

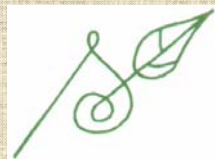
STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF LOCALLY
ELECTED COUNCILS - ESPECIALLY WOMEN
AMONGST THEM - IN ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE



FINAL REPORT

Submitted to
MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation
Bangalore

FOREWORD

“Strengthening the capacity of locally elected councils especially women amongst them in economic governance” is a report brought out by the Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation on the basis of household survey and focus group discussions carried out in 40 Gram Panchayats of Bidar, Bijapur and Chamarajanagar districts. The project primarily looked at enhancing the capabilities of the locally elected councils especially elected women representatives in the preparation of Village Development Plans.

This enunciated the need to strengthen the capacity of elected representatives especially women representatives.

The report contains six chapters besides acknowledgements, acronyms, bibliography and annexures. The first chapter looks at the rationale, objectives, methodology of the project. The second chapter analyses the secondary data especially work participation amongst males and females. The third chapter tries to look at the suggestions and problems envisaged by the respondents. The fourth chapter describes the designing of Village Development Plans by elected councils. The fifth chapter looks at the constraints and learning's, while the sixth chapter briefly looks at the conclusions as well as recommendations. We hope that this report will act as a torch bearer to bring about a change in local self government with regard to Village Development Plan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project on “**Strengthening the capacity of locally elected councils – especially women amongst them – in economic governance**” was undertaken by Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation (SSF) as part of its efforts aimed at women's empowerment especially in local self-government to enable elected women's representatives to participate effectively in the preparation of Village Development Plan. This was made possible by a generous grant from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India; we are grateful to the Ministry especially Mr. K.P. Saroha, Under Secretary who took a keen interest in the project and helped us to complete the project.

The project was carried out under my direction, with constant support, encouragement and advice from Mr. L.C. Jain, Former Member, Planning Commission, Government of India who was also the Indian High Commissioner to South Africa and Dr. Devaki Jain, Trustee of the SSF who conceived the project.

Valuable advice was received from the members of the advisory council, especially, Shri. Chiranjiv Singh, former Development Commissioner and Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka; Shri. V. P. Baligar, the then Principal Secretary, RDPR Department Mr. B.S. Hiremath, Director, Monitoring and Evaluation, RDPR Department, Government of Karnataka, Mr. Ashokanand, Director, ANSSIRD, Mysore, Dr. L.G. Hiregoudar, Head, K.H. Patil Krishi Vignana Kendra, Gadag, Dr. Sharan Prakash Patil, MLA, Gulbarga; Dr. D.R. Patil, MLA, Gadag; Dr. Sreelakshmi Gururaj, Former Senior Adviser, Gender Unit, UNICEF; and their contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

We also thank Dr. Suchitra Vedant, State Programme Director, Mahila Samakhya, Karnataka and the NGOs who partnered with the Foundation during the implementation of the project –; Ms. Vedamani, President, Samarasa, Bidar; Mr. Revappa and Ms. Parvathi Revappa, PMSR, Chamarajanagar. These NGOs and Mahila Samakhya Karnataka helped us not only to initiate the project effectively but also provided support throughout the project.

We would like to thank the self help group members for having contributed to the discussions at the workshops; the local leaders and elders of the village community for providing information about the GPs; the Government officials of the GPs and TPs who provided secondary data relating to the GPs; and Government Officials in the district for their cooperation; CEOs & CPOs of Bijapur, Bidar and Chamarajanagar districts for having provided the support during the implementation of the project.

I was assisted ably by Ms. Padmini, Asst. Project Coordinator and Mr. Anand, Researcher in undertaking the project as well as in coordinating the field activities throughout the project, including organizing FGDs, analyzing the data obtained from the field, collating the same, preparing the tables and the final report. The works carried out by Ms. Padmini and Mr. Anand with dedication are recognized & fully appreciated, without whom, it would not have been possible to reach the goal post.

The field work was undertaken by 40 field workers which included interviews of the women politicians and arrangements for the workshops. The project also received full support from Ms. Suman Kolhar, Project Coordinator while implementing the works at Bijapur. I sincerely thank Ms. Suman Kolhar and the field workers in helping us to lead the project in the selected districts.

Thanks are also due to Ms. Nageena Nikath Khaleel, Communication Officer for coordinating the activities of the project in the initial stages as well as coordinating with the Ministry, Mr. V. Nagendra Rao, Office Assistant for helping the team in collating the secondary data and the accounts and administrative section for maintaining the accounts and preparing the audited statements.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the women and men politicians, who spared their time to attend our workshops and actively participate in them. Thanks are also due to those not mentioned here, but who helped us in many ways, directly or indirectly, in the implementation of this project.

Date: September 15, 2008

(Ahalya S. Bhat)
Director

ACRONYMS

ANSSIRD	Abdul Nazir Saab State Institute of Rural Development
ATI	Administrative Training Institute
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
IRD P	Integrated Rural Development Programme
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NREP	National Rural Employment Programme
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
RDPR	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj
RLEGP	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme
SC	Scheduled Caste
SGRY	Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana

SGSY	Sampoorna Grama Samvrudhi Yojana
SHG	Self Help Group
SSF	Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TP	Taluk Panchayat
VDP	Village Development Plan
WCD	Women and Child Development
ZP	Zilla Panchayat

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CHAPTER ONE

CHAPTER 1

RATIONALE, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE PROJECT

BACKGROUND:

Panchayati Raj is a system of governance in which gram panchayats are the basic units of administration. It has 3 tier system viz., village/gram, block/taluk and district/zilla panchayat. Decentralization of power and Panchayati Raj Institutions reflect a profound change in the Indian rural institutional scene. They would ultimately offer a participative option for rural development and poverty alleviation. Disadvantaged sections of society are expected to be the main gainers in the process. The task at hand is, therefore, to accelerate, widen and deepen the process of empowerment so that these 'Institutions of Self Government' become "Principal Authorities" for planning and implementation.



In a country like ours where more than 70 per cent of people live in nearly six lakh villages, 'democratic decentralization' is the only medium for genuine progress and prosperity. The whole philosophy behind democratic decentralization is that people – in their respective areas – decide their own

priorities and participate in decision making. In other words, it is giving '*power to people*'.

Evolution of Panchayati Raj System in India:

“Every Village ought to be a republic....with the authority and resources to realize the potential for economic and social development of the village” – Mahatma Gandhi, Father of our Nation

India has pioneered in attempting at strengthening local democracy since the time of Mahatma Gandhi. The genesis of the system of Panchayati Raj can be traced back to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi, who advocated the revival of the traditional panchayats so that Gram Swaraj, which had been a part of the social system in India, could become a reality. The panchayat for him was *an instrument, which would ultimately create the basis for the governance of the country*. Thereafter, though these institutions had an appearance they were divulged from entering into the fore front because of the local power structure. This was brought into picture by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar urged strenuously to recognize the importance of democratic institutions at the grassroot level, the Indian Constitution under Article 40¹ of PART IV of the Directive Principles of State Policy, that the state would take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority so that it would enable them to work as units of self government.

The idea was first mooted in the Balwantarai Mehta Committee in 1957, which looked at the failures of the community development programme. Thereafter the committee recommended the constitution of local bodies with the resources, power and authority devolved to them and a decentralized system working under their control. The Committee also recommended the Block/Samiti as the unit of democratic decentralization. The then Prime Minister Shri. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru cited this as, ‘the most revolutionary and historical step in the

¹ Under Article 40 of the Constitution, the State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such power and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government

context of New India". The report brought out by the committee suggested that the 20-member panchayat Samithi should co-opt or nominate two women, *'interested to work among women and children'* (Government of India, 1957:45-52).

This was furthered by the Ashok Mehta Committee Report in 1978 on Panchayati Raj Institutions for the revival of panchayats as well as on local development planning, on account of both the democratic imperative of decentralizing power, as well as the efficiency imperative of strengthening the micro-level planning process. This report recommended a two-tier PR system wherein the two women who polled the highest number of votes in the panchayat elections, would even if they failed to actually get elected, stand co-opted into the Panchayat. In case, the panchayat has no women contesting the elections, any two women who are actively involved in community and social services, could be co-opted.

The Ashok Mehta Committee reviewed the situation in 1978, recommending an institutional design for the Panchayati Raj in the light of the developmental thrust and technical expertise required for the planning and implementation of rural development programmes.

Between these two committees – Balwantarai Mehta and Ashok Mehta, the Committee for the Status of Women in India, in its famous report ***"Towards Equality"*** (1974), argued forcefully that rural women's needs and perspectives had never been given sufficient weightage in the plans and development policies of the Government of India. The Report recognized that co-option and nomination were underwritten by the assumption that women were incapable of contesting elections, and would not permit the questioning, much less transformation, of power equations in rural society. It recommended the setting up of statutory women's panchayats at the local level, which would have strong links with PRI, as well as possess some resources to manage and administer welfare and development programmes for women and children.

Though several steps were taken by the committees to enunciate the participation of women in local bodies, it was found from the Sarkaria Committee that panchayats were not functioning effectively because of the lack of elections. This was taken up seriously looking into the participation of women in local bodies and the National Perspective Plan for Women in 1988 recommended 30% reservation for women in these bodies.

In Karnataka, shortly after independence, three committees' viz., Venkatappa Committee (1949), Chandrashekaraiyah Committee (1954) and Kondajju Basappa Committee (1962) examined and reported measures to strengthen local government. In 1983, the Government passed a landmark law setting up of a two-tier panchayat system consisting of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats. This law reserved 25% reservation for women in the local bodies. Devolution was matched by several administrative reforms.

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi said while presenting the Lal Bahadur Shastri awards in February 1989: ***"...our extension work, our plans, our programmes often indicate a certain remoteness, a distance between the locations at which they are framed and considered, and the places at which they have to be implemented. To overcome this, we have initiated steps to strengthen Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). We hope that we will thereby put power in the hands of the people, increase their strength; we will be able to thereby shorten the chain of linkages. We are confident that our scientists and our technology will thus be harnessed to the service of our farmers and our poor, for the transformation of our society."***

Devolution of Powers, Functions and Resources

The Working Group on Block Level Planning headed by Professor M.L. Dantwala in November 1977, and the Working Group on District Planning headed by Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Member of the Planning Commission in September 1982, studied various aspects of decentralized planning at the district and block levels. Both Working Groups recommended that the basic decentralized planning function had to be at the district level. The Working Group on District Planning recommended that:

1. For decentralized planning to make headway, institutional mechanisms had to be more broad-based with the active involvement of local representatives and endowed with a greater degree of autonomy in local decision-making;
2. Panchayat Raj Institutions and other local government officials should play a crucial role in the district planning process.

The Committee to Review the Existing Administrative Arrangements for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation headed by Dr G.V.K. Rao, Member of the Planning Commission (March 1985), also went into the question of decentralized planning and recommended that:

- ✍ Rural development should be the major component of district planning, though the District Plan should encompass the total activity of the district;
- ✍ The district should be the basic unit for policy planning and programme implementation. The Zilla Parishad should, therefore, become the principal body for the management of all development programmes that could be handled at that level;

- ✍ Panchayati Raj institutions at the district level and below should be assigned an important role in respect of planning, implementation and monitoring of rural development programmes;
- ✍ Some of the planning functions at the state level might have to be transferred to the district level for effective decentralized district planning;
- ✍ In order to give some leeway and manoeuvrability in planning and decision-making, it was necessary to make some funds available to the District Planning Body, funds which were not tied to any departmental schemes and which might be used towards small schemes meant for the local priorities, needs and aspirations of the local community.

The mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Five-year Plan had anticipated these problems, as the following abstract shows: *“However, it is noticed that wherever the Panchayati Raj institutions have been actively involved, the implementation of rural development programmes has been better and the selection of beneficiaries and designing of schemes have been more satisfactory. The Planning Commission has been impressing upon the states that various rural development programmes will be realistic and meaningful only if people’s representatives are actively involved and associated in local level planning, design formulation and implementation of those programmes and the selection of beneficiaries in the anti-poverty and employment programmes such as IRDP, NREP, RLEGP etc. and that there is no better instrument to meet this need other than the Panchayati Raj institutions”* (Government of India, 1987:16).

Article 243 G in Part IX of the Constitution provides for “devolution”, that is, the empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions to function as institutions of self government for the twin purposes of:

- ❖ making plans for economic development and social justice for their respective areas, and

- ❖ Implementing programmes of economic development and social justice in their respective areas, for subjects devolved to the PRIs, including those listed in the Eleventh Schedule, and subject to the conditions as the State may, by law, specify.

Thus the Constitutional order makes it imperative that:

- I. States should consider devolution of 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution to the Panchayats of which the major ones are agriculture, drinking water, health and sanitation, maintenance of community assets, roads and other means of communication.
- II. Panchayats ought not to remain as merely implementing agencies for “entrusted schemes” of economic development and social justice but should function as units of self government;

The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution by Article 243-G, lists 29 sectors or functions which may be transferred by State Governments to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. These are:

1. Agriculture, including Agricultural extension
2. Land improvement, implementation and watershed development
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development
4. Animal Husbandry, dairy and poultry
5. Fisheries
6. Social Forestry and farm forestry
7. Minor forest produce
8. Small Scale industries, including food processing industries
9. Khadi (homespun cloth), village and cottage industries
10. Rural housing
11. Drinking water
12. Fuel and fodder

13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity
15. Non-conventional energy sources
16. Poverty alleviation programmes
17. Education including primary and secondary schools
18. Technical training and vocational education
19. Adult and non-formal education
20. Libraries
21. Cultural activities
22. Markets and fairs
23. Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries
24. Family welfare
25. Women and child development
26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes
28. Public distribution system
29. Maintenance of community assets

Karnataka was the first state to undertake Activity Mapping after the consideration of the report of the Task Force constituted by the Union Ministry of Rural Development dated August 2001. On the recommendations of the Working Group on decentralization, constituted by the State Government, the Activity Mapping Framework was issued as a Government Order in August 2003.

The system of greater involvement of Panchayats in rural development was institutionalized in 1989/90 with the launching of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) where there was a substantial flow of funds to the village level, every village having access to JRY funds, though the amount varies. In addition, the

Village Panchayats prepare an inventory of assets and give details of the projects taken up by them under JRY.

Article 243 ZD in Part IX A of the Constitution provides for formation of District Planning Committees (DPC) by the State Governments in every district (where Part IX applies), and is a milestone in decentralized planning. The DPCs are required to **consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities in the district, and, on this basis, to formulate a draft development plan for the district as a whole.**

In order to gain clarity about the modalities surrounding the process of district planning from grass-roots level upwards, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj constituted an Expert Group on Grassroots Level Planning in May 2005 under the Chairpersonship of Shri V. Ramachandran, former Vice Chairman of the State Planning Board, Kerala.

The expert group decided that they would focus on making suggestions to reform 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:

- ❖ A clear and unambiguous activity mapping for different levels of panchayats based on the principle of subsidiary.
- ❖ Engagement of all stakeholders, particularly of historically discriminated and marginalized sections including women in participatory planning implementation.

- ❖ Devolution of adequate funds in an untied manner.
- ❖ Streamlining and consolidation of schemes to ensure flexibility and a measure of Autonomy.
- ❖ Assignment of significant revenue raising powers and building capacity of local governments to raise revenues from the sources assigned to them and 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.

The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution envisages the transfer of 29 subjects to the panchayats which require planning in order to prepare consolidated village/gram panchayat development plan. Section 58 of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 also provides for preparation of annual and long term development programmes. But, it seems to be far from reality as not much has been done in devolving funds and functionaries which are termed as 'two legs on which the PRI structure functions must rest'. The extent of financial devolution varies - while some states have devolved a significant proportion of the state budget to the PRIs, many others have not yet done so. It may be noted that District Planning Committees have not yet been constituted in several states.

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment enacted in December 1992 (and its sister 74th Amendment for municipalities) made radical provisions with respect to affirmative action for women's participation in public affairs. These Amendments paved the way for one-third reservation of women in the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj as well as in Municipal Councils. As a result, EWRs have become an important component of the institutions of self-governance at the

grassroots level. Besides, political participation of women in local bodies has transformed their lives in terms of empowerment, self-confidence, political awareness and affirmation of identity. They have been able to assert some control over resources, officials and, most of all, in challenging men.

Further, there is a great need for capacity building at the PRI level to ensure that plans evolved at the ground level are technically viable and effectively coordinated with plans at the higher level.

This enunciated Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation located at Bangalore to conduct a research study on ***“Strengthening the capacity of locally elected councils – especially women amongst them – in economic governance”***. The study undertaken in three districts of Karnataka viz., Bijapur, Bellary and Chamarajanagar was supported by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. The basic premise of the project was to enhance the capabilities of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in planning at the grassroots level – ‘bottom-up approach’.

In October 2004, while addressing a conference, Hon’ble Union Minister for Panchayati Raj, Shri. Mani Shankar Aiyar had stated, ***“Since the poor of India are the ones who feel hunger most, need accommodation most, need to be looked after most, it is they who are best relied upon to articulate what are the public goods that should be made available through the Panchayat Raj System.”***

The overall objective of this project was to understand the dynamics by which arrangements such as the 73rd and 74th amendments actually made a difference to the affirmation of women's rights on how development should be designed and implemented, and further strengthen their own political power in the process.



In order to look at the comparison of panchayats at the GP level, both women-led as well as non-women led panchayats were selected.

OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of the study are:

- ❖ To engage and build the capacity of elected persons in developing their village which should have the component of improving the village utilizing the resources and schemes.
- ❖ To understand the preparation of budget, and to create sufficient awareness of management of finance.
- ❖ To build capacity of elected persons to be able to comprehend the linkages from local to state and national levels for resource mobilization as well as for prudent resource utilization.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample size of 50 households have been selected from each panchayat by adopting purposive sampling i.e., the currently elected representatives, ex-elected representatives and the balance from the self help groups on a simple random sampling basis.

SELECTED SITES

Bijapur, Bidar and Chamarajanagar districts were chosen to undertake the project. During the initiation of the project, it was thought feasible to make a study in 50 GPs spread over these 3 districts with the sanctioned budget. Later on it was found practically that it is not possible. Hence, after discussions with the Ministry, the GPs were reduced to 40 with corresponding budget.

Upon completing the 1st phase in 15 GPs (5 in each district), 8 GPs each in Bidar and Chamarajanagar and 9 GPs each in Bijapur district were selected in the 2nd phase. On the whole, 13 GPs each in Bidar and Chamarajanagar districts, while 14 GPs in Bijapur district were chosen for the study to make a total of 40 GPs.

ORIENTATION PROGRAMMES:



FIRST PHASE:

An Orientation Programme was held on August 16, 2006 under the first phase to the facilitators appointed for the project. The facilitators from the selected districts viz., Bidar, Bijapur and Chamarajanagar were led by Mahila Samakhya, Karnataka team comprising of Ms. Nageena Sulthana, Coordinator, District Programme Coordinators and Resource Persons (***the list of participants is attached as Appendix 1***).

Mrs. Ahalya Bhat, Director, SSF welcomed the participants and mentioned in brief about the organization as well as the project which aims at preparing Village Development Plan of the GPs in three districts of Karnataka viz., Bijapur, Bidar and Chamarajanagar with the collaboration of Mahila Samakhya Karnataka, led by Dr. Suchithra Vedanth and Ms. Nageena Sulthana.

Ms. Pallavi Chinya and her colleague from Press Information Bureau (PIB), Bangalore were amongst present at the Orientation Programme. She briefed about PIB as well as about the Convention being organized by them in association with MSK, Bangalore on September 3, 2006.

The idea behind the Orientation Programme had not only been to train the field staff/facilitators recruited under the project but also to make them aware of the Village Development Plan. Each of the facilitator was given an opportunity to speak on the process of VDP. The facilitators were briefed by SSF staff & MSK not only about the following issues but also about the questionnaires, details of the project as well as their roles and responsibilities:

1. The profile of Mahila Samakhya
2. Panchayati Raj system
3. Gender Audit
4. Village Development Plan
5. Conducting meetings/Focus Group Discussions
6. Right to Information Act
7. NREGS

The Programme concluded with a positive nod and the VDP project being a novel idea raised the interests of the facilitators to take up this task effectively.

SECOND PHASE:

In the second phase, orientation programmes were undertaken in the respective districts in partnership with local NGOs viz., PMSR in Chamarajanagar & Samarasa in Bidar. The selection of GPs and personnel were done with the help of these local NGOs in these two districts. In Bijapur district, the Foundation has to its credit several projects that have been carried out. This was compounded by the fact that not only the experience counted but also the presence of one of our staff Ms. Suman Kolhar, Project Coordinator in Bijapur

District who is also an Ex. Vice President of Zilla Parishat, Bijapur. The Foundation during this phase was initiating two other projects in Bijapur and hence this distinctiveness enabled us in selecting the GPs and personnel in the district.

Chamarajanagar District – January 5, 2008

Prior to the Orientation Programme held in Chamarajanagar on January 5, 2008, a field visit to select the GPs and personnel was made on December 27, 2007. The personnel thus selected in Chamarajanagar were trained on Panchayat Raj System, Village Development Plan, Gender Budgeting, Schemes of the Government, Right to Information Act, etc., followed by an in-depth orientation on the questionnaire/checklist as well as field visit to see the impact of the training on the facilitators.

Bidar District – January 17-18, 2008

An orientation programme was also conducted in Bidar on January 17-18, 2008 to the facilitators on Panchayat Raj System, Village Development Plan, Right to Information Act, etc. besides giving an overview of the Foundation. The second day was primarily to assess the extent of the training and to find out the perceptions of atleast one representative from their respective GPs. This was felt necessary because VDP as such is not easily understandable and needs extensive training.

Bijapur District – February 5-6, 2008:

A similar exercise was conducted by Ms. Suman Kolhar as well as the field staff working in other projects of the Foundation at Bijapur. The two-day training organized on VDP, PR system, RTI, etc. was similar to that of in Bidar district.

The questionnaires/checklist filled by the facilitators in all the GPs of these three districts were examined as well as clarifications sought were discussed and sorted out.

METHODOLOGY

The steps followed to achieve the objectives are:

- ❖ Collection and analysis of the secondary data from the GPs.
- ❖ Collection and analysis of socio economic profiles of Elected Women Representatives/Respondents
- ❖ Examination of basic resources available for livelihood and employment in agriculture, industry, household industry, trade, etc.

Conducting a household survey through a well designed questionnaire covering structured and non-structured questions. A copy of the questionnaire is enclosed as **Annexure I**.

The Foundation in its second phase looked at a change and simplification of the questionnaire. This was found vital as the one prepared earlier was time consuming. Certain questions on food security, school drop-outs, etc. were included to know the perceptions of the respondents on these critical issues.

Therefore, the techniques used by the Foundation in order to emancipate the views of the EWRs were:

1. Questionnaires
2. Focus Group Discussions
3. Collection of Secondary Data
4. Collection of Budget Documents

1. Questionnaire:

The questionnaire which was administered on 50 respondents in 40 GPs spread across three districts. The questionnaire was used as a tool or a check list to collect data. The schedule constituted multiple types of questions, aiming to collect the personal profile of the respondents, the educational qualification, age, caste and martial status. The second part of the questionnaire dealt with questions on their suggestions and solutions – preparation of village development plan on each sector – agriculture, health, education, poverty alleviation, water and sanitation, gender budgeting with special reference to untied funds. The third part looked at the perceptions of the respondents on violence against women, arrack, child labour, participation of women in grama sabha/GP, etc.

A major challenge that the researcher faced was to make the women interviewed comfortable with the questions as well as to overcome their reluctance and capture their honest response.

2. Focus Group Discussions:

The aspects that could not be captured in the questionnaire were made up in the focus-group discussions held at the district level. The main issues addressed were:

- ❖ What are the opinions of the respondents especially Elected Women Representatives in the preparation of village development plan?
- ❖ What are the perceptions of women in developing the village?
- ❖ What would the women like the village to be in the next 5 years?

3. Collection of Secondary Data:

The project also looked at the collection of secondary data from the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka as well as at the respective Gram Panchayats. The statistical data on economic status was obtained from Census as well as from the documents of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.

4. Collection of Budget Documents:

In order to know the income and expenditure pattern of the gram panchayats, the budget documents of the panchayats were collected. But due to time constraint, the field staff were not able to do so from all the GPs. This was compounded by the fact that most of the secretaries were not available primarily because of their busy schedule or in charge of other GPs.

The further chapters analyse the socio-economic profiles of the respondents, their suggestions and the preparation of village development plan.



CHAPTER TWO

CHAPTER 2

THE STUDY SETTING

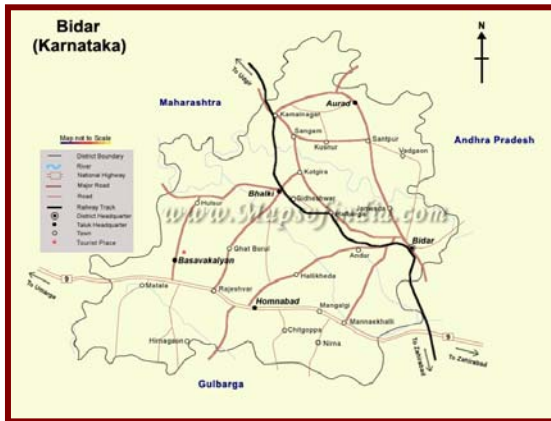
This chapter describes in brief the socio economic conditions prevailing in three districts viz., Bidar, Bijapur and Chamarajanagar where the project was undertaken.

Prior to the inception of the project, a Brainstorming Committee was set up to look at the implementation of the project. It was decided to undertake the project in 10 GPs each in 3 districts of Karnataka. Thereafter, a series of meetings were held with the committee members as well as ANSSIRD to look at the suitability of the project in terms of preparation of village development plans. The basic premise was also to undertake the project in areas where the village development plans or action plans have already been prepared so that it could be taken forward for the next five years. Further, this would facilitate in initiating the project with the experience of EWRs in preparation of plans. Although, this was found as an advantage for carrying out the project, it could be found that except for 2-3 GPs in Bijapur, Bellary, Mysore, etc. village development plans were not prepared elsewhere. With the prior expertise of SSF in the field, it was decided to choose Bijapur, Bidar and Chamarajanagar for this project.

The basic premise of the project has been to enable the elected gram panchayat members to develop the village plans by identifying their priorities over five years in consideration of the activity mapping issued by the Government of Karnataka.

Socio Economic profiles of the Districts:

BIDAR DISTRICT:



Bidar is a charming district- one of its charms being a very bracing climate practically throughout the district and for the greater part of the year. One other aspect of its charm is that it is full of history- every village and town being replete with monuments, legends, stories of valour, romance of beautiful

princesses, long forgotten battles, feuding military adventurers and even of social reform movements that shook the very foundation and structure of medieval Hinduism.

Almost 700 kilometers from Bangalore, Bidar lies at the farthest north-eastern corner of Karnataka. Bifurcated and truncated during the re-organization of states in 1956, it is only a fraction of its vast expanse in the erstwhile state of Hyderabad.

The entire district forms a part of the Deccan Plateau and is made up mostly of solidified lava.

The minerals found in the area are Bauxite, Kaolin and Red Ochre. A deposit of highly siliceous bauxite clay has been located about three kilometers south of Basavakalyan. Similar deposits are noticed near Alwal and Kamthana Villages of Bidar taluk. A large deposit of Kaolin is located near Kamthana village. Red ochre deposits are found near Sirsi and Aurad Village. Two types of soil found in the district are lateritic red soil and black cotton soil.



Bidar district, which occupies a central position in Deccan plateau, is mixed with several racial strains, ethnic groups and socio-cultural clusters. Long after the fusion of Dravidian and Aryan elements, there was, in the medieval times, a continuous influx of batches of various types like the Turks, Mughals, Iranians, Afghans and Arabs who were welcomed and encouraged to settle down in the area.

As a result of these admixtures there has been a cultural mosaic.

Being a predominantly an agricultural district mainly dry crops are grown, Jowar being the major constituent. Green gram, Bengal gram, Black gram, Paddy, Groundnut, Wheat, Red gram, Sugarcane and Chillies are other agricultural crops.

According to the 2001 census, population of the Bidar district is 15.02 lakhs; 23% of it urban. Average population density is 276.2 per square kilometer.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT:



Bijapur is situated in northern borders of Karnataka state. The district can be truly proud of a glorious past which can be traced back to the very remote and pre-historic times, certain tracts of this district were inhabited by early man during pre-historic times has been substantiated by archaeological discoveries. Bijapur was the capital of Adil Shahi sultans from 1489 to

1686. As a result, the city abounds in monuments of its Muslim culture in the form of mosques, tombs garden and towers. Basaveshwara, minister turned great religious and social reformer who was born in Bijapur has considerably influenced cultural history. The district which formed as part of the former Bahamany province came to be integrated with Mysore state i.e., Karnataka as a result of the re-organization of states in November 1956,

Bijapur is one of the largest districts in Karnataka and has an area of 10541 sq Km. forming 5.49% of the area of the state; It is nearly 580 Kms from the state capital Bangalore. Bijapur district, located in North Karnataka consists of 5 taluks spread over 660 villages and 199 gram panchayats. The district's population (18.10 lakhs) constitutes 3.42% of the total population of the state with 9.26 lakh men and 8.8 lakh women. The population growth during 1981-91 was less than state average of 2.10% per annum. About 80% (14.48 lakh) of the population live in rural area as against the state average of 69% Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes account for 3.64 lakhs (Males -1.86 lakhs and Female -1.78 lakhs) of the population. Workers as a percentage to total population are 39.81 which is comparable to the State figure of 44.1%. The literacy rate is 57.5% comprising of 68.1% as male literacy and 46.2% as female literacy.



Of the total geographical area of 10.53 lakh hectares, 7.76 lakh hectares are available for cultivation which is 74% of the total area, while area under forest account for only 0.19% of the total area. Only 17.3% of the net cultivable area is irrigated and balance 82.7% has to depend on monsoon.

Agriculture occupies a vital place in the economy as the district is predominantly an agricultural belt. Besides this, dairy, poultry, sheep/goat rearing, sericulture, horticulture activities are being pursued.

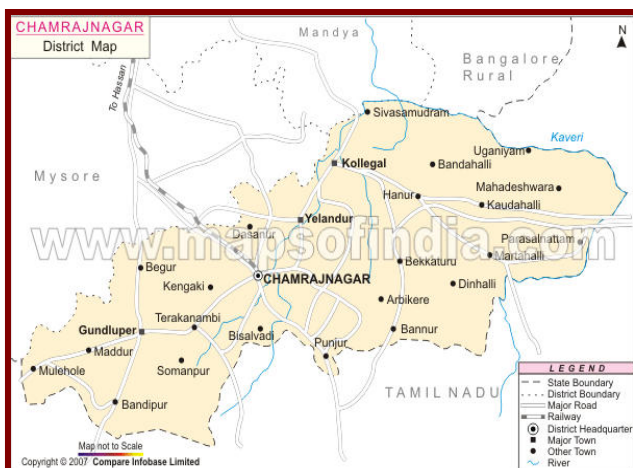
The district has tremendous market potential for mass consumer goods, semi durables, durables, industrial raw materials, intermediate products, capital goods, agricultural implements, etc. A large proportion of the cultivated area is devoted to the production of food crop like jowar, bajra, wheat and pulses (tur, bengal gram) etc. Among the non-food crops cotton, groundnut, sunflower and grapes, pomegranate, guava, sapota, lime and berry are of economic importance.

