	No. of Beds	0	6	10	0
19.	Pharmacy	0	1	1	0
20.	Medical Officers – Sanctioned	0	2		0
21.	Medical Officers – Working	0	2	3	0
22.	Nurses – Working	0	0	2	0

Sl. No.	Women and Children Welfare	Ainapur	Kanmadi	Almel	Rampur P.A.
1.	Anganawadi Centre(s)	5	6	7	0
2.	Anganawadi Centre Building (s)	3	1	2	0
3.	No. of children between 0-6 months age	4	0	2	0
4.	No. of children between 6 months – 3 y age	190	226	280	406
5.	No. of children between 3 years – 6 y age	190	220	290	323
6.	Total No. of Children	384	446	572	566
7.	No. of Registered Pregnant women	42	33	168	76
8.	No. of Registered Delivered women	39	34		185
9.	No. of Food Distribution Days for – children	1466	1662	2592	2689
10.	No. of Food Distribution Days for – pregnant women	900	1080	1260	1620
11.	No. of food distribution days for – delivered women	900	1080		1620
12.	No. of Births Registered	65	72	225	157
13.	No. of Deaths Registered	1	0	75	20

14.	No. of Families required to have Sarala/Astra Chulhas	10	163	200	-
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Sl. No.	Water Supply and Sanitation	Ainapur	Kanmadi	Almel	Rampur P.A.
1.	Average Litres of water supply percapita per day (LPCD)	57	6	24	466
2.	No. of open wells (in use)	8	1	11	3
3.	No. of open wells (not in use)	10	7	10	
4.	No. of Bore wells (in use)	15	20	26	14
5.	No. of Bore wells (not in use)	5	0	0	0
6.	No. of Mini Water Supply Schemes (Use)	1	1	0	7
7.	No. of Piped Water Supply Scheme (Use)	3	1	0	3
8.	No. of Public Taps	2	7	10	22
9.	No. of Household Taps	0	212	25	35
10.	Drainage Facility	0	0	0	0
11.	No. of Latrines under Nirmala Grama Yojana	10	10	20	0
12.	No. of Latrines (Others)	2	8	4	3
13.	No. of Community Latrines Required	9	26	5	8
14.	No. of Community Latrines Existing	3	5	4	0

Sl. No.	Bhagya Jyothi / Kuteera Jyothi	Ainapur	Kanmadi	Almel	Rampur P.A.
1.	No. of Beneficiaries under Kuteera Jyothi – SC/ST	12	44	0	15
2.	No. of Beneficiaries under Kuteera Jyothi – Others	39	82	0	31
3.	No. of Beneficiaries under Kuteera Jyothi – Total	56	126	0	46
4.	Total No. of Beneficiaries under BJ and KJ	56	126	0	86

Sl. No.	National Social Assistance Scheme	Ainapur	Kanmadi	Almel	Rampur P.A.
1.	No. of Beneficiaries under National Old Age Pension Scheme	28	0	63	13
2.	No. of Beneficiaries under National Family Benefit Scheme	1	0	6	1
3.	No. of Beneficiaries under National Maternity Allowance Scheme	5	0	60	17
4.	Total No. of Beneficiaries under Physically Disabled Pension Scheme	6	0	206	27

Sl. No.	Sampoorna Grameena Rojgar Yojana	Ainapur	Kanmadi	Almel	Rampur P.A.
1.	Annual Allocation Rs. In Lakhs	11	4	5	4
2.	Amount Released Rs. In Lakhs	9	3	5	4
3.	Expenditure in Rs. Lakhs	3	2	5	4
4.	Employment Generated in terms of No. of Man Days	3300	2415	3400	4470
5.	Roads in Kms	1	1	1	4
6.	Buildings	4	3	2	2

Sl. No.	Elections	Ainapur	Kanmadi	Almel	Rampur P.A.
1.	No. of Voters – Male	1923	2924	4864	3669
2.	No. of Voters – Female	1750	2633	4744	3546
3.	Total No. of Voters	3673	5557	9608	7219

Sl. No.	Animal Husbandry	Ainapur	Kanmadi	Almel	Rampur P.A.
1.	No. of Cattle	487	1311	1243	1088
2.	No. of Buffaloes	730	660	877	636
3.	No. of Sheep	3237	1590	1386	797
4.	No. of Goats	1219	1151	1921	1797
5.	No. of other domestic animals	53	450	1676	225
6.	Poultry	1148	898	2973	963
7.	Veterinary Institution(s)	0	2	2	0
7.	Avg. distance to nearest veterinary hospital (s) (In Kms.)	8	3	80	0

Sl. No.	Roads	Ainapur	Kanmadi	Almel	Rampur P.A.
1.	National Highway in Kms.	6	0	0	0
2.	State Highway in Kms.	7	10	0	0
3.	District Roads in Km.	8	0	11	10
4.	Village Roads in Km.	14	11	5	4
5.	Roads within the village – kutcha in Kms.	20	22	6	9
6.	Roads within the village –asphalted in Kms.	8	2	4	0
7.	Roads within the village – metalled in Kms.	10	0	4	2
8.	Roads within the village – total length in Kms.	1	0	14	8

Sl. No.	Transport and Communication	Ainapur	Kanmadi	Almel	Rampur P.A.
1.	Bus stand/Bus shelter	2	1	1	5
2.	Government Transportation Facility	2	1	1	5
3.	Private Transportation Facility	2	1	1	6
4.	Post Office (s)	1	1	1	1
5.	Telephone Exchange (s)	0	0	0	1
6.	Avg distance to nearest telephone exchange (In Kms.)	0	0	0	4

ANNEX V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILES OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table-1: Distribution of Males and Females by Age Group

Age Group (in years)	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
20-24	- (0.0)	6 (10.9)	0 (0.0)	2 (3.7)	- (0.0)	4 (11.1)	- (0.0)	6 (11.8)
25-29	4 (20.0)	10 (18.2)	1 (4.7)	11 (20.4)	5 (12.8)	3 (8.4)	2 (8.3)	10 (19.6)
30-34	1 (5.0)	5 (9.1)	3 (14.3)	8 (14.8)	8 (20.5)	7 (19.4)	5 (20.8)	12 (23.6)
35-39	2 (10.0)	11 (20.0)	3 (14.3)	10 (18.5)	10 (25.6)	7 (19.4)	8 (33.4)	4 (7.8)
40-44	6 (30.0)	6 (10.5)	3 (14.3)	7 (13.0)	9 (23.1)	5 (13.9)	7 (29.2)	10 (19.6)
45-49	1 (5.0)	9 (16.4)	3 (14.3)	4 (7.4)	4 (10.3)	6 (16.7)	- (0.0)	5 (9.8)
>50	6 (30.0)	8 (14.5)	8 (38.1)	12 (22.4)	3 (7.7)	4 (11.1)	2 (8.3)	4 (7.8)
Total	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	39 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	24 (100.0)	51 (100.0)

Table-2: Distribution of Males and Females by Levels of Education

Educational Level	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Not literate	7 (35.0)	36 (65.5)	3 (14.3)	24 (44.0)	5 (12.8)	17 (47.2)	5 (20.8)	28 (54.9)
< Primary	1 (5.0)	- (0.0)	1 (4.8)	2 (3.7)	1 (2.6)	- (0.0)	1 (4.2)	2 (3.9)
Primary	2 (5.0)	10 (18.2)	4 (19.0)	12 (22.2)	- (0.0)	1 (2.8)	4 (16.6)	6 (11.8)
Middle	3 (15.0)	5 (9.1)	2 (9.5)	8 (14.8)	2 (5.1)	6 (16.7)	1 (4.1)	5 (9.8)
High School	- (0.0)	3 (5.4)	3 (14.5)	5 (9.3)	5 (12.8)	7 (19.4)	1 (4.1)	- (0.0)
> High School	7 (35.0)	1 (1.8)	8 (38.1)	3 (5.6)	26 (66.7)	5 (13.9)	12 (50.0)	10 (19.6)
Total	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	39 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	24 (100.0)	51 (100.0)

Table-3: Distribution of Males and Females by Occupation

Occupational Status	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Agriculture	9 (45.0)	- (0.0)	20 (95.2)	1 (1.8)	15 (38.5)	1 (2.8)	14 (58.3)	2 (3.9)
Agri. Labourers	2 (10.0)	19 (34.6)	0 (0.0)	10 (18.5)	- (0.0)	3 (8.3)	1 (4.2)	19 (37.2)
Trade Sector	- (0.0)	29 (52.7)	0 (0.0)	33 (61.1)	- (0.0)	25 (69.4)	- (0.0)	24 (47.1)
Others*	9 (45.0)	7 (12p.7)	1 (4.8)	10 (18.5)	24 (61.5)	7 (19.5)	9 (37.5)	6 (11.8)
Total	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	39 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	24 (100.0)	51 (100.0)

* Others include Contractors, STD booth Owners and Social Workers.

Table-4 Distribution of males and Females by Marital Status

Marital Status	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Unmarried	3 (15.0)	1 (1.8)	1 (4.8)	1 (1.8)	- (0.0)	2 (5.5)	- (0.0)	2 (3.9)
Married	17 (85.0)	48 (87.3)	20 (95.2)	42 (77.8)	37 (94.9)	28 (77.8)	24 (100.0)	45 (88.2)
Separated	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	2 (3.7)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	4 (7.5)
Widow	- (0.0)	6 (0.0)	- (0.0)	9 (16.7)	- (0.0)	3 (8.4)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)
Divorced	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	2 (5.1)	1 (2.8)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)
Devadasi	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	2 (5.5)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)
Total	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	39 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	24 (100.0)	51 (100.0)

Table-5 Distribution of Males and Females by Caste

Caste	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SC	11 (55.5)	8 (14.6)	5 (23.8)	21 (38.9)	7 (17.9)	12 (33.3)	8 (33.3)	14 (27.5)
ST	- (0.0)	1 (1.8)	2 (9.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.7)	3 (8.3)	1 (4.2)	2 (3.9)
Others	9 (45.0)	46 (83.6)	14 (66.7)	33 (61.1)	31 (79.4)	21 (58.4)	15 (62.5)	35 (68.6)
Total	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	39 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	24 (100.0)	51 (100.0)

Table-6 Awareness of Males and Females towards circulars/ schemes

Circulars	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Circulars of Government	20 (100.0)	29 (52.7)	21 (100.0)	31 (57.4)	36 (92.3)	21 (58.3)	16 (66.6)	14 (27.5)
Right to Information Act	5 (25.0)	- (0.0)	5 (23.8)	3 (5.5)	13 (33.3)	7 (19.4)	10 (41.6)	10 (19.6)
NREGS scheme	4 (20.0)	- (0.0)	8 (38.1)	- (0.0)	15 (38.5)	7 (19.4)	7 (29.2)	12 (23.5)
Rain Water Harvesting	19 (94.0)	21 (38.2)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	6 (15.4)	4 (11.1)	6 (25.0)	5 (9.8)

ANNEX VI

*TABLES SHOWING SECTORWISE VIEWS OF THE
RESPONDENT AND VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN*

TABLE 1

Suggestions to increase Agriculture Production

Sl. No	Suggestions	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Leveling of the lands/proper weeding	11 (55.0)	36 (65.4)	10 (47.6)	39 (72.2)	10 (25.6)	18 (50.8)	17 (70.8)	35 (68.6)
2	Using good quality seeds/medicines	12 (60.0)	27 (49.1)	20 (95.2)	19 (35.2)	6 (15.4)	8 (22.2)	11 (45.8)	30 (58.8)
3	Using good quality fertilizers	17 (85.0)	43 (78.2)	19 (90.4)	45 (83.3)	22 (56.4)	28 (77.7)	15 (62.5)	33 (64.7)
4	Laying bunds and check dams	17 (85.0)	43 (78.2)	8 (38.1)	27 (50.0)	9 (23.1)	10 (27.7)	12 (50.0)	38 (74.5)
5	Using Bore wells/drip irrigation	4 (20.0)	55 (100.0)	10 (47.6)	40 (74.0)	1 (2.5)	2 (5.5)	9 (37.5)	21 (41.2)
6	Using modern technology and advice from Agri. Univ./Dept. of Agriculture	8 (40.0)	27 (49.0)	10 (47.6)	12 (22.2)	4 (10.2)	9 (25.0)	4 (16.6)	6 (11.8)
7	Storing of water for enhancing ground water	7 (35.0)	14 (25.4)	6 (28.6)	2 (3.7)	6 (15.4)	13 (36.1)	12 (50.0)	30 (58.8)
8	Provide adequate water facilities through pipeline	16 (80.0)	13 (23.6)	0 (0.0)	6 (11.1)	16 (41.0)	15 (41.6)	8 (33.3)	7 (13.7)
9	Seasonal/Timely cultivation practices	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.7)	1 (1.8)	7 (17.9)	6 (16.6)	12 (50.0)	3 (5.9)
10	Others*	0 (0.0)	1 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.8)	6 (15.4)	9 (25.0)	14 (58.3)	1 (2.0)

* Enhance labour force in the lands; reduce soil erosion, planting neem trees around the lands, etc.

TABLE 2**Village Development Plan (Agriculture Production)**

Sl. No	Works	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Leveling of the lands / proper weeding	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	10 (47.6)	31 (57.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (25.0)	4 (7.8)
2	Proper irrigation facilities	9 (45.0)	36 (65.0)	9 (42.8)	34 (62.9)	8 (20.5)	0 (0.0)	7 (29.1)	5 (9.8)
3	storing of water for enhancing ground water	8 (40.0)	33 (60.0)	16 (76.2)	38 (70.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (8.3)	10 (19.6)
4	Laying of bunds and check dams	20 (100.0)	53 (96.3)	20 (95.2)	39 (72.2)	2 (5.1)	1 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	4 (7.8)
5	Seeds and Fertilizers at subsidy Rates	2 (10.0)	11 (20.0)	10 (47.6)	30 (55.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.7)	5 (20.8)	9 (17.6)
6	Agriculture based work	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	13 (33.3)	15 (41.6)	4 (16.6)	32 (62.7)
7	Providing employment and Setting up Industries	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.7)	0 (0.0)	17 (43.6)	26 (72.2)	17 (70.8)	51 (100.0)
8	Using good quality seeds/fertilisers/medicines	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	6 (28.7)	31 (57.4)	6 (15.4)	8 (22.2)	7 (29.1)	30 (58.8)
9	Adaptation of New Technology	19 (95.0)	40 (72.7)	20 (95.2)	38 (70.3)	7 (17.9)	7 (19.4)	5 (20.8)	16 (31.3)
10	Others *	2 (10.0)	8 (14.5)	0 (0.0)	18 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (7.8)

* Providing lands to landless, giving loans at less Interest, marketing facilities, power facilities and facilities for commercial crops.

TABLE 3**Problems on Education**

Sl. No	Problems	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Shortage of Teachers	19 (95.0)	47 (85.4)	21 (100.0)	53 (98.1)	7 (17.9)	18 (50.0)	9 (37.5)	21 (41.1)
2	Renovation of Rooms/bldg	11 (55.0)	38 (69.1)	20 (95.2)	54 (100.0)	21 (53.8)	18 (50.0)	24 (100.0)	36 (70.5)
3	Improvisation of Anganwadi services	2 (10.0)	1 (1.8)	2 (9.5)	2 (3.7)	18 (46.1)	17 (47.2)	7 (29.1)	18 (35.3)
4	Improvement of Adult literacy camps	4 (20.0)	1 (1.8)	3 (14.3)	3 (5.5)	18 (46.1)	13 (36.1)	13 (54.1)	15 (29.4)
5	Construction of School / college	19 (95.0)	50 (90.1)	20 (95.2)	37 (68.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (5.5)	12 (50.0)	13 (25.5)
6	Enhancement of technical education	0 (0.0)	4 (7.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	13 (33.3)	12 (33.3)	3 (12.5)	3 (5.9)
7	Others*	8 (40.0)	47 (85.4)	12 (57.1)	44 (81.5)	21 (53.8)	35 (97.2)	24 (100.0)	51 (100.0)

* includes water, toilet, electricity facilities, betterment of mid day meal scheme, child labour, etc.

TABLE 4**Village Development Plan (Education)**

Sl. No	Activities	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Increase the Teachers	20 (100.0)	51 (92.7)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	24 (61.5)	16 (44.4)	7 (29.1)	17 (33.3)
2	Renovation of Rooms/bldg	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	25 (64.1)	24 (66.6)	24 (100.0)	51 (100.0)
3	Other infrastructural Facilities*	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	18 (85.7)	54 (100.0)	39 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	24 (100.0)	51 (100.0)
4	Construction of School / college	20 (100.0)	54 (98.2)	21 (100.0)	53 (98.1)	2 (5.1)	4 (11.1)	21 (87.5)	21 (41.1)
5	Improvement of Anganwadi services	2 (10.0)	2 (3.2)	1 (4.7)	10 (18.5)	18 (46.1)	16 (44.4)	4 (16.6)	23 (45.0)
6	Enhancement of technical education	0 (0.0)	1 (1.8)	3 (14.3)	1 (1.8)	20 (51.3)	21 (58.3)	4 (16.6)	8 (15.7)
7	Awareness Programmes	0 (0.0)	8 (14.5)	2 (9.5)	2 (3.7)	31 (79.5)	28 (77.7)	24 (100.0)	40 (78.4)

* includes water, toilet facilities, school compound etc.

TABLE 5**Health**

Sl. No	Problems	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Shortage of the Staff	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	33 (84.6)	25 (69.4)	24 (100.0)	51 (100.0)
2.	Infrastructural facilities*	0 (0.0)	44 (80.0)	12 (57.1)	38 (70.4)	16 (41.0)	20 (55.6)	6 (25.0)	5 (9.8)
3.	Medical services**	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	39 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	20 (83.3)	51 (100.0)
4.	Providing nutritious food	20 (100.0)	22 (40.0)	5 (23.8)	24 (44.4)	3 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	9 (37.5)	12 (23.5)
5.	Services of Anganwadi – health	18 (90.0)	24 (43.6)	6 (28.6)	21 (38.9)	9 (23.1)	3 (8.3)	7 (29.2)	11 (21.6)
6.	Improvement of health services	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	24 (100.0)	35 (68.6)

* includes water, toilet, vehicle, cleanliness, community hall facilities, etc.

** includes Doctor's services (lady doctor), medicines, staff, equipment, bed facilities, etc.

TABLE 6**Village Development Plan (Health)**

Sl. No	Activities	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Increase the Staff	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	9 (23.1)	8 (22.2)	10 (41.7)	21 (41.2)
2.	Infrastructural facilities*	20 (100.0)	54 (98.2)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	25 (64.1)	25 (69.4)	13 (54.2)	14 (27.5)
3.	Medical Services**	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	38 (97.4)	36 (100.0)	15 (62.5)	51 (100.0)
4.	Improvement on of Medical facilities	0 (0.0)	1 (1.8)	1 (14.8)	4 (7.4)	33 (84.6)	34 (94.4)	24 (100.0)	51 (100.0)

* includes water, toilet, vehicle, cleanliness, community hall facilities, PHC building, roads, compound wall, etc.

** includes Doctor's services (lady doctor), medicines, staff, equipment, bed facilities, etc.

TABLE 7**Problems on Water and Sanitation**

Sl. No	Problems	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Shortage of Water	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	39 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	24 (100.0)	51 (100.0)
2.	Water redressal mechanisms*	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	19 (48.7)	21 (58.3)	13 (54.2)	30 (58.8)
3.	Non availability of toilets	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	39 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	17 (70.8)	25 (49.0)
4.	Inadequate basic amenities	15 (71.4)	51 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	54 (98.2)	31 (79.5)	36 (100.0)	22 (91.7)	48 (94.1)
5.	Lack of funds	2 (9.5)	2 (3.7)	5 (25.0)	10 (18.2)	8 (20.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (7.8)

* Jalanayana programme, laying of pipelines, bore wells, etc.

TABLE 8**Village Development Plan – Water and Sanitation**

Sl. No	Activities	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Individual toilet facilities	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	34 (61.8)	8 (20.5)	11 (30.6)	24 (100.0)	50 (98.0)
2.	Space/building for public toilets	19 (90.5)	54 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	36 (65.5)	39 (100.0)	35 (97.2)	24 (100.0)	50 (98.0)
3.	Water facilities	20 (95.2)	29 (53.7)	20 (100.0)	42 (76.4)	18 (46.2)	5 (13.9)	19 (79.2)	51 (100.0)
4.	Drainage facilities	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	29 (52.7)	39 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	19 (79.2)	50 (98.0)
5.	Other basic amenities*	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	53 (96.4)	32 (82.1)	25 (69.4)	24 (100.0)	50 (98.0)

* cleanliness, laying culverts, street lights, roads etc.