Apart from agriculture, farmers reared livestock as an activity which forms a **subsidiary occupation** and provides them with an additional income. As the district is criss-crossed by several streams and rivers like Krishna, Don, Bhima, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, fishing is an important economic activity in the rural areas that are located near the rivers or tanks. But of course this is a seasonal activity confined to the period from September to early March.

Apart from good number of cement **industries**, cotton ginning and processing is the most prominent industry that provides work to a proportion of industrial workers in the organized sector.

In accordance with the long established tradition, fairs and festivals are being observed at numerous places and the social life of the people has been quite placid.

CHAMARAJANAGAR DISTRICT:



Chamarajanagara was earlier known as Arikottara. Chamaraja Wodeyar, the Wodeyar king of Mysooru was born here and hence this place was renamed after him. The Vijaya Parsvanath Basadi, a holy Jain shrine was constructed by Punisadandanayaka, the

commander of the Hoysala king Gangaraja in the year 1117 A.D.

Chamarajanagar district in southern Karnataka came into its official existence after the larger Mysore district was bifurcated into the new Mysore district and the current Chamrajanagar district (662 m above sea level). The district stretches between 11°92' North to 76°95' East and is encircled by Erode District of Tamil Nadu and Wayanad district of Kerala. Chamarajanagara town is the headquarters of this district.

Being the southernmost district of Karnataka, Chamarajanagara borders the state of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Specifically, it borders Mysooru district of Karnataka to the west and north, Mandya and Bengalooru districts of Karnataka to the north-east, Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu to the east, Salem and Erode districts of Tamil Nadu to the south-east, Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu to the south and Wayanad district of Kerala to the south-west.

Most of the district lies in the leeward region of the Nilgiris and consists of mainly semi-arid rain-dependent flatlands along with forested hills. Situated on the banks of the Cauvery River, it is a treasure trove of religious and cultural legacy. The legendary Malemahadeshwara Betta shrine accompanied by its annual car rally attracts flocks of tourists. Abounding in natural beauty, the revered temples of BR Hills, the wildlife reserves like the Bandipur Wildlife Sanctuary and Biligirirangana Hills Wildlife Sanctuary, Kaveri Fishing Camp and stately Mahadeswara hills are definitely worth visiting.



According to the census conducted in 2001, Chamarajanagara district has a population of 965462 of which 489940 are males and 475522 are females. Chamarajanagar, a tribal, border district of Karnataka, is one of the

most underdeveloped districts in the State. Having a large percentage of forest cover, the district also has a high population of forest-dwelling tribals; prominent among them are the Soligas, Yeravas, Jenu Kurubas and Betta Kurubas. These tribals have their own dialect and their total population is said to be around 82000. The literacy level of Chamarajanagara district is 51%, unfortunately one of the lowest in the State.

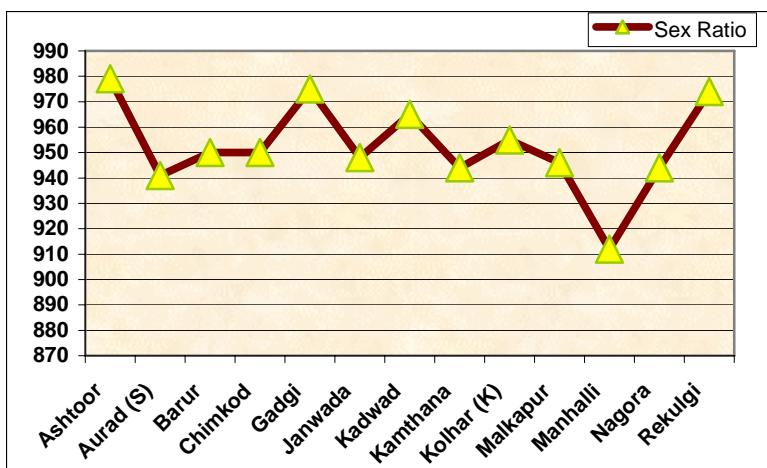
Socio-economic profile of the GPs selected

The socio economic profiles of the GPs selected from the districts are given below:

BIDAR DISTRICT – 13 GPs:

Population and sex ratio:

The census data, available for 2001, provides the population and sex ratio of the GPs selected in the district. It is observed from the data above that the population of males and females seem to be higher in almost all the GPs. As may be seen, there are variations in the proportion of males and females in the selected GPs. It can be noticed that the population of males and females are predominantly higher in Kamthana which has 1427 households. In Malkapur GP

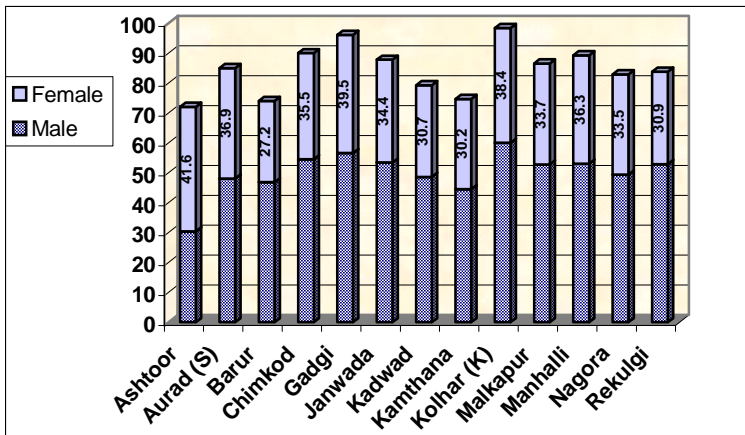


having 817 households, the number of males was 2607 which is the least, while the highest population could be seen at Nagora (4930). Similarly, the female population was 2468 in Malkapur while the highest was in

Kamthana. In Aurad(S) GP, though the number of households is 970, the population seems to be predominantly higher with 3303 males and 3109 females. Nagora has 1585 households with 4930 males and 4655 female population.

With respect to sex ratio, there seems to be slight variations in the GPs, thus favouring men. The least percentage of sex ratio was found in Manhalli (912) followed by other GPs such as Aurad (S) – 941, Kamthana (944), etc. The highest sex ratio is found in Ashtoor (979) with 3364 males and 3294 females followed by 974 in Rekulgi with 4139 males and 4033 females. The percentage of SC and ST population seems to be predominantly higher in Rekulgi (27.0 and 29.0) followed by Nagora with 20.6% and 21.2%. It may be noticed that almost all the GPs have high percentages of SC and ST population except for Manhalli.

Literacy:



It may be noticed that certain interesting features such as higher literacy rates of males and females in Ashtoor (30.4 and 41.6) especially of females could be seen. Further, an inverse association between percentage of SC and ST

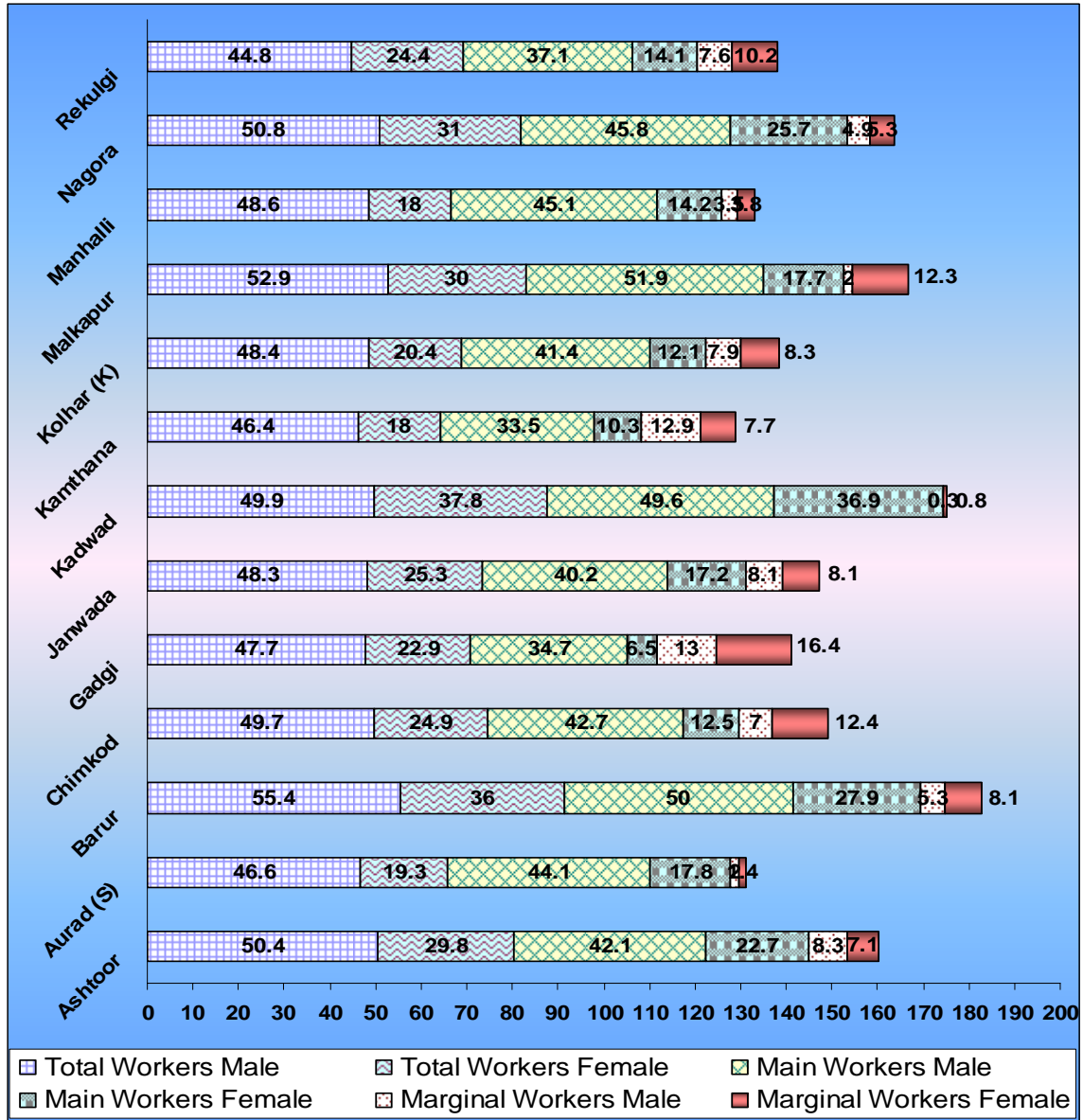
population and literacy of males and females is noticed for the GPs selected. For instance, Kolhar (K) has the highest literacy rate for males (60.0%) while less for females (38.4%). Barur has the lowest literacy rate with respect to females (27.2%) when compared to the other GPs. The bordering GPs viz., Chimmkod (54.5%, 35.5%), Kadwad (48.6%, 30.7%) and Rekulgi (52.9%, 30.9%) though have no schools or less schools have shown good results with respect to literacy rates of males. Incidentally, this shows that the decrease in the literacy rates of females is lack of schools in the GPs. Generally, children especially girls are not

sent to schools in far-off places after attaining maturity. This is one indicator of relative backwardness of these GPs. In exceptional cases, the literacy rates of other GPs range between 44 to 56 for males and 30 to 41 for females.

The secondary data collected from other sources reveal the extent of educational facilities in the selected GPs. It may be noticed that most of the GPs have either less accessibility for high schools or do not exist. This may be the primary reason for the dropouts by children especially girl children thereby leading to a reduction in the literacy rate.

Participation in the Work Force

It is observed from the chart that the percentage of total workers for males is much higher than that of females. This is primarily because of the busy schedule of the females in household activities to a large extent and less in other sectors. But, the data also points out to the relatively higher percentage of female work participation rate in Barur, Kadwad and Nagora. Again, the male main workers are predominantly much higher than that of females.

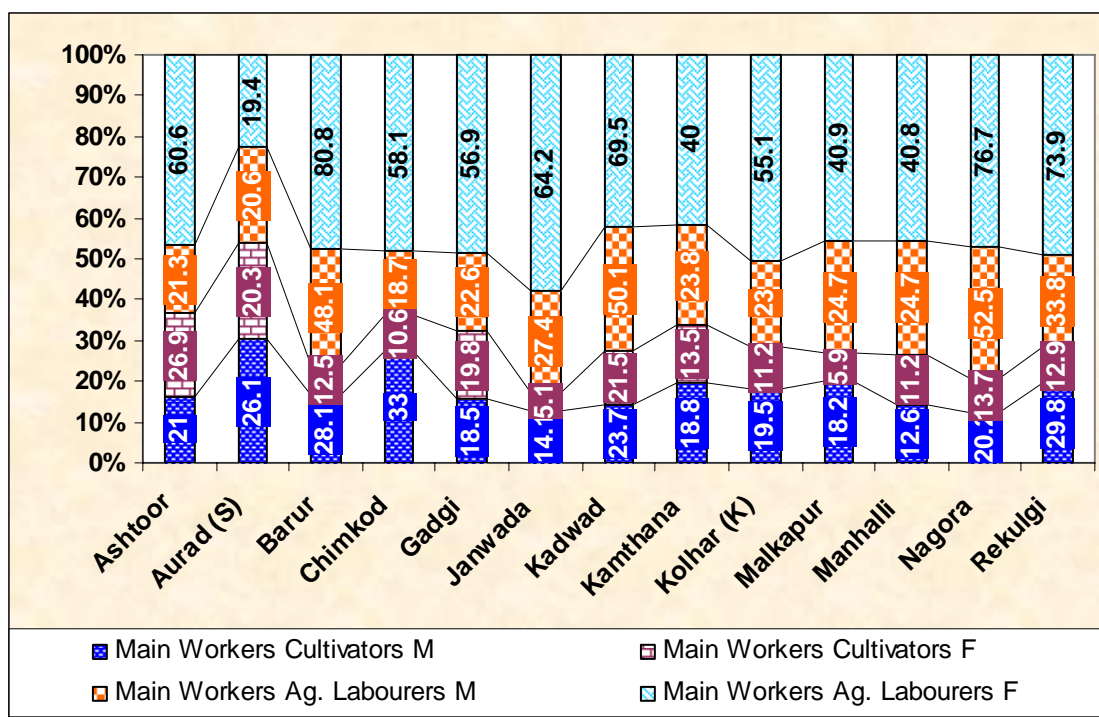


Out of the total workers, the percentage share of main workers is much higher than those of marginal workers. It could be seen that the percentage of women in Kadwad, Nagora, Barur, etc. are also higher when compared to that of males. For instance, in Kadwad, the percentage of main workers for both males and females is relatively higher. This may be due to the non-existence of any other sources. Incidentally, this also means that most of the households have agricultural based livelihood. The secondary data collected also points out to the fact that the cultivable area is much higher (2247 hectares) of the total geographical area (2551 hectares). Gadgi GP which has 1392 households with a total geographical area of 5228 hectares has a total cultivable area of 4807

hectares has workers population of 34.7 males and 6.5 females. In case of marginal workers, there have been variations ranging from 0.3 to 13 percent for males and 0.8 to 16 percent for females. The data on cultivable area depicts ample opportunities for cultivation and hence other works such as weeding, plucking flowers, etc. have fewer workers. It is heartening to note that in Gadgi GP, the percentage of female marginal workers is more when compared to that of male marginal workers.

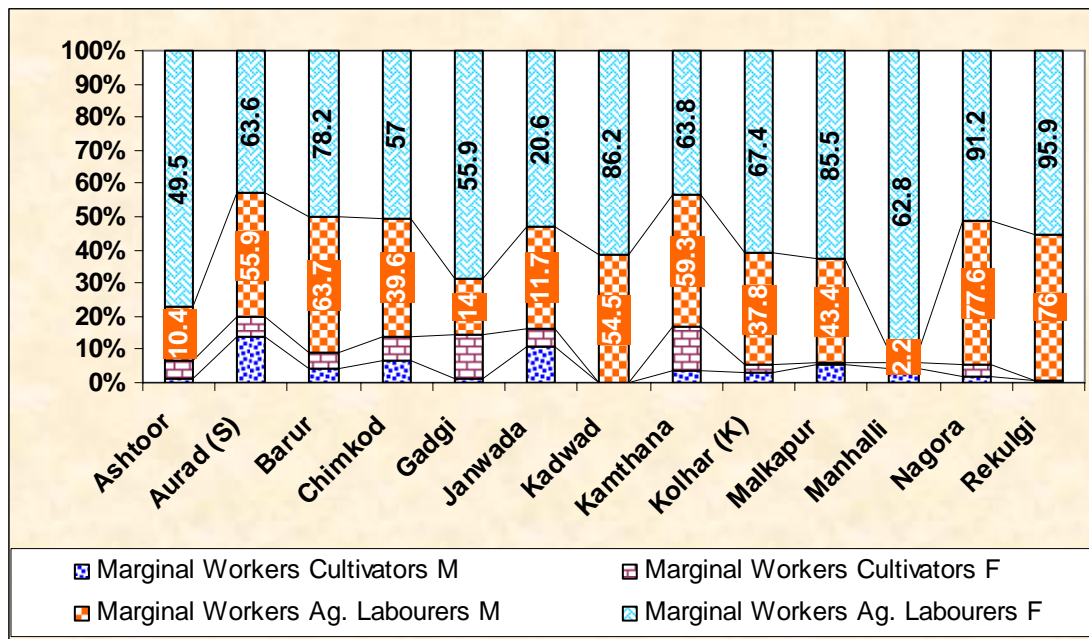
Main Workers:

Among the main workers, the major share is occupied by agricultural labourers in all the panchayats except in two viz., Chimakod and Aurad (S). Ashtoor has more female cultivators than males while again females work more as agricultural labourers than males. Barur has predominantly higher percentage of both males and female agricultural labourers when compared to that of cultivators.



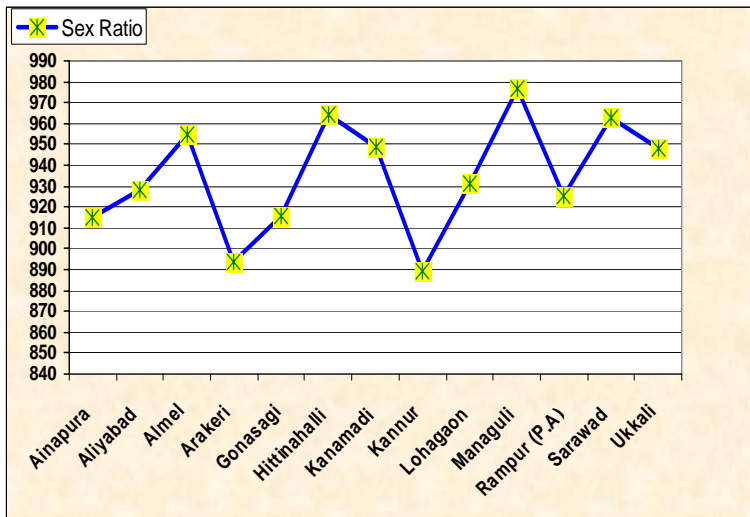
Marginal Workers:

It is very interesting to note that Kadwad does not have any cultivator in the marginal workers category, whereas the percentage of agricultural labourers with respect to males was 54.5 and 86.2 females. The data points out that the remaining percentage of males are involved in other activities such as trade, non-agricultural based industries, etc. while females are involved in household activities. Agricultural labourers form the major chunk of the male marginal workers under study in all the panchayats except in Manhalli where the cultivators form 2.9% which is slightly higher than the agricultural labourers (2.2%). As far as women workers are concerned, more than 50% of the marginal workers are agricultural labourers in all the panchayats except in Ashtoor and Janwada where the percentage is 49.5 and 20.6 respectively. Similarly, Rekulgi has less male and female cultivators but more agricultural labourers.



BIJAPUR DISTRICT – 14 GPs:

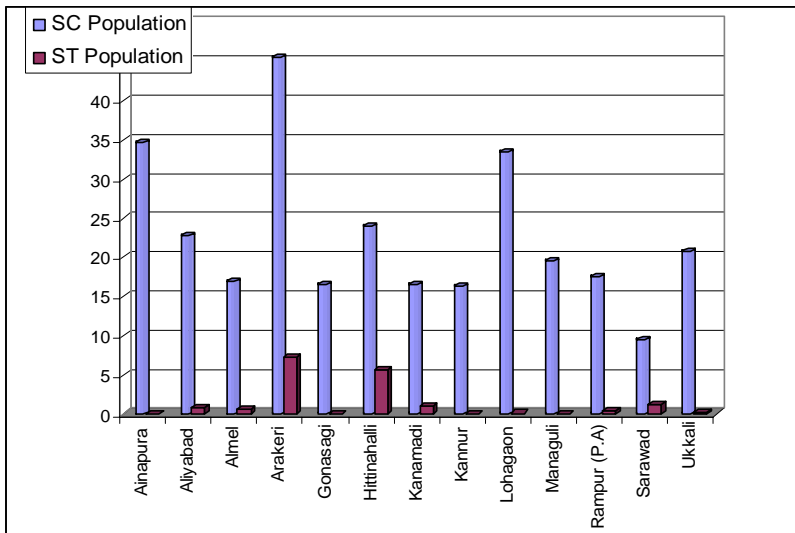
Population and Sex Ratio:



The chart depicts the sex ratio amongst the selected GPs of Bijapur district. It can be seen that Gonasagi has the least number of households (674) with 1937 males and 1774 females. Managuli having only one village has 2627 households with a

population of 7236 males and 7070 females. Kanamadi has a total geographical area of 9650 hectares with only one village which is also the GP having less households (1545) with a population of 4328 males and 4108 females. It lies on the border areas of Maharashtra and hence chances of migration are a possibility. Similarly, Rampur (P.A.) has a population of 5346 males and 4947 females.

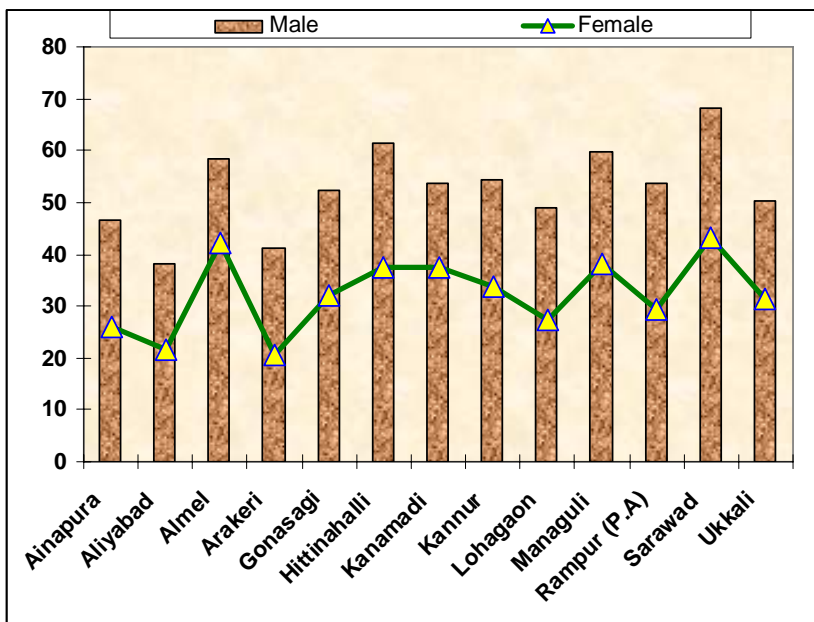
With respect to sex ratio, there have been variations from 889 in Kannur to 977 in Managuli, thus favouring men. Amongst the GPs, apart from Managuli, GPs such as Hittinahalli and Sarawad fair better with 964 and 963 respectively. Arakeri GP which has several success stories such as on arrack to its credit has less sex ratio of 894. Though it favours men, the velocity of women's achievements in the GP is commendable. The other GPs have shown considerable sex ratio in the 900 bracket thus showing an upward sex ratio.



It is interesting to note that the SC and ST population shows wide variations. While Arakeri has most SC population with 45.5%, it has less percentage of ST population with 7.33%. Three GPs, viz., Kannur, Managuli and Ainapura show nil

percentage of ST population. Incidentally, Lohagaon has about 33.4% of SC population and less of ST population. Hittinahalli is one among the GPs having better percentage of ST population (5.6) when compared to other GPs, while the SC population stands at 23.9%.

Literacy:



The chart below depicts the literacy rate of male and female population in the selected GPs. It must be noted that the literacy rates are obtained for 7 years and above. It could be seen that only two GPs have crossed

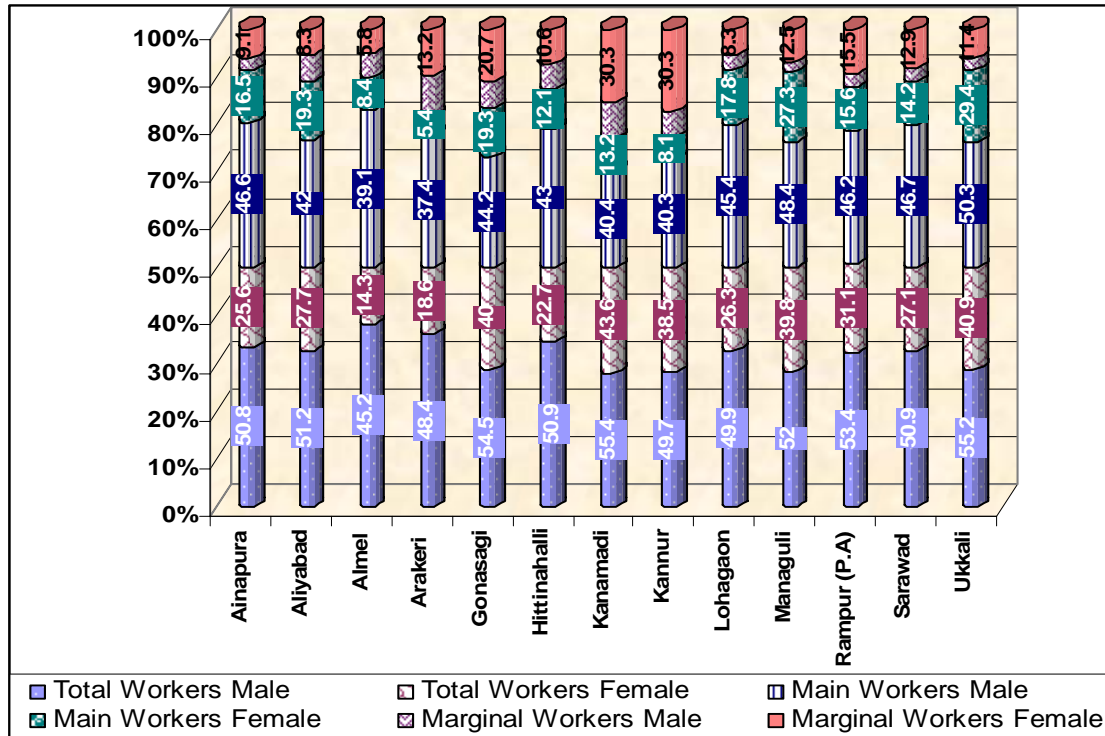
the 60 mark – Sarawad followed by Hittinahalli. The female literacy rate in these two GPs show relatively higher percentage and stand at 43.2% and 37.3%

respectively. The least percentage of literate males can be found in Aliyabad, while the female literacy rate in this GP is about 21.6%. The least amongst females could be found in Arakeri which is about 20.5%.

Participation in Work Force:

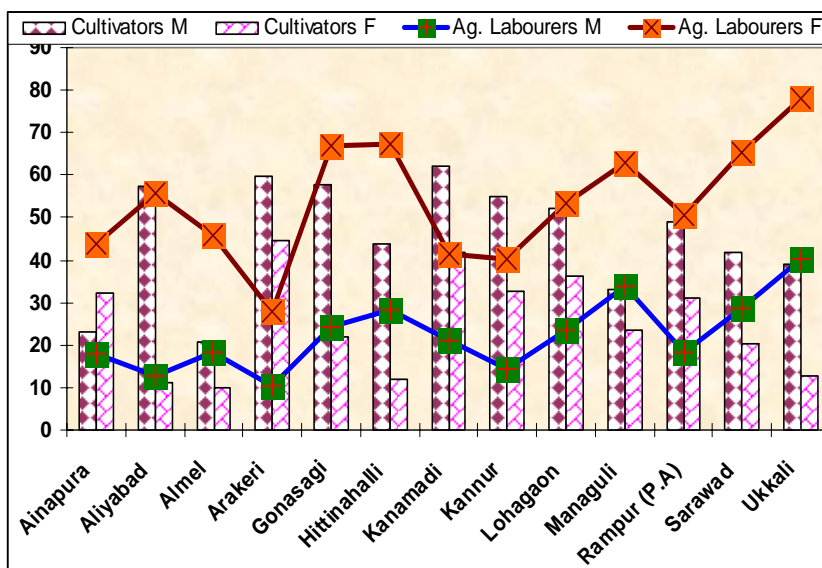
It is observed that Gonasagi has good percentage of male workers (54.5%) as well as female workers (40.0%). Ukkali GP located in Basavana Bagewadi taluk, Bijapur has the highest percentage of male working population at 55.2% while females are at 40.9% which is again one among the highest percentage of female working population. The highest percentage of female working population could be observed at Kanmadi. This is primarily because women are involved in raising nurseries, weeding, plucking flowers, etc. It must be noted here that the GP has high-quality cultivation of grapes and pomegranates. Hence, the women are more engrossed in cultivation of grapes and pomegranates as well as their household activities.

In Ukkali, the population of female workers is more when compared to some of the GPs. This is due to the fact that most female workers work as cultivators or have their own occupation such as cooking in hotels termed as 'Khanawalis' in the GP. It could be observed that most of the households have Khanawalis catering to the population of the village as well as outsiders. Gonasagi also has higher percentage of female workers primarily because of cultivation and most of the women work in the fields. In addition to being cultivators, most of the women have their own trade such as provision stores, etc. and eke out of a living out of the income obtained from such trade sectors.



Almel GP located in Sindhagi taluk of Bijapur district is very well irrigated and hence the cultivation practices also change. It could be seen that women work more in the dry land areas than in wetland areas like Almel GP. Hence, the percentage of female workers in Almel is less than that of other GPs.

Main Workers:



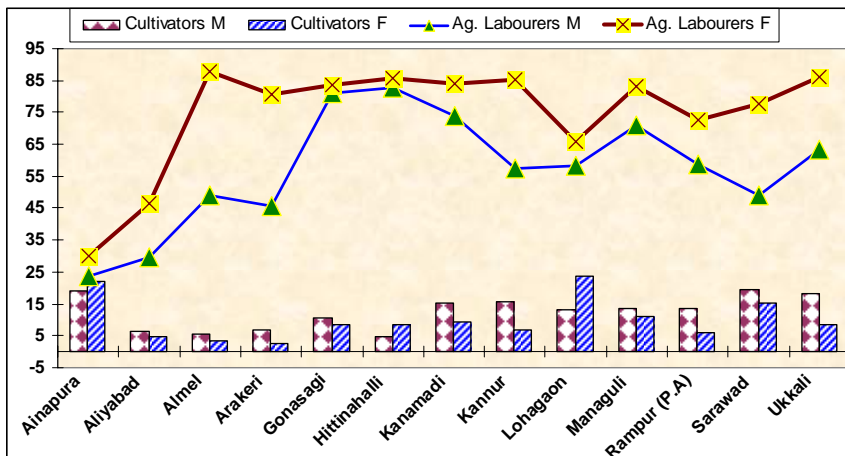
It was noticed that women work more in their own plots to

In Arakeri GP, the percentage of cultivators amongst males and females stands at 59.6 and 44.5 respectively. Here too, women may be involved more in agricultural activities due to the

eke out their livelihood. The primary occupation of women in the fields is weeding, cleaning, harvesting, etc., apart from husking, crushing, etc. upto the final product. Incidentally, the percentage of male cultivators is less than that of female cultivators.

With regard to women main workers, the percentage of agricultural labourers is higher than those of cultivators in all the panchayats except in Gonasagi and Arakeri. This shows that while the share of male cultivators is higher than that of women cultivators, it is the women agricultural labourers who contribute their maximum share as compared to male agricultural labourers. In Ukkali, the percentage of male agricultural labourers is predominantly higher than that of cultivators. The percentage of female workers is also higher in GPs such as Hittinahalli, Gonasagi, Sarawad, Managuli, etc.

Marginal Workers:



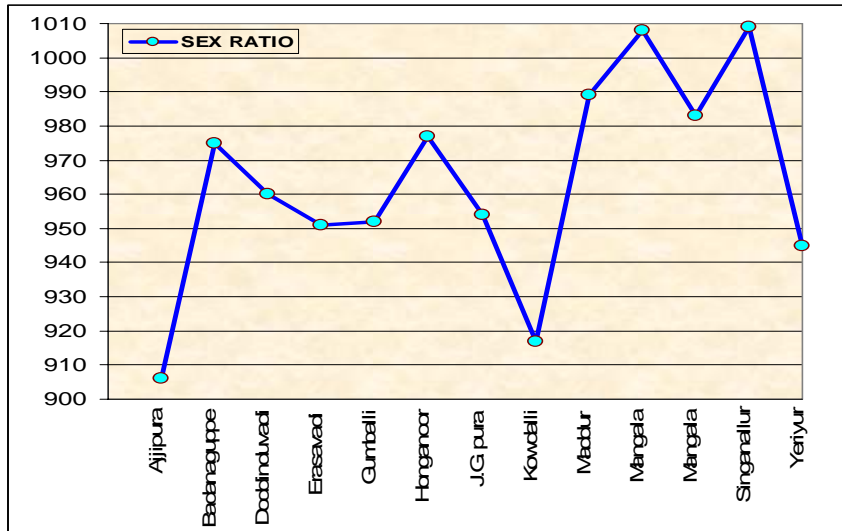
The percentage share of agricultural labourers is much higher than those of cultivators in all the panchayats. The chart above depicts a skewed picture of agricultural

labourers. The percentage of cultivators when compared to that of agricultural labourers is very less. In GPs like Hittinahalli, Kanamadi, Ukkali, Gonasagi, etc. males and females work more as agricultural labourers. It is interesting to note that almost an equal percentage share of males and females are agricultural labourers in Hittinahalli. In Sarawad, the data reveals variations in the percentage of males and females as agricultural labourers. It stands out at 48.8% and 77.9%

respectively. With respect to cultivators, Ainapur GP has more female cultivators than male cultivators. Similar feature could be found in Lohagaon.

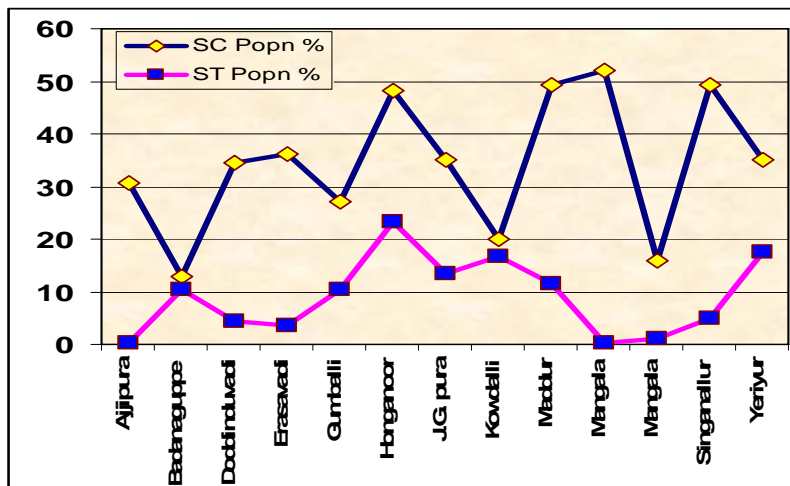
CHAMARAJANAGAR – 13 GPs:

Population and Sex Ratio:



It is observed from the data above that the number of households in Kowdalli (2195) is the highest followed by Ajjipura (1649). With respect to sex ratio, almost all the GPs have shown variations from 906 to 989 indicating that the ratios are

favourable to males. It should be noted, however, that wide variations in sex ratio could also occur due to the variation in the size of the population.

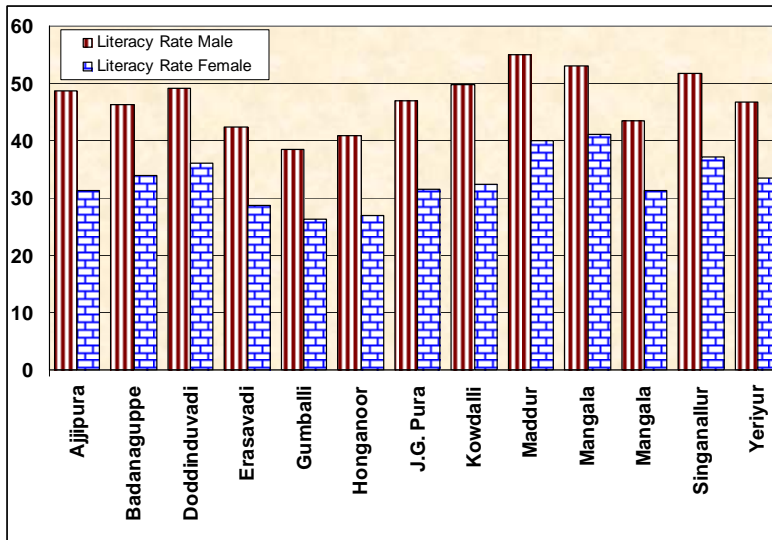


It must be noted that the population of SC is more than 40 percent in 4 GPs, while the rest are relatively less. One GP – Mangala has the least percentage of SC population. A look at the chart reveals that 4 GPs

have more than 10 percent population of STs. The least could be seen in Ajjipura and Mangala.

Literacy

The chart below reviews the literacy rates of males and females for the selected GPs. Maddur GP has the highest literacy rates for males (55.0%) and 40.0% for females. Further, this GP has relatively higher proportion of SC. The lowest literacy rates for males (38.4%) and females (26.3%) were of Gumballi GP.

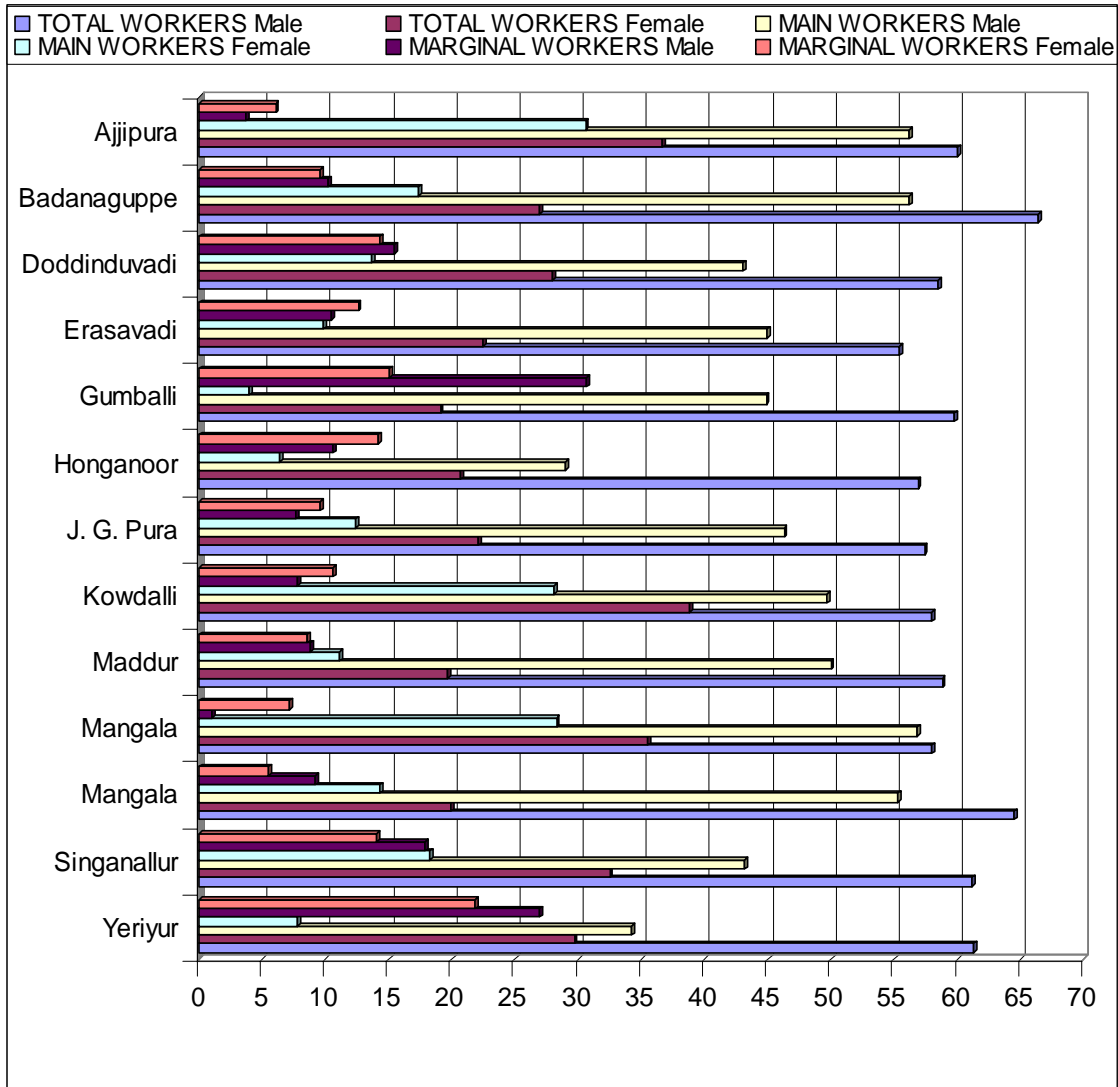


The literacy rates range from 38 to 55% for males and 26 to 41% for females, according to the 2001 census.

The GP having the highest literacy level – Maddur has a private high school apart from primary and middle school run by both government as well as private agencies. Whereas, Gumballi GP is deprived of high school facilities and has one government run middle level school and primary level schooling.

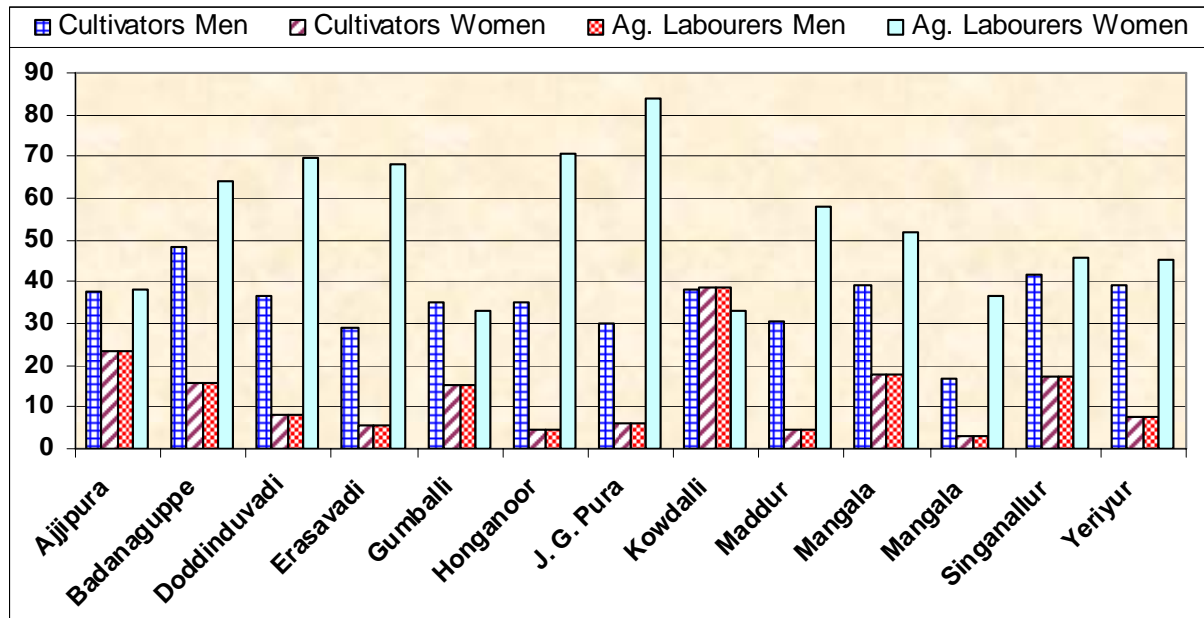
Participation in the Work Force

The percentage of male main workers is much higher than that of marginal workers in all the panchayats except in one panchayat viz., Gumballi, out of the total 13 GPs, selected for the study. Whereas, in the case of women workers, the percentage of marginal workers is higher than that of main workers in 4 GPs viz., Doddinduvadi, Gumballi, Honganoor and Yeriur. It could be seen that most of the GPs had the percentage of total workers ranging between 60 and 66 for males, while there was a variation in females. The highest percentage with respect to females could be seen in Kowdalli GP followed by Ajjipura.



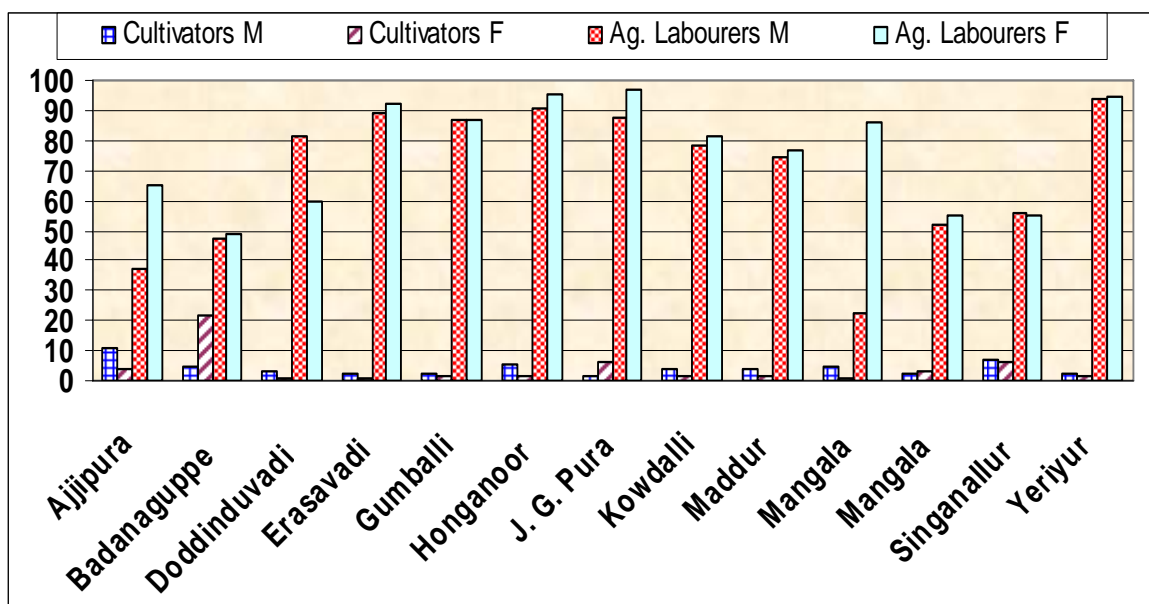
Amongst the main workers, the percentage of males is predominantly high when compared to that of females. While the percentage of males ranges from 29 to 56, that of female ranges between 4 and 30. In the case of marginal workers, there have been variations in the percentages of both males and females. It could be noticed that in Gumballi almost equal percentage of males work as main as well as marginal workers. But, contrary to this, female marginal workers outnumber female main workers. The chart depicts the percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers from the point of view of main and marginal workers population. The workers in the GPs are predominantly engaged in

agricultural activities. More than 80 per cent of the male and female workers are engaged as either cultivators or agricultural labourers.



Amongst main workers, the percentage of males and females seem to have variations in cultivators and agricultural labourers. For instance, the percentage of Ajjipura GP of Main Workers with respect to cultivators and agricultural labourers of males are more than that of cultivators and agricultural labourers of marginal workers. But, it could be seen that women are more dominant in both main and marginal workers with respect to agricultural labourers. In comparison, very few male workers i.e., less than two percent work as agricultural labourers.

Among the male main workers, the percentage share of cultivators in 6 GPs is higher than that of agricultural labourers. Agricultural labourers, both men and women take away the major share of marginal workers.



Amongst marginal workers, the percentage of agricultural labourers with respect to women is much higher than that of males. It could be noticed in Gumballi that the percentage of males with respect to cultivators and agricultural labourers is higher than that of females. Similar circumstances can be found in Doddinduvadi and Singanallur. In Mangala, it is found that females are relatively higher than that of males in agricultural labourers.

Section II:

VILLAGE STUDIES – INFORMATION COLLECTED FROM THE GRAM PANCHAYATS

This section provides the general information and the selected features of the GPs. Village studies were undertaken primarily to gather data at the village level to know the characteristics of the GP. The profiles of each GP participating in the project were obtained and are given in annexures.

BIDAR DISTRICT

ASTOOR GRAM PANCHAYAT

This GP has a geographical area of 1528 hectares of which 1083 hectares are cultivable. It is noticed that the GP has about 475 agricultural families, through which it could be presumed that most of the community earns its income through agriculture. Agriculture is the main occupation of the GP. The GP is well equipped with educational facilities only upto the level of higher primary schools. For further studies, the students especially girls have to look for alternatives in other neighboring GPs or discontinue their studies. The GP is equipped with 7 anganawadi centres and 1 ANM sub-centre. There are 2 private doctors catering to the needs of the community. The GP has 2 public libraries and 1 post office.

AURAD GRAM PANCHAYAT

With a geographical area of 2417 hectares, about 1213 hectares are utilized for cultivation. The information pertaining to the crops grown was not available in the GP sources. The GP has 3 higher primary schools. The data on educational facilities other than this was not available in the GP. There are 6 anganawadi centres; 1 ANM sub centre catering to the needs of the villagers. The GP has a post office.

BARUR GRAM PANCHAYAT

This GP has a total geographical area of 3738, most of which is used as cultivable area. There are about 1390 agricultural families of 1573 households. Jowar is grown more in the GP for their livelihood while sugarcane is grown more for commercial purposes. The GP has 2 higher primary schools and the data on other facilities was not available. It has 3 anganawadi centres and 2 ANM sub-centres. The GP has 5 post offices whereas it does not have a public library or a telephone exchange.

CHIMKOD GRAM PANCHAYAT

This GP has a total geographical area of 2953 of which 2018 hectares are cultivable area. There are about 1146 households and the total area of land holdings is about 1719. Agriculture is the main occupation of the GP and pulses is grown largely by the GP. The GP has good educational facilities upto high school and has 8 anganawadi centres catering to small children. With respect to health, the GP has 1 ANM sub centre who also a quarter to stay in the GP. The GP has a post office.

GADGI GRAM PANCHAYAT

This GP has a total geographical area of 5228 hectares of which about 4807 is earmarked for cultivation purposes. Of the 1392 households, about 1237 families earn their livelihood through agriculture. The GP is well equipped with educational facilities till high school mostly run by government. 10 anganawadi centres opened in the GP caters to the younger children. There are 2 ANM sub-centres and 1 ANM quarters as well as 4 private doctors. The GP has a public library and a post office.

JANAWADA GRAM PANCHAYAT

The GP has a total geographical area of 2241 hectares of which 1989 hectares are earmarked for cultivation purposes. The GP has a total voting population of 3937 of the total population of 6773. Of the 1150 households, about 1206 are agricultural families and hence depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The GP has educational facilities till high school level run by both government as well as private agencies. There are 7 anganawadi centres for children below 5 years of age. With respect to health facilities, the GP has one Primary Health Centre, 1 ANM sub centre with an ANM quarters. In addition, there are 4 private doctors. The GP is well equipped with other services such as public library, post office and telephone exchange.

KADAWAD GRAM PANCHAYAT

The total geographical area has been 2551 hectares with a share of 88.1% as cultivable area. The total number of families was 1753 with 968 55.2% as agricultural families. There are 3 ANM sub centers and 6 anganwadi centers. The total number of children ranging from 0 to 6 years age was 1190.

KAMTHANA GRAM PANCHAYAT

This GP has a total geographical area of 2203 hectares of which 1558 hectares are earmarked as cultivable area. Of the 1427 households, there are about 800 agricultural families. The GP has 4 higher primary schools as well as one high school. There are 9 anganawadi centres and one each ANM sub centre and a quarters. There are two private doctors catering to the health needs of the people. It has one veterinary institution as well as one public library as well as a post office.

KOLHAR (K) GRAM PANCHAYAT

The panchayat has a considerable amount of population and has 1489 households. Of these households, about 562 are agricultural families. The GP has 1887 hectares of geographical area with 1298 hectares as cultivable area. The GP has 5 primary schools, 1 higher primary school and 1 high school. Apart from this, the GP has 10 anganawadi centres. The health facilities are also taken care of quite well with the existence of ANM sub-centre, ANM quarters and 2 private doctors. This is the only GP having 2 post office as well as 2 telephone exchanges.

MALKAPUR GRAM PANCHAYAT

The GP has the least population with 817 households of which about 364 are agricultural families. The GP has a total geographical area of 2313 hectares of which 1319 are cultivable area. The GP is farther from Bidar district and needs much more attention. However, there are 3 higher primary schools which also render the services for primary schooling. There are only 4 anganawadi centres and good lot of domestic animals.

MANHALLI GRAM PANCHAYAT

The panchayat has a total geographical area of 1670 hectares with a cultivable area of 1278 hectares or (76.5%). There are 4 primary schools and 5 higher primary schools apart from 4 high schools. There are 8 anganwadi centres, one primary health centre, ANM sub centre and an ANM quarters. The GP also has a private doctor catering to the needs of the villagers. The GP has to its credit a public library, post office and a telephone exchange.

NAGUR GRAM PANCHAYAT

The GP is one among the most populated GP of the selected GPs and has a total population of 9585 with a sex ratio of 944. There are 1585 households of which 585 are agricultural families. The educational facilities are quite good for the presence of 7 higher primary schools run by government, 6 run by private agencies and 3 government run high schools. 10 anganawadi centres cater to the children. With respect to health facilities, the GP has one ANM sub centre; the ANM also has a quarter to stay in the GP. There are 3 private doctors catering to the GP.

REKULGI GRAM PANCHAYAT

This GP has a total population of 8172 with 1320 households. Out of these households, there are 600 agricultural families. The geographical area of the GP is about 6057 hectares of which 4694 hectares are earmarked for cultivable area. The total area of land holdings is 2570 hectares which is utilized primarily to cultivate pulses, cereals, jowar and sugarcane. The GP has good educational facilities with schools catering to children upto high school. There are 7 anganawadi centres catering to the needs of younger children. The health facilities are quite exemplary with the existence of 2 ANM sub centre facilitated by 1 ANM quarter and 4 private doctors. The GP has a public library as well as 2 post offices.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT

AINAPURA GRAM PANCHAYAT

The geographical area of the GP is 3111 hectares of which most of it is used for cultivable purposes. Of the total families of 704 families, there are 438 agricultural families. The total members of voters are 3673, of whom 1923 are males and 1750 are females as per the data available. The total no. of land holding is 776 covering a area of 2606 hectares. While the total are under cereals formed 925 hectares that of pulses was as high as 1758 hectares. Jowar claimed the major share followed by wheat. There are 3 higher primary schools as well as high schools. There are 5 anganawadi centers and one each ANM sub center and ANM quarters.

ALIYABAD GRAM PANCHAYAT

This GP has a geographical area of 4248 hectares of which 3841 are earmarked as cultivable area. The GP has about 4583 voters of which 2428 are men and 2155 are women. Of the 1206 households, about 932 are agricultural families. The GP has a total area of 2679 hectares of land holdings. The GP has

good educational facilities and has 2 higher primary schools run by government. The data about high schools was not available. There are 8 anganawadi centres catering to the population of the GP, while with respect to health facilities, there are 2 ANM sub-centres and 2 private doctors in the GP. The ANM has a quarters to stay in the village so that she could cater to the needs of the community 24/7. The GP is equipped with a public library and a post office.

ALMEL GRAM PANCHAYAT

The GP has a geographical area of 6326 hectares with 620 families. The panchayat has 9608 voters with 4864 males and 4744 females respectively. The total area covered by 714 holdings work out to 4199 hectares. There are 3 primary schools, 2 higher primary schools and 2 high schools. Besides, there are 7 anganawadi centres, 1 primary health centre with an ANM sub-centre and a designated accommodation to the ANM. Further, there are 6 private doctors. The panchayat has a public library and a post office.

ARAKERI GRAM PANCHAYAT

The panchayat has a total geographical area of 5153 hectares. Out of 1077 families, the share of agricultural families is more than 90 percent. There are 12 primary schools (10 government and 2 private), there are 7 higher primary schools and 1 high school. There is one veterinary institution, one public library, 2 post offices and 4 telephone exchanges in the panchayat. There are 2 ANM sub centres as well as 5 private doctors.

GONASAGI GRAM PANCHAYAT

There are almost equal number of males and female voters numbering 1476 and 1419 in this panchayat. There are 660 land holdings spread over an area of 1860 hectares, of the total geographical area of 2945 hectares. There are 2 primary schools, 5 higher primary schools and 2 government schools. Further,

there are 4 anganawadi centres, as well as one each ANM sub-centre and quarters for ANM and 4 private doctors. There are 2 post offices in the jurisdiction of the panchayat.

HITNALLI GRAM PANCHAYAT

The panchayat has a total geographical area of 3667 hectares covering a population of 7477 with 3806 men and 3671 women. It has a sex ratio of 964 females per thousand males. 732 of the total families are agricultural families. There are 2 primary schools, 4 higher primary schools and one high school. There is only one ANM sub centre and there are 6 private doctors. There are 3 post offices and one each public library and telephone exchange.

KANMADI GRAM PANCHAYAT

The total number of voters in the panchayat is about 5157 with 2524 males and 2633 females respectively. The area covered by cereals of the total geographical area of 9650 hectares constitutes 6007 hectares, of which major share of 4510 hectares is shared by jowar. There are 7 primary schools, 5 higher primary schools and one high school and 7 anganawadi centres in the purview of the panchayat. There is one each primary health centre, ANM sub centre and quarters for ANM as well as 3 private doctors. There are 2 veterinary institutions and one each public library and post office.

KANNUR GRAM PANCHAYAT

The total geographical area of the panchayat is around 6809 hectares of which 6595 hectares – more than 95% forms cultivable area. More than 99% of the total families (1285) belong to agricultural for their livelihood. There are 8 primary schools and 3 higher primary schools. There are 8 anganawadi centres and one each primary health centre and one ANM sub centre. The number of

private doctors registered is 4 as per the data available. There is one each post office and telephone exchange in the limits of the panchayat.

LOHAGAON GRAM PANCHAYAT

The GP has a geographical area of 7012 hectares of which 6855 hectares are utilized as cultivable area. There are 2704 male voters and 2375 female voters, thus forming 5079 as total voters. As per the data available, there are 1531 land holdings spread over an area of 6855 hectares, while the area under pulses is around 5481 hectares that of cereals is about 4433. As in the other panchayats, the major portion is shared by jowar crop. There are 6 primary schools, 4 higher primary schools, 2 high schools and post office.

MANAGOLI GRAM PANCHAYAT

The total geographical area of the panchayat stands at 15959 hectares of which 15436 hectares are used for cultivable purposes. There are 4 primary schools, 3 higher primary schools and 3 high schools. There are 13 anganawadi centres, one primary health centre, one ANM sub centre as well as a quarter to stay and 7 private doctors in the jurisdiction of the panchayat. However, there is one veterinary institution, a post office, a telephone exchange and a public library in the panchayat.

RAMPUR (P.A) GRAM PANCHAYAT

The panchayat has a list of 7215 voters comprising of 3669 male voters and 3546 female voters. It has an area of 4189 hectares in 1448 land holdings. There are 6 primary schools, 5 higher primary schools and 3 high schools, 1 post office as well as one telephone exchange in the purview of the panchayat. Besides, there are 2 ANM sub-centres and 2 private doctors.

SARAWAD GRAM PANCHAYAT

The panchayat is spread over an area of 6315 hectares. Of the total families numbering 1251, 1118 are agricultural families. There are 6 primary schools. Besides, there are 4 government higher primary schools and one private high school. There are 7 anganawadi centres, one ANM sub-center & 4 private doctors. However, one veterinary institution is in existence in the limits of the panchayat. There is one each public library, post office and telephone exchange is in existence as per the data available.

UKKALI GRAM PANCHAYAT

With the geographical area of 8535 hectares, more than 90 percent of the total area forms cultivable area. There are 2 primary schools, one government and one private in the jurisdiction of the panchayat as well as 3 higher primary schools and also one high school. There are 8 anganawadi centres, one each PHC and ANM sub centre. There are 6 private doctors. There is one veterinary institution and one each post office and telephone exchange.

CHAMARAJANAGAR DISTRICT

AJJIPURA GRAM PANCHAYAT

This panchayat has a total population of 14179 with 6875 males and 7304 females spread over an area of 3466 hectares. 144 families or 5.1% belonged to the class of agricultural out of the total of 2820 families. There is one primary health centre catering to the population with 4 nurses and 2 ANMs. Employment generated in terms of mandays was 2394. With 969 land holding the area covered was 757 hectares. The total area under cereals and pulses were 831 hectares and 593 hectares respectively. There are 4 primary schools, 6 higher primary schools and one high school. There are 11 anganawadi centres.

BADANAGUPPE GRAM PANCHAYAT

The total voters of the panchayat constituted 5346 persons with a breakup of 2735 males and 2611 females. While the total area under cereals formed 945 hectares that of pulses has been 833 hectares. There are 6 primary schools, 4 high primary schools, 2 high schools, 11 anganawadi centers, one public library, 2 post offices, and one telephone exchange. Small size of livestock and poultry population is noticed.