TABLE 9**Poverty Alleviation - Utilization of Schemes**

Sl. No	Schemes	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Houses to the poor	20 (100.0)	50 (90.9)	20 (95.2)	51 (94.4)	25 (64.1)	19 (52.7)	14 (58.3)	39 (76.5)
2.	Food and Clothing to poor	15 (75.0)	15 (27.3)	16 (76.2)	50 (92.6)	22 (56.4)	22 (61.1)	11 (45.8)	12 (23.5)
3.	Lands to Landless	3 (15.0)	3 (5.4)	14 (66.6)	20 (37.0)	2 (5.1)	0 (0.0)	9 (37.5)	25 (49.0)
4.	Utilisation of Schemes*	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	21 (100.0)	44 (81.4)	37 (94.8)	36 (100.0)	24 (100.0)	32 (62.7)
5.	Providing Employment opportunities	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	10 (18.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.2)	1 (0.5)
6.	Jalanayana Yojana	10 (50.0)	14 (25.4)	4 (19.0)	1 (2.0)	12 (36.7)	11 (30.5)	6 (25.0)	11 (21.6)
7.	Seeds under Kooligagi Kalu	13 (65.0)	15 (27.2)	18 (85.7)	43 (80.0)	34 (87.2)	22 (77.8)	19 (79.2)	37 (72.5)

* includes Bhagya Jyothi, SGRY, JGSY

TABLE 10**Village Development Plan – Poverty Alleviation**

Sl. No	Schemes	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Housing to poor	20 (100.0)	49 (89.1)	21 (100.0)	26 (48.1)	30 (76.9)	36 (100.0)	21 (87.5)	50 (98.0)
2.	Food and Clothing to poor	4 (20.0)	4 (7.2)	3 (14.2)	23 (42.6)	30 (76.9)	36 (100.0)	14 (58.3)	45 (88.2)
3.	Providing Employment opportunities	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	20 (95.2)	36 (67.0)	24 (61.5)	36 (100.0)	19 (79.1)	51 (100.0)
4.	Lands to Landless	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	41 (76.0)	11 (28.2)	13 (36.1)	10 (41.6)	16 (31.3)
5.	Financial Help	9 (45.0)	22 (40.0)	8 (38.0)	8 (15.0)	9 (23.1)	7 (19.4)	15 (62.5)	13 (25.5)
6	Others*	17 (85.0)	55 (100.0)	15 (71.4)	43 (80.0)	7 (17.9)	11 (30.5)	13 (54.2)	16 (31.4)

* includes pensions to elders, community hall, hostels, free books, scholarships, SGRY, JGSY, Bhagya Jyothi, etc.

TABLE 11**Grama Panchayat Budget/Gender Budgeting**

Activities	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
A. Participation in budget meetings	20 (100.0)	17 (30.9)	21 (100.0)	35 (65.0)	34 (87.1)	18 (50.0)	21 (87.5)	24 (47.0)
1. Discuss about the needs	17 (85.0)	15 (27.3)	20 (95.2)	11 (20.4)	30 (76.9)	16 (44.4)	8 (33.3)	12 (23.5)
2. Suggestions taken into consideration	10 (50.0)	10 (18.2)	18 (85.7)	8 (14.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (33.3)	13 (25.5)
3. Plans are being prepared based on the budgets	5 (25.0)	3 (5.4)	16 (76.2)	2 (3.7)	31 (79.5)	18 (50.0)	10 (41.6)	19 (37.2)
B. Participation in budget meetings	0 (0.0)	38 (69.0)	0 (0.0)	19 (35.1)	5 (12.8)	18 (50.0)	3 (12.5)	27 (52.9)
Not a GP member	0 (0.0)	22 (40.0)	0 (0.0)	30 (55.5)	0 (0.0)	4 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	5 (9.8)
Other problems*	0 (0.0)	11 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	19 (35.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (12.5)	10 (19.6)

* Lack of opportunity, male domination, etc.

TABLE 12**Utilization of Untied Funds**

Activities	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Provide self employment opportunities	4 (20.0)	38 (69.1)	6 (28.6)	54 (100.0)	37 (94.8)	36 (100.0)	12 (50.0)	22 (43.1)
Set up industrial units	2 (10.0)	14 (25.4)	10 (47.6)	36 (66.6)	8 (20.5)	5 (13.89)	6 (25.0)	16 (31.4)
Provide agriculture based work	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (14.3)	21 (38.8)	15 (38.5)	15 (41.6)	24 (100.0)	37 (73.0)
Construction /renovation of facilities	0 (0.0)	6 (10.9)	1 (4.7)	0 (0.0)	7 (17.9)	8 (22.2)	14 (58.3)	42 (82.3)

**TABLE 13
SOCIAL ISSUES**

Sl. No.	Activities	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Births/Deaths/Marriages									
1	Supervision by GP	12 (60.0)	43 (78.2)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	37 (94.8)	29 (80.5)	21 (87.5)	22 (43.1)
2	Registration should be done properly	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (9.5)	17 (31.5)	0 (0.0)	5 (13.9)	18 (75.0)	20 (39.2)
Child Labour									
1	Awareness to curtail Child labour	16 (80.0)	32 (58.2)	18 (85.7)	40 (74.1)	10 (25.6)	19 (52.8)	3 (12.5)	0 (0.0)
2	Provide education and financial facilities to children	6 (30.0)	11 (20.0)	2 (9.5)	0 (0.0)	20 (51.3)	16 (44.4)	19 (79.2)	36 (70.6)
Availability of Fuel									
1	Fuel available	10 (50.0)	24 (43.6)	19 (90.5)	37 (68.5)	26 (66.6)	30 (83.3)	3 (12.5)	11 (21.6)
2	Other sources of fuel	1 (5.0)	2 (3.6)	5 (23.8)	12 (22.2)	29 (74.3)	16 (44.4)	5 (20.8)	18 (35.3)
3	Facilities by GP	8 (40.0)	26 (47.3)	3 (14.3)	10 (18.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (7.8)
Transport Facilities									
2	Partly good	3 (15.0)	2 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	3 (5.5)	0 (0.0)	21 (58.3)	10 (41.6)	24 (47.1)
Scrutinization of Voters List									
1	Supervision of work of teachers by GP	19 (95.0)	48 (87.3)	21 (100.0)	51 (94.4)	39 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	24 (100.0)	51 (100.0)

Untouchability									
1	Not glaringly in existence	19 (95.0)	50 (90.9)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	36 92.3)	36 (100.0)	5 (20.8)	19 (37.2)
2	Partly found	0 (0.0)	3 (5.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (5.1)	0 (0.0)	15 (62.5)	29 (56.8)
3	Peace meetings are held	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	20 (36.4)	14 (38.9)	10 (41.6)	13 (24.5)
PDS									
1	Proper functioning of PDS	20 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	38 (97.4)	35 (97.2)	21 (87.5)	45 (88.2)
Livestock									
1	No problem	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	10 (47.6)	27 (50.0)	36 (92.3)	36 (100.0)	5 (20.8)	19 (37.2)
2	Proper facilities within the GP	3 (15.0)	19 (34.5)	5 (23.8)	27 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	13 (54.2)	21 (41.2)
Social Security									
1	Need for Providing all facilities	17 (85.0)	46 (83.6)	11 (52.4)	27 (50.0)	39 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	24 (100.0)	43 (84.3)
2	Need for Supervision by police department	7 (3.50)	28 (50.9)	2 (9.5)	1 (1.8)	10 (25.6)	29 (80.5)	21 (87.5)	31 (60.7)
Violence Against Women									
1	To be solved by mutual understanding & help from GP/SHG	5 (25.0)	24 (43.6)	4 (19.0)	21 (38.8)	35 (89.7)	9 (25.0)	9 (37.5)	39 (76.7)
2	Other redressal mechanisms*	11 (55.0)	34 (61.81)	13 (61.9)	25 (46.3)	32 (82.0)	36 (100.0)	15 (62.5)	11 (21.5)
Anti Arrack									
1	Banning arrack by Government	1 (15.0)	7 (12.7)	3 (14.8)	6 (11.1)	32 (82.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (3.9)
2	Action by GP/SHG	7 (35.0)	12 (21.8)	6 (28.6)	26 (48.1)	10 (25.6)	17 (47.2)	0 (0.0)	22 (43.1)
3	Other preventive measures**	9 (45.0)	30 (54.4)	13 (61.9)	24 (44.4)	25 (64.1)	22 (61.1)	6 (25.0)	20 (34.2)

* includes help from elders, neighbors, sahayavani, etc.

**includes intervention of political parties, organizing awareness programmes on arrack menace, etc.

Note: Percentages have been worked out to the total males and females in each panchayat. And hence the total will not add up to 100.

TABLE 14

Non Structured Questions

Sl. No	Issues	Ainapur		Kanmadi		Almel		Rampur P.A	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Income and Employment									
1	Provide income generating activities	16 (80.0)	50 (90.9)	16 (76.1)	47 (87.0)	14 (35.9)	14 (38.8)	12 (50.0)	31 (60.7)
2	Provide agriculture based work	2 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (9.5)	1 (1.8)	25 (64.1)	31 (86.1)	12 (50.0)	27 (52.9)
Functioning of Gram/Ward Sabha									
1	Gram Sabha being conducted properly	10 (50.0)	27 (49.0)	10 (47.6)	32 (59.2)	33 (84.6)	36 (100.0)	13 (54.1)	40 (78.4)
2	Will help in solving many problems	11 (55.0)	27 (49.0)	11 (52.3)	10 (18.5)	28 (71.7)	13 (36.1)	3 (12.5)	13 (25.4)
Cooperation from Line Departments									
1	Receiving cooperation	9 (45.0)	27 (49.0)	9 (42.8)	22 (40.7)	21 (53.8)	17 (47.2)	19 (79.1)	35 (68.6)
2	Should provide cooperation	9 (45.0)	27 (49.0)	9 (42.8)	18 (33.3)	18 (46.1)	15 (41.6)	5 (20.8)	15 (29.4)
Cooperation from NGOs									
1	Receiving cooperation	7 (35.0)	23 (41.8)	7 (33.3)	28 (51.8)	27 (69.2)	28 (77.7)	22 (91.6)	49 (96.1)
2	Should provide cooperation	13 (65.0)	7 (12.7)	10 (47.6)	12 (22.2)	12 (30.7)	8 (22.2)	2 (8.3)	1 (1.9)
Participation of Women									
1	Women participate in meetings	6 (30.0)	18 (32.7)	6 (28.5)	36 (66.6)	17 (43.5)	20 (55.5)	16 (66.6)	31 (60.7)
2	Participation helps in taking necessary action	9 (45.0)	25 (45.4)	7 (33.3)	13 (24.0)	22 (56.4)	16 (44.4)	8 (33.3)	21 (41.1)

Anti Arrack									
1	Should be banned	17 (85.0)	24 (43.6)	21 (100.0)	54 (100.0)	38 (97.4)	32 (88.8)	22 (91.6)	49 (96.1)
2	Banning arrack will help in solving many problems	10 (50.0)	31 (56.3)	10 (47.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.5)	6 (16.6)	0 (0.0)	4 (7.8)
Eradication of Corruption									
1	Panchayats should take a lead in eradicating corruption	3 (15.0)	28 (50.0)	7 (33.3)	15 (27.7)	12 (30.7)	5 (13.8)	14 (58.3)	20 (39.2)
2	Eradication will help in taking up more works	11 (55.0)	27 (49.1)	11 (52.3)	25 (46.3)	27 (69.3)	29 (80.5)	11 (45.8)	22 (43.1)
Migration									
1	Provides income generating activities	10 (50.0)	16 (29.1)	10 (46.6)	24 (44.4)	14 (35.9)	23 (63.8)	2 (8.3)	17 (33.3)
2	Can be prevented	6 (30.0)	1 (1.8)	6 (28.7)	3 (5.5)	23 (58.9)	13 (36.1)	22 (91.6)	35 (68.6)
3	Affects the education of the children	5 (25.0)	35 (63.6)	5 (23.8)	27 (50.0)	1 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

ANNEX VII

REPORT OF THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

1. Ainapura Gram Panchayat:

A Focus Group Discussion was held on September 12, 2006 at Ainapur gram panchayat.

“We have stopped arrack and playing cards in our thanda. We had to work like security guards day and night in our thanda to see that it does not re-enter”.

Said Ms. Susheela Tarasingh Chauhan. The courage shown by her and her accomplices is worth applauding. The same step further took her to politics as a member of Ainapura GP and she is not deterred to speak in the GP. It was mind-boggling when she said that she could only study till 1st standard. This shows education is not the major criterion for a woman in GP. Yet, with her brilliance and confidence, she can scale up to reach a goal in life and this we rightly call ***‘Empowerment of Women’***.

- This was an element of the Focus Group Discussion held on September 12, 2006 at Ainapura Gram Panchayat as part of the project.

Discussion with EWRs: After a welcome and briefing by Mr. Anand, the FGD was initiated with the men and women members of the GP. It must be noted that the women members were very articulate and could respond very well at the FGDs.

NOTE: The word “Members” used throughout in the FGDs refer to respondents chosen for the Focus Group Discussions.

Agriculture Sector: In order to increase the production by 10%, the members gave their visions for the future:

Ms. Susheela Tarasingh Chauhan, Member: Even though the water sources are available, as the water flows down to other destination, there is scarcity of water in the GP. Canals would be built so that the water stands, thereby increasing the produce. Necessary steps have been taken in this regard.

Ms. Tarabai Mangoli, Member: The GP is suffering from drought conditions since there is no rainfall. Irrigation would be provided to the farmers by way of bore well facilities and increase the ground water situation.

Pundalika Hanumantha Hadapad, Vice President: Farmers would be provided with equipments and seeds at subsidized rates as well as with bullock carts.

Mehboobi, Member: Nalabandhi would be made.

Appu Pattanashetty, Member: Check dams and bunds as well as canals would be built so that the water stands.

Each of the members could put forth their ideas on the budget for the above developmental works.

Education Sector:

Though education being an important sector, there seemed to be no issues from the GP members with respect to education. But there was a serious discussion between the members with respect to the functioning of Anganawadi workers. They pointed out that the anganawadi workers were not taking good care of the children and not providing them with nutritious food. The members mentioned that it had come to their notice that the children were provided with certain food, which had already crossed the expiry date.

Ms. Susheela Tarasingh Chauhan, Member mentioned that it would be wise to transfer the Anganawadi workers, as they were not exercising their duties well even after repeated complaints and letters from the GP members.

Further, she pointed out that they had a vision of a Government school till 10th standard and a college for which action has already been taken. Also they mentioned that additional rooms are to be built in the existing school campus.

Health Sector:

Health being an important sector aroused the GP members to raise certain important issues and the plans that they were trying to bring out in order to come up with apt solution.

The women members mentioned that the 3 villages coming under Ainapur GP lacked medical facilities with no hospitals and also without Veterinary services. During the GP meeting, the members mentioned that they had discussed upon providing land for establishing a school and medical facilities in Burnapur. Ms. Mehbooba, member mentioned that the ANM, who stays in the quarters provided in the GP limits, visits the houses as and when the need arises and gives proper treatment.

Water & Sanitation and Poverty Alleviation Programme:

The GP members pointed out several developmental works, which needs immediate attention.

Pundalika Hanumantha Hadapad, Vice President: The GP faces acute water shortage and hence action needs to be taken through borewells. Further, drainage facilities need to be undertaken in the GP. Culverts have to be laid for 5 kilometres each in Ainapura and Burnapura, he added.

President: Mentioned that developmental works such as making proper roads laying of cutting and the drainage facilities are being carried out with the SGRY

Fund. She added that proper light facilities and bus stands at specific destinations are being provided. The Secretary at this juncture pointed out that the KPTCL has undertaken a survey recently to lay electric poles and would be completed by six months.

Ms. Susheela Tarasingh Chauhan, Member mentioned that under Indira Awas Yojana and Ashraya scheme, some more houses have been provided to poor families and the same have been included in the action plan. She also added that the members have envisioned a samudaya bhavan in the GP premises which could be used for all purposes.

Untied Funds:

Even though the members seemed to be interested in taking up several programmes like establishing markets for their produce, the Secretary mentioned that most of the untied funds are being spent towards salaries of the staff such as Bill Collector, Waterman, etc.

But this did not deter the women to prepare plan for the future with respect to the usage of untied funds. Ms. Yamunabai Durgappa Donnur, Member mentioned that market facilities needs to be established in order to promote the women to sell their proceeds especially embroidery materials, etc.

Conclusion:

To conclude, even though not much could be brought out of the FGD with respect to Village Development Plan specially because of unavailability of funds, the women focused their views very well in order to prepare five-year plans.

The women especially the President, could not immediately articulate their views; because of politics between the members. An election was being held in the panchayat to replace both the President and Vice President. Even though the Vice President was very diligent and strong the other members were against him.

It must be noted here that the women members have been able to ban arrack and have stopped men from playing cards. The Present Secretary who is in-charge of the panchayat for 3 months seemed to be very cooperative as he evinced interest in helping EWRs to prepare the Village Development Plan.

Village Development Plan

2007-08

(in Rs.)

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	▪ Seeds and Equipments to farmers with the help of panchayat	Agriculture Department	25,000
	▪ Awareness about using pesticides for crops	Agriculture Department	10,000
Education	▪ Awareness to girl children by organizing literacy camps to avoid drop outs	Mass Education Dept	25,000
	▪ Nutritious food to children	WCD Department	10,000
Health	Toilets for girls in the villages	GP	1,00,000
Water & Sanitation	▪ Provide toilets in every household	GP	2,50,000
	▪ Laying pipelines for water facilities	GP	60,000
	▪ Construct water tanks in each ward	GP	2,00,000
	▪ Lay culverts to roads	GP	1,50,000
Poverty Alleviation Programmes	▪ Provide houses through Ashraya and other schemes	Taluk Panchayat	8,00,000
	▪ Provide BPL Cards to BPL families	Food and Civil Supplies Dept.	
Untied Funds	▪ Set up agricultural markets like dairy and other SSIs for women*	GP	4,00,000
	Total		20,00,000

2008-09

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	▪ Make bunds to farms	GP	2,25,000
	▪ Construct check dams	GP	3,00,000
Education	▪ Toilets in schools and provide water facilities in all the villages	GP	2,50,000
	▪ Building school compound at SC/ST colony	GP	75,000
Health	▪ Toilet and water facilities in GP	GP	50,000
Water & Sanitation	▪ Laying pipelines for water facilities	GP	60,000
	▪ Drainage System in 3 villages	GP	2,00,000
Poverty Alleviation Programmes	▪ Provide houses through Ashraya and other schemes	Taluk Panchayat	8,00,000
	▪ Doddi toilets for poor	GP	1,50,000
	▪ Provide Street lights at SC Colony	KPTCL	45,000
Untied Funds	▪ Samudaya bhavan construction	GP	2,00,000
Total			23,55,000

2009-10

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	▪ Make pools in the lands in order to get good yield	GP	1,25,000
	▪ Nalabandhi and Bunds	GP	2,00,000
Education	Request the higher officials to construct government high school & College	Education Department	10,000
Health	▪ Health awareness camps	Health Dept.	50,000
Water & Sanitation	▪ Water and sanitation facilities in 3 villages	GP	2,50,000
Poverty Alleviation Programmes	▪ Provide houses through Ashraya and other schemes	Taluk Panchayat	8,00,000
	▪ Provide BPL Cards to BPL families	TP	8,00,000
	▪ Laying culverts in SC colony	GP	1,70,000
Untied Funds	▪ set up shops and outlets for women	GP	1,00,000
	▪ Raising nurseries and saplings		50,000
Total			25,55,000

2010-11

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	▪ Making bunds to farms for 10 farms	GP	1,50,000
	▪ Connecting motors to water tank	GP	1,00,000
Education	▪ Building toilets (Big) in schools	GP	75,000
	▪ Literacy Camps for opening night schools	GP	25,000
Health	▪ Adequate medicines in PHCs	Health Dept.	-
	▪ Organising regular health camps		25,000
Water & Sanitation	▪ Dhobi Ghath in Ainapur Thanda	GP	25,000
	▪ Laying pipelines in Ainapur Thanda	GP	55,000
	▪ Laying tar(Dambar) in Ainapur	GP	1,00,000
	▪ Provide houses & other such facilities to poor through Ashraya and other schemes	Taluk Panchayat GP	20,00,000
Poverty Alleviation Programmes	▪ Build T.C. Katte at Ainapur LT	GP	25,000
	▪ Sports Camps and trainings to students and youths	GP	35,000
Untied Funds	▪ Special training camps for women – sewing, embroidery, powder making, etc. with SHGs	GP	50,000
		GP	75,000
Total			27,40,000