DODDINDUVADI GRAM PANCHAYAT

The total geographical area of the panchayat is 1303 hectares covering a population of 6451 with 3291 males and 3160 females. Agricultural families constitute 560 of the total number of 1156 families. The panchayat has one PHC and one ANM sub-centre with 2 ANMs, 2 nurses and one medical officer. There are 718 land holdings covering an area of 939 hectares. The total area under cereals and pulses are 364 hectares and 583 hectares respectively. The GP has one primary, higher primary and high school. As per the information, there are 6 anganawadi centres.

ERASAWADI GRAM PANCHAYAT

In the panchayat as per the data available, there are 3628 voters with 1848 males and 1180 females. The total area under cereals and pulses is significant (may be due to urbanization). There are 3 primary schools, 2 higher primary schools, 2 high schools, 11 anganawadi centers, one ANM sub center, one veterinary institution, one public library, 2 post offices, and one telephone exchange in the jurisdiction of the panchayat.

GUMBALLI GRAM PANCHAYAT

With a total geographical area of 2046 hectares, the panchayat has 3914 male population and 3748 female population. The panchayat has better medical facilities such as primary health centre/unit, beds, ambulance, medical officers and quarters for the doctor and the ANM. There are 17 GP members of whom 7 are women members. The total number of 1367 land holding covered about 1166 area of land holding in the panchayat. There are 3 higher primary schools in the GP. There are 7 anganawadi centres.

HONGANURU GRAM PANCHAYAT

In the panchayat there are 2420 male voters and 2274 female voters thus forming 4694 total voters. The GP is spread over a geographical area of 2042 hectares with 1273 families. The area under cereals and pulses occupy 755 hectares and 1232 hectares respectively. There are 3 primary schools, 1 higher primary school, one high school, 11 anganawadi centers, one each primary health center, public library, post office and veterinary institution.

JYOTHIGOWDANAPURA GRAM PANCHAYAT

The GP has a total population of 9354 with 4852 males and 4502 females spread over a geographical area of 4010 hectares. Totally there are 5083 voters forming 2548 as male voters and 2535 as female voters. The no. of public taps is as high as 115. There are 5 primary schools, 6 higher primary schools, 13 anganawadi centers, one primary health center, 2 post offices and one telephone exchange.

KOWDALLI GRAM PANCHAYAT

The panchayat has an area of 2863 hectares. Out of 2717 families, 1226 families' belonged to agricultural families and deemed agriculture as their main

occupation. There is one primary health centre comprising of a medical officer, 2 nurses and 2 ANMs. There are 7 primary schools with students' strength of 255 of whom 136 are boys and the rest girls. Besides, there are 8 higher primary schools and 1 high school respectively. The GP has 7 anganawadi centres, 2 post office, 1 telephone exchange and one veterinary institution.

MADDURU GRAM PANCHAYAT

The panchayat has a total geographical area of 2477 hectares with a total population of 5959 comprising of 2995 males and 2964 females. There are 1216 families of whom 1077 belonged to agricultural families. There is one higher primary school and one high school catering to the educational facilities of the children. The GP also has 6 anganawadi centres, one ANM sub-centre, a quarter for ANM to stay with as well as one post office.

MANGALA GRAM PANCHAYAT

The panchayat has a population 4586 with 2369 males and 2217 females spread over an area of 2271 hectares. Out of the total 1005 families, agricultural families constitute 71.9%. There are 963 land holdings covering an area of 4701 hectares. The total area under cereals is around 1224 hectares whereas the area under pulses forms 1083 hectares. There are 2 higher primary schools as well as a high school respectively. There are 4 anganawadi centres, one ANM sub-centre as well as one post office.

MANGALA GRAM PANCHAYAT

The panchayat has total no. of 4877 voters comprising of 2488 males and 2369 females. As per the data available the area under pulses forms 1151 hectares. There are 5 primary schools, 4 higher primary schools, one high school, 9 anganawadi center, 2 ANM sub centers, one ANM quarters, 2 private doctors, one each public library, telephone exchange and 2 post offices.

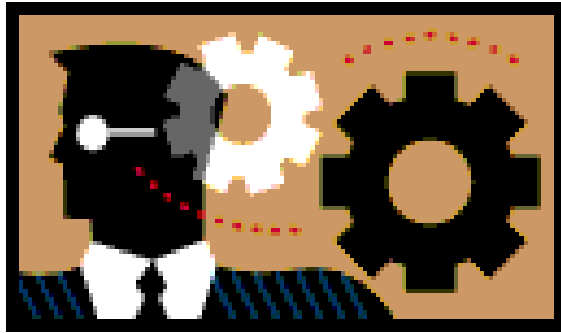
SINGANALLURU GRAM PANCHAYAT

The panchayat has a geographical area of 817 hectares. 492 agricultural families are reported out of 871 total families. Although there are 1218 land holdings the total area is only 383 hectares. The total area under cereals is 174 hectares and that of pulses is 72 hectares. There are 6 primary schools with 581 students and 2 higher primary schools. Besides, there is a high school. There is one veterinary hospital in the purview of the panchayat. There are 4 anganawadi centres.

YARIYUR GRAM PANCHAYAT

With a total geographical area of 1258 hectares, the panchayats has a male population of 3532 and a female population of 3338 respectively. Of the total number of families (1081) the share of agricultural families was more than 90%. The panchayat has 81 holding spread over an area of 11687 hectares. The total area under cereals is not known while the area under ragi is negligible at 39 hectares, while the cultivation of paddy seems to be a higher end and is at 1520 hectares and that of pulses is almost negligible. There are 2 primary schools and 2 government higher primary schools. There are 8 anganawadi centres.

To conclude, the study not only looked at the emancipation of Village Development Plans in the selected GPs, but also to look at the demographic and socio-economic profile of the district and the selected GPs.



CHAPTER THREE

CHAPTER 3

ACTIVITIES – WOMEN INVOLVED IN PLANNING PROCESS

The basic premise of the project has been to enunciate the preparation of village development plans by the elected representatives especially elected women representatives. Prior to emancipating the perceptions of EWRs, certain questions relating to the issues affecting them, etc. were addressed. Questions like the socio economic profiles of the respondents – how old are they? What communities do they come from? Are they illiterate or literate? were to be quantified. This helped the project to know the respondents on the whole, which thereafter could lead us to contextualize their perceptions in preparation of village development plans.



To this end, the Foundation appointed field staff from the respective gram panchayats. This was felt necessary to make the respondents feel comfortable during the time of administering questionnaires. The field staff were oriented by the SSF team and each of the field staff were asked to administer the questionnaires to 50 respondents which included the present, past members as well as SHG women.

This chapter presents the socio-demographic and economic profile of elected representatives chosen for the Survey as well as describes in brief the activities carried out during the course of the study. The process involved the collection of primary as well as secondary data. The primary data was collected through household survey and Focus Group Discussions, whereas the

secondary data was collected through census figures and the statistical data obtained from the GPs.

SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILES OF THE RESPONDENTS:

The socio-economic profiles of elected representatives provide the necessary context for understanding and interpreting the findings of the various studies and for explaining the trends and reasons behind specific findings. This also facilitates the drawing of correlation between the responses and the profiles of the elected representatives. Therefore, the project has looked into different dimensions such as:

- ✍ Differences by districts
- ✍ Differences by status (between present and former members as well as activists (SHGs, etc.)
- ✍ Differences by Gender (between elected men and women representatives)
- ✍ Differences by Age, Caste, Educational Status, Occupational Status, etc.
- ✍ Differences by Marital status
- ✍ Differences by their awareness about circulars, etc.

The socio economic profiles of the respondents from 3 districts are as follows:

BIDAR DISTRICT:

Status: Totally 650 persons of whom 279 (or 42.9%) are males and 371 (or 57.1%) females were interviewed for the project which was followed by focus group discussions. Of the total members, 37.9% are present members, 36.9% SHG members and more than 25% are ex-members. While 51.3% of the men

are present members, females are only 27.8%. 54.4% of the females are SHG members as against 35.1% males as ex-members.

Age group: The major share of male members (25.8%) is found in the age group 40-44 followed by 20.8% in the age group 35-39. In the case of women, the highest percentage of 22.0 is in the age group of 30-34. Next in order are 40-44 and 35-39 with 19.1% and 16.5% respectively.

Educational level: While more than 35 percent are illiterates, those of females and males worked out to nearly 50% and more than 16% respectively. Around 31.5% males have above high school qualification as against 8.1% females. 20.8% of the males have studied high school and 11.5% each have studied primary and middle schools. Corresponding percentages for females are 10.8%, 8.4 & 9.4 respectively.

Occupation: While 56.3% of the total females are agricultural labourers as many as 37.6% males are agriculturists. 10.0 percent males and 8.4% females are into trade sector. Of the total 650 persons who were interviewed 44.2% are agricultural labourers, 28.2% are agriculturists and 18.5% have undertaken tailoring, contract work, STD booths and social works.

Marital Status: More than 85% of the males and females are married. 6.8% males and 2.2% females are unmarried, 1.4% males and 0.8% females are separated/divorced, and 2.2% males and 11.0% females are widowed. In other words, 7.2% of the total persons interviewed are having widowhood and 4.2% of the persons are unmarried. Around 1.1% are separated/divorced.

Caste: Slightly more than 55 percent of the respondents belong to general category and the persons belonging to SC and ST category are respectively 23.7% & 21.1%. Among male respondents, the percentage of 20.1 each belongs to SC and ST and 59.8 to others. In the case of females, 26.4% belong to SC

followed by 21.8% to ST whereas more than 50 percent belong to others including OBC.

Circulars/Schemes: The information on the awareness of schemes like RTI, Circulars of Government, Housing, NREGA, Rain Water Harvesting was also obtained from all the respondents.

Bidar is one of the 5 districts chosen in the 1st phase of the implementation of NREGA. Hence, around 2/3rds of the total respondents were aware of the scheme. More than 50% knew about Right to Information Act and more than 45% are aware of the circulars of the Government. However, less than 35% are aware of housing schemes so also less than 40% with regard to rain water harvesting programme.

Out of 279 males, 83.5% knew about NREGA as against 54.2% women respondents out of the total of 371 females. While more than 70 percent of men are aware of Right to Information Act, only 35.6% are into it. Nearly 70 percent of the men and 29.1% women knew about circulars of the Government. With regard to schemes pertaining to housing, only 22.6% of the women are aware of it as against 50.9% men. 53.0% men and as low as 25.1% women knew about Rain Water Harvesting Programme.

On the whole, it is observed that men have better knowledge of schemes when compared to women.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT:

Status: In Bijapur District, totally 775 persons were interviewed for the village development plan followed by focus group discussions with selected persons. Of the total, as many as 512 or 66% are women and the remaining 263 or 33.9% are men. Nearly 55 percent of the men are the present members of the 14 gram panchayats and more than 44 percent are ex members. In the case of women

23.4% of the total are the present members and more than 55 percent belonged to self help groups.

Age group: Age groupwise, nearly 25 percent of the men are in the age group 40-44 followed by nearly 23 percent in the age group 35-39. However, more than 18 percent are found to be more than 50 years of age among women. It was noticed that while none are in the age group of 20-24 among males that of females works out to 6.6 percent. The percentage of women in the age groups 30-34, 35-39 & 40-44 constituted 15.0, 17.6 and 15.8 respectively.

Literacy: The percentage of illiterates among women (44.7%) is more than double that of men (20.5%). More than 50% of the men had high school education and above, whereas in the case of women it was less than 25 percent. On the whole, it is observed that the literacy level among men is much higher than those of women.

Occupation: As far as men are concerned, more than 55% are agriculturists, only 12.9% are agricultural labourers, and more than 25% are into contract works, STD booths, etc. In the case of women, maximum number (32.8%) is in the trade sector followed by 26.2% who are agricultural labourers. An almost equal percentage (20.7 & 20.3) are agriculturists as well as doing other works like tailoring, social works and household works.

Marital Status: Nearly 95 percent of the men who were interviewed are married as against more than 82 percent women. As low as 1.5% are widowers and more than 10 percent are widows.

Caste: Both among men and women, the percentage of persons belonging to other categories such as OBC, general, etc. is much higher than that of SC & ST. In other words, more than 65% men and 70% women are found in the category of others. Whereas, more than 25 percent men and 21 percent women belonged to SC category.

Circulars/Schemes: It is observed from the data tabulated that nearly 85 percent of the men were aware of the circulars issued by the Government as against 53.9% women. Besides, more than 90 percent of the men were aware of the housing schemes, 55.9% about the Right to Information Act and Rules and 52.8% NREGA. Corresponding percentage of women were 58.6, 37.5 and 31.6 respectively. Regarding rain water harvesting process, only 26.6 percent of the women were aware of the scheme as against 48.6 percent men.

CHAMARAJANAGAR DISTRICT:

Status: The total panchayats covered in Chamarajanagar district are 13 with 234 male and 416 female respondents. Out of the total men, nearly 54 percent are present members of the panchayat and the remaining are ex. members. In the case of women, around 57 percent belongs to self help groups and more than 20 percent each are present and ex. members of the panchayat.

Age Group: The maximum percentage (27.8%) of men is in the age group 40-44 followed by 26.5% who are more than 50 years of age. Around 6.8% of the men are in the age group 20-24 and 5.5% in 25-29 age group. More than ¼ of the women respondents are in the age group 35-39. whereas the percentage of women in the age groups more than 50 years as well as 45-49 years is less than 10% (9.1 & 8.2%) respectively.

Literacy: While more than 20% of the male respondents are illiterates, about 32% had education above the high school level. Correspondingly, the % of illiterate women worked out to be more than 40 and that of women who have studied above high school level worked out to 14. This indicates that the number of illiterates among females is almost twice that of males under study.

Occupation: Regarding occupation, 67.1 percent of the total men who are interviewed are agriculturists as against only 13.7% women. While 16.2% men

are in trade sector, 11.1% are agricultural labourers. As far as women are concerned, nearly 40% are agricultural labourers and 18 percent are in trade sector. About 28.4% of the women respondents are into tailoring, contract works, social works, besides some are housewives.

Marital Status: Nearly 90 percent of the men are married as against 84.1% women in the same category. While 8.9% are unmarried, around 6 percent are widows.

Caste: More than 40 percent belong to SC, less than 15 percent to ST and the remaining 45.3 percent accommodated under general, OBC and minority categories. In the case of women respondents, nearly 50 percent belong to SC and 37 percent to other categories like OBC, general and minority.

Circulars/Schemes: As in the case of other panchayats, circulars/schemes are known to men better than women. For e.g., circulars or schemes on Housing are known to 73.1% men as against 49.3% women. Right to Information Act is known by 50 percent men as against nearly 30% women. Government Circulars are known to 63.7% men as against only 23.8% women. Rainwater Harvesting and NREGA are known to nearly 48% and 27.8% men respectively. Corresponding figures for women works out to 27.6% and 12.0%.

The tables (1 to 7) pertaining to the socio-economic profiles of the respondents are given below:

TABLE 1
STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Sl. No	Status	BIJAPUR		BIDAR		CHAMARAJANAGAR	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	Present	144 (54.8)	120 (23.4)	143 (51.3)	103 (27.8)	126 (53.8)	91 (21.9)
2	Ex	116 (44.1)	109 (21.3)	98 (35.1)	66 (17.8)	108 (46.2)	88 (21.1)
3	Self Help Groups	3 (1.1)	283 (55.3)	38 (13.6)	202 (54.4)	0 (0.0)	237 (57.0)
	Total	263 (100.0)	512 (100.0)	279 (100.0)	371 (100.0)	234 (100.0)	416 (100.0)

Note: Figures in the brackets show percentage to the total

TABLE 2
AGE GROUPWISE DISTRIBUTION

Sl. No	Age Group	BIJAPUR		BIDAR		CHAMARAJANAGAR	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	20-24	0 (0.0)	34 (6.6)	7 (2.5)	22 (5.9)	3 (1.3)	27 (6.5)
2	25-29	18 (6.8)	73 (14.3)	30 (10.8)	48 (12.9)	13 (5.5)	69 (16.6)
3	30-34	32 (12.2)	77 (15.0)	34 (12.2)	83 (22.4)	29 (12.4)	70 (16.8)
4	35-39	60 (22.8)	90 (17.6)	58 (20.8)	61 (16.5)	30 (12.8)	106 (25.5)
5	40-44	64 (24.4)	81 (15.8)	72 (25.8)	71 (19.1)	65 (27.8)	72 (17.3)
6	45-49	40 (15.2)	65 (12.7)	50 (17.9)	45 (12.1)	32 (13.7)	34 (8.2)
7	>50	49 (18.6)	92 (18.0)	28 (10.0)	41 (11.1)	62 (26.5)	38 (9.1)
	Total	263 (100.0)	512 (100.0)	279 (100.0)	371 (100.0)	234 (100.0)	416 (100.0)

Note: Figures in the brackets show percentage to the total

TABLE 3
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Sl. No	Education	BIJAPUR		BIDAR		CHAMARAJANAGAR	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	Not Literate	54 (20.5)	229 (44.7)	46 (16.5)	184 (49.6)	50 (21.4)	167 (40.2)
2	<Primary	14 (5.3)	37 (7.2)	23 (8.2)	51 (13.7)	24 (10.3)	39 (9.3)
3	Primary	34 (12.9)	71 (13.9)	32 (11.5)	35 (9.4)	24 (10.3)	43 (10.3)
4	Middle	28 (10.6)	55 (10.7)	32 (11.5)	31 (8.4)	27 (11.5)	50 (12.0)
5	High School	24 (9.1)	62 (12.2)	58 (20.8)	40 (10.8)	34 (14.5)	59 (14.2)
6	>High School	109 (44.5)	58 (11.3)	88 (31.5)	30 (8.1)	75 (32.0)	58 (14.0)
	Total	263 (100.0)	512 (100.0)	279 (100.0)	371 (100.0)	234 (100.0)	416 (100.0)

Note: Figures in the brackets show percentage to the total

TABLE 4
OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

Sl. No	Occupation	BIJAPUR		BIDAR		CHAMARAJANAGAR	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	Agriculture	147 (55.9)	106 (20.7)	105 (37.6)	78 (21.0)	157 (67.1)	57 (13.7)
2	Agricultural Labourers	34 (12.9)	134 (26.2)	78 (28.0)	209 (56.3)	26 (11.1)	166 (39.9)
3	Trade Sector	16 (6.0)	168 (32.8)	28 (10.0)	31 (8.4)	38 (16.2)	75 (18.0)
4	Others*	66 (25.1)	104 (20.3)	68 (24.4)	53 (14.3)	13 (5.6)	118 (28.4)
	Total	263 (100.0)	512 (100.0)	279 (100.0)	371 (100.0)	234 (100.0)	416 (100.0)

* includes housewives, social service, etc.

Note: Figures in the brackets show percentage to the total

TABLE 5
MARITAL STATUS

Sl. No	Marital Status	BIJAPUR		BIDAR		CHAMARAJANAGAR	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	Unmarried	8 (3.1)	21 (4.1)	19 (6.8)	8 (2.2)	22 (9.4)	37 (8.9)
2	Married	249 (94.7)	423 (82.6)	250 (89.6)	319 (86.0)	210 (89.8)	350 (84.1)
3	Separated/ Divorced	2 (0.7)	11 (2.2)	4 (1.4)	3 (0.8)	1 (0.4)	4 (1.0)
4	Widowed	4 (1.5)	57 (11.1)	6 (2.2)	41 (11.0)	1 (0.4)	25 (6.0)
	Total	263 (100.0)	512 (100.0)	279 (100.0)	371 (100.0)	234 (100.0)	416 (100.0)

Note: Figures in the brackets show percentage to the total

TABLE 6

CASTEWISE DISTRIBUTION

Sl. No	Caste	BIJAPUR		BIDAR		CHAMARAJANAGAR	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	SC	70 (26.6)	109 (21.3)	56 (20.1)	98 (26.4)	94 (40.2)	207 (49.8)
2	ST	21 (8.0)	40 (7.8)	56 (20.1)	81 (21.8)	34 (14.5)	55 (13.2)
3	Others	172 (65.4)	363 (70.9)	167 (59.8)	192 (51.8)	106 (45.3)	154 (37.0)
	Total	263 (100.0)	512 (100.0)	279 (100.0)	371 (100.0)	234 (100.0)	416 (100.0)

Note: Figures in the brackets show percentage to the total

TABLE 7**AWARENESS TOWARDS SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES**

SI. No	Schemes/ Programmes	BIJAPUR		BIDAR		CHAMARAJANAGAR	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	Right to Information	147 (55.9)	192 (37.5)	196 (70.3)	132 (35.6)	117 (50.0)	123 (29.6)
2	Circulars of Government	222 (84.4)	276 (53.9)	193 (69.2)	108 (29.1)	149 (63.7)	99 (23.8)
3	Housing	238 (90.5)	300 (58.6)	142 (50.9)	84 (22.6)	171 (73.1)	205 (49.3)
4	NREGA	139 (52.8)	162 (31.6)	233 (83.5)	201 (54.2)	65 (27.8)	50 (12.0)
5	Rain Water Harvesting	112 (42.6)	136 (26.6)	148 (53.0)	93 (25.1)	112 (47.9)	115 (27.6)

Note: Figures in the brackets show percentage to the total

QUESTIONNAIRE/CHECKLIST:

The questionnaire/checklist was administered on 650 respondents each in Bidar and Chamarajanagar, and 775 in Bijapur. The questionnaire was divided into three parts, of which, the first part looked into their age, marital status, educational, occupational status and the awareness towards circulars, schemes, NREGA, etc. The second part contained in-depth perceptions of the respondents with respect to agriculture, education, health, water and sanitation, poverty alleviation and gender budgeting. The third part looked at the perceptions of the respondents (especially women) on arrack, violence against women and school drop-outs, etc.

While interviewing the respondents on agriculture, questions were raised on their perceptions towards food security and how to increase agriculture production. The education sector looked at school drop-outs and the role of the respondents especially women in addressing the issue. These sectors also included the respective Village Development Plans prepared by the respondents with the interventions of the Foundation's staff.

This section describes in brief district-wise suggestions/problems of the respondents with respect to agriculture, education, health, water and sanitation, poverty alleviation, awareness on gender budgeting and other issues. The district-wise details are given in Tables 1 to 6.

District-wise number of respondents by sex described in the previous chapter are as shown below:

Districts	Male	Female	Total
Bidar	279	371	650
Bijapur	263	512	775
Chamarajanagar	234	416	650

BIDAR DISTRICT

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION:

There is a disparity in the relative agricultural wages between men and women besides disparity in real and nominal wages. This pushes women into a poverty trap.

It is observed from Table No. 1 covering the data from 13 panchayats that the highest percentage of 86.7 males have expressed the need for the usage of good quality fertilizers and medicines in order to increase agriculture production. This is followed by the suggestion to use modern technology and advice from Agriculture Department/Agriculture University (63.8%). In the case of women respondents, more than 80% suggested for using good quality fertilizers and medicines followed by 60% each of the respondents for leveling/weeding/cleaning of lands, building bunds/checkdams, good quality seeds and seasonal/timely cultivation practices.

FOOD SECURITY:

Regarding food security, while nearly 25 percent men and more than 30 percent women expressed their satisfaction, more than 22% men said that the cultivation is expensive, so also 41.5% women.

HEALTH:

About 79.2% of the male respondents expressed the need for adequate supply of medicines, equipments, beds, etc. as against 80.1% females. 61.5% women and 53% men mentioned about the need for lady doctors. While more than 70.0% men and nearly 65% women expressed the need for the adequate staff, nearly 65% men and nearly 75% women expressed the problem of water, toilets, cleanliness, etc.

EDUCATION:

Out of the total male respondents, 40.9% have said that there are school drop outs. Corresponding percentage as mentioned by women is around 37.2%. Reasons for the drop-outs as expressed by men and women mainly related to the fact that the households are poor. More than 50 percent each of men and women respondents have expressed the shortage of teachers. Need to repair school building and shortage of class rooms are expressed by 60.2% men and 55.0% women.

WATER AND SANITATION:

With regard to this sector, the percentage of women who have mentioned several problems is much higher than those of men. Because it is the women who suffer the maximum due to shortage of water, non availability of toilets, inadequate basic amenities, etc. The share of women in expressing the water redressal mechanisms like bore wells, mini water supply, pipe line, etc. is also higher when compared to that of men.

POVERTY:

With regard to the awareness of the schemes/programmes that are being implemented by Government, men are on the higher side when compared to women. In other words, more than 80 percent of the men and more than 60 percent of the women expressed their awareness of the schemes/programmes. It is observed from the table on utilization of the various schemes such as houses to the poor, food and clothing to the poor, lands to landless, SJRY, Bhagya Jyothi, Jalanayana Yojana, Seeds under Kooligagi Kalu, providing employment opportunities etc that the percentages of men who utilized are much higher than those of women.

BUDGET:

Around 81% men who were interviewed are aware of the budget and almost equal percentages of men do participate in the budget meetings, whereas, women's awareness and participation is almost half of men in terms of percentages. Around 60 percent men have expressed that the discussions about the needs are considered in the budget meeting. Corresponding share of women is almost half of that of men.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION:

As per the tabulated data available with regard to 14 panchayats, more than 75% of the men have suggested the usage of good quality fertilizers and medicines followed by 62.3 percent men the usage of good quality seeds for increasing agriculture production. Besides, leveling/weeding/cleaning of lands is suggested by more than 55% of the respondents and nearly 40% each have suggested putting up of borewells, drip irrigation and seasonal/timely cultivation practices. Even among women respondents, around 75% suggested the usage of good quality fertilizers and medicines followed by 65% women who were for leveling/weeding/cleaning of lands. However, usage of good quality seeds is put forth by more than 60% women. More than 50% of the women respondents have suggested providing water through borewells/putting up pipelines and drip irrigation method, etc.

FOOD SECURITY:

Regarding food security, the percentage of men who expressed their problems is less than 10%, whereas in the case of women, more than 18% have mentioned that no land or less land is available and that the cultivation is expensive. They also said that while some crops yield profits, the others may incur loss.

HEALTH:

The problems that were faced in the panchayat with regard to health facilities related to lack of quarters, doctors, lady doctors and medicines, beds, equipments, etc. Slightly more than 75 percent of the men each expressed the problems of the need for the lady doctor as well as for medicines, equipments, beds, etc. Shortage of staff is mentioned by 64.2% of the male respondents and as many as 52.1% said about the need for nutritious food. However, nearly 50% men put forth the problem of water, toilet facilities and about the maintenance of cleanliness. In the case of women respondents, while 78.1% mentioned about the need for medicine, equipments, beds, etc. the need for the lady doctor was said by 75.8%. More than 65% of the women respondents mentioned about the shortage of staff and the need for water facilities and maintenance of cleanliness.

EDUCATION:

With regard to school drop-outs, it is observed that both men and women to the extent of around 11 percent have said that the reason being poverty. Besides, on account of migration and the work load have also been mentioned by less than 10 percent of the respondents. More than 55 percent of the male respondents have expressed the need for a high school/college. Nearly 50 percent of the men have put forth the need for repairing the school building as well as the shortage of rooms. Shortage of teachers has been the problem as expressed by more than 40 percent of the men. Correspondingly, women respondents have said about the need for high school/college followed by the need to repair school building and shortage of rooms and shortage of teachers. In terms of percentages, it works out to 61.7, 45.9 and 44.1 respectively.

WATER AND SANITATION:

More than 80 percent men and women each have expressed the problems of shortage of water as well as non availability of toilets. The problems with regard to water redressal mechanisms were mentioned by more than 65% men and inadequate basic amenities such as the need for drainages, maintaining cleanliness by 63.1% of the total male respondents. Similarly, nearly 78 percent of the total women respondents said about the need for basic amenities especially drainage and maintaining cleanliness followed by 63 percent who mentioned about water redressal mechanisms.

POVERTY:

There are several programmes/schemes being implemented by the Government (both State and Central) for alleviating the poverty. To find out as to how far the poor were able to utilize and benefit out of it was one of the questions that was put forth to the respondents. Since men and women respondents were from different households, their replies are considered. More than 70% of men and women each were aware of the Government schemes. 73.8% of the male respondents have utilized the schemes such as houses to the poor followed by 70.3% who have been benefited by the schemes like Bhagya Jyothi, SJRY, etc. Next in order was 60% under Kooligagi Kalu and 53.9% in regard to food and clothing to poor. With regard to females, nearly 65% of the respondents have utilized the schemes of houses to the poor, followed by food and clothing to the poor (44.9%) and SJRY, Bhagya Jyothi, etc. (43.3%).

BUDGET:

While more than 90% were aware of the budget, the percentage was only 57 as far as women are concerned. Since most of the respondents are not GP members, they are not allowed to participate in the panchayat budget meetings except in grama sabhas.

CHAMARAJANAGAR DISTRICT

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION:

As many as more than 75% of male respondents have suggested for using good quality fertilisers and medicines followed by more than 70 percent who have said about usage of good quality seeds and 67.5% about leveling/weeding/cleaning of lands. While seasonal/timely cultivation practices is expressed by 44% respondents that of usage of modern technology and advice from agricultural department/university is by only 38.9%. In the case of women respondents, the maximum number (75.5%) of suggestions are with regard to usage of good quality fertilizers and medicines followed by leveling/weeding/cleaning of lands (70.0%) and usage of good quality seeds (65.9%). Seasonal/timely cultivation practices are expressed by 56.2% of the female respondents. More than 40% each have mentioned about building bunds/checkdams, storage of water for enhancing ground water, providing borewells, etc.

FOOD SECURITY:

With regard to food security, there was a mixed response from both men and women who were interviewed. While some of them have said yes, the others either have said no or there is no response. The reasons mentioned for food insecurity are no rains, expensive cultivation; difference in profits and losses due to vagaries of monsoon, expensive labour, improper distribution of fertilizers, etc. Besides, some of them have said that most of them are agricultural labourers and are land less.

HEALTH:

The problems with regard to health sector mainly related to the need for water, toilet and transport facilities as well as the maintenance of cleanliness. As this is expressed by 63.7% of the men respondents, shortage of staff came next in order by more than 50%. More than 40% of the men each have said about the need for a lady doctor, need for medicines, equipments, beds, nutritious food and health facility in anganawadi etc.

With regard to female respondents, more than 60 percent have put forth the problem relating to the need for water, toilet and transport facilities including the maintenance of cleanliness. While more than 55 percent expressed the need for a lady doctor and nutritious food to the anganawadi children, the need for enhancing the staff, as well as medicines, equipments and beds, etc. was expressed by more than 50 percent.

EDUCATION:

Both male and female respondents have expressed about the problem of school dropouts. The reasons for the drop outs are attributed to poverty, migration of the parents, uneducated parents, lack of interest, etc. More than 30 percent of the male respondents have expressed the need for a high school/college and 23.5% the need for repairing the school building and shortage of rooms.

The female respondents to the extent of more than 40 percent each have mentioned about the need for school/college as well as for holding literacy programmes. However, more than 30% of the women each have expressed that there is no anganawadi building with proper facilities, need to repair school building and to overcome the shortage of teachers.