2011-12

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	▪ Establish linkages with agricultural department and provide latest know-how to farmers	GP Agriculture Department	75,000
	▪ Establish poultry farming and SSIs	GP	1,25,000
	▪ Set up dairy unit for selling milk	GP	1,00,000
	▪ Organise Vanamahotsava day and plant saplings in schools	GP	50,000
Education	▪ Construct colleges in GP	Education Dept.	
	▪ Provide Ambulance/vehicle services in health centers	GP	1,00,000
Health	▪ Persuade the authorities for veterinary hospital	GP through Animal Husbandry Department	-

Water & Sanitation	▪ Provide good drainage system	GP	2,50,000
	▪ Create awareness amongst public on sanitation	GP	50,000
	▪ 3 system tanks to be laid	GP	1,00,000
	▪ Purchasing street light fitting	GP	1,65,000
Poverty Alleviation Programmes	▪ Provide houses through schemes	Taluk Panchayat	10,00,000
	▪ Laying roads in Ainapur till Basaveshwara Temple	GP	1,40,000
	▪ Extension of pipelines in SC colony	GP	1,25,000
	▪ Repair of Samaja Mandir in SC Colony	GP	75,000
Untied Funds	▪ Organize camps on banning arrack	GP	50,000
	▪ Building of shops	GP	55,000
	▪ Setting up water bunds in Gomala	GP	75,000
	▪ Marketing facilities for agro products	GP	1,10,000
Total			26,45,000

Village Development Plan Sector-wise Estimated Budget

(In Rs.)

Sectors	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Agriculture Production	35,000	5,25,000	3,25,000	2,50,000	3,00,000
Education	35,000	3,25,000	10,000	1,00,000	50,000
Health	1,00,000	50,000	50,000	25,000	1,00,000
Water and Sanitation	6,60,000	2,60,000	2,50,000	1,80,000	5,65,000
Poverty Alleviation	8,00,000	9,95,000	17,70,000	20,60,000	13,40,000
Untied Funds	4,00,000	2,00,000	1,50,000	1,25,000	2,90,000
TOTAL	20,30,000	23,55,000	25,55,000	27,40,000	26,45,000

Planning - Ainapur:

Agriculture:

- ◀ Water facilities – borewell facilities to farmers, formation of lakes, ground water enhancement – **Tara Bai Managoli**
- ◀ Storage of water - Rs. 15-20 lakhs - **Susheela Tarasingh Chauhan, Ainapura Thanda**
- ◀ Construction of Nala Bandi - **Mahaboobi, Member**
- ◀ Agricultural equipments at subsidized rates – **Pundalika Hanumantha Hadapad, V.P**

Education :

- ◀ High School facilities – **Kasturi Longavva, SHG Member**

Health :

- ◀ Ainapura - proper medical facilities
- ◀ Ainapura Thanda – ANM to stay in the village, proper veterinary facilities required
- ◀ Burnapura – adequate space available for school and medical facilities

Water and Sanitation :

- ◀ Toilet facilities - Rs. 4-5 lakh – **Pundalika Hanumantha Hadapad**
- ◀ Bore well for water facility
- ◀ Laying of culverts – 5 kms each in Ainapura and Burnapura
- ◀ Drainage facilities for 5 kms in thanda
- ◀ Bus Stand at Ainapura
- ◀ Marketing units at Ainapura
- ◀ Street lights

Poverty Alleviation :

- ◀ 30 houses to poor under Indira Awas Yojana - Ainapura
- ◀ 40 houses under Ashraya scheme - Ainapura
- ◀ Samudaya Bhavan in Ainapura Thanda

Untied Funds:

- ◀ Sell fruits and vegetables, sheep rearing, sewing machines to poor women

–

Shivamma Bagavantha Rukmani Gowda, President, SHG

- ◀ Buffalo and sheep rearing, sewing machines to poor women - **Tara Bai Managoli**

2. Kanmadi Gram Panchayat:

A Focus Group Discussion was held on August 22, 2006 at Kanmadi Gram Panchayat as part of the project.

During the time of our visit, a meeting of the GP members was being held and it was observed that the members especially women were listening carefully to the expenditures incurred under various schemes of the GP and discussing with the secretary.

Ms. Suman Kolhar welcomed the Members and briefed them about the project, the activities and the Focus Group Discussion.

Discussion with EWRs: Two FGDs were conducted separately for men and women members of the GP. Apart from the men and women members of the GP, the FGD of women members and the Secretary of the GP, the team from SSF comprising of Mrs. Suman Kolhar, Ms. Padmini, Mr. Anand and two field investigators Mr. Santosh Patil and Ms. Shailasri were present. Ms. Vimalakshi, RP, MSK and Ms. Savithri, Facilitator, MSK were also present. At the initial stages, in order to help the women members to speak freely, a sample of tabulated data, prepared by the Foundation, based on the field survey, was presented to the members during FGDs.

FGD with women members:

The FGD of women members was facilitated by Ms. Suman Kolhar, Ms. Padmini and Ms. Vimalakshi. The initial discussions tended to be stereotyped. However, after some interaction, it was decided to find out the ideas of the women in implementing various developmental works in terms of their wards.

The women members discussed more on the developmental works especially on various issues on health, education, water and sanitation to be undertaken by the GPs. On further discussions, it was observed that the women members could chalk out the plans based on priorities with appropriate budgets.

FGD with male members:

The FGD of male members was facilitated by Mr. Santosh Patil, Mr. Anand and Ms. Shailasri. The male members brought out some more ideas which could supplement the VDP process like establishing a wine factory in the GP Premises. This they felt would help the village by providing some respite from wasting the grapes grown in their village.

Findings of the FGDs – Presented to the members and Secretary:

In the afternoon, the findings of the discussions were presented to the members of the gram panchayat. There was a serious discussion among the women members with reference to the establishment of a wine factory in the GP premises. They mentioned that at a time when women members were trying to take action against the arrack menace, the establishment of a wine factory would supplement the arrack menace thereby increasing the number of drunkards.

The secretary mentioned that some of the developmental works planned by the members like linking the rivers, to help to sort out water problem, would need the intervention of the ZP and hence a request letter would be sent to the ZP in this regard.

With reference to the other planned developmental works, he assured that a meeting would be convened prior to the preparation of action plan, and would set aside the amount for the activities planned by the women members. Regarding the untied funds, the secretary mentioned that such funds or

developmental funds as regarded by him and members was being used to contribute 5% of this amount to Jala Nirmala project which undertakes water and sanitation works in the GP, with the consent of the members. Ward-wise details are given below:

Conclusion:

The GP situated in Bijapur bordered Maharashtra state and most of the community being growers of grapes and pomegranate were in the verge of establishing an industry which could help the community especially the women growers to produce by-products out of the produce like extracting juice, growing nursery, etc. The members were of the view that by utilizing the untied funds granted by the Government such industries could be started. The women were also interested in preparing nurseries of grapes and pomogranate by utilizing the united funds instead of wine factory planned by the male members which the women respondents opposed.

But in the real sense, as already mentioned since the untied funds are towards Jala Nirmala Project and it has not been able to concentrate on major developmental activities. The main advantage of having such a livelihood for these women was that no training was required for them and the women do not face any hindrance in marketing such goods

As regards the questions raised during the FGDs, the women articulated further on the changes and their vision for the future and prepared a Village Development Plan Action Plan for 5 years with the corresponding budgets (Please see the tables in the foregoing pages). This also demonstrated the efforts made by SSF in building the capacity of women members in ***“Building Budgets from Below”***. During the process of this project, the women members had asked for several developmental works and other activities to be taken up with proper budget allocations. The same GP was again taken up for the project

on '*Village Development Plan*' and thus the activities planned earlier have already been taken up in the action plan prepared now.

Village Development Plan

2007 to 2008

(In Rs.)

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide water facility to the farms through Jalanayana Project ▪ Create awareness about using pesticides for crops 	Jalanayana project	3,00,000
		Agriculture Department	-
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the number of teachers according to the number of students ▪ Create awareness to girl children by organizing literacy camps to avoid drop outs 	Education Department	-
		Mass Education Dept	5,000
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the number of doctors and other staff at PHC and provide staff quarters ▪ Increase the number of rooms in PHC 	Health Dept	-
		GP	60,000
Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide toilets in every household ▪ Provide Dhobi Ghat facilities in the villages ▪ Laying pipelines for water facilities ▪ Construct water tanks in each ward ▪ Lay culverts to roads 	GP	2,50,000
		GP	60,000
		GP with the help of Jalanayana project	4,00,000
		GP	1,50,000
		GP	75,000
Poverty Alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide houses through Ashraya and other schemes ▪ Provide Ration Cards to BPL families ▪ Set up income generating industries like dairying and home based industries especially to women 	Taluk Panchayat Food and Civil Supplies Dept.	8,00,000
		GP	2,50,000
Untied Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set up agricultural markets like dairying/poultry and other SSIs for women* 	GP	4,50,000
Total			28,00,000

Village Development Plan

2008 to 2009

(In. Rs.)

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make bunds to farms ▪ Construct check dams ▪ Increase ground water situation 	GP	2,50,000
		GP	3,00,000
		GP	1,50,000
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repair the existing school building and increase the number of class rooms ▪ Provide nutritious food to children ▪ Build toilets in schools and provide water facilities 	GP, ZP and TP	10,000
		State Government	-
			2,00,000
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drill bore well for water facilities in PHC ▪ Provide generator facilities in PHCs 	GP	1,25,000
		GP	1,00,000
Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide toilets in every household ▪ Provide taps to every household ▪ Lay culverts to roads 	GP	2,00,000
		GP & Jalanayana	2,50,000
		GP	50,000
Poverty Alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide houses through Ashraya, Indira Awas and other schemes ▪ Provide BPL Cards to BPL families ▪ Ration shops should provide basic minimum needs like a provision store 	Taluk Panchayat	12,00,000
		Food and Civil Supplies Department	-
		Food and Civil Supplies Dept.	-
Untied Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organise employment generating programmes for the poor 	GP	1,25,000
Total			29,60,000

Village Development Plan

2009 to 2010

(In. Rs.)