WATER AND SANITATION:

Non availability of toilets was expressed by 58.5% men as against 72.8% women. While more than 50 percent males said about the inadequate basic amenities like drainage, cleanliness, it was nearly 60 percent as far as women are concerned. The percentage of women (44.9%) who mentioned about water redressal mechanisms i.e., borewells, mini water supply is higher than those of men (33.8%).

POVERTY ALLEVIATION:

Regarding poverty alleviation programmes, more than 70 percent men and 65 women are aware of various schemes being implemented at the panchayat level. It is observed from the Table that the percentage of men who have utilized the schemes is much higher than those of women. Houses to the poor have been utilized by nearly 70 percent men as well as nearly 65 percent women. More than 40 percent each have opted for the scheme - food and clothing to the poor. The schemes viz., SJRY, Bhagya Jyothi, have been utilized by 53 percent men as against 39.4% women. Employment opportunities have been utilized by nearly 55 percent as against nearly 50 percent women. The scheme on seeds under Kooligagi Kalu has been utilized by 38.9% men as against more than 35% by women.

BUDGET:

It is noticed from the Table that the participation of men in the budget meetings is much higher than those of women. In other words, almost double that of women in terms of percentages.

This chapter thus reveals the perceptions of both male and female respondents in the process of preparation of village development plans. It could be found that women participated actively while administering the questionnaires and felt very comfortable to assert their voices as an individual.

TABLE 1

SUGGESTIONS TO INCREASE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

Suggestions	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Leveling/weeding/cleaning of Lands	160 (57.3)	227 (61.2)	149 (56.6)	334 (65.2)	158 (67.5)	291 (70.0)
Build Bunds/check dams	165 (59.1)	225 (60.6)	111 (42.2)	232 (47.3)	99 (42.3)	207 (49.7)
Using good quality seeds	162 (58.1)	223 (60.1)	164 (62.3)	311 (60.7)	165 (70.5)	274 (65.9)
Using good quality fertilizers and medicines	242 (86.7)	297 (80.1)	201 (76.4)	384 (75.0)	177 (75.6)	314 (75.5)
Bore wells/drip irrigation/ pipe lines to be used/adequate water	157 (56.3)	216 (58.2)	104 (39.5)	266 (51.9)	78 (33.8)	179 (43.0)
Storing of water for enhancing ground water	137 (49.1)	186 (50.1)	38 (14.4)	154 (30.1)	84 (35.9)	168 (40.4)
Using modern technology and advice from Agri. Univ	178 (63.8)	214 (57.7)	110 (41.8)	219 (42.8)	91 (38.9)	181 (43.5)
Seasonal/timely cultivation practices	155 (55.6)	228 (61.5)	104 (39.5)	191 (37.3)	103 (44.0)	234 (56.2)
Other suggestions - soil testing, etc.	41 (14.7)	26 (7.0)	57 (21.7)	44 (8.6)	43 (18.4)	41 (9.8)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages are given in the brackets

TABLE 2

PROBLEMS WITH RESPECT TO HEALTH

PROBLEMS	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Shortage of staff	202 (72.4)	239 (64.4)	169 (64.2)	342 (66.8)	122 (52.1)	217 (52.2)
Lack of water, toilets, transport, cleanliness, etc.	180 (64.5)	275 (74.1)	129 (49.0)	337 (65.8)	149 (63.7)	251 (60.3)
Need for lady doctors	148 (53.0)	228 (61.5)	198 (75.3)	388 (75.8)	106 (45.3)	235 (56.5)
Lack of medicines, equipments, beds etc.	221 (79.2)	297 (80.1)	198 (75.3)	400 (78.1)	112 (47.9)	215 (51.7)
Lack of nutritious food	179 (64.2)	251 (67.7)	137 (52.1)	251 (49.0)	105 (44.9)	230 (55.3)
Improper health facility in the anganawadi	141 (50.5)	201 (54.2)	71 (27.0)	144 (28.1)	98 (41.9)	194 (46.6)
No proper health facility	138 (42.5)	226 (61.5)	81 (30.8)	199 (38.9)	103 (44.0)	214 (51.4)
Others (quarters, emergency unit etc.)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (2.3)	4 (0.8)	14 (6.0)	13 (3.1)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages are given in the brackets

TABLE 3**PROBLEMS WITH RESPECT TO EDUCATION**

PROBLEMS	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Shortage of teachers	144 (51.6)	186 (50.1)	109 (41.4)	226 (44.1)	43 (18.4)	138 (33.2)
Need to repair school building and shortage of class rooms	168 (60.2)	204 (55.0)	129 (49.0)	235 (45.9)	55 (23.5)	127 (30.5)
Need compound facilities in the school	89 (31.9)	103 (27.8)	17 (6.5)	55 (10.7)	15 (6.4)	79 (19.0)
Need for anganawadi building and no proper facilities	143 (51.3)	155 (41.8)	91 (34.6)	184 (35.9)	25 (10.7)	132 (31.7)
Lack of literacy programs	147 (52.7)	172 (46.4)	95 (36.1)	174 (33.9)	53 (22.6)	168 (40.4)
Lack of High school / college	175 (62.7)	275 (74.1)	146 (55.5)	316 (61.7)	71 (30.3)	169 (40.6)
Lack of technical education	162 (58.1)	241 (65.0)	96 (36.5)	208 (40.6)	45 (19.2)	108 (25.9)
Others – scholarships, water & sanitation facilities, etc.	22 (7.9)	24 (8.9)	14 (5.3)	35 (6.8)	55 (23.5)	80 (19.2)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages are given in the brackets

TABLE 4**PROBLEMS WITH RESPECT TO WATER AND SANITATION**

PROBLEMS	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Shortage of Water	108 (38.7)	260 (70.1)	216 (82.1)	424 (82.8)	80 (34.2)	180 (43.3)
Water redressal mechanisms (bore wells, mini water supply, pipe line etc.)	165 (59.1)	252 (67.9)	173 (65.8)	322 (63.0)	79 (33.8)	187 (44.9)
Non availability of toilets	181 (64.9)	276 (74.4)	213 (80.9)	423 (82.6)	137 (58.5)	303 (72.8)
Inadequate basic amenities (drainage, cleanliness etc.)	183 (65.6)	276 (74.4)	166 (63.1)	398 (77.7)	122 (52.1)	247 (59.4)
Lack of funds	151 (54.1)	217 (58.5)	64 (24.3)	180 (35.1)	82 (35.0)	158 (38.0)
Others – pavements, culverts, etc.	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (3.1)	2 (0.4)	63 (26.9)	81 (19.5)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages are given in the brackets

TABLE 5

PROBLEMS WITH RESPECT TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION

PROBLEMS	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Houses to the poor	177 (63.4)	208 (56.1)	194 (73.8)	331 (64.6)	162 (69.2)	270 (64.9)
Food and Clothing to the poor	156 (55.9)	138 (37.2)	142 (53.9)	230 (44.9)	104 (44.4)	181 (43.5)
Lands to Landless	105 (37.6)	75 (20.2)	96 (36.5)	145 (28.3)	66 (28.2)	86 (20.7)
Govt. schemes (SJRY, Bhagya Jyothi etc.)	189 (67.7)	157 (42.3)	185 (70.3)	222 (43.3)	124 (53.0)	164 (39.4)
Providing Employment opportunities	157 (56.3)	142 (38.3)	60 (22.8)	138 (26.9)	128 (54.7)	205 (49.3)
Jalanayana Yojana	109 (39.1)	76 (20.5)	92 (34.9)	91 (17.8)	68 (29.0)	85 (20.4)
Seeds under Kooligagi Kalu	137 (49.1)	136 (36.7)	158 (60.1)	191 (37.3)	91 (38.9)	149 (35.8)
Loans to SHGs	27 (9.7)	63 (17.0)	32 (12.2)	58 (11.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Others – pensions, scholarships, etc.	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (3.0)	2 (0.4)	14 (6.0)	15 (3.6)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages are given in the brackets

TABLE 6

PERCEPTIONS OF EWRs AND THE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION IN BUDGET MAKING

PARTICULARS	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Awareness	226 (81.0)	152 (41.0)	237 (90.1)	292 (57.0)	146 (70.9)	157 (37.7)
<u>Participation in Budget meeting</u>						
Yes	221 (79.2)	156 (42.6)	228 (86.7)	237 (46.3)	166 (70.9)	148 (35.6)
Discuss about the needs	176 (63.1)	120 (32.3)	198 (75.3)	193 (37.7)	154 (65.8)	121 (29.1)
Views taken into consideration	164 (58.8)	105 (28.3)	138 (52.5)	150 (29.3)	124 (53.0)	107 (25.7)
Plans are being made	124 (44.4)	91 (24.5)	148 (56.3)	118 (23.0)	103 (44.0)	66 (15.9)
No						
Not a GP Member	19 (6.8)	185 (49.9)	2 (0.8)	179 (34.9)	25 (10.7)	223 (53.6)
Other problems (lack of opportunities, household activities)	41 (14.7)	35 (9.4)	25 (9.5)	95 (18.5)	34 (14.5)	81 (19.5)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages are given in the brackets



CHAPTER FOUR

CHAPTER 4

WOMEN DESIGN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

In the previous chapter, sector wise analysis of suggestions/problems has been presented. But, there was a need to look the challenges faced by the EWRs in participating in the political process and thereby helping them in undertaking development works through the preparation of village development plans. This could be achieved only through one-to-one interactions while administering the questionnaire as well in the focus group discussions. Below are some of the challenges faced by the EWRs:

“I was forced to contest”

It has been known since several years that it is difficult to find women who are willing to contest elections, despite the seriously skewed gender profile of the elected representatives in the country. How, then, did it come about that, when the law required it, women could be found to contest the elections? What, or who, had motivated them to enter public life?

It could be seen that almost all the EWRs whom we had surveyed said that they were forced to contest the elections primarily because of reservation and the pressure from the community to contest elections. Less than five percent of the women politicians spoke about their self-interest to enter the rough and tumble of local politics, accept its challenges and its responsibilities. To our utter dismay, we found that though the women contested and got elected, they confessed of being less interested in the political arena, as the gender played a vital role. ***“I was not interested in joining politics. But the reservation and pressure from the community divulged me into political arena. We are generally busy with our household activities and hence it is the men who***

have an upper hand in politics". The combined influence of age and social position could create coercion that was significant, and could lead women to break quite a few barriers, not just that against contesting elections. It was generally the husbands or other men folk in the family or the village head man pressuring the women to contest elections. Sometimes, it was not only the pressure but the reservation curtailing a man to contest the elections. Hence, he used the women as a proxy to reestablish a power base in the governing body through a woman.

Some women had been identified by the community for their position because of proven leadership qualities displayed in the past.

"Politics is not my cup of tea; I cannot understand anything"

After obtaining the seats in the political arena, women were exposed to the political structures and procedures. This exposure had always been at the ownership of men and hence the EWRs were very apprehensive of many aspects of the political processes. "I was afraid to see myself with several men in political arena".



Further, the EWRs indicated several discrepancies which were noticed in the affairs of the panchayats. Many of them reiterated, ***"The secretary and the elected members especially the men folk are involved in several discrepancies and hence take away the money that is allocated for developmental works. Otherwise, the developmental works are undertaken through such members so that they have a hand in the financial aspects"***.

In addition to this, the EWRs are made to ***'sit without having a say in the meeting'***. At times, we have concurred with elected women representatives pointing out, ***'We cannot speak loudly or vehemently in the meetings, we are mere spectators, and our voices are not heard'***. The male perceive women of ***"they don't know anything"*** which is rather simplistic. This approach does not create a supportive atmosphere to women to contribute their voices in a substantive way. This is blatant considering the success gained out of a project undertaken by Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation. This project aimed at federating the Elected Women Representatives in four southern states and in Karnataka, the project looked at forming federations in 13 districts. The women had felt the need for a collective action in order to assuage the sense of frustration she had been experiencing in the political arena. Hence, the federation was taken a forward step of the Elected Women Representatives of having found a platform to assert their voices which could rather take them to their respective gram panchayats.

However, the scenario is complex and there are signs of change. Though with so many hurdles in the way of effective participation in the political arena, women have been able to overcome the hurdles and perceive their roles in an effective way. Some women who were interviewed perceive of having changes in their lifestyle – both in the political/social as well as in their household. They felt that their status has improved both in the household as well as in the community and are now ***"respectable"***.

As Ratnabai Javanar, a member of Kanmadi gram panchayat in Bijapur taluk, said, *"Earlier, we had to sit by closing our pallu over the head. Now we can sit as we like. We have taken out our pallu and speak thus showing our confidence"*.

Yet another indicator of the usefulness of the intervention was seen in the confidence with which women spoke of financial issues. Mahadevi Shillin noted, *"Earlier, I was not aware of the preparation of budget. After attending several*

programmes of SSF, I now know not only about budget but I am also asked to participate in it". Eventually, this led Mahadevi Shillin to take a lead in allocating funds for construction of toilets in the panchayat premises.

This opportunity for women in the political arena has drawn flak from some women. They opined, ***"Being in politics has not at all been profitable"***, while some point out, ***"After entering politics, I feel very happy. This is good. I have been given an opportunity to come out of my house and talk to the people and I am satisfied with the work that I am doing for the village community. If I am given an opportunity, I will stand for elections"***.



However, there are certain women who feel besieged by the lack of support they perceive on all sides, and this consequently led to the devaluing of the work done by them. This has made them treat themselves as unworthy of undertaking any activities, either

because they are poor or uneducated. This is also compounded by the fact that women are not exposed to any of the training programmes on PRIs. One woman was found saying, ***"I am an illiterate, what can I do in the panchayat. I will not contest again"***.

In spite of all the above mentioned obstacles that the elected representatives perceive in the political arena, some strengths as seen from the voices of Rathnabai Javanar or Mahadevi Shillin show some significant achievements. Women show themselves as being good monitors of the various social amenities and governmental developmental schemes available in the villages. They possess good observational and analytical skills which are a necessary prerequisite to preparation of village development plans. This was

perceived as a major breakthrough for the project in looking at preparation of village development plans by the elected women representatives. Further, the women came up with several strong opinions which could help the GPs in becoming 'model panchayats'.

There was also a need to ensure a backup support for the women to participate effectively in preparing plans. This was found vital for the lack of awareness of women in the matters pertaining to panchayat raj institutions. Given the lack of historicity of women's participation in local self government, they needed to build many strengths and skills to make them effective partners in government.

Hence, at the Focus Group Discussions held in the districts, the Foundation team provided the elected women representatives with information about state level policy initiatives so that their discussions could take this into account thereby emancipating the preparation of village development plans.

Presentation on Panchayat Raj and Women's Participation and Decentralization:

In order to ensure that the elected women representatives were primed and aware of the nature of local government as provided by the statutes as well



as to think critically about this matter, Mr. Anand, Research Officer, Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation made a presentation on the history of Panchayat Raj, the functions of the Gram Panchayats, the roles and responsibilities of members, etc. It

is disheartening to note that women were not aware of the rationale of their presence in local self government and were happy to be taught about it and sought this platform to redress some of their problems in local self government.

Most of them were unaware of their roles and responsibilities and the effect of their participation in the panchayats. They were introduced to the 73rd and 74th amendment to the Indian Constitution which paved a way for large-scale participation of women in local self government. Again, when the inputs on the 11th schedule of the Constitution, which portrays the transferring of 3 Fs – Funds, Functions and Functionaries to the Gram Panchayats was given, the women lent their agitation and mentioned that they were unaware of any such developments. These were some of the loopholes that women found coming in the way of their effective participation.

The women were also given inputs on schemes of both state as well as central government. It was found that women not only felt enthusiastic to learn more about it but also were curious to know the methods of utilizing the same. The women vehemently pointed out, ***'There are so many points that we need to learn, such meetings are very helpful. We shall fight for justice and get our things done in the panchayats'***. It must be mentioned here that the participants of the focus group discussions also included the SHG members who have been regarded as the 'informal politicians'. This raised the momentum of the workshop and gave a major impetus for women to speak more on planning at the grassroot level.

Gender Budgeting:

Gender Budgeting is the most important economic policy of the government and hence it is a powerful tool for socio-economic empowerment of women, to make certain the gender equity in the path of advancement, leaving a strapping focus on engendering public expenditure and policy. It is premised on the fact that the locally elected councils or gram panchayats are mini parliaments, with legal

mandates and accountability mechanisms, apart from local officialdom, and thus offers a powerful institutional mechanism for experimentation, to put on the ground the important issues that could be used to empower women.



The elected women representatives were provided information on the various budget heads under which expenditure was undertaken in the GPs, how choices determine the allocation of resources.

It was noticed that most of the women were unaware of the amounts to be allocated under different budget heads because of insufficient experience relating to the costs of many of the works.

The workshop paved a way for a mock exercise for the women to prioritize their issues and thereafter allocate funds. This exercise served to demystify the process of budgeting, and allowed women to see how the budget was a reflection of priorities. If the application of sufficient pressure could result in a change of priorities, the moneys available to a local government could be spent accordingly. The women were very clear about their priorities, towards agriculture, health, education, sanitation, transport facilities, housing for the poor occupying the top spots.

Preparation of Village Development Plans at the grassroot level:

As per the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, 29 subjects are transferred to panchayats and each of these subjects requires planning in order to prepare consolidated village/gram panchayat development plan. Further, under section

58 of Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993, gram panchayats have to prepare annual and long term development programmes.



This visualized the participation of elected representatives at the grassroots level in the planning process. Yet, there was a dilemma amongst the women members for a space in the planning process. For example, women in the planning process were asked to sit

together and design women schemes, i.e. by women, for women and that was a typical ghetto. Women could not participate on how the local government took decisions on industrialization, the nature of the industry, its location, the nature of using common land, the overall investment thrust in the area. They were only asked to go and do what is called kitchen work, areas of women's interest.

Many nodal agencies within the rural and social development sectors at the Centre, State and local levels are grappling with the consequences of such decentralization, including the introduction of roles and responsibilities of elected representatives and the creation of instruments for designing and implementing of development programmes. For proper planning at Gram Panchayat Level, Grama Sabhas and consultative mechanisms below the gram sabha such as ward Sabhas, mahila Sabhas have to function effectively (to ensure that every socio economic section is properly represented in the Grama Sabha).

GENERAL FORMAT OF A GRAM PANCHAYAT LEVEL PLAN:

A basic point to be stressed is that every body should be able to understand the plan, more so the people of the village and the Gram Panchayat members. Drawn from best practices, given below is a possible framework.

- ❖ The vision
- ❖ Citizen's Profile
- ❖ Natural resources and infrastructural profile
- ❖ The financial resources profile
- ❖ The Anti poverty programme
- ❖ The Gender justice programme
- ❖ The Special component and tribal programmes
- ❖ Programmes for social security
- ❖ Implementation
- ❖ Monitoring and Evaluation

Each Gram Panchayat gets about Rs. 6 lakhs as development grant which is used for schemes for providing water and paying electricity bills. Apart from this grant, the GP receives grants under Finance Commission, SGRY, etc.

As per Government circular dated 16.10.2004, about 30 programmes have been entrusted to GPs. According to the act of 1993 and section 58, GPs have to prepare annual and long term development programmes. GPs have to plan for 5 or 10 years depending upon the amount available for each year and should use the following:

- ❖ Where are we?
- ❖ Where are we to move?
- ❖ How are we to move?
- ❖ How to monitor/examine the progress?

To answer question (1) where are we??

1. Survey of geographical and natural resources of gram panchayat
2. Survey on basic amenities and its lacunae/gaps

3. Household survey: socio economic conditions of the households

This will enable to prepare human development, economic and social development schemes, as well as schemes regarding poverty eradication and to solve the unemployment problem. Pool the results of the surveys viz., household survey, BPL survey, etc. that are conducted and use that information.

1. Financial Resources Survey –In order to implement the development schemes, financial resources are very important. Requirements of the resources of gram panchayat may be categorized as follows:

- ❖ Own source – State Government
- ❖ State Government programmes
- ❖ Central sector and centrally sponsored programmes
- ❖ Loans and contributions

Where are we to move?

The above issues have to be analyzed and discussed in gram sabha, ward sabha, with all group leaders, elected members, etc.

How are we to move?

With the financial resources available (through the survey) activities, schemes should be formulated, keeping in view the human development, financial development, regional development and the society's development through social justice. The works that are to be carried out from the previous year and the changes that are to be made etc. should be thought of and implemented accordingly.

How are we to monitor?

Whether the activities that are prepared for 5-10 years are being implemented? Whether there is anticipated outcome, etc. needs to be known. Monthly monitoring of the progress is very essential.

PERCEPTIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS:

Thus, the process of capacity building exercises undertaken for the elected women representatives was a multifaceted one involving the creation of spaces and opportunities for them to discuss issues among themselves and sharing it with their counterparts of other GPs and thereby come up with suitable solutions for their issues. Below are the perceptions of the elected women representatives in preparing the village development plans based on the following three sectors:

- ❖ Questionnaire/checklist
- ❖ Focus Group Discussions
- ❖ Budget making process

THROUGH QUESTIONNAIRE/CHECKLIST:

The respondents especially women were queried on their perceptions in preparing Village Development Plan in sectors such as agriculture, health, education, water and sanitation, poverty alleviation, gender budgeting, etc. The following are the Village Development Plans as perceived by the respondents in the three districts under study:

The Tables 1 to 6 depicts the village development plan with respect to various sectors covered in the study:

BIDAR DISTRICT

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION:

With regard to the preparation of VDP, nearly 75% of the men have suggested to make the plan for providing good quality seeds with subsidized rates followed by planning to build bunds/check dams (71.7%) and storing of water for enhancing ground water (66.3%). Corresponding percentage of women who have planned for the same formed 64.4, 69.5 and 60.9 respectively. More than 60 percent (both men and women) have planned for seeking advice from Agriculture Department/ Agriculture University to use the modern technology. However, nearly 50 percent men and women each have planned for providing self employment and setting up of agriculture based industries.

HEALTH:

Maximum percentage of male respondents (88.9%) so also female respondents (79.5) planned for providing medicines, equipments, beds. The plan for increasing the staff was suggested by 78.5% males and 76% females. Overall improvement of health facilities was planned by 78.9% men and 74.9% women. The plan for appointing lady doctors was spelt out by 64.2% women as against 54.5% men. Similarly, the percentage of women (69.8) is slightly higher than men (65.2) with regard to planning for providing water, toilets, transport and maintenance of cleanliness. It is obvious that it is the women who suffer maximum with regard to non availability of lady doctors, transport facilities and toilets.

EDUCATION:

More than 50% of women respondents and more than 65% of the men respondents have planned for increasing the strength of the teachers in the schools. Further, more than 60% of the women and 65% of the men have planned for the construction of school building, compound wall, rooms, etc. Around 80% of both men and women planned for the establishment of schools and colleges whereas more than 60 percent men and 65% women planned for providing technical education.

WATER AND SANITATION:

Of the 279 men and 371 women respondents, 84.2% and 83% have planned for individual toilet facilities. 73.0% women planned for public toilet facilities and the same was planned by 62.7% men. Almost equal percentage of men and women prepared the plan for water and drainage facilities. With regard to other basic amenities such as formation of roads, maintaining cleanliness, providing street lights, etc, the plan prepared by women (83.0%) is slightly higher than those of men (81.4%).

POVERTY ALLEVIATION:

The percentage of women (65.8) who planned for houses to the poor, lands to landless (42.6), providing employment opportunities (84.6) is higher than those of men with percentages being 64.5, 40.5 & 81.7. The plan prepared for food and clothing to the poor by men (65.6%) is slightly higher than those of women (62.0%).

BUDGET:

While more than 60 percent men each have planned for providing self employment opportunities to the poor and setting up of agriculture based

industrial units for the utilization of untied funds, the percentage of women who have planned for the same is 58.8 and 38.0 respectively. About 72 percent of women have planned for using the untied funds for women's development as against 50.9% men.

SOCIAL ISSUES:

Child Labour:

83.5% of the men and 75.2% of the women respondents have expressed the need to create awareness to curtail child labour. More than 70 percent of the men and women each have said that there is a need to provide education and financial facilities to children in order to curb the child labour. However, the percentage of respondents who have said about conducting/holding camps is negligible.

Violence against Women:

The percentages of women who have expressed that the violence against women to be solved by mutual understanding as well as through the help of G.P/SHG is much higher than those of men. In terms of percentages it is 78.5 and 87.3 for women as against 64.5 and 74.2 for men.

Liquor consumption:

With regard to liquor consumption, more than 70 percent of the men as well as women have mentioned about the need to ban the liquor consumption by the Government. More than 65 percent of men and women who were interviewed have suggested that action could be taken up by GP/SHGs.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION:

Nearly 60 percent of the total men planned for using modern technology and advice from Agriculture department/university. Nearly 50 percent of the male respondents planned for good quality fertilizer and medicines followed by 47.9% men who planned for providing borewells/drip irrigation/pipelines to lands, etc. Next in order came 48.3% men who planned for building bunds/checkdams. With regard to women respondents, more than 60% of the total women planned for good quality fertilizers and medicines. Next in order was 57.0% women who planned for the usage of modern technology and advice from agriculture department/university. Leveling/weeding/cleaning of lands was planned by 54.1% of the total respondents. Between 40 to 50 percent of the women respondents each planned for building bunds/check dams, providing borewells/drip irrigation/pipeline to lands and providing self employment as well as setting up of agriculture based industries.

HEALTH:

78.7% of the men respondents planned for providing medicines, equipments and beds followed by planning for a lady doctor (76.4%). Next in order was by 73.8% of the men who planned for providing water, toilets, transport facilities and maintenance of cleanliness. As far as the women are concerned, 79.1% of total women respondents had planned for providing medicines, equipments and beds at the outset followed by 76.4% women who planned for a lady doctor. Next in order were 74.8% women who wanted water, toilets, transport facilities and maintenance of cleanliness. More than 60% women (64.2%) also planned for improving the health facilities and more than 55% planned for increasing the staff.

EDUCATION:

Majority of the men (75.4%) have planned for establishing a high school/college followed by (63.9%) who planned to construct the school building, compound wall, rooms, etc. The plan for increasing teachers in the school and holding literacy camps was next in order envisaged by 52.8% and 52.1% men respectively. Even women had also planned like men such as establishing high school/college followed by a plan to construct the school building, compound wall, rooms, etc., the percentage of women who planned for the same are respectively 72.1 and 62.7. However, 53.3% of the female respondents planned for holding literacy camps.

WATER AND SANITATION:

It is noticed that both men and women respondents had the same perceptions for planning the requirements relating to water and sanitation. More than 70 percent men have planned for individual toilets, 78.3% for public toilets, more than 80 percent for water facilities and more than 75% for drainage facilities. Almost, similar trend is noticed among women respondents. More than 75 percent of the women each have planned for toilet, water as well as drainage facilities. These show that the panchayats are in dire need of water, toilet and drainage facilities.

POVERTY:

Providing employment opportunities such as tailoring and embroidery works were planned by 78.3% men and 83.4% women respondents. More than 70 percent men and women each have planned for houses to the poor as well as more than 50 percent for food and clothing to the poor. The plan for utilization of Government schemes (SJRY, Bhagya Jyothi, etc.) was made by 60.8% men and 58.0% women.

BUDGET:

Both men and women respondents have planned for utilizing the untied funds with varying degree. More than 50% men and 65% women have planned for providing self employment opportunities to the poor. While 48 percent women have planned for building community halls for SSG/SHGs, only 26.6% men are into it.

SOCIAL ISSUES:

Child Labour:

Social issues like child labour, violence against women and liquor consumption were also analysed based on the data that were collected and tabulated. It was the concern of both men and women to curtail child labour. Around 59 percent both men and women each had awareness to curtail child labour and more than 60 percent men and nearly 68 percent women suggested to provide education and financial help to children.

Violence against women:

More than 60 percent men and women each suggested to solve the violence by mutual understanding, through the help of GP/SHG and through other redressal mechanisms.

Liquor Consumption:

While more than 60 percent of the women respondents wanted action to be taken by GP/SHGs on liquor consumption, the percentage was about 46.4 as far as men were concerned. However, the need for banning the liquor consumption by Government was expressed by more than 55% men and nearly 50% women.

CHAMARAJANAGAR DISTRICT

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION:

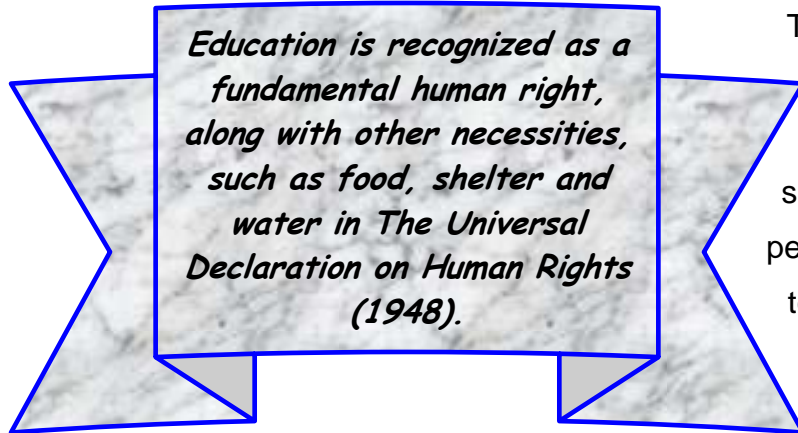
The respondents have planned for providing good quality fertilizers, seeds, leveling of lands, providing water and technical know-how, etc. However, not much difference is found between men and women respondents who have prepared a tentative plan based on the guidelines provided. About 67.5% of the men have planned for providing good quality fertilizers and medicines followed by 58.1% who planned for leveling/weeding/cleaning of lands. However, more than 40% men each planned for usage of modern technology seeking advice from agriculture department/UAS, providing water facilities through borewells, supply of good quality seeds, and providing self employment and setting up of agro based industries. In the case of women respondents, more than 70% planned for providing good quality fertilizers and medicines. Next in order was planned for leveling/weeding/cleaning of lands (64.9%). More than 50% women each planned for building bunds/checkdams, providing self employment and setting up of agro based industries, providing good quality seeds and usage of modern technology and seeking advice from agriculture department/UAS.

HEALTH:

It is observed from the data that more than 70% of the males have planned for providing water, toilets, transport facilities and maintenance of cleanliness. Next in order has been planned for increasing the staff (64.9%) and improvement of overall health facilities (61.1%). While more than 50% each planned for appointing a lady doctor and providing medicines, equipments, beds, etc. it was less than 45% with regard to providing nutritious food to anganawadi (43.6%). Similarly, in the case of women respondents, nearly 75% planned for providing water, toilets, transport facilities and maintenance of cleanliness (74.7%). More than 60% women planned for a lady doctor and 58.6% for increasing the staff. The need for overall health facilities as well as for providing medicines, equipments, beds was planned by more than 50% of the

respondents. Further, more than 45% women planned for providing nutritious food to anganawadi unlike men (43.6%).

EDUCATION:



The men (64.1%) in the panchayats have planned mainly for establishing the school/college, whereas the percentage who planned for technical education is 42.7%.