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	▪ Make pools in the lands in order to get good yield	GP	1,50,000
	▪ Provide good variety of seeds for growing good commercial crops	Agriculture Department	25,000
	▪ Provide fertilizers, etc. to the farmers	Agriculture Department	-
Education	▪ Request the higher officials to construct government high school	Education Department	-
Health	▪ Appoint lady doctors for women patients especially pregnant women	Health Dept	-
	▪ Provide ambulance/vehicle services in the PHCs	GP	1,00,000
Water & Sanitation	▪ Provide good drainage system	GP	2,50,000
	▪ Create awareness amongst public on sanitation	GP	50,000
	▪ Laying of culverts to roads	GP	1,00,000
	▪ Build toilets in the GP	GP	50,000
Poverty Alleviation	▪ Provide houses through Ashraya and other schemes	Taluk Panchayat	15,00,000
	▪ Provide widow pensions and old age pensions	State Government	-
Untied Funds	▪ Provide sewing machines to the BPL families	GP	3,00,000
	▪ Setting up of Small Scale Industries	GP	5,00,000
Total			30,25,000

Village Development Plan

2010 to 2011

(In. Rs.)

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide modern agricultural equipments and fertilizers to farmers 	Agriculture Department	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set up agriculture based industries for making dry grapes, etc. 	GP	5,00,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of lakes for sufficient water supply – I Phase 	GP with the help of ZP	5,00,000
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide quarters to teachers in the villages 	Education Department	3,00,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct toilets in schools 	GP	1,00,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide hostel facilities in the GP Premises 	GP	4,00,000
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Request the higher officials to provide good medicines in PHCs 	Health Dept	-
Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide good drainage system – II Phase 	GP	2,00,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organise awareness programmes on sanitation 	GP	50,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grow more trees and plants 	GP	1,00,000
Poverty Alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide houses through Ashraya, Indira Awas and other schemes 	Taluk Panchayat	8,00,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide lands to the landless families 	GP	-
Untied Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide powder making equipments/machines to women 	GP	2,00,000
Total			31,50,000

Village Development Plan

2011 to 2012

(In. Rs.)

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide guidance and information from agriculturists and scientists 	Agricultural Department	25,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Give publicity to modern techniques & high yielding varieties 	Agricultural Department	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creating lakes – II Phase 	GP with the help of ZP	5,00,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Linking Krishna river to Dhoni river 	GP	15,00,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rain water harvesting at scheduled areas 	GP	5,00,000
Education	Construct colleges for girls in GP limits	Education Department	-
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enabling the medical facilities to reach the poor 	Health Department	50,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide 24 hr services of PHCs 	Health Department	-
Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide garbage bins in streets 	GP	1,00,000
	Avoid usage of plastic bags thus preventing degradation of environment – awareness campaigns	GP	50,000
Poverty Alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demands from poor farmers to get loans with less interest rates 	DCC Bank	-
	Provide other such facilities to the poor	GP	2,50,000
Untied Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a wine factory in the GP Premises 	GP	5,00,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build Community Halls 	GP	2,00,000
Total			36,75,000

**Village Development Plan
Sector wise Estimated Budget**

(In Rs.)

Sectors	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Agriculture Production	3,00,000	7,00,000	1,75,000	10,00,000	25,25,000
Education	5,000	2,10,000	-	8,00,000	-
Health	60,000	2,25,000	1,00,000	-	50,000
Water and Sanitation	9,35,000	5,00,000	4,50,000	3,50,000	1,50,000
Poverty Alleviation	10,50,000	12,00,000	15,00,000	8,00,000	2,50,000
Untied Funds	4,50,000	1,25,000	8,00,000	2,00,000	7,00,000
Total	28,00,000	29,60,000	30,25,000	31,50,000	36,75,000

Ward-wise Village Development Plan

Ward I – represented by Gandhi Bai and Muktumbi Mirasa Nadabi

- ◀ No toilet facilities
- ◀ No water facilities – borewell required through Jal Nirmal Project
- ◀ Dhobi Ghat – repair through Jal Nirmal Project
- ◀ Linkages with market to market the products of SHGs- Bhuvaneshwari SHG – embroidery, poultry, dairy, etc.
- ◀ Training to women in candle making, agarabati making, selling milk, etc.

Ward II – represented by Gaurakka Malave

- ◀ Laying of culverts – being done
- ◀ Toilets and dhobi ghat through Jal Nirmal Project

Ward III – represented by Mahadevi Biradar and president

- ◀ Laying culverts – Rs. 12,000
- ◀ Dhobi ghat – Rs. 25,000
- ◀ Toilets being built
- ◀ Cards to Shambar community – 100 cards

- ◀ 4 houses to poor
- ◀ road – thota to kattalagi cross
- ◀ houses to poor in kattalagi cross

Ward IV – Gangubai Babugowda Patil and Gaurabai Deevatagi, President

- ◀ Laying of culverts – from Post Master's house to agasi – Rs.16,000
- ◀ Taps to every household through Jal Nirmal Project
- ◀ Construction of toilets
- ◀ 50 cards to poor
- ◀ houses to poor
- ◀ road repair – kenchanarayana temple to subash gowda thathi
- ◀ in the land of subash gowda, school built, water facilities needed for the school

Ward V – Mahadevi Shri Shaila Shillin, Vice President and Sunanda Bedar, Member

- ◀ Houses to poor
- ◀ Borewell facilities
- ◀ Loans to 15 SHG members (Lakshmi SHG) for poultry
- ◀ Water facilities especially potable water
- ◀ Road – leading to dariyappa to bedara vasathi
- ◀ Toilets to women
- ◀ Culverts – from Ananthapur Ratchetty's house to jinagagi maruti
- ◀ Drainage facilities through Jal Nirmal Project
- ◀ Repair of temple from Muzrai dept.
- ◀ To poor people – Rs. 30,000 for repair works

Ward VI: - Ratnabai Shivappa Jawanar, Jubeida Akbar Atthar, Kamalabai Girimalr Jolli, ex. GP member

- ◀ Toilets to be built – Rs. 20,000
- ◀ Water facilities – another connection required
- ◀ Repair of dhobi ghat through Jal Nirmal Project
- ◀ Culverts – basaveshwara gudi to shetty gudi and till kari devara temple – Rs. 20-25,000
- ◀ 10 cards to poor
- ◀ 4 houses to poor
- ◀ Anganawadi building

Ward VII – Kalpana Eshwar Vattar, Basamma Mallikarjuna Shillin, ex. GP, Shantha Bai Dollappa Patil, ex. GP, Rayavva Sidappa Shillin, Ex. GP

- ◀ Toilets to be built - Rs. 20,000
- ◀ Pielines to be made
- ◀ Culverts – from post man’s house to arasi – Rs. 50,000
- ◀ Cards to poor – 60 nos
- ◀ Houses to poor – 10 nos.
- ◀ Borewell facilities at Thotada vasathi
- ◀ School needed as children have to walk 4 kms everyday – space available
- ◀ Road repair – Basaveshwara gudi to hucchamalla temple – Rs. 60 – 70,000/-
- ◀ Govt. dispensary to Rachu Shillin’s house

Education: (Rs. 25,000)

Literacy programmes
Facilitate girls to schools
Toilets and water facilities in school
Hostel facilities

Health: (Rs. 30,000)

Increasing the rooms in PHC
Ambulance facilities
Appointment of nurses

Untied Funds:

Formation of lakes
Loans to Lakshmi SHG
Leveling of lands
produce
Water facilities
Sewing machines, poultry, dairy
Batik painting – clothes
Establishment of wine factory – shri shillin
Marketing units
Fertilizers at subsidized rates

Agriculture: (Rs. 3 lakh)

Subsidy grants to poor farmers
Linking of rivers
APMC yard – for marketing
Krishi Honda through Jalanayana
50% amount from TP
Check dams

Poverty alleviation (Rs. 45,000)

Other basic necessities to poor
Ration cards to poor
Provisions at subsidy rates

3. Almel Gram Panchayat

A Focus Group Discussion was held on September 14, 2006 at Almel Gram Panchayat as part of the project.

Ms. Padmini welcomed the participants and briefed about the project, the activities and the Focus Group Discussion. There was a heated argument between the male and female members at the beginning, this was basically because the Secretary was not available at the GP (he was given charge of another GP) and the woman President was not articulate. The GP consists of 42 members (highest number of members when compared to the other GPs) and consisted of only one village – Almel. During the time of FGD, it was relevant that the Secretary apparently was suspended by the DC for not being in the GP during their inspection. The following gives sector-wise views of the members based on which they were enabled to prepare the plan for five years.

Agriculture Production:

The members especially the male members pointed out that they had no information about any schemes of the Government with respect to agriculture as neither the Secretary nor the Agriculture Department officials were appraising the members. Hence, the members felt that such information should be shared with them during gram sabha.

Ms. Surekha Mankar, Ex. GP Member mentioned that small and poor farmers could be given seeds and equipments at a subsidized rate. The GP does not have proper water facilities and good fertilizers and because of this the crops grown on 4 acres of land was completely damaged.

Ms. Mangala Gudi, Member pointed out that more agricultural equipment should be provided to the farmers in order to get better yield. Nalabandi and check dams should be made. The men pointed out that even though an agricultural market was opened, it had not started functioning.

Although the Jal Nirmal Project was started in the GP with a budget of Rs. 1 crore of which Rs. 86 lakhs was sanctioned, this amount was not utilized well in the GP and hence the money had to be returned. This has a telling on the part of the functioning of the G.P. The members mentioned that if this project is carried forward, there would be an increase in the agricultural yield.

Education:

Both the male and female members pointed out that the educational facilities in the GP were poor especially with respect to anganwadi facilities. One anganwadi was situated behind a samudaya bhavan and did not have a congenial environment. People used the pathway to throw garbage and also used it as a place to relieve themselves. Hence, the children also had adverse effect on their health. Similarly, another anganawadi was situated near an arrack shop and the children imitated the drunkards by drinking water filled in a plastic cover. The members reiterated that a separate hostel facility is needed for backward castes.

Health:

The members pointed out that even though the PHC located in the limits of the GP, it was not functioning well, due to lack of basic facilities like water, toilets, medicines, etc. The hospital building is in a depleted condition and a new building needs to be constructed. The President mentioned that the GP needs a good doctor and better hospital facilities.