Nearly 60% of the men each have planned for

holding literacy camps, construction of school building, compound wall, rooms, etc. and to increase the teachers in the school. Women also have planned in a similar way. While more than 65% have planned for establishing school/college, only 52.2% planned for providing technical education. Construction of school building, compound wall, rooms, etc. have been planned by 60 percent of the women respondents, 58.9% for holding literacy camps and the need to increase teachers in the school by about 57.4%. While more than 50 percent women planned for constructing the anganawadi building and providing proper facilities, the corresponding percentage for men was around 40.

WATER AND SANITATION:

While 80% women planned for individual toilet facilities, it was 78.2% by men. More than 60 percent men and more than 65% women planned for water facilities and it was vice versa regarding other basic amenities such as culverts, roads, cleanliness, street lights, etc. Almost equal percentage of men (57.3%) and women (55.8%) have planned for drainage facilities. The need for public toilet facilities is planned by 67.5% men and 70.7% women.

POVERTY:

It is observed from the Table showing the plans prepared by the respondents with regard to poverty alleviation, that houses to the poor occupied the first place as planned by 78.2% men and 74.0% women. The plan for providing employment opportunities like tailoring, embroidery, etc. have been planned by nearly 70 percent men & 66.1% women. The third item in the priority of men (61.5%) and women (57.9%) has been the plan to utilize Government schemes like SJRY, Bhagya Jyothi, etc. The need for financial help with less interest has been planned by equal percentage of men and women (54 percent each). On the whole, it is observed that the first priority of the respondents has been to plan for the houses to the poor followed by providing employment opportunities and the utilization of other Government schemes.

BUDGET:

The respondents have planned for the utilization of untied funds towards providing employment opportunities to the poor, setting up of agro based industries, providing community halls for SSG/SHG as well as for women's development. The plan for providing self employment opportunities was prepared by 56.8% men and 55.0% women. More than 40 percent (42.7% men) and (44.0% women) planned for setting up of agro based industries. While 36.5% and 40.14% women planned for setting up of community halls for SSG/SHGs for women's development, it has been 28.6% and 35.0% as far as men are concerned.

SOCIAL ISSUES:

Child Labour:

Regarding child labour, more than 70 percent women and 75% men have put forth the need for creating awareness to curtail child labour. Equal

percentage of men and women (68%) have expressed the need to provide education and financial facilities to children.

Violence against Women:

With regard to violence against women, which is a very critical issue, 76.5% men and 78.4% women respondents have suggested that it could be solved by mutual understanding. While nearly 80 percent of women have said that this issue could be solved with the help of GP/SHG, that of men is around 70%. Besides, more than 40 percent men and women have suggested other redressal mechanisms.

Liquor Consumption:

Nearly 65% women and 57.7% men are of the opinion that the liquor consumption should be banned by the Government and that the need for the action by the GP/SHGs are expressed by 60.2% men and 63.5% women. Need for interventions by the political parties and other preventive measures have also been mentioned by the respondents to some extent.

TABLE 1

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN – AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

ITEMS	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Leveling/weeding/cleaning of Lands	159 (57.0)	220 (59.3)	123 (46.8)	277 (54.1)	136 (58.1)	270 (64.9)
Build bunds/check dams	200 (71.7)	258 (69.5)	114 (43.3)	214 (41.8)	114 (48.7)	249 (59.8)
Providing good quality seeds with subsidized rates	208 (74.6)	239 (64.4)	101 (38.4)	252 (49.2)	102 (43.6)	226 (54.3)
Providing good quality fertilizers and medicines	136 (48.7)	199 (53.6)	130 (49.4)	315 (61.5)	158 (67.5)	294 (70.7)
Providing bore wells/drip irrigation/ pipe lines to lands	179 (64.2)	220 (59.3)	126 (47.9)	248 (48.4)	110 (47.0)	225 (54.1)
Storing of water for enhancing ground water	185 (66.3)	226 (60.9)	94 (35.7)	183 (35.7)	106 (45.3)	222 (53.4)
Using modern technology and advice from agri. Dept/Agri. Univ	174 (62.4)	227 (61.2)	154 (58.5)	292 (57.0)	113 (48.3)	213 (51.2)
Providing self employment and setting up agri based Industries	135 (48.4)	182 (49.1)	99 (37.6)	209 (40.8)	98 (41.9)	232 (55.8)
Others – soil testing, loans at less interest, marketing facilities, etc.	85 (30.5)	57 (15.4)	56 (21.3)	103 (20.1)	30 (12.8)	66 (15.9)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages

TABLE 2
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN – HEALTH

ITEMS	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Increasing staff	219 (78.5)	262 (76.0)	158 (60.1)	289 (56.4)	152 (64.9)	244 (58.6)
Providing water, toilets, transport facilities and maintain cleanliness	182 (65.2)	259 (69.8)	194 (73.8)	383 (74.8)	170 (72.6)	311 (74.7)
Appointment of lady doctors	152 (54.5)	238 (64.2)	201 (76.4)	391 (76.4)	125 (53.4)	252 (60.6)
Providing medicines, equipments, beds, etc.	246 (88.9)	295 (79.5)	207 (78.7)	405 (79.1)	128 (54.7)	210 (50.5)
Providing nutritious food to anganawadi	130 (46.6)	192 (51.8)	46 (17.5)	135 (26.4)	102 (43.6)	195 (46.9)
Improving overall health facilities	220 (78.9)	278 (74.9)	158 (60.1)	329 (64.2)	143 (61.1)	219 (52.6)
Others – 24/7 services, compound wall, etc.	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7 (2.7)	13 (2.1)	20 (8.5)	21 (5.0)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages

TABLE 3
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN – EDUCATION

ITEMS	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Increasing teachers in the schools	185 (66.3)	189 (50.9)	139 (52.8)	260 (50.8)	138 (58.9)	239 (57.4)
Construct the school building, compound wall, rooms etc.	184 (65.9)	226 (60.9)	168 (63.9)	321 (62.7)	140 (59.8)	251 (60.0)
Construct the Anganawadi building and providing proper facilities	138 (49.5)	168 (45.3)	92 (34.9)	224 (43.7)	93 (39.7)	209 (50.2)
Holding literacy camps	139 (49.8)	173 (46.6)	137 (52.1)	273 (53.3)	140 (59.8)	245 (58.9)
Establish school/college	224 (80.3)	296 (79.8)	193 (73.4)	369 (72.1)	150 (64.1)	271 (65.1)
Providing technical education	171 (61.3)	252 (67.9)	122 (46.4)	262 (51.2)	100 (42.7)	217 (52.2)
Others – water, toilets, sanitation, scholarships, free books, etc.	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	21 (8.0)	15 (2.9)	16 (6.8)	25 (6.0)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages

TABLE 4

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN – WATER AND SANITATION

PARTICULARS	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Individual toilet facilities	235 (84.2)	308 (83.0)	188 (71.5)	406 (79.3)	183 (78.2)	333 (80.0)
Public toilet facilities	175 (62.7)	271 (73.0)	206 (78.3)	401 (78.3)	158 (67.5)	294 (70.7)
Water facilities	227 (81.4)	288 (77.6)	214 (81.4)	384 (75.0)	149 (63.7)	274 (65.9)
Drainage facilities	214 (76.7)	293 (79.0)	198 (75.3)	412 (80.5)	134 (57.3)	232 (55.8)
Other basic amenities (culverts, roads, cleanliness, street lights etc.)	227 (81.4)	308 (83.0)	215 (81.7)	410 (80.1)	154 (65.8)	251 (60.3)
Others – natural resources, removing hyacinth from lakes, etc.	2 (0.7)	2 (0.5)	5 (1.9)	11 (2.1)	18 (7.7)	27 (6.5)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages

TABLE 5

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN – POVERTY ALLEVIATION

SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Houses to the poor	180 (64.5)	244 (65.8)	185 (70.3)	370 (72.3)	183 (78.2)	308 (74.0)
Food and Clothing to the poor	183 (65.6)	230 (62.0)	138 (52.5)	275 (53.7)	114 (48.7)	226 (54.3)
Lands to Landless	113 (40.5)	158 (42.6)	126 (24.6)	260 (50.8)	71 (30.3)	136 (32.7)
Proper utilization of Govt. schemes (SJRY, Bhagya Jyothi etc.)	230 (82.4)	144 (65.8)	160 (60.8)	297 (58.0)	144 (61.5)	241 (57.9)
Providing Employment opportunities (Tailoring, embroidery, etc.)	228 (81.7)	314 (84.6)	206 (78.3)	427 (83.4)	163 (69.6)	275 (66.1)
Financial Help with interest	205 (73.5)	271 (73.0)	109 (41.4)	239 (46.7)	126 (53.8)	225 (54.1)
Other Employment facilities	94 (33.7)	137 (36.9)	29 (11.2)	54 (10.5)	76 (32.5)	147 (35.3)
Others – pensions, scholarships, free books, etc.	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (2.3)	13 (2.5)	8 (3.4)	11 (2.6)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages

TABLE 6**PERCEPTIONS WITH RESPECT TO UNTIED FUNDS**

PERCEPTIONS	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Provide self employment opportunities to poor	171 (61.3)	218 (58.8)	133 (50.6)	337 (65.8)	133 (56.8)	229 (55.0)
Set up agriculture based industrial units	171 (61.3)	141 (38.0)	108 (41.1)	192 (37.5)	100 (42.7)	183 (44.0)
Community Halls for SSG/SHG	108 (38.7)	199 (53.6)	70 (26.6)	246 (48.0)	67 (28.6)	152 (36.5)
For women's development	142 (50.9)	267 (72.0)	81 (30.8)	291 (56.8)	82 (35.0)	168 (40.4)
Others – awareness building, SC/ST development, etc.	86 (30.8)	86 (23.2)	87 (33.1)	121 (23.6)	94 (40.2)	130 (31.2)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages

TABLE 7
PERCEPTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CHILD LABOUR

PERCEPTIONS	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Awareness to curtail Child Labour	233 (83.5)	279 (75.2)	155 (58.9)	304 (59.4)	176 (75.2)	303 (72.8)
Provide Education & Financial Facilities to Children	218 (78.1)	267 (72.0)	158 (60.1)	347 (67.8)	159 (67.9)	283 (68.0)
Others (conducting camps)	4 (1.4)	3 (0.8)	14 (5.3)	21 (4.1)	28 (11.9)	32 (7.7)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages

TABLE 8

PERCEPTIONS WITH RESPECT TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

PERCEPTIONS	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
To be solved by mutual understanding	180 (64.5)	269 (72.5)	162 (61.6)	339 (66.2)	179 (76.5)	326 (78.4)
Through the help of GP/SHG	207 (74.2)	324 (87.3)	168 (63.8)	328 (64.1)	163 (69.6)	326 (78.4)
Other redressal mechanisms	160 (57.3)	190 (51.2)	163 (61.9)	308 (60.2)	110 (47.0)	169 (40.6)
Others – counseling, awareness, etc.	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (3.0)	3 (0.6)	24 (10.2)	22 (5.3)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages

TABLE 9

PERCEPTIONS WITH RESPECT TO LIQUOR CONSUMPTION

PERCEPTIONS	BIDAR		BIJAPUR		CH. NAGAR	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Banning by Government	197 (70.6)	269 (72.5)	145 (55.1)	246 (48.1)	135 (57.7)	270 (64.9)
Action by GP/SHGs	186 (66.7)	251 (67.7)	122 (46.4)	320 (62.5)	141 (60.2)	264 (63.5)
Intervention of political parties	33 (11.8)	42 (11.3)	4 (1.5)	3 (0.6)	28 (11.9)	102 (24.5)
Other preventive measures	3 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	78 (29.6)	122 (23.8)	34 (14.5)	81 (19.5)

Note: Absolute figures with percentages

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS:

The project looked at emancipating the perceptions of the EWRs in preparing Village Development Plans. Upon completion of the questionnaires and the analysis thereon in order to obtain more information, it was necessary to conduct in-depth interventions with the respondents especially women. The Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held at the district level with a purpose to motivate, initiate and capacitate the respondents to prepare Village Development Plans.



Considering the participation of elected women representatives as a key theme under this study, focus group discussions were organized to identify and understand the various facets of policy and institutional process with reference to women's participation which would enable in preparation of village development plans. An average of 10-15 participants

was selected for this purpose. It was interesting to note that the participants welcomed the discussions in a cordial manner by lighting the lamp.

The questions mainly raised were: -

- ❖ What change would they like to see in five years, which they would commit to the electorate?
- ❖ How will they tackle issues such as food security, school drop-outs, etc.?
- ❖ What would be the various arrangements they would require?

- ❖ Next 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.

First round of FGDs was undertaken in all the 3 selected districts for 5 GPs each. The next round of FGDs was undertaken in the remaining GPs of the districts.

FIRST ROUND OF FGDs FOR 5 GPs IN THE SELECTED DISTRICTS:

In the first round of FGDs, five GPs each were selected for conducting Focus Group Discussions. The basic premise of organizing FGDs was to evince interests amongst the EWRs in preparing plans at the grassroot level.

The representatives of the GPs mostly Elected Women Representatives were invited for the FGDs. The EWRs were then divided into groups and based on the discussions relating to the sectors the respective plans were prepared. The following were some of the points raised by the EWRs:

Agriculture:

- ❖ Leveling of Lands/weeding
- ❖ Providing seeds, fertilizers and pesticides at subsidized rates
- ❖ Providing technical know-how and latest equipments to increase the yield
- ❖ Providing and ensuring good market facilities

Education:

- ❖ Upgradation of schools – primary to high schools and so forth
- ❖ Providing water and toilet facilities in the schools
- ❖ Ensure every student is sent to school
- ❖ Organise literacy camps to parents to obtain minimum literacy level

- ❖ Ensure safety of the children through compound and other facilities
- ❖ Ensure public transport etc. to children

Health:

- ❖ Ensure safe deliveries and safe motherhood for pregnant women
- ❖ Provide proper medicines
- ❖ Need for basic amenities such as water, toilet etc. in the hospitals
- ❖ Need for lady doctors and nurses in the hospitals, PHC
- ❖ Organise health camps at regular intervals

Poverty Alleviation

- ❖ Adequate supply of basic necessities such as food, water and clothing to the poor
- ❖ Provide lands and houses to the poor
- ❖ Ensure that the students belonging to BPL category are provided with scholarships and other facilities

Others

- ❖ Ensure safety of women and children in the vicinity of the villages/GPs
- ❖ Conduct regular jathas, camps by the GPs to educate people in all aspects
- ❖ Protect the rights of women and children and reduce violence against women (if any found in the GPs)
- ❖ Help women to sustain their livelihood through income generating activities
- ❖ Construction of Samudaya Bhavan to facilitate SHG women and provide loans to them to generate income in their group

The above mentioned aspects reveal that women were not only involved in the preparation of plans but were also facilitated to prioritize their issues and come up with solutions. This drew an immense response amongst the GP

members to redress their issues after coming out with their priorities as well as with the solutions. For instance, the EWRs were finding it difficult to redress the grievances of their villages in the GPs. This was primarily because they were rebuked in the meetings or were not given an entity to speak. This was a major setback for the women in the political arena. The FGDs helped them in asserting their voices confidently but also to readdress their problems themselves. After the FGDs, a drastic change was found in the EWRs. They could not only discuss their issues but also come up with suitable solutions thus obtaining the consent of the other members in the GP. This way they were able to put forth and solve the issues to some extent.

SECOND ROUND OF FGDs:

Taking a clue from the first FGDs, the second round of FGDs were conducted in 6-8 GPs each in the districts selected.

Though the questions raised were the same, there were some additions made. The respondents were also asked about their perceptions on food security and school drop-outs. The questionnaire also contained these issues and the respondents were asked about the rate of school drop-outs and the measures undertaken to curtail them.

Accordingly, the workshops were conducted in the respective districts. This workshop not only looked at emancipating the perceptions of Elected Women Representatives but also sharing their views and issues with the members of other panchayats. This way the members could meet their counterparts of other GPs and seek suggestions/guidance for the issues affecting the GPs.

The assessments of EWRs in developmental aspects and preparation of Village Development Plan:

The representatives of each GP were divided into groups posing questions on agriculture, health, education, poverty alleviation, etc.

FOOD SECURITY:

When the question of food security was raised, the respondents merely mentioned about increasing the quantity of seeds, fertilizers as well as maintaining its quality; technical knowledge, etc. But, in the Focus Group Discussions, the respondents were probed further and the respondents especially women pointed out that food security cannot be through because of scanty rainfall and the irregularity in the yields from cultivation of the crops. They were also of the view that it was difficult to get agricultural labourers to work in their fields for as there was a need to increase their wages. It is to be recorded here that the secondary data obtained from the GPs points out to the fact that most of the women work as agricultural labourers than cultivators.

AGRICULTURE:

Elected Women Representatives generally responded positively on the need to increase agriculture production to not only for their livelihood but also for commercial purposes.

Most of the women expressed concern about the leveling of the lands and the need for proper weeding in the fields to obtain good yield. They also highlighted the need for proper irrigation facilities as well as to construct check dams and bunds in the fields.

It was also opined that the Government should release the seeds and fertilizers at subsidized rates so that poor farmers could utilize the opportunity and grow more.

It was found that there were only few participants who were for establishing agro based industries and creating employment thereafter. This was primarily because of the lack of marketing facilities in the GPs and women were hesitant to look at setting up of any kind of industry or any other self-employment opportunities. Hence, they reiterated the need for buy-back guarantee or marketing facilities so that they could market their produce.

EDUCATION:



Many women expressed concern about the educational facilities available for their children, and especially for girl children. The education facilities in some GPs seemed to be good but some were apprehensive of the facilities in the GPs. Most of the women pointed out the need for infrastructural facilities such as water, toilets, etc. in the schools. It was found that parents were hesitant to send their children especially girls to schools because of the lack of toilets as well as lack of lady teachers and thus the girls were deprived of schooling.

Again, some GPs had facilities till higher primary schools and had to look at alternatives for high schools. In addition to this, the GPs faced lack of transportation facilities to get them to other villages. When there are no opportunities for education beyond the primary or middle school levels in a

village, it is the education of girl children that takes a beating or getting hampered. While parents are willing to consider sending male children to other villages for the continuance of their education, often using public transport, this is not an option for the girls. For those lucky few girls who make it as far as a higher secondary education too, frustration looms, as opportunities to use this for higher education or better employment opportunities are denied.

Further, the emergence of techno-savvy world has also emerged as a money giver and hence most of the GPs were found insisting upon technical education such as computer courses, etc. to the children.

HEALTH:



Without exception, the women had concerns about the health facilities available in their villages. Complaints like the following were made by the elected women representatives of almost all GPs in: “There are no hospitals in this village. Pregnant women are taken

care of by *soolagithis* (local midwives) but if there is any problem they have to be taken to the taluk headquarters. But even there, there is only an ayurvedic hospital. What is more, the doctor visits only occasionally. It would be better if she/he comes daily.”

In addition to the belief that the existing services are to be improved, women also felt that more facilities need to be added. “All the members should decide and ask for a hospital.” Their efforts in such directions had so far been in vain – “We have tried our best and nothing has happened so far” – however, they were not disheartened, seeing success as a concomitant of time and effort. “It will be done.”

Gram Panchayats should be involved in managing health care by developing a set of village level indicators that can be monitored regularly.

There was also concern about the corruption in the health system. From their experiences of women politicians, they were well aware that getting basic

infrastructure in the form of hospital buildings or equipment was insufficient. It was also necessary for the persons responsible for providing health services to be present and accountable. There were no local agencies or officials who were working to hold the doctor accountable. For Government bureaucratic structures, it was probably important that the hospital be seen to be functioning, whether or not it actually provided the services. A similar quandary was seen in the case of the functioning of the Auxiliary Nurse & Midwife (ANM) assigned to the village. "The ANM does not visit properly. She does not enter the village and enquire about the villagers." Again, the purpose seems to be to give an impression of providing services even when they are not actually being provided. "If anybody questions her, there will be some big quarrels. So nobody will ask her anything." One of the projects of SSF on *'Engaging Local Women Politicians in Public/Macro Policy Making'* looked at the aspects affecting the women with respect to all issues. At the end of the project, several recommendations were made by the Local Women Politicians (LWPs). One of the recommendations put forth by the LWPs was that *'Salaries should be paid through the panchayats if an Auxiliary Nurse & Midwives (ANM) is to be held accountable'*

There was much debate about the need for transport facilities in the hospitals. The women felt that this was a major hindrance for some GPs located 5-8 kms from the taluk headquarters. Several instances of women giving birth to a still born child or the death of the child or the mother were found in the GPs. Representatives had horror stories to have a glimpse from fellow villagers, that often pregnant women in labour, had died because they had failed to receive timely help. Nor did they feel that having the services of an ambulance would

make a marked difference. The women narrated a story of a panchayat in Bellary district where a pregnant woman had seizures and terrible pain. The EWRs had to struggle to get her medical help as they found it very difficult to get a transport and treatment from a doctor.

WATER AND SANITATION:

Water has been sought by each and every gram panchayat selected for the study. This is primarily because of the region that the GPs are located in. They are mostly dry land areas and hence get scanty rainfall. The water facilities provided to the GPs are very limited and hence women were mostly interested to obtain good water facilities through borewells, mini water supply and individual taps. It needs to be mentioned here that it is the women who fetch water from far off places and hence would find helpful to have individual taps in their households. The next in priority for the women was found to be drainage facilities. The women reiterated that once the water facilities were available, the problems pertaining to toilets as well as drainage could be solved to some extent.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION:

The women primarily looked at providing basic necessities such as food, clothing and houses to the poor. They also focused on providing self employment opportunities such as tailoring, dairying, etc. to the women in particular so that they would earn their livelihood. Apart from this, the women were interested in providing financial help as well as BPL cards to the poor. It was found in another study that the BPL cards were being distributed to those having a good income with good facilities. This may be attributed to the corruption that has been in existence at the time of distribution. This divulges the poor from being recognized. In one of the workshops, the women reiterated that inspite of giving the list of poor households to the GPs, it would be manipulated to suit the

convenience of other members or MLA and such people were distributed the cards.

UNTIED FUNDS:



This has been termed as hot bread to the GPs. This amount is available to the GPs in addition to the grants obtained from the Government and other sources. This fund as the name entails could be utilized for any purposes. When the women were queried

about their interests in utilizing the money, most of the women mentioned that the funds could be used for the welfare of women, or providing self employment opportunities. Using such funds for emergencies or during natural calamities was also pointed out. On the whole, the women were very apprehensive of the money being used for developmental works. It could be noted that some women were not at all aware of such funds in the GPs.

The Focus Group Discussions also paved way for discussions on participation of women in gram sabha, GPs, etc. The women pointed out that initially there was skepticism amongst women in attending such meetings, but after the enforcement of reservation, the women have been able to not only attend gram sabhas but also speak in the sabhas. But the participation of elected women representatives though has found a major breakthrough; there is a need for conducting some capacity building exercises so that the awareness of the EWRs could be increased to a great extent.

CHILD LABOUR:

One of the social evils identified by the EWRs was that of child labour. One woman expressed that most of the households were agricultural families and hence found it difficult to send their children to schools. When children are sent to schools, the families would be left with no one to look after the livestock and hence children are used as labour on the family farms. As drought conditions force families to give up agriculture, 'A large number of men, women and children who have dropped out from school' take up works at the farms. But with the awareness building programmes such as Literacy Camps, Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana and the Mid Day Meal Programme, some families have now responded and are sending their children to schools.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:

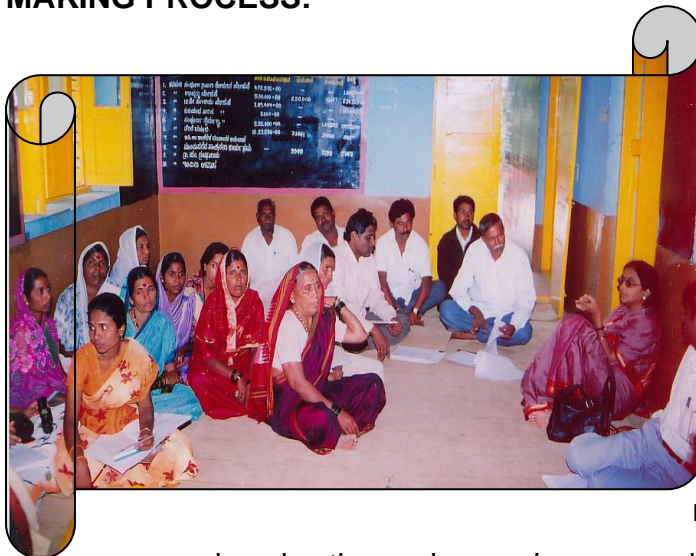
Violence has been termed as a social evil and is rampant in the villages of Karnataka. Today almost every woman is subjected to violence either from her husbands or other members of her household. When this was queried to the women members, initially the women pointed out, ***"Yes, he is my husband and he has every right to beat me in case I commit any mistake"***. But this did not end here. The subject was taken up seriously and the SSF team gave some insights on violence against women through the project. The women realized that violence is harmful and needs to be curtailed. It could be seen that most of the GPs had several cases of violence against women. The women members vehemently spoke on the existence of social justice committees in the GPs but expressed their anguish on the functioning of such committees. Further, the Foundation recently completed a project on ***'Community Based Response to Violence against Women and other Gender Issues'*** in Bijapur district. Under this project, Village Justice Committees (VJC) or Community Based Response (CBR) Groups were formed with local persons such as teachers, lawyers,

doctors, anganawadi workers, youth/yuvathi mandal members, SHG, GP, etc. as its members. This project also helped SSF in enunciating interests amongst the elected women representatives about violence against women.

ALCOHOLISM:

Arrack was perceived as an evil. As one woman pointed out, “arrack is the main culprit for violence, men drink and beat their wives. Most of the income earned is utilized for drinking”. This came at a time when the Government has already taken steps to ban arrack. Though the arrack has been banned completely in Karnataka, existence of illicit liquor in the GPs is prevalent and hence men tend to drink such spurious liquor and in the process this may lead to the death. The women of Arakeri Gram Panchayat who were instrumental in banning arrack in their GP also spoke of their initiative and appealed to the Government to take immediate action on the existence of spurious liquor.

PERCEPTIONS OF ELECTED WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES IN BUDGET MAKING PROCESS:



In order to ascertain the participation of women especially elected women representatives in planning at the grassroot level i.e., preparation of action plans of the GPs, the project also looked at studying the budget records of the GPs. The reports

prepared under the various schemes and action plans were studied. The income and expenditure statements and action plans (Jamabhandi) were collected for one year to understand how the GP was trying to progress towards

development and how far women have been able to redress their issues in the action plans. Though efforts were made to collect Jamabhandi from all the GPs selected for the study, it could not be possible. This was also primarily because of the busy schedule of the secretaries who were also holding additional charges of other GPs. In addition to this, some GPs had forwarded the action plans to the Taluk Panchayats for placing it before the District Planning Committees. Further, the field staff had time constraints to meet the GP secretaries, time and again for obtaining the budget documents. However, to show as an example, documents from only two GPs of Bijapur district have been obtained and analysed. They are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Hittinahalli Gram Panchayat | Bijapur Taluk |
| 2. Ukkali Gram Panchayat | Basavana Bagewadi Taluk |

The details are given in the supporting tables.

As seen from the Table, the total income of the Hittinahalli GP during 2006-07 stands at Rs. 39.28 lakhs which is worth appreciating as against an expenditure of Rs. 37.02 lakhs.

During the year, the GP has received funds of Rs. 5.03 lakhs from the Government as development grant and Rs. 2.59 lakhs from the 12th Finance Commission. Apart from this, it has also received income from Swarna Jala Grant, SGRY, Indira Awas Yojana, Ashraya Yojana, Rain Water Harvesting, Sanitation, Water Supply, etc. It is interesting to note that the GP has also received funds under our land- our garden scheme to the extent of Rs. 7.39 lakhs as well as for Suvarana Grama Yojana. Kugrama - Suvarna Grama is a state run scheme initiated as part of the Suvarna Karnataka celebrations.

The maximum percentage of 23.4 has been incurred towards Kugrama Suvarna Grama Yojana followed by our Land – our Garden (19.0%),

Development Grant (13.6%) and Indira Awas Yojana (12.9%). The percentage of expenditure varied between 2 to 3% towards Sanitation, Rain Water Harvesting and Ashraya Yojana. 9% of the total expenditure was incurred for SGRY grant as well as 6% from 12th Finance Commission amount. All these show that the maximum amount of the expenditure (i.e., more than 80%) is spent towards the development of the panchayat.

**Table A – HITTANAHALLI GRAM PANCHAYAT
Income and Expenditure Pattern (2006-07)**

Sl. No	Source of Income	Amount (Rs)	Details of Expenditure	Amount (Rs)
1	12 th Finance Commission	2,58,722 (6.6)	President's Honorarium	10,200 (0.3)
2	Water Supply grant	47,459 (1.2)	Staff Salary	55,270 (1.5)
3	Secretary's Salary	8,343 (0.2)	Sanitation	24,315 (0.7)
4	Library Supervisor's salary	9,520 (0.2)	K.E.B. Bills	2,260 (0.1)
5	Swarna Jala Grant	38,403 (1.0)	Vehicle repairs	24,085 (0.6)
6	Tax Collection	2,13,990 (5.4)	20% SC/ST Works	3,250 (0.1)
7	Development grant	5,03,406 (12.8)	Cremation	1,500 (0.1)
8	S.G.R.Y grant	3,41,113 (8.7)	Chicken Gunya programme	6,934 (0.2)
9	Indira Awas Yojana	4,78,385 (12.2)	Street Play	3,590 (0.1)
10	Ashraya Yojana	1,02,343 (2.6)	Hand Pump repairs	23,695 (0.6)
11	Rain water harvesting	87,300 (2.3)	Purchase of Electrical Equipments and Maintenance	44,500 (1.2)
12	Sanitation Project	85,579 (2.2)	Celebration of National Festivals	12,354 (0.3)
13	Our Land – Our Garden	7,38,500 (18.8)	Library Staff Salary	9,520 (0.2)
14	Kugrama – Suvarna grama Yojana	10,15,089 (25.8)	Secretary's Salary	8,343 (0.2)
15			Water supply and Wages	47,459 (1.3)
16			Printing and Stationary	9,292 (0.2)
17			Other works	13,260 (0.4)
18			Other Expenditure	26,325 (0.7)
19			12 th Finance Commission	2,21,165 (6.0)
20			Development grant	5,01,903 (13.6)
21			S.G.R.Y grant	3,33,000 (9.0)
22			Indira Awas Yojana	4,77,578 (12.9)
23			Ashraya Yojana	1,00,000 (2.7)
24			Rain water harvesting	87,300 (2.3)
25			Sanitation Project	85,300 (2.3)
26			Our Land – Our Garden	7,03,700 (19.0)
27			Kugrama – Suvarna grama Yojana	8,66,222 (23.4)
Total		39,28,152 (100.0)	Total	37,02,320 (100.0)

**Table B – UKKALI GRAM PANCHAYAT
Income and Expenditure Pattern (2006-07)**

Sl. No	Source of Income	Amount (In Rs.)	Details of Expenditure	Amount (In Rs.)
1	Government Grant	38,386 (1.8)	Staff Salary	1,16,160 (5.8)
2	J.G.S.Y	4,84,921 (22.9)	Electricity Bill	50,000 (2.5)
3	12 th Finance Commission	2,81,581 (13.3)	Water Supply	75,000 (3.7)
4	Tax Collection	1,87,063 (8.8)	Honorarium fee, Members' sitting fee	21,600 (1.1)
5	Sanitation Project	50,000 (2.4)	Sanitation	57,375 (2.8)
6	Indira Awas Yojana	4,69,417 (22.2)	Office Expenses	10,400 (0.5)
7	Water Supply	1,05,026 (4.9)	12 th Finance Commission	2,24,212 (11.1)
8	Village Development Plan	5,02,649 (23.7)	J.G.S.Y	4,52,670 (22.4)
9			Village Development Plan	4,99,946 (24.7)
10			Sanitation Project	50,000 (2.5)
11			Indira Awas Yojana	4,64,000 (22.9)
Total		21,19,043 (100.0)	Total	20,21,363 (100.0)

Source: Jamabhandhi Report, Ukkali Gram Panchayat, Basavana Bagewadi Taluk, Bijapur District.