Water and Sanitation:

It was once again emphasized by the members that the GP was facing acute water shortage. The women members pointed out that they had to walk miles together to get potable water. With respect to sanitation, the President mentioned that even though efforts were made by the GP to maintain cleanliness, the community did not abide by the rules. The President further mentioned that the pathway leading to anganwadi was being cleaned from time and time and this time thought of fencing the entire area and growing some plants. Apart from this, the members mentioned that proper usage of DDT powder to be made in the GP.

Poverty Alleviation:

Ms. Surekha Mankar, Ex. Member mentioned that during her tenure, houses and lands were given to the poor. Apart from this, poor women folk were made members of an SHG and were given training on embroidery, preparing vermin-culture compost, etc. The present women members assured that they would get the advice of Ms. Mankar and continue to give such trainings to poor women.

Untied Funds:

The women members revealed that such funds could be used to establish smallscale industries such as dairying, poultry making, preparing vermin-compost, etc. Similarly, loans could be provided to women to establish shops with vegetables, fruits, fancy stores, etc. Further, they discussed that women could be given loans to purchase vermicelli making machines and establishing flourmill. Ms. Surekha Mankar mentioned that some of the poor women were provided loans under WYTEP scheme for establishing small scale industries. The men did not respond well and mentioned that small farmers could be provided with loans to buy seeds, fertilizers and equipments at subsidized rates.

They mentioned that women need some more time as they were not articulate enough to raise their voices and hence they wouldn't be in a position to undertake any such tasks right away.

Conclusion:

It could be seen from the discussions that the members especially the male members were feeling humiliated because of the suspension of the Secretary and the non-assertive Women as a president. They pointed out that the President does not speak in the meetings and instead her husband takes charge of the panchayat activities. The other women members pity her because she could not assert herself effectively as the men were very strong in the panchayat. Yet, there was an exception in Ms. Surekha Mankar and Ms. Mangalagudi the ex. and present members of the panchayat who not only spoke very well in the discussions but also raised their voices against the male members.

In addition, the secretary was unable to concentrate much in the affairs of the panchayat as he was given additional charge of another panchayat. The members pointed that the circulars, notices and other information from various departments of the government were not circulated amongst the members and instead were kept by the Secretary himself. A letter was drafted by the President and the women members of the panchayat to DC against the existence of the arrack shop and urged him to take necessary steps and ensure that the shop is closed.

Village Development Plan

2007-08

(In Rs.)

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seeds and Equipments to farmers at subsidized rates ▪ Provide water facilities by laying pipelines, etc. – Phase I 	Agriculture Dept & Jal Nirmal Yojana	75,000 2,00,000
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proper facilities for anganwadis ▪ Nutritious foods to children 	Women & Child Development Department	65,000 10,000
Health	Public toilets for women in the villages	GP	1,25,000
Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Laying pipelines for water facilities ▪ Borewells and other water facilities ▪ Lay culverts to roads 	GP Jal Nirmal Yojana and GP	2,50,000 1,60,000 1,20,000
Poverty Alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide BPL Cards to BPL families ▪ Proper listing of poor families 	Food and Civil Supplies Dept. and GP	- 50,000
Untied Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide rashi machine to women ▪ Instalment payable to Jal Nirmal 	GP GP	1,26,000 4,00,000
Total			15,81,000

2008-09

(In Rs.)

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Make bunds to farms▪ Construct check dams	GP GP	3,25,000 2,00,000
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Toilets and water facilities in schools	GP	1,75,000
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Toilet facilities for women in SC Colony	GP	1,00,000
Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Laying pipelines for water facilities▪ Drainage system	GP GP	1,50,000 1,50,000
Poverty Alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provide houses through Ashraya and other schemes▪ Provide Street lights at SC Colony	Taluk Panchayat GP	2,00,000 1,50,000
Untied Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Salaries to staff▪ Instalment to Jal Nirmal Project	GP GP	1,00,000 1,80,000
Total			17,30,000

2009-10**(In Rs.)**

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nalabandhi and Bunds ▪ Agri. Based equipments 	GP Agriculture Dept.	1,25,000 2,00,000
Education	Request the government for a degree college – check up with officials	Education Dept.	25,000
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Toilet facilities in hospital ▪ Spraying DDT powder in hospital 	Health Dept.	1,50,000 50,000
Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drainage system ▪ Awareness programmes to minimize sanitation related problems 	GP GP	2,00,000 45,000
Poverty Alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide houses through Ashraya and other schemes ▪ Laying culverts in SC colony 	Taluk Panchayat & GP	4,00,000 2,70,000
Untied Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ set up shops and outlets for women ▪ Instalment to Jal Nirmal 	GP	1,50,000 1,50,000
Total			17,65,000

2010-11

(In Rs.)

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	▪ Removing hyacinth from the lakes	GP	1,50,000
	▪ Ground Water enhancement	GP	1,00,000
Education	▪ Building additional rooms in schools	GP	1,75,000
	▪ Awareness programmes to curtail child labour	GP & Mass Education	50,000
Health	▪ Adequate medicines in PHCs	Health Dept.	-
	▪ Appointment of good doctors		-
Water & Sanitation	▪ Dhobi Ghath	GP	75,000
	▪ Laying culverts to roads	GP	1,65,000
	▪ Drinking water facilities	GP	1,00,000
Poverty Alleviation	▪ Provide houses & other such facilities to poor through Ashraya	Taluk Panchayat	5,00,000
	▪ Construct Samudaya bhavan	GP	1,00,000
Untied Funds	▪ Special training camps for women – sewing, embroidery, powder making, etc. with SHGs	GP	2,50,000
	▪ Saplings and nurseries	GP	75,000
	▪ Loans to SC/ST women	GP	1,25,000
Total			18,65,000

2011-12

(In Rs.)

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishing linkages with Agricultural Department and provide latest know-how to farmers ▪ Establish poultry farming and SSIs 	GP	75,000
		With Agriculture Dept. GP	3,25,000
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constructing colleges in GP ▪ Toilets for children in schools ▪ Construct anganawadi buildings 	Education Dept.	-
		GP	75,000
		GP	1,00,000
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide Ambulance/vehicle services in health centers 	GP	1,00,000
Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide good drainage system ▪ Create awareness amongst public on sanitation ▪ Instalment to be paid to Jal Nirmal ▪ Constructing toilets to girls in Indranagar 	GP	2,50,000
		GP	50,000
		GP	4,00,000
		GP	50,000
Poverty Alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide houses through schemes ▪ Laying roads at Nandikola Bina ▪ CD work near Hilegemma Temple ▪ Laying culverts at Ward 11 	TP	5,00,000
		GP	55,000
		GP	1,26,000
		GP	75,000
Untied Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff Salaries ▪ Construction of meeting hall ▪ Providing Rashi Machine to 5 poor women 	GP	1,50,000
		GP	1,20,000
		GP	1,25,000
		GP	
Total			25,76,000

**Village Development Plan
Sectorwise Estimated Budget**

(In Rs.)

Sectors	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Agriculture Production	2,75,000	5,25,000	3,25,000	2,50,000	4,00,000
Education	75,000	1,75,000	25,000	2,25,000	1,75,000
Health	1,25,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	-	1,00,000
Water and Sanitation	5,30,000	3,00,000	2,45,000	3,40,000	7,50,000
Poverty Alleviation	50,000	3,50,000	6,70,000	6,00,000	7,56,000
Untied Funds	5,26,000	2,80,000	3,00,000	4,50,000	3,95,000
Total	15,81,000	17,30,000	17,65,000	18,65,000	25,76,000

4. Rampur P.A. Gram Panchayat

A Focus Group Discussion was held on August 24, 2006 at Rampur P.A. Gram Panchayat as part of the project.

Ms. Suman Kolhar welcomed the participants and briefed about the project, the activities and the Focus Group Discussion.

Agriculture Production:

The members were asked to spell out their plans in order to increase the production by 10%. The following suggestions came up:

1. To construct/lay bunds and checkdams
2. Increase the water level in the village thereby helping the farmers to pool in more water to their lands.
3. Ensure proper and good fertilizers are used by the farmers
4. Proper pipelines and borewell facilities in the lands
5. Construct Nalabandhi and Krishi Honda in the village
6. Enhancement of ground water.

There was a consensus amongst the members in increasing the production. Members such as Thukaram Rathod and Shankar Poojari were of the opinion that checkdams and bunds could be constructed to enhance the productivity. Besides building a water tank to help the farmers. Shri. Hanumanth Mokashi, Member and ex. Vice President was of the opinion that using good fertilizers could also help in increasing the productivity. Shri. Ikkanna Mallappa Badar mentioned that enhancement of ground water would also help. Women members opined that ground water situation, laying of bunds and checkdams would help in increasing the productivity. Further the members felt that removing hyacinth from the lakes/tanks would also help in addition to forming another lake/tank in the village.

Education:

The respondents especially the women pointed out that the schools in the village lacked basic facilities such as toilet and water which made girls find very difficult to relieve themselves. Hence, there was a sort of resistance from the parents in sending their girl children to schools. The other problem faced in the schools was shortage of rooms. The members felt the need for more number of rooms in schools as students were taught underneath the tree.

Health:

The discussions revealed that the members were almost satisfied with the health facilities. The women members spontaneously mentioned that the ANM visits each and every household and administers vaccination and other medicines to the children and pregnant women although, there was a mixed response from Ganiyar thanda one of the villages coming under the GP. They mentioned that the thanda requires one PHC and one sub-centre as they were finding it difficult to travel to Rampur P.A. for medical facility. Some of the women members pointed out that it would be good to have vehicle facilities in the GP as that would help the women in case of emergency. Another solution that came up during the discussions was that of providing quarters for ANM in the GP so that she could stay in the village and give proper medication whenever required.

Water & Sanitation:

The respondents (both male and female) discussed at length about water and sanitation which they feel is a prioritized issue in their GP. Almost all the respondents mentioned that roads have been in a very bad shape and hence they have difficulty in commuting to other villages and taluks. Shri. Hanumantha Mokashi, Member, Babaleshwar mentioned that the village is in need of public toilets, roads, proper water facilities and drainage system. A woman member of

Benekotagi thanda added that proper drainage system has to be made and the village requires both public toilets and household toilets. She mentioned that there should be separate toilets for men and women and street lights are again an issue in every village. The women especially pointed out that after evening they were finding it very difficult to commute outside that too for relieving themselves. The members added that this was one of the issues raised in the GP meeting but not much was done by the GP in spite of repeated pleas.

Poverty Alleviation:

With respect to Poverty Alleviation, the respondents mentioned that houses and lands for the poor could be given through the panchayats which will enable the households to increase their income and livelihood.

Untied Funds:

The respondents had varied ideas with respect to untied funds. Some of them mentioned that they would require anganawadi rooms and school rooms. Some mentioned that even though there was a well in the GP, it needs proper facilities through pipeline to drain out the water. The women also felt the need for a dhobi ghat in the GP.

Village Development Plan

2007-08

(In Rs)

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	▪ Construct check dams and bunds	GP	3,00,000
	▪ Seeds and Equipments to farmers at subsidized rates	Agriculture Dept	75,000
Education	▪ Toilet facilities in schools	GP	65,000
	▪ Water facilities in schools	GP	75,000
Health	Public toilets for women in the villages	GP	1,25,000
Water & Sanitation	▪ Laying pipelines for water facilities	GP	2,50,000
	▪ Lay culverts to roads from school to Hanumanthadevara temple	GP	2,50,000
Poverty Alleviation	▪ Provide BPL Cards to BPL families	Food and Civil Supplies Dept.	-
Untied Funds	▪ Usage of funds to SC/ST	GP	1,50,000
	▪ Instalment payable to Jal Nirmal	GP	2,00,000
Total			14,90,000

2008-09

(In Rs.)

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Seeds and Fertilizers to farmers▪ Awareness programmes	GP Agriculture. Dept	75,000 15,000
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Construction of school compound in Babaleshwara▪ Construction of rooms	GP GP	1,50,000 75,000
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ One PHC unit to be established▪ ANM quarters in Ramapur GP	Health Dept. Health Dept.	75,000 75,000
Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Laying pipelines for water facilities▪ Drainage system at Ikkanaguthi	GP GP	2,50,000 2,50,000
Poverty Alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provide houses through Ashraya and other schemes▪ Provide Street lights at SC Colony	Taluk Panchayat GP	1,50,000 1,50,000
Untied Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Construction of Samudaya Bhavan at Benekotagi Thanda▪ Instalment to Jal Nirmal Project	GP GP	2,20,000 1,80,000
Total			16,65,000

2009-10**(In Rs.)**

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	▪ Construction of Krishi Honda at Ikkanagutthi	GP	1,00,000
	▪ Laying bunds in farms	GP	75,000
Education	2 rooms in Govt. School	GP	3,00,000
Health	▪ Construction of Anganwadi Centre	Health Dept.	1,50,000
	▪ Drinking water facilities in PHC at Kalahalli & Rampur	GP	1,25,000
Water & Sanitation	▪ New big toilets in Ikkanagutthi	GP	1,50,000
	▪ 25 street lights in Ganiyar Thanda	GP	75,000
	▪ Drainage Facilities	GP	2,00,000
Poverty Alleviation	▪ Dhobi Ghat in Rampur P.A.	Taluk Panchayat	2,00,000
	▪ Laying culverts from narasappa kumbara's house to pujar oone	GP	50,000
Untied Funds	▪ set up shops and outlets for women	GP	1,50,000
	▪ Instalment to Jal Nirmal		2,25,000
Total			18,00,000

2010-11

(In Rs.)

Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	▪ Removing hyacinth from the lakes	GP	1,50,000
	▪ Ground Water enhancement	GP	1,00,000
Education	▪ Awareness programmes to curtail child labour	GP	50,000
	▪ School Compound in Benekotagi Thanda	GP	1,50,000
Health	Establishment of Sub Centre	Health Dept.	-
Water & Sanitation	▪ Dhobi Ghath	GP	75,000
	Laying culverts to roads	GP	2,50,000
Poverty Alleviation	▪ Provide houses & other such facilities to poor through Ashraya	TP	4,00,000
	▪ Construct Bus Stand	GP	50,000
	▪ BPL Cards to poor	TP	2,00,000
Untied Funds	▪ Special training camps for women – sewing, embroidery, powder making, etc. with SHGs	GP	3,50,000
Total			17,75,000

2011-12

			(In Rs.)
Sectors	Activities	Implementing Authority	Budget Estimates
Agriculture Production	▪ Increase Ground water enhancement in Ikkanagutthi	GP	2,50,000
	▪ Mini Water Supply for farms	GP	1,50,000
Education	▪ Construct colleges in GP	Education Dept.	-
	▪ Construct anganawadi buildings	GP	75,000
	▪ Construct school compound in Ganiyar Thanda	GP	1,00,000 75,000
Health	▪ Provide Ambulance/vehicle services in health centers	GP	1,00,000
Water & Sanitation	▪ Provide good drainage system	GP	2,50,000
	▪ Create awareness amongst public on sanitation	GP	50,000
	▪ Toilets to women but land required	GP	3,50,000
Poverty Alleviation	▪ Provide houses through schemes	TP	5,00,000
	▪ Laying roads at various places in Ganiyar	GP	4,75,000
Untied Funds	▪ Staff Salaries	GP	1,50,000
	▪ Construction of School Compound	GP	2,00,000
	▪ Providing funds to SC/ST people	GP	1,55,000
Total			28,80,000

**Village Development Plan
Sectorwise Estimated Budget**

(In Rs.)

Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Agriculture Production	3,75,000	90,000	1,75,000	2,50,000	4,00,000
Education	1,40,000	2,25,000	3,00,000	2,00,000	2,50,000
Health	1,25,000	1,50,000	2,75,000	-	1,00,000
Water and Sanitation	5,00,000	5,00,000	4,25,000	3,25,000	6,50,000
Poverty Alleviation	-	3,00,000	2,50,000	6,50,000	9,75,000
Untied Funds	3,50,000	4,00,000	3,75,000	3,50,000	5,05,000
Total	14,90,000	16,65,000	18,00,000	17,75,000	28,80,000

**Planning of developmental works at Rampur P.A. GP Village /
Thanda-wise details are given below**

Babaleshwara – Ex. Vice President – Hanumantha Mokashi

- ◀ 20% of untied funds are being used for SC/ST
- ◀ Laying of roads from school to Hanumadevara temple – 2.5 lakhs
- ◀ borewell connection - Rs. 70,000
- ◀ Construction of school compound – Rs. 1.50 – 2.00 lakhs
- ◀ 75-80 houses to poor
- ◀ Street lights
- ◀ BPL cards for poor
- ◀ PHC
- ◀ Good fertilizers, bunds, check dams, water levelling
- ◀ Bus Stop, school building

Ikkaganagutthi – represented by Mallappa Badar

- ◀ New TC for water facilities at Ikkaganagutthi – Rs. 1 lakh
- ◀ New big toilets in the new extension (with 200 houses) – Rs. 1.50 lakh
- ◀ Rooms to govt. school (3rd to 8th Standard)
- ◀ About 500 pipelines required for supply of water into all villages
- ◀ Increase ground water enhancement in about 4 acres of land
- ◀ Construction of bus stand and dhobi ghat – Rs. 50,000

- ◀ Construction of Krishi Honda – Rs. 1,00,000
- ◀ Houses to poor – but no lands needs to be purchased

Benekotagi Thanda: represented by Thukaram Rathod and Shankar Pujari

- ◀ Laying of road – from cross to thanda of about ½ km – Rs. 2 lakhs
- ◀ Drainage facilities
- ◀ Toilets – public
- ◀ Construction of Anganawadi centre
- ◀ 2 Rooms in Govt. school – Rs. 3 lakh
- ◀ Construction of samudaya bhavan
- ◀ Laying bunds in farms
- ◀ 3 Water tanks in thanda - 3 Lakhs

Benekotagi:

- ◀ Laying of road – school to Bhogalingeshwara temple – ½ km
- ◀ 2 public toilets
- ◀ School compound
- ◀ Construction of Anganawadi building
- ◀ Laying bunds to farms

Kalahalli – represented by Guru Basappa and Shivamma

- ◀ Drinking water facilities
- ◀ Road – main road to lakshmi temple – ½ km
- ◀ Pipelines for water facilities
- ◀ Toilets but land to be purchased

Ganiyar Thanda – represented by Shankar Denu Rathod

- ◀ Anganawadi building
- ◀ Anganawadi teacher
- ◀ Road – thanda to Almel main road ½ km – Rs. 2 lakhs
- ◀ School compound – half to be done

- ◀ Borewell facilities for school
- ◀ Check dam – 3 nos.

Ganiyar: represented by Mallappa Badana and Umesh Yathnur

- ◀ Tarring of road
- ◀ Angananwadi building
- ◀ Road in SC colony – from old tank to bazaar – Rs. 2 lakh
- ◀ School compound
- ◀ Nava grama extension – 8 acres
- ◀ 5 Public toilets
- ◀ 6 Roads in the village to be made
- ◀ 1 High school
- ◀ 25 Street lights
- ◀ Roads – haliyar mandi to pujari oone – 200 metre
- ◀ From agasi to gowdara mane – 500 metre
- ◀ From Chavadi to kannada school -500 metre
- ◀ From urdu school to sethu bai – 600 metre
- ◀ Check dams and nalabandhi
- ◀ Houses to poor
- ◀ Laying culverts from narasappa kumbara's house to pujar oone
- ◀ Clinic – one small and one big
- ◀ Mini Water supply – 12 nos.
- ◀ Compound to Beera Lingeswara temple
- ◀ Kere Honda and removing hyacinth







Rampur GP: represented by the President








- ◀ 2 Big toilets for women – Rs. 1.5 lakh
- ◀ Construction of water tanks
- ◀ 2 big water tanks with potable water
- ◀ laying of pipelines to tanks – Rs. 15 lakh
- ◀ Drainage facilities – Rs. 2 lakh

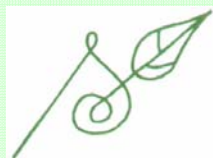
- ◀ Concrete road from Bazaar to Rampur mata – 2.5 km. – Rs. 1 lakh
- ◀ Bus stand
- ◀ Sub-centre and ANM quarters
- ◀ Ambulance facilities, quarters to Dr.
- ◀ Construction of school compound – Rs. 2 lakh
- ◀ High school – 9th and 10th std required
- ◀ Dobhi ghat – 2 nos. – Rs. 1.5 lakh
- ◀ Pipeline – Rs. 8 lakhs
 - From open well to tank in the village
 - From canal to babaleshwara with motor facilities
 - Water from tanks to the lake for storing – Rs. 9 lakhs

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