During the year under reference, Ukkali Gram Panchayat belonging to Basavana Bagewadi taluk shows an income of Rs. 21.19 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 20.21 lakhs.

The GP has received about 23.7% of the total amount towards Village Development Plan. Of this amount, most of it has been utilized for developmental works. Income from JGSY, Indira Awas Yojana and 12th Finance Commission came next in order with 22.9%, 22.2% and 13.3% respectively. While the amount

from tax collection formed 8.8% of the total income that from Government grant was only 1.8%. With regard to the expenditure, Village Development Plan claimed the maximum share of 24.7%. Next came in order Indira Awas Yojana (22.9%) closely followed by JGSY (22.4%). The expenditure incurred from 12th Finance Commission grant formed 11.1% of the total amount spent. This clearly shows that the panchayat has spent more than 80% towards development activities.

On the whole, this chapter reveals that the elected women representatives are trenchant observers of the community development processes and are capable of making sound assessments of the issues and welfare schemes that most closely affect their lives. This project has therefore been able to place on record that illiterate EWRs nevertheless possess many of the competencies necessary to engage in the preparation of village development plans and bringing about a change in the local governance from the ***'bottom up approach'***.



CHAPTER FIVE

CHAPTER 5

CONSTRAINTS & LEARNINGS

This chapter describes in brief the constraints faced & learnings during the course of the project period. The completion of the project evoked some reflections on some of the challenges/constraints that we faced during the project period, as well as thoughts on possible ways to build on the learnings that we obtained and to carry the project forward.

SECTION ONE – CONSTRAINTS:

APPOINTMENT OF STAFF:

Identifying the right kind of project staff with required potentials was a difficult task. After identifying the candidates, orienting them on VDP was again different from other training programmes and hence took lot of time than that was anticipated. However, the project looked at an increased pace in the activities to necessitate the completion on time.

CHOOSING THE GRAM PANCHAYATS:

This was a big task, as with little experience in Bidar and Chamarajanagar, it was difficult to choose the GPs. Therefore, we took the help of local NGOs in not only selecting the personnel but also the GPs.

PROXIMITY OF DISTRICTS:

The project was undertaken in three districts viz., Bijapur, Bidar and Chamarajanagar. The field personnel were recruited in their respective districts and hence they did not feel any difficulty. But for the other personnel based in

Bangalore, it was difficult to undertake field visits to the districts because of the proximity, for instance, it takes almost 16 hours by bus to travel to Bidar. Though in the initial stages it was difficult to travel, it faded out with good progress in the project.

LOCAL POLITICKING:

While it goes without saying that understanding the internal politics of a sector, area or organization in which we choose to work is significant for the success or otherwise of any project, the dimensions of these politics are always interesting each time. In the course of the project, we found that most of the opposition came from anticipated and understandable quarters: from men, in both the personal and professional spheres of the elected women representatives' lives. While administering the questionnaires to the elected women representatives, the field staff found objection from their husbands. In addition to this, the husbands or the men folk of the households sought to speak together because of the lack of knowledge of women. Many a time the field staff found women as 'proxy' and had entered the political arena because of reservation. The true fact was women only coveted the post while men worked on their behalf. This was a challenge that both the women as well as the field staff had to surmount. Hence, the questionnaire was not only administered to elected women representatives but also to male representatives and also included past, present members as well as SHG women who are generally considered "**informal politicians**".

The second source of opposition came from the local MLA who forbade the women from his village from participating in our capacity building exercises as well as in canvassing the questionnaires. Almost all the developmental works were either supervised by the members of his family on his behalf or other male members of the panchayat and hence did not want the situation to change. It was also felt that it is generally the men folk who are involved in the preparation of action plans as well as the budget and hence it was a 'man's work'.

ADMINISTERING QUESTIONNAIRES:

As the concept of Village Development Plan was new, the respondents had to be acquainted with the subject as well as the purpose prior to administering the questionnaire. In order to enable the field staff to brief the respondents, the questionnaire was also redesigned and made easy to elicit information in an effective way.

SEASONAL VARIATIONS/NON AVAILABILITY OF RESPONDENTS:

Most of the respondents especially women who work as agricultural labourers, leave their houses early in the day and return back late in the night and hence meeting them was a hurricane task. Our field staff though belonging to the same GPs found it difficult to meet the respondents as generally women would leave for their work in the field, some times as early as 6.30 in the morning. When they came back in the evening, they would have their usual household chores as well as to take care of their family. The field staff therefore had to go to the fields to meet the respondents 2-3 times. This was also compounded by the fact due to seasonal variations.

DATA COLLECTION:

The project also looked at collection of secondary data and budget documents from each panchayat. Although the field staff tried their best, this could not be possible as the documents were not available from most of the panchayats because of lack of manpower at that level. This was due to the fact that most of the GPs had secretaries who were unavailable in the panchayats, because of their additional charges of other GPs.

SECTION TWO - LEARNINGS

The basic premise of the project was to enable Elected Women Representatives to prepare Village Development Plan with the help of the community. During the course of the project, the following observations were made:

1. The project envisaged to undertake the study in 40 gram panchayats in three districts of Karnataka viz., Bijapur, Bidar and Chamarajanagar. The time frame was also less and hence in-depth study could not be made possible.
2. The geographical area also hindered the project as it was found difficult for the headquarter staff to undertake field visits at regular intervals. Nevertheless, in Bijapur, the project was coordinated with the help of the personnel of other projects. But it was difficult in Bidar district. Hence, it was felt that a reachable district could be chosen to carry out the project work effectively thereby reaping good results.
3. To capture specific issues, area-wise/state-wise/ward-wise some more frequent rounds of Focus Group Discussions, meetings and interventions are very necessary.
4. Area specific issues have not been listed in the report; nor the respondents asked to list out specific requirements because of time constraint.
5. 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 analysis.

6. The plans prepared by the respondents have indicated the implementation of the programmes according to their priorities and the amount that is allocated needs to be reworked out in consultation with the technical personnel.
7. This is only a pilot attempt made to strengthen the capacity of Elected Women Representatives in preparation of Village Development Plans. This needs to be taken up at a large scale and in a timely manner.
8. The project also looked at collecting budget documents from the GPs. This is a marathon task and quite difficult to obtain the documents from the GPs. Hence, it would be good to have transparency on these documents (with RTI Act) so that it can be reached by one and all.



CHAPTER SIX

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS:

Gandhiji believed that democratic freedoms have to be founded in institutions of self-government in every village in India. He drew his inspiration from the traditional Panchayats; 'village republics', which he called Panchayati Raj.

Today, Panchayat Raj system has become a penchant for the politicians to play a major role in politics. Women who were deemed fit to the household activities have spearheaded themselves in active politics and have shown their wit, energy and wisdom to the men who ruled politics.

The women have been capacitated from Government as well as NGOs on several issues and hence this has increased their morale by not only becoming politicians at the local self government but also march ahead into the active politics to reach their goal.

This study analyzed various issues related to the Elected Representatives especially with respect to women representatives. It examined their socio-economic characteristics, their perceptions and suggestions on sectors such as agriculture, health, education, which are the basic necessities of their development. The study also looked at the preparation of Village Development Plan which has an impact on the overall development of the village per se and the GP as a whole.

It is imperative to look at the study conclusions with a wide spectrum especially the quality of participation of the Elected Women Representatives in preparing Village Development Plans and their perceptions in bringing out a change in the overall stratum of the GP. This clandestine performance reveals that women are capable of involving themselves actively in the political arena. They are not only '*kitchen breeders*' but also '*policy makers*'.

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

A basic objective of the 11th Plan must be to extend access to essential public services such as health, education, clean drinking water, sanitation, etc., to those who are deprived of them. Devolution of funds to local and intermediate panchayats must be accompanied by greater accountability. Transparency can be a very effective tool to increase accountability and the Right to Information Act enacted in 2005 is a major step in this direction. It allows concerned stakeholders, including especially potential beneficiaries or those acting on their behalf, to obtain the information necessary to enforce accountability.

The report of the Expert Group for "*Planning at Grassroots Level*" constituted by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India, March 2006 recognizes the need to integrate planning by integrating various schemes and programmes within a sector and also planning across sectors.

STUDY CONCLUSIONS:

Socio-economic and demographic profile of the respondents:

- ❖ The study reflects the increased participation from the present as well as former members of the panchayat. The respondents also included self help group members who are generally termed as '***second-in-command politicians***'
- ❖ By gender the importance of females could be felt more when compared to that of their male counterparts. This gives the transparency and the revelation brought out by the reservation. The Indian cultural system defied women to come out of their homes but the reservation paved a way for women to get involved actively in politics.
- ❖ The educational attainment of the respondents shows variations within the districts. It could be seen that most of the women respondents were either illiterates or have completed middle school, but the gender gap was significant.
- ❖ In terms of occupational status, agriculture remains to be the carton of men while it is the women who are generally agricultural labourers or housewives. As regards trade sector, women outnumber men.
- ❖ In terms of social groups, the distribution of the respondents by caste reflects their distribution in the rural population. A large proportion of them are from the more disadvantaged sections of society (SC and ST) while others formed the general category.
- ❖ With respect to the awareness, the male respondents have more knowledge given their educational background, when compared to that of female respondents.

Quality of Participation of the respondents:

- ❖ The project looked at a comparative picture of the views of the respondents in two districts of Northern Karnataka – one which is predominantly backward (Bidar) and developing (Bijapur) as well as with another backward district in Southern region (Chamarajanagar). This paved a way for a clarity in the participation of EWRs in the district
- ❖ Overall, the quality of participation assessed across various dimensions turned out to be reasonably good.
- ❖ The perceptions of the respondents especially women with respect to health and education such as the need for awareness generation campaigns, drives for the prevention of disease, counseling/providing medical aid for family planning, also looked at providing better education for children, reduce dropouts from schools, provide scholarships and other benefits, are admirable.
- ❖ It is interesting to note that women are aware of gender budgeting and violence against women though some revealed less participation in budget related matters. This was compounded by the fact that some GPs were oriented to Gender Budgeting and Violence against Women.

Impact of participation of women in Village Development Plan:

- ❖ The positive impact of entering politics and working as a Panchayati Raj functionary is evident from the fact that a sizeable proportion of women representatives perceive enhancement in their self-esteem, confidence and decision making ability.

- ❖ The capacity building exercises undertaken by the Foundation prior to the preparation of Village Development Plans enabled the women to participate effectively. This shows that there is a need for such exercises for the women to perform their duties effectively.
- ❖ An enabling environment was created in order to help the elected women representatives know more about their roles, responsibilities and functions of the GPs as well as on gender budgeting, participation in gram sabhas, preparation of action plans, village development plans, etc.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

It may not be out of place to mention that the efforts of **Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation** in enhancing the capabilities of EWRs have been fruitful. The Foundation has been able to achieve the objective of enhancing the capabilities of EWRs in preparation of Village Development Plans. This project provided an opportunity for the elected members to share their opinions and their perceptions.

Some of the achievements of the SSF in this regard:

- ◀ Engaging and building the capacity of elected persons in developing their village having the component of improving the village by utilizing the resources and schemes.
- ◀ Understanding the preparation of budget and create sufficient space for women to assert their voices so as to include their perceptions into budgets
- ◀ Building the capacity of elected persons to be able to comprehend the linkages from local to state and national levels for resource mobilization as well as for prudent resource utilization.

- ◀ Gain more understanding on the schemes of the Government and help utilize them.

The approach paper to the 11th Plan, towards faster and more inclusive growth reiterates on the challenges ahead and the monitorable socio economic targets of the Plan.

Income & Poverty

- ❖ Accelerate growth rate of GDP from 8% to 10% and then maintain at 10% in the 12th Plan in order to double per capita income by 2016-17
- ❖ Increase agricultural GDP growth rate to 4% per year to ensure a broader spread of benefits
- ❖ Create 70 million new work opportunities.
- ❖ Reduce educated unemployment to below 5%.
- ❖ Raise real wage rate of unskilled workers by 20%.
- ❖ Reduce the headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points.

Education

- ❖ Reduce dropout rates of children from elementary school from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% by 2011-12.
- ❖ Develop minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary school, and by regular testing monitor effectiveness of education to ensure quality.
- ❖ Increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85%.
- ❖ Lower gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points.
- ❖ Increase the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10 to 15 by the end of the 11th Plan.

Health

- ❖ Reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) to 28 and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births.
- ❖ Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1.
- ❖ Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensure that there are no slip-backs by the end of the 11th Plan.
- ❖ Reduce malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to half its present level.

- ❖ Reduce anemia among women and girls by 50% by the end of the 11th Plan.

Women and Children

- ❖ Raise the sex ratio for age group 0-6 to 935 by 2011-12 and to 950 by 2016-17.
- ❖ Ensure that at least 33 percent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all Government schemes are women and girl children.
- ❖ Ensure that all children enjoy a safe childhood, without any compulsion to work.

Infrastructure

- ❖ Ensure electricity connection to all villages and BPL households by 2009 and round-the-clock power by the end of the Plan.
- ❖ Ensure all-weather road connection to all habitation with population 1000 and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and ensure coverage of all significant habitation by 2015.
- ❖ Connect every village by telephone by November 2007 and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012.
- ❖ Provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016-17.

Environment

- ❖ Increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points.
- ❖ Attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011-12.
- ❖ Treat all urban waste water by 2011-12 to clean river waters.
- ❖ Increase energy efficiency by 20 percentage points by 2016-17.

WAY FORWARD:

Expansion of the study:

While the results of this study – preparation of village development plans by elected women representatives show some interesting and ingenious facts, it

still remains that the data has been derived from 40 GPs across three districts of Karnataka. Of about 5628 GPs, the Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation has been able to undertake this exercise in only 40 GPs, which is a miniscule figure. Hence, it is difficult to generalize that the elected women representatives can participate well and prepare village development plans. 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 more GPs of Karnataka.

Initiatives from the Government:

The Government of Karnataka constituted a Working Group on Decentralization to take a comprehensive look at the entire gamut of issues that concerns decentralization. Amongst other things, the working group was to look at the PR institutions themselves, their operations, management and planning, tax collection, transparency, accountability, social audit, resources, Central and State Finance Commissions' roles, Ombudsman requirements, consolidation of schemes, relationship of bureaucracy and elected representatives, accounting systems, role of NGOs and social groups and a time frame and sequence for reforms. Through Article 243G of the Constitution, the PRIs have been given power to function as institutions of self government in making plans for economic development and social justice as well as to implement these plans subject to local conditions.

As per the 73rd Amendment, 29 subjects have been transferred to the panchayats with 3 Fs – Funds, Functions and Functionaries. In addition to these initiatives, it would be worthwhile if the Government could reach the women to upscale such capacity building programmes with the resources available. Besides, if the devolution of power to women politicians in local Government is to be operationalized extensively, and not merely remain an ideal on paper, it is important for the Government to undertake such capacity building exercises. The Foundation would be glad to offer its services to the Government in this regard.

RECOMMENDATIONS:



the FGDs by the respondents as well

The project looked at emancipating the interests of the respondents especially elected women representatives in preparation of Village Development Plans. During the course of the project, several recommendations found

worthwhile were put forth through

as some emerged out of the research. Below are some of the recommendations envisaged from the project:

- ❖ The level of education seems to have played a vital role in determining the performance of the respondents. This envisages a need for enhancing the education of the elected representatives especially women representatives through literacy camps, night schools, etc. However, this has not proved detrimental for some, it could be seen that a woman pointed out, ***'So what if I am an illiterate, I am intelligent and can understand everything, I can make plans'***.
- ❖ Imparting training emerged as a critical determinant of the performance of the elected women representatives. Our experiences reveal that a large proportion of the elected women representatives who received training on gender budgeting, PR system, and other issues have performed better. Hence, training should not only be made mandatory for all elected representatives, but it should be organized regularly, covering multiple dimensions including rules and regulations, administrative issues, budgeting, finance, implementation of development schemes, village level planning and violence against

women. One woman from the district point out, ***‘these trainings help us to enhance our knowledge base and perform effectively’***.

- ❖ Reservation is an opportunity to bring women into the mainstream. It provides them with a platform to interact, participate and enhance their image. It becomes more meaningful when women can sustain their political activity through re-election.
- ❖ The devolution of funds, functions and functionaries plays a vital role in ensuring effective participation of the GPs. This needs to be taken forward with a sober look to ensure that women are actively involved in politics. This paves way for not only effective participation but a clear sense of ‘bottom-up approach’.
- ❖ There is a need to strengthen the GPs by creating a post equivalent to Deputy Tahsildar with support staff at least with the rank of First Division Clerk to ensure smooth functioning of the GP. This is necessary also because of the relatively additional duties of the Secretaries of the GPs. Moreover, the secretaries are given additional charges of other GPs. If they are confined to only one GP, it would help a great deal in ensuring overall development of the GP.

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX I

STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF LOCALLY ELECTED COUNCILS ESPECIALLY WOMEN AMONGST THEM – IN ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

FIRST ORIENTATION PROGRAMME OF FIELD STAFF

AUGUST 16, 2006

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS:

The following members participated:

1. Mrs. Ahalya S. Bhat, Director
2. Ms. Suman Kolhar, Project Coordinator
3. Ms. Padmini, Asst. Project Coordinator
4. Ms. Nageena Nikath Khaleel, Communication/Research Officer
5. Mr. Ananda H., Research Associate

Mahila Samakhya, Karnataka (MSKn) was led by Ms. Nageena Sulthana, Coordinator.

Representatives from Bidar District:

1. Ms. Muktamma Gayakwad – JRP, MSK, Bidar
2. Ms. Sarubai R. Doddi – CRP, MSK, Bidar
3. Ms. Jagdevi – Facilitator
4. Ms. Bharathi – Facilitator
5. Ms. Sheelarani – Facilitator
6. Mr. Neelakanta – Facilitator
7. Mr. Solomon – Facilitator

Representatives from Bijapur District:

1. Ms. Bhagirathi Khandegal – Facilitator
2. Ms. Prabhavathi Shiralashetti – Facilitator

3. Ms. Kalavathi Kanthi – Facilitator
4. Ms. Geetha Walikar – Facilitator
5. Ms. Savithri Yankanchi – Facilitator
6. Ms. Nirmala P. Shiraguppi – DPC, Mahila Samakhya Karnataka, Bijapur
7. Ms. Vimalakshi Hiremath, RP, Mahila Samakhya Karnataka, Bijapur

Representatives from Chamarajanagar District

1. Ms. Lochana, District Programme Coordinator, Mahila Samakhya Karnataka
2. Ms. Leena Kumari, RP, Mahila Samakhya Karnataka
3. Ms. Rajamma - Facilitator
4. Ms. Shobha - Facilitator
5. Ms. Uma - Facilitator
6. Ms. Parvathi – Facilitator
7. Ms. Pushpalatha - Facilitator

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE 1

Questionnaire

ANNEXURE 1

SINGAMMA SREENIVASAN FOUNDATION, BANGALORE
In collaboration with Mahila Samakhya Karnataka

**(SUPPORTED BY MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)**

**“Strengthening Capacity of Locally Elected Councils, especially
women amongst them in Economic Governance”**

PART – I, GENERAL INFORMATION

A. IDENTIFICATION:

101. Name of the District

Bijapur – 1

Bidar – 2

Chamarajanagar - 3

102. Name of the Taluk

103. Name of the Gram Panchayat

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. Availably 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:

ANNEXURE 2

Steps involved in Planning

ANNEXURE 2

STEPS INVOLVED IN PREPARATION OF PLANS AT THE GRASSROOT LEVEL

Under the Constitution (73rd Amendment) panchayats have authority to enable them to function as institutions of self government as well as powers to prepare and implement plans/schemes for economic development and social justice with regard to the 29 items enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, as per the State conformity acts enacted by every State. The list of items in the schedule is as follows:

- ❖ Agriculture, including agricultural extension
- ❖ Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation
- ❖ Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development
- ❖ Animal Husbandry, dairying and poultry
- ❖ Fisheries
- ❖ Social Forestry and Farm Forestry
- ❖ Minor Forest Produce
- ❖ Small Scale Industries, including Food Processing industries
- ❖ Khadi Village and cottage industries
- ❖ Rural Housing
- ❖ Drinking water
- ❖ Fuel and Fodder
- ❖ Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication
- ❖ Rural Electrification, including distribution of electricity

- ❖ Non-conventional energy sources
- ❖ Poverty Alleviation Programme
- ❖ Education, including primary and secondary schools
- ❖ Technical training and vocational education
- ❖ Adult and Non Formal Education
- ❖ Libraries
- ❖ Cultural activities
- ❖ Markets and Fairs
- ❖ Health and sanitation including hospitals, PHCs and dispensaries
- ❖ Family Welfare
- ❖ Women and Child Development
- ❖ Social Welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded
- ❖ Welfare of the weaker sections and in particular of the SC/STs
- ❖ Public Distribution System
- ❖ Maintenance of Community Assets

Steps involved in preparation of Village Development Plans:

- ❖ Preparation of a Perspective Plan (PP), a road map towards the vision of the community.
- ❖ Identification of short term, medium term and long term goals.
- ❖ Prioritization of goals
- ❖ Preparation of Annual Plan based on the identified goals.
- ❖ Preparation of household and community investment plans based on the goals identified.
- ❖ Addressing risks and assumptions in the plan and realizing quantities of activities for a particular year

- ❖ In case of income generating activities, unit costs of inputs are worked out. Issues related to procurement, marketing and training required are taken into account before finalizing the annual plan.
- ❖ Credit and training support required for the success of the activities are also planned and budgeted in the plan.

In short, the steps involved in preparation of VDP are:

Step 1: Introduction of Village Development Plan

At the first instance, the representatives are briefed or introduced to the Village Development Plan.

A. The aims and objectives of the plan could be mentioned as:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| a) Social Development | b) Economic Development |
| c) Poverty Alleviation | d) Improve the standard of living of the people |

B. This needs:

- ❖ The present scenario in all sectors
- ❖ Prioritizing the goals according to norms/identification of sector wise needs
- ❖ Identifying the gaps between these two
- ❖ Identifying the priorities
- ❖ Preparation of plans as per the priorities

Step II: Collection of Information:

- ❖ Survey of natural and geographical resources of the GP
- ❖ Collection of information pertaining to basic amenities
- ❖ Collection of budget information both income and expenditure of the GP

Step III: Undertake Household Survey

In order to obtain the data on socio-economic profiles of the households and to know their perceptions about the GP, a household survey is conducted. This will be helpful in preparing plans pertaining to human development, socio-economic growth etc. as well as to implement programmes such as poverty alleviation, unemployment in an effective way.

Step IV: Group Discussions

The group discussions shall involve discussions on minimum necessities such as:

- ❖ Literacy (adult literacy and primary education)
- ❖ Primary health and sanitation
- ❖ Rural water supply
- ❖ Rural roads
- ❖ Houses to poor
- ❖ Nutritious food to women and children
- ❖ Employment and livelihood
- ❖ Rural electricity
- ❖ Fuel and fodder

Step V: Group Discussions

This discussion shall involve bringing in awareness on circulars and schemes of various departments.

Step VI: Group Discussions – identifying priorities and seeking suitable solutions

Step VII: Focus Group Discussions – analyze the current scenario, social mapping

Step VIII: Focus Group Discussion

- ❖ Preparation of Village Development Plans by EWRs for a period of 5 years.
- ❖ Prepare action plans depending on the financial status and then prepare plans for a longer duration

Step IX: Focus Group Discussion – present the VDP

The plans thus prepared by the EWRs shall be presented to the concerned officials of the government.

ANNEXURE 3

Secondary Data of the Selected GPs (Chapter 3)

ANNEXURE 3

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE GRAM PANCHAYATS SELECTED IN THREE DISTRICTS OF KARNATAKA

A. BIDAR DISTRICT

TABLE 1
SEX RATIO AND PERCENTAGE OF SC & ST POPULATION

GRAM PANCHAYATS	SEX RATIO*	SC POPULATION	ST POPULATION
Ashtoor	979	16.2	12.3
Aurad (S)	941	11.0	11.1
Barur	950	18.2	16.1
Chimkod	950	16.8	25.2
Gadgi	975	20.1	19.0
Janwada	948	27.4	7.7
Kadwad	965	12.3	27.9
Kamthana	944	1.1	20.3
Kolhar (K)	955	19.2	12.5
Malkapur	946	10.6	20.3
Manhalli	912	7.4	7.4
Nagora	944	20.6	21.2
Rekulgi	974	27.0	29.0

Source: Census 2001

* No of females per 1000 males

TABLE 2**LITERACY RATE**

GRAM PANCHAYATS	MALE %	FEMALE %
Ashtoor	30.4	41.6
Aurad (S)	48.1	36.9
Barur	46.8	27.2
Chimkod	54.5	35.5
Gadgi	56.6	39.8
Janwada	53.4	34.4
Kadwad	48.6	30.7
Kamthana	44.5	30.2
Kolhar (K)	60.0	38.4
Malkapur	52.8	33.7
Manhalli	53.0	36.3
Nagora	49.4	33.5
Rekulgi	52.9	30.9

Source: Census 2001

TABLE 3
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN AND MARGINAL WORKERS

GRAM PANCHAYATS	TOTAL WORKERS		MAIN WORKERS		MARGINAL WORKERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Ashtoor	50.4	29.8	42.1	22.7	8.3	7.1
Aurad (S)	46.6	19.3	44.1	17.8	2.0	1.4
Barur	55.4	36.0	50.0	27.9	5.3	8.1
Chimkod	49.7	24.9	42.7	12.5	7.0	12.4
Gadgi	47.7	22.9	34.7	6.5	13.0	16.4
Janwada	48.3	25.3	40.2	17.2	8.1	8.1
Kadwad	49.9	37.8	49.6	36.9	0.3	0.8
Kamthana	46.4	18.0	33.5	10.3	12.9	7.7
Kolhar (K)	48.4	20.4	41.4	12.1	7.9	8.3
Malkapur	52.9	30.0	51.9	17.7	2.0	12.3
Manhalli	48.6	18.0	45.1	14.2	3.5	3.8
Nagora	50.8	31.0	45.8	25.7	4.9	5.3
Rekulgi	44.8	24.4	37.1	14.1	7.6	10.2

Source: 2001 Census

- Note: 1. Those who worked for 183 days or more in the reference year are treated as main workers and those who worked for less than 183 days are considered to be marginal workers.*
- 2. The percentages of total workers, main workers and marginal workers are calculated against total male/female population*

TABLE 4

**PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
AMONG MAIN WORKERS**

GRAM PANCHAYATS	CULTIVATORS		AG. LABOURERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Ashtoor	21.0	26.9	21.3	60.6
Aurad (S)	26.1	20.3	20.6	19.4
Barur	28.1	12.5	48.1	80.8
Chimkod	33.0	10.6	18.7	58.1
Gadgi	18.5	19.8	22.6	56.9
Janwada	14.1	5.1	27.4	64.2
Kadwad	23.7	21.5	50.1	69.5
Kamthana	18.8	13.5	23.8	40.0
Kolhar (K)	19.5	11.2	23.0	55.1
Malkapur	18.2	5.9	24.7	40.9
Manhalli	12.6	11.2	24.7	40.8
Nagora	20.2	13.7	52.5	76.7
Rekulgi	29.8	12.9	33.8	73.9

Source: 2001 Census

- Note:** 1. Those who worked for 183 days or more in the reference year are treated as main workers and those who worked for less than 183 days are considered to be marginal workers.
2. The percentages of cultivators and agricultural labourers are calculated against total main workers

TABLE 5

**PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
AMONG MARGINAL WORKERS**

GRAM PANCHAYATS	CULTIVATORS		AG. LABOURERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Ashtoor	0.7	3.4	10.4	49.5
Aurad (S)	20.6	9.1	55.9	63.6
Barur	6.4	7.2	63.7	78.2
Chimkod	7.3	8.5	39.6	57.0
Gadgi	1.1	10.6	14.0	55.9
Janwada	4.2	2.2	11.7	20.6
Kadwad	0.0	0.0	54.5	86.2
Kamthana	5.0	19.9	59.3	63.8
Kolhar (K)	3.3	2.5	37.8	67.4
Malkapur	7.5	0.6	43.4	85.5
Manhalli	2.9	1.4	2.2	62.8
Nagora	3.6	6.4	77.6	91.2
Rekulgi	0.6	0.5	76	95.9

Source: 2001 Census

- Note:** 1. Those who worked for 183 days or more in the reference year are treated as main workers and those who worked for less than 183 days are considered to be marginal workers.
2. The percentages of cultivators and agricultural labourers are calculated against total marginal workers

B. BIJAPUR DISTRICT

TABLE 1

SEX RATIO AND PERCENTAGE OF SC AND ST POPULATION

GRAM PANCHAYATS	SEX RATIO	SC POPULATION %	ST POPULATION %
Ainapura	915	34.7	-
Aliyabad	928	22.8	0.87
Almel	955	16.9	0.51
Arakeri	894	45.5	7.33
Gonasagi	916	16.5	0.02
Hittinahalli	964	23.9	5.6
Kanamadi	949	16.6	1.03
Kannur	889	16.4	-
Lohagaon	931	33.4	0.08
Managuli	977	19.5	-
Rampur (P.A)	925	17.5	0.43
Sarawad	963	9.5	1.2
Ukkali	948	20.7	0.26

Source: Census 2001

* No of females per 1000 males

TABLE 2**LITERACY RATE**

GRAM PANCHAYATS	MALE %	FEMALE %
Ainapura	46.7	26
Aliyabad	38.0	21.6
Almel	58.4	42.2
Arakeri	41.1	20.5
Gonasagi	52.4	31.9
Hittinahalli	61.3	37.3
Kanamadi	53.7	37.3
Kannur	54.2	33.7
Lohagaon	48.8	27.2
Managuli	59.8	38.3
Rampur (P.A)	53.7	29.4
Sarawad	68.3	43.2
Ukkali	50.4	31.5

Source: Census 2001

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE OF MAIN AND MARGINAL WORKERS

GRAM PANCHAYATS	TOTAL WORKERS		MAIN WORKERS		MARGINAL WORKERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Ainapura	50.8	25.6	46.6	16.5	4.2	9.1
Aliyabad	51.2	27.7	42.0	19.3	9.1	8.3
Almel	45.2	14.3	39.1	8.4	6.0	5.8
Arakeri	48.4	18.6	37.4	5.4	11.0	13.2
Gonasagi	54.5	40.0	44.2	19.3	10.3	20.7
Hittinahalli	50.9	22.7	43.0	12.1	7.9	10.6
Kanamadi	55.4	43.6	40.4	13.2	14.9	30.3
Kannur	49.7	38.5	40.3	8.1	9.4	30.3
Lohagaon	49.9	26.3	45.4	17.8	4.5	8.3
Managuli	52.0	39.8	48.4	27.3	3.5	12.5
Rampur (P.A)	53.4	31.1	46.2	15.6	4.5	15.5
Sarawad	50.9	27.1	46.7	14.2	4.2	12.9
Ukkali	55.2	40.9	50.3	29.4	4.8	11.4

Source: 2001 Census

Note: 1. Those who worked for 183 days or more in the reference year are treated as main workers and those who worked for less than 183 days are considered to be marginal workers.

2. The percentages of total workers, main workers and marginal workers are calculated against total male/female population

TABLE 4

**PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
AMONG MAIN WORKERS**

GRAM PANCHAYATS	CULTIVATORS		AG. LABOURERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Ainapura	23.2	32.1	17.8	44.0
Aliyabad	57.4	11.1	12.8	55.6
Almel	20.9	10.0	18.5	45.7
Arakeri	59.6	44.5	10.5	27.9
Gonasagi	57.8	21.9	24.4	67.1
Hittinahalli	43.7	11.9	28.4	67.4
Kanamadi	62.3	42.0	21.0	41.5
Kannur	54.8	32.6	14.4	40.4
Lohagaon	52.2	36.4	23.4	53.4
Managuli	33.0	23.4	33.7	63.1
Rampur (P.A)	49.1	31.1	18.4	50.6
Sarawad	41.9	20.3	28.8	65.2
Ukkali	38.9	12.9	40.3	78.0

Source: 2001 Census

- Note:** 1. Those who worked for 183 days or more in the reference year are treated as main workers and those who worked for less than 183 days are considered to be marginal workers.
2. The percentages of cultivators and agricultural labourers are calculated against total main workers

TABLE 5

**PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
AMONG MARGINAL WORKERS**

GRAM PANCHAYATS	CULTIVATORS		AG. LABOURERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Ainapura	18.9	21.9	23.6	29.9
Aliyabad	6.3	4.6	29.6	46.3
Almel	5.5	3.4	48.8	88.0
Arakeri	6.7	2.7	45.5	80.6
Gonasagi	10.5	8.4	81.0	83.7
Hittinahalli	4.9	8.5	82.9	85.9
Kanamadi	15.1	9.2	73.9	83.9
Kannur	15.6	6.7	57.4	85.4
Lohagaon	13.0	23.6	58.4	65.7
Managuli	13.5	11.2	71.0	83.1
Rampur (P.A)	13.6	6.0	58.7	72.6
Sarawad	19.5	15.4	48.8	77.9
Ukkali	18.2	8.3	63.5	86.3

Source: 2001 Census

Note: 1. Those who worked for 183 days or more in the reference year are treated as main workers and those who worked for less than 183 days are considered to be marginal workers.

2. The percentages of cultivators and agricultural labourers are calculated against total marginal workers

C. CHAMARAJANAGAR DISTRICT

TABLE 1

SEX RATIO AND PERCENTAGE OF SC & ST POPULATION

GRAM PANCHAYATS	SEX RATIO*	SC POPULATION %	ST POPULATION %
Ajjipura	906	30.6	0.2
Badanaguppe	975	12.8	10.4
Doddinduvadi	960	34.6	4.4
Erasavadi	951	36.1	3.5
Gumballi	952	27.1	10.4
Honganoor	977	48.1	23.3
Jyothigowdanapura	954	35.1	13.5
Kowdalli	917	19.9	16.8
Maddur	989	49.3	11.4
Mangala	1008	52.0	0.2
Mangala	983	15.8	1.0
Singanallur	1009	49.2	4.8
Yeriyur	945	35.0	17.4

Source: 2001 Census * No. of females per 1000 males

TABLE 2
LITERACY RATE

GRAM PANCHAYATS	MALE %	FEMALE %
Ajjipura	48.7	31.2
Badanaguppe	46.3	33.9
Doddinduvadi	49.2	36.0
Erasavadi	42.4	28.6
Gumballi	38.4	26.3
Honganoor	40.8	27.0
Jyothigowdanapura	46.9	31.6
Kowdalli	49.8	32.3
Maddur	55.0	40.0
Mangala	53.0	41.0
Mangala	43.4	31.4
Singanallur	51.7	37.2
Yeriyur	46.7	33.4

Source: Census 2001

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE OF MAIN AND MARGINAL WORKERS

GRAM PANCHAYATS	TOTAL WORKERS		MAIN WORKERS		MARGINAL WORKERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Ajjipura	60.0	36.7	56.2	30.6	3.7	6.1
Badanaguppe	66.4	27.0	56.2	17.4	10.2	9.6
Doddinduvadi	58.5	28.0	43.0	13.7	15.5	14.3
Erasavadi	55.4	22.5	45.0	9.9	10.5	12.6
Gumballi	59.8	19.1	44.9	4.0	30.7	15.1
Honganoor	56.9	20.7	29.0	6.4	10.6	14.2
Jyothigowdanapura	57.4	22.1	46.3	12.4	7.7	9.6
Kowdalli	58.0	38.8	49.7	28.1	7.8	10.6
Maddur	58.8	19.7	50.0	11.1	8.8	8.6
Mangala	58.0	35.5	56.8	28.3	1.1	7.2
Mangala	64.5	19.9	55.3	14.3	9.2	5.5
Singanallur	61.2	32.5	43.2	18.3	17.9	14.1
Yeriyur	61.3	29.7	34.2	7.8	27.0	21.8

Source: 2001 Census

Note: 1. Those who worked for 183 days or more in the reference year are treated as main workers and those who worked for less than 183 days are considered to be marginal workers.

2. The percentages of total workers, main workers and marginal workers are calculated against total male/female population

TABLE 4

**PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
AMONG MAIN WORKERS**

GRAM PANCHAYATSS	CULTIVATORS		AG. LABOURERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Ajjipura	37.6	23.2	23.2	38.3
Badanaguppe	48.5	15.6	15.6	64.3
Doddinduvadi	36.5	8.3	8.3	69.8
Erasavadi	28.9	5.8	5.8	67.9
Gumballi	35.2	15.1	15.1	33.1
Honganoor	35.2	4.7	4.7	70.7
J. G. Pura	29.9	6.1	6.1	83.8
Kowdalli	38.1	38.4	38.4	33.2
Maddur	30.4	4.5	4.5	58.2
Mangala	39.3	17.7	17.7	52.0
Mangala	16.7	2.8	2.8	36.8
Singanallur	41.9	17.5	17.5	46.0
Yeriyur	39.1	7.7	7.7	45.2

Source: 2001 Census

Note: 1. Those who worked for 183 days or more in the reference year are treated as main workers and those who worked for less than 183 days are considered to be marginal workers.

2. The percentages of cultivators and agricultural labourers are calculated against total main workers

TABLE 5

**PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
AMONG MARGINAL WORKERS**

GRAM PANCHAYATSS	CULTIVATORS		AG. LABOURERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Ajjipura	10.5	4.0	37.2	65.3
Badanaguppe	4.5	21.6	47.6	48.7
Doddinduvadi	3.0	1.1	81.4	59.6
Erasavadi	2.3	0.9	89.2	92.3
Gumballi	2.7	1.5	87.0	86.7
Honganoor	5.1	1.3	90.8	95.2
J. G. Pura	1.5	5.9	87.6	96.7
Kowdalli	4.0	1.6	78.5	81.5
Maddur	3.8	1.5	74.2	76.9
Mangala	4.5	0.7	22.7	85.8
Mangala	2.0	3.3	52.1	55.3
Singanallur	6.8	6.1	55.7	54.7
Yeriyur	2.3	1.4	94.0	94.2

Source: 2001 Census

Note: 1. Those who worked for 183 days or more in the reference year are treated as main workers and those who worked for less than 183 days are considered to be marginal workers.

2. The percentages of cultivators and agricultural labourers are calculated against total marginal workers

ANNEXURE 4

Statistical Data of the selected GPs

ANNEXURE 4

STATISTICS OF GRAM PANCHAYATS SELECTED IN BIDAR TALUK, BIDAR DISTRICT

No.	Items	Janawada	Gadgi	Astoor	Malkapura	Barur	Chimkod	Nagur	Kolar (K)
1	Total Population	6773	8311	6658	5075	9153	6792	9585	9603
2	Total Male Population	3477	4208	3364	2607	4693	3483	4930	4909
3	Total Female Population	3296	4103	3294	2468	4460	3309	4655	4694
4	Sex Ratio	948	975	979	946	950	950	944	956
5	Total No. of Families	1274	1390	1346	620	1746	-	1408	1626
6	Total SC Population	1859	1673	1079	541	1672	1144	1975	1857
7	Total SC Male Population	987	874	545	269	882	595	1027	968
8	Total SC Female Population	872	799	534	272	790	549	948	889
9	Total ST Population	526	1583	824	1031	1477	1714	2037	1111
10	Total ST Male Population	275	803	421	546	729	874	1041	551
11	Total ST Female Population	251	780	403	485	748	840	996	560
12	No of Voters - Male	2026	2802	2447	1534	3161	2217	3669	2985
13	No of Voters - Female	1911	2726	2501	1424	3040	2232	3479	2855
14	Total geographical area (in hectares)	2241	5228	1528	2313	3738	2953	8281	1887
15	Total cultivable area (in hectares)	1989	4807	1083	1319	3116	2018	5546	1298
16	Total no. of agricultural families	1206	1237	475	364	1390	-	585	562
17	Total no. of land holdings	852	1302	692	568	-	778	1240	444
18	Total area of land holdings (in hectares)	2041	1317	2078	227	-	1719	4981	792
19	Total area under cereals (in hectares)	2278	645	595	954	-	497	514	599
20	Area under jowar (in hectares)	1954	430	344	500	551	335	906	51
21	Total area of pulses (in hectares)	1408	-	30	707	-	1119	842	2050
22	Total area of wheat (in hectares)	67	215	161	137	70	24	158	41
23	Total area of sugarcane (in hectares)	-	-	-	-	627	-	1563	353
24	Total area of paddy (in hectares)	58	115	30	109	168	138	592	578
25	Avg litres of water supply per capita per day (LPCD)	20	30	6	24	30	32	8	50
26	No of Public Taps	139	27	15	24	-	27	83	45
27	No. of household taps	1	195	80	30	169	91	243	105

28	No. of primary schools	4	5	1	1	-	7	7	5
29	No. of Higher Primary Schools – Govt	4	-	1	4	2	3	13	3
30	No. of High Schools – Govt.	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
31	Anganawadi centre(s)	7	10	-	4	3	8	10	10
32	Primary Health Centre(s)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	ANM Sub Centre(s)	1	2	1	-	2	1	1	1
34	ANM Quarter(s)	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
35	No. of private doctors	4	-	2	-	-	-	3	2
36	No of Cattle	1297	442	1497	755	1012	1166	1155	901
37	No of Buffaloes	661	1230	768	370	1002	1652	1273	1294
38	No of Sheep	1124	354	640	205	982	623	836	1165
39	No of Goats	537	308	512	200	1168	592	821	1048
40	Poultry	424	193	300	140	2440	1160	1826	394
41	Veterinary Hospital Building(s)	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
42	Public Library	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
43	Post Office	1	1	-	1	5	1	2	2
44	Telephone Exchange	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Source: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka website – www.kar.nic.in/rdpr

**STATISTICS OF GRAM PANCHAYATS BELONGING TO TWO TALUKS – BIJAPUR
AND BASAVANA BAGEWADI OF BIJAPUR DISTRICT**

No.	Items	Arakeri	Hitnalli	Kannur	Mamadapur	Sarwad	Ukkali
1	Total Population	8184	7477	9324	6201	7567	8602
2	Total Male Population	4320	3806	4936	3114	3854	4415
3	Total Female Population	3864	3671	4388	3087	3713	4187
4	Sex Ratio	894	964	889	991	963	948
5	Total No. of Families	1077	1176	1285	977	1251	1422
6	Total SC Population	3728	1786	1531	808	723	1783
7	Total SC Male Population	1984	882	794	397	356	928
8	Total SC Female Population	1744	904	737	411	367	855
9	Total ST Population	600	419	-	228	91	23
10	Total ST Male Population	305	231	-	120	43	13
11	Total ST Female Population	295	188	-	108	48	10
12	No of Voters - Male	3759	2204	3570	2057	2661	3033
13	No of Voters - Female	3412	1965	2386	1979	2529	3079
14	Total geographical area (in hectares)	5153	3667	6809	4666	6315	8535
15	Total cultivable area (in hectares)	5393	3591	6595	3754	6206	8148
16	Total no. of agricultural families	989	732	1213	571	1118	231
17	Total no. of land holdings	1170	1057	1667	1424	1593	1667
18	Total area of land holdings (in hectares)	5393	3591	6595	3754	6094	8307
19	Total area under cereals (in hectares)	2514	1411	2830	1894	3224	3447
20	Area under jowar (in hectares)	1959	1040	430	1170	2930	2371
21	Total area of pulses (in hectares)	3215	2042	4778	793	3652	6858
22	Total area of bajra (in hectares)	370	85	2250	22	10	730
23	Total area of wheat (in hectares)	118	232	50	505	270	371
24	Total area of grapes (in hectares)	81	12	81	1	26	5
25	Total area of groundnut (in hectares)	150	47	400	268	11	550
26	Total area of maize (in hectares)	67	54	100	197	14	5
27	Average litres of water supply per capita per day (LPCD)	45	42	14	55	48	44
28	No of Public Taps	36	13	8	12	42	15

29	No. of household taps	15	15	175	181	222	10
30	No. of primary schools	12	2	8	3	6	2
31	No. of Higher Primary Schools	7	4	3	5	4	3
32	No. of High Schools	1	1	-	1	1	1
33	Anganawadi centre(s)	9	7	8	5	7	8
34	Primary Health Centre(s)	-	-	1	1	-	1
35	ANM Sub Centre(s)	2	1	1	-	1	1
36	ANM Quarter(s)	1	-	1	1	1	-
37	No. of private doctors	5	6	4	3	4	6
38	No of Cattle	779	1243	1478	1001	743	1431
39	No of Buffaloes	963	521	1013	478	569	573
40	No of Sheep	18642	1167	1206	120	108	310
41	No of Goats	4995	1822	1882	1014	789	2069
42	Poultry	12231	924	2988	508	984	543
43	Veterinary Institution (s)	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	Public Library	1	1	-	-	1	-
45	Post Office	2	3	1	2	1	1
46	Telephone Exchange	4	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka website – www.kar.nic.in/rdpr

STATISTICS OF GRAM PANCHAYATS BELONGING TO TWO TALUKS – KOLLEGAL AND YELANDUR OF CHAMARAJANAGAR DISTRICT

No.	Items	Singanallur	Doddin duvadi	Mangala	Ajjipura	Kowdalli	Madduru	Yariyur	Gumballi
1	Total Population	6944	6451	4586	14179	15493	5959	6870	7662
2	Total Male Population	3700	3290	2369	6875	8101	2995	3532	3914
3	Total Female Population	3244	3160	2217	7304	7392	2964	3338	3748
4	Sex Ratio	876	960	935	1062	912	989	945	957
5	Total No. of Families	871	1156	1005	2820	2717	1216	1006	1421
6	Total SC Population	3465	2234	2139	7376	3374	2943	2410	1934
7	Total SC Male Population	1630	1149	1077	3405	1793	1477	1231	1007
8	Total SC Female Population	1835	1085	1062	3971	1581	1466	1179	927
9	Total ST Population	669	285	9	1484	1791	684	1200	746
10	Total ST Male Population	481	154	3	700	929	341	609	387
11	Total ST Female Population	188	131	6	784	862	343	591	359
12	No of Voters - Male	2268	2281	1387	4199	4566	2718	2391	2746
13	No of Voters - Female	2133	2244	1365	2150	4139	2279	2154	2550
14	Total geographical area (in hectares)	817	1303	2271	3466	2863	2477	1258	2046
15	Total cultivable area (in hectares)	1264	914	1126	370	5158	2	710	1166
16	Total no. of agricultural families	492	560	723	144	1226	1077	1081	1367
17	Total no. of land holdings	1218	718	963	969	1398	1355	81	1367
18	Total area of land holdings (in hectares)	383	939	4701	757	354	1945	11687	1166
19	Total area under cereals (in hectares)	174	364	1224	831	186	-	-	512
20	Area under jowar (in hectares)	163	-	1	-	87	225	-	-
21	Total area of pulses (in hectares)	72	583	1083	593	41	346	-	182
22	Total area of ragi (in hectares)	148	135	166	368	88	275	39	36
23	Total area of sugarcane (in hectares)	5	35	72	32	8	375	-	113
24	Total area of paddy (in hectares)	80	175	356	153	12	1401	1520	476
25	Total area of groundnut (in hectares)	37	332	76	365	20	10	-	-
26	Total area of maize (in hectares)	31	51	68	796	-	-	-	-
27	Avg litres of water supply per capita per day (LPCD)	20	35	12	32	20	45	12	13

28	No of Public Taps	126	69	40	53	71	46	60	43
29	No. of household taps	258	260	124	275	377	299	458	436
30	No. of primary schools	6	1	2	4	7	6	2	2
31	No. of Higher Primary Schools	2	2	2	6	8	1	2	3
32	No. of High Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	--
33	Anganawadi centre(s)	4	6	4	11	7	6	8	7
34	Primary Health Centre(s)	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
35	ANM Sub Centre(s)	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
36	ANM Quarter(s)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
37	No. of private doctors	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	No of Cattle	5293	1669	972	4709	3847	3400	946	1670
39	No of Buffaloes	357	102	275	1100	360	1270	1089	528
40	No of Sheep	1838	2299	458	3358	2362	2548	471	497
41	No of Goats	1807	635	240	1445	1228	1664	81	483
42	Poultry	4782	1783	1035	3219	2838	2366	1305	2218
43	Veterinary Institution (s)	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
44	Public Library	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Post Office	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
46	Telephone Exchange	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Source: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka website – www.kar.nic.in/rdpr

ANNEXURE 5

Budget allocated to Gram Panchayats

Bijapur District
Scheme wise Budget Allotment for GP Plan and Non Plan for the year
2008-09 (Rs. In Lakhs)

I. Plan Schemes		State	CSS	Total
A	Rural water supply			
	1. Maintenance of bore wells additional support to ZP sectors	35.47	-	35.47
	2. Nirmala Grama Yojane / Toilets Sanitation Campaign	162.13	-	162.13
	3. Maintenance and repairs of water supply scheme	-	51.06	51.06
Total		197.60	51.06	248.66
B	Forest			
	1. Vana Samvardhana Yojane	10.13	-	10.13
C	<u>Area Development & other Rural Devpmnt Programmes</u>			
	1. IRDP-other expenditure	-	62.57	62.57
	2. Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana	-	185.25	185.25
Total		-	247.82	247.82
D	Rural Energy Programme			
	1. Integrated Rural Energy Programme	10.13	-	10.13
	2. Bio Gas	-	3.55	3.55
	3. Bio Gas Development	-	4.20	4.20
Total		10.13	7.75	17.88
E	Grants to Panchayat Raj Institutions			
	1. Grants to GPs (Untied grants)	1008.24	-	1008.24
F	Art, Culture and Library			
	1. Direct Library Authorities	36.86	-	36.86
G	Housing			
	1. Subsidy for Ashraya Scheme in Rural areas.	1021.08	-	1021.08
	2. People's housing scheme	-	98.72	98.72
	3. Indira Awas Yojane	-	292.26	292.26
Total		1021.08	390.98	1412.06
H	Water Shed Development			
	1. NABARD assisted Water Shed Development.	45.60	-	45.60
	2. Soil Conservation	-	15.20	15.20
	3. Soil Conservation in catchments of river Valley Project	-	135.00	135.00
	4. National Water shed Development Programme by Water Shed Development Department.	-	12.67	12.67
	5. IRDP	-	112.50	112.50
	6. DPAP other Expenditure (DDP 25:75)	-	390.12	390.12
	7. DPAP (50:50)	-	1155.00	1155.00
Total		45.60	1820.49	1866.09
Total Plan schemes		1274.41	2518.10	3792.51
II. Non Plan Schemes		State	CSS	Total
	1. District Library Authorities	18.10	-	18.10
	2. Grants to PRIs under FC Recommendations	457.58	-	457.58
Total Non Plan Schemes		475.68		475.67
Grand Total (I+II)		1750.09	2518.10	4268.18
Note: Total No. of Gram Panchayats 199				

Bidar District
Scheme wise Budget Allocation for GP Plan and Non Plan for the year
2008-09 (Rs In Lakhs)

I. Plan Schemes		State	CSS	Total
A	Rural water supply			
	1. Additional support to ZP Schemes	35.47	-	35.47
	2. Nirmala Grama Yojane / Total Sanitation Campaign	59.79	-	59.79
	3. Maintenance and repairs of water supply scheme	-	350.00	350.00
Total		95.26	350.00	445.26
B	Forest			
	1. Vana Samvardhana Yojane	3.55	-	3.55
C	<u>Area Development & other Rural Devpmnt Programmes</u>			
	1. IRDP-other expenditure	-	53.17	53.17
	2. Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana	-	157.41	157.41
Total		-	210.58	210.58
D	Rural Energy Programme			
	1. Integrated Rural Energy Programme	-	10.13	10.13
	2. Bio Gas	-	3.55	3.55
	3. Bio Gas Development	-	4.20	4.20
Total		-	17.88	17.88
E	Grants to Panchayat Raj Institutions			
	1. Grants to GPs (Untied grants)	886.65	-	886.65
F	Art, Culture and Library			
	1. Direct Library Authorities	30.40	-	30.40
G	Housing			
	1. Subsidy for Ashraya Scheme in Rural areas including special development plan	849.62	-	849.62
	2. People's housing scheme	89.66	-	89.66
	3. Indira Awas Yojane	-	265.44	265.44
Total		939.28	265.44	1204.72
H	Water Shed Development			
	1. NABARD assisted Water Shed Development.	34.45	-	34.45
	2. DPAP (50:50)	139.58	-	139.58
	3. National Water shed Development	-	9.55	9.55
	4. Programme by Water Shed Devpt Dept.	-	84.78	84.78
	5. Integrated Waste Land Development Programme	-	14.59	14.59
	6. DPAP	-	165.60	165.60
	7. DPAP (50:50)	-	413.25	413.25
Total		174.032	687.77	861.8
Total Plan Scheme		2129.17	1531.67	3660.84
II. Non Plan Schemes		State	CSS	Total
	1. District Library Authorities	12.86	-	12.86
	2. Grants to Panchayat Raj Institution under FC Recommendations	434.63	-	434.63
Total		447.49	-	447.49
Grand Total (I+II)		2576.66	1531.67	4108.33
<i>Note: Total No. of Gram Panchayats 175</i>				

Chamarajanagar District
Scheme wise Budget Allocation for GP Plan and Non Plan for the year
2008-09 **(Rs In Lakhs)**

I. Plan Schemes		State	CSS	Total
A	Rural water supply			
	1. Maintenance of bore wells Additional support to ZP sectors	30.40	-	30.40
	2. Nirmala Grama Yojane / Toilets Sanitation Campaign	72.96	-	72.96
	3. Maintenance and repairs of water supply scheme	-	200.00	200.00
Total		103.36	200.00	303.36
B	Forest			
	1. Vana Samvardhana Yojane	10.13	-	10.13
C	Area Development and other Rural Development Programmes			
	1. IRDP-other expenditure	-	52.06	52.06
	2. Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana	-	154.14	154.14
	3. Integrated Development of western region	-	59.00	59.00
Total		-	265.20	265.20
D	Rural Energy Programme			
	1. Integrated Rural Energy Programme	10.13	-	10.13
	2. Bio Gas	-	12.67	12.67
	3. Bio Gas Development	-	12.50	12.50
Total		10.13	25.17	35.30
E	Grants to Panchayat Raj Institutions			
	1. Grants to GPs (Untied grants)	607.99	-	607.99
F	Art, Culture and Library			
	1. Direct Library Authorities	30.37	-	30.37
G	Housing			
	1. Subsidy for Ashraya Scheme in Rural areas.	494.59	-	494.59
	2. People's housing scheme	-	44.29	44.29
	3. Indira Awas Yojane	-	174.84	174.84
Total		494.59	219.13	713.72
H	Water Shed Development			
	1. NABARD assisted Water Shed Development.	30.40	-	30.40
	2. DPAP (50:50)	31.92	-	31.92
	3. National Water shed Development Programme by Water Shed Development Department.	-	5.89	5.89
	4. IRDP	-	52.29	52.29
	5. Integrated Waste Land Development Programme	-	35.93	35.93
	6. DPAP other Expenditure (DDP 25:75)	-	437.34	437.34
	7. DPAP (50:50)	-	94.50	94.50
Total		62.32	625.95	688.27
Total Plan schemes		1318.89	1335.45	2654.34
II. Non Plan Schemes				
	1. District Library Authorities	2.38	-	2.38
	2. Grants to Panchayat Raj Institution under FC Recommendations	301.35	-	301.35
	Total Non Plan Schemes	302.73	-	302.73
Grand Total (I+II)		1621.62	1335.45	2957.07
Note: Total No. of Gram Panchayats 120				

ANNEXURE 6

*A Note on Convention of EWRS
(September 4, 2006)*

ANNEXURE 6

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONVENTION OF ELECTED WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES (EWRs) 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 amazing and 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 EWRs:

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 (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, GoI, 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 root level, i.e. 'bottom-up approach' and not the 'top-down approach', the 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 it 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, the 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.

ANNEXURE 7

A Note on ATI/ANSSIRD, Belur Declaration

ANNEXURE 7

ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE (ATI)

In order to provide training to the officers for smooth functioning of the administrative machinery the Government of India set up the "Orientation Study Center" at Mysore in 1959. This institute was handed over to Government of Mysore in 1967 and the institute was renamed as **Administrative Training Institute (ATI)**. The ATI is the apex training institute of the Government of Karnataka and caters mainly to the training needs of Group 'A' and Group 'B' officers of Karnataka. The training programs conducted on regular basis include Foundation Course for Gazetted Probationers of the State Civil Service, Orientation Course for IAS / IFS probationers allotted to the Karnataka Cadre, Refresher Course for in-service officers and course on Training of Trainers, Gender Sensitization, Financial Management, Legal aspects and Computer applications. **ATI** has also been recognized by the Election Commission of India as the Regional Center for South India to impart training on Election matters.

ABDUL NAZEER SAB STATE INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (ANSSIRD)

The Institutes campus is located at the foothills of the Goddess Chamundi amidst serene surroundings and houses three Institutions - **Abdul Nazeer Sab State Institute of Rural Development (ANSSIRD)**, **Administrative Training Institute (ATI)**, **State Institute of Urban Development (SIUD)** a quantum mix of the old and the Modern.

The Abdul Nazeer Sab State Institute for Rural Development (ANSSIRD) established in 1989 has been conducting training for elected representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions as well as officers of these Institutions. The year 2002-03 saw the operationalisation of the SATCOM centre in ANSSIRD. The satcom centre comprising an earth station and studio was set up for one way video and two way audio communication on extended C-Band transponder of INSAT 3B. With the establishment of the satcom centre, ANSSIRD began to make far reaching changes to its entire approach, system and curriculum of training. The institute is headed by a Director.

ANSSIRD offers training programmes in several thrust areas of rural development and decentralized governance for the elected representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), functionaries of line departments, NGOs and Rural Credit institutions. The institute provides intensive training in face to face as well as satellite mode, using contemporary methodologies and technologies to suit different programme requirements. The form, content and delivery mechanisms of the programmes are developed with the assistance of experts, NGO activists and people's representatives. A right mixture of presentations, panel-discussions, demonstrations, lectures, case studies, role-playing, experience-sharing, brainstorming, film-viewing and field exposures is effectively used in the training process, with emphasis on participatory and interactive learning components.

BELUR DECLARATION

We, the members of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), the members of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and the Government of Karnataka, hereby make this Joint Declaration on the 23rd day of January, 2004 at the Panchayat Raj and Urban Local Bodies Convention being held in Belur Gram Panchayat, Dharwad.

To carry forward the decentralization movement and further empower the PRIs and ULBs to serve the people, Government of Karnataka commits to undertake the following initiatives:

1. The principle that what should be undertaken at a particular level should be undertaken at that level alone would be adhered to, as per the activity mapping. Funds, functions & functionaries would be accordingly devolved to the PRIs;
2. Formulate a scheme to correct regional imbalances by involving the PRIs & ULBs;
3. Integrate various schemes aimed at increasing agricultural production and assisting other land-based activities at the Gram Panchayat level;
4. Transfer 'Akshara Dasoha' scheme to Gram Panchayats and ULBs;
5. Bring primary schools, rural libraries, adult education centres, anganwadis, ANM Sub-centres & fair price shops within the administrative ambit of GPs;
6. Strengthen Gram Panchayat administration and integrate the village level revenue functions and functionaries with Grama Panchayat administration;
7. Create an Ombudsman for every district under the Lokayukta, to ensure accountability of PRIs and ULBs;
8. Strengthen technical and financial management capabilities of Gram Panchayats, including capacity building of PR members through continuous training, education and communication;
9. Equip Grama Panchayats with computers and give an impetus to e-governance;
10. Strengthen co-operative credit structure by nominating one Grama Panchayat member to each Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society;

11. Further enhance the financial powers of ULBs pertaining to contracts, procurement and tackling of water supply related works;
12. Devolve urban planning functions on ULBs;
13. Enable ULBs to provide water supply as per normative standards;
14. Help install underground sewage system in all Class I cities in the state and establish integrated solid waste management system;
15. Provide professional staff to urban local bodies.

In turn, PRIs and ULBs, welcoming these government initiatives, commit themselves to the following:

Panchayat Raj Institutions:

1. To maintain the highest level of integrity and transparency in all public expenditure and implementation of development programs;
2. Conduct minimum of 2 Ward Sabhas and 2 Grama Sabhas each year;
3. Select only deserving beneficiaries for various schemes through Ward and Gram Sabhas;
4. Enhance PRI resources through tax reforms and higher collection efficiency, including enlargement of gramatanas to cover all new habitations;
5. Create and maintain income generating assets assiduously;
6. Fulfill aspirations of the people with dedication and sincerity.

Urban Local Bodies:

1. Mobilize resources in a comprehensive and transparent manner;
2. Commit to good governance in ULBs, especially through e-governance initiatives;
3. Set up an effective public grievance redressal system;
4. Ensure commitment and transparency in ULB functioning.

All parties to this declaration shall endeavour to work in accordance with these commitments.

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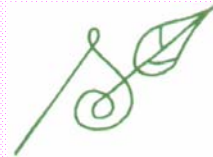
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