

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN ADMINISTRATION

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CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
URBAN ADMINISTRATION :
A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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PREFACE

In the Third World countries, in particular, the importance of development cannot be over emphasised. Without going into the various definitions of development, it can be said that, the major thrust of the development programme should be on the development of all individuals, and on the restructuring of the institutional set up, which will facilitate such development. It is indeed a matter of common knowledge that development is not uniform, leave aside internationally, but even within a nation. Thus for example the differentials in development as between the urban and rural India are too well known. It has been proved to the hilt that, development cannot be ensured only by creating administrative machinery. As a matter of fact it is much more important for the common citizen to be involved in the process of development so that he will prefer his cooperation. This assumes even greater significance when a nation like ours has opted for a democratic frame work.

In the present investigation we have, therefore, sought to understand the citizen participation in development in respect of the urban and

rural set up. Of course a few areas have been selected such as health, education, employment / agriculture. While one puts a premium on the citizens' participation on the developmental activity, in reality one finds selective participation in certain vital areas, like the immunization programme pertaining to health, on the part of the majority of individuals.

It is indeed very surprising that people do not even participate in agriculture and education both in rural and urban areas. The reasons for which have been adequately discussed in the body of the report. Even in respect of employment, people from urban areas seem to emphasise the traditional patterns of employment while neglecting self employment. Participation is not to be confined to voting but has to be understood as the capacity to influence administrative decisions and actions.

From this point of view the picture of participation or rather lack of it, we have to offer is certainly disheartening.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A great deal is spoken of and written about 'development' in the past twenty five years. According to this key word, the world itself has been divided into developed and developing nations. Indeed the movement "for development embodies a value judgement with which few would disagree : the desirability of overcoming malnutrition, poverty and disease which are the most immediate and widespread aspects of human suffering." (Bernstein 1973 : 13). Oftener than not development is spoken of in economic terms only. "But economic inequalities which divide the world lead to political, moral and social consequences and development rightly speaking should take all these consequences into account." (Heredero 1977 : 2). This naturally has brought into sharper focus, the state apparatus of concerning development of the under developed countries the world over. The achievement of "social and political change in developing societies like India is heavily dependent on the qualitative performance of the administrative system." (Eldersveld & Associates 1968 : 1).

Administration serves as an intermediary between the citizen and leaders and between consumer producers and planners. Therefore, in the dual capacity, administration is involved with utilization, management, allocation and development of human as well as material resources. However, it will not succeed "unless it modifies public attitudes and beliefs and redirects public and official behaviour." (Eldersveld 1968 : 1).

Just as there are inequalities between the developed and developing nations, there are inequalities between the urban and the rural societies. As India is a land of villages, 82% of its population lives in villages, and in spite of some large cities, India is a nation of rural background and traditions. Many social attitudes have their roots in the experiences of farms. Notwithstanding the great industrial zones, agriculture is still a very important part of the nations total economic life. More capital is invested in it than in any other type of enterprise. It gives employment to more persons than any other single industry. In this context, A.R. Desai points out that rural society in India has acquired a new significance after independence. It is now no longer considered as a mere raw material producing hinterland. The Agrarian

sector provides the very morphological framework to the underdeveloped Indian society in conformity to the basic postulates of progress embodied in the constitution of the Indian Union and concretely formulated into the various five year plans." (1961:XII)

In spite of this, most medical facilities, the best educational institutions and almost all the big industries are located in big urban areas. "The differences in the standard of living between the cities and villages in India are glaring enough : unemployment and under-employment, indebtedness and exorbitant rates of interest : inadequate protection or insurance against natural calamities like recurrent

droughts and floods, poor agricultural technology resulting in low productivity which for the majority of rural population means utter poverty with all its concomitants, that is poor hygienic conditions, mal-nutrition, illiteracy and factional rivalries, which makes cooperation very difficult if not impossible." (Heredero 1977 : 2).

To overcome these drawbacks the community development programmes were implemented to usher in peoples silent revolution." (Punekar and Golwalkar 1973 : 5). Though the community development programme

was based on the principle of promoting better living for the whole community with the active participation of the community, its working for the first few years somehow failed to enthuse the local people for active participation in these developmental programmes. This has resulted in very little marked progress in the rural areas. Certain areas - like health has a striking unequal distribution in rural settings. It is calculated that 75% of the resources available for medical care - this includes government and non-government resources - are utilized for 25% of the population residing mainly in urban areas.

The second area of darkness is education. Formal education has done very little to enable the rural population to tap government resources in improving literacy. Further this education to some extent is alienating in its effect as it prepares the students for a life that is dysfunctional in the villages. A more serious handicap of formal education is that it is aimed at children only, which means that it will be many years before they can take part in the decision-making process in their own homes. Educational development in the present decade will manifest in participation of developmental activities in the next decade since these educated children will become adult citizens in course of time.

It is hardly surprising that the state of agriculture in most villages is still very backward. Farmers are not fully sensitized to the danger of soil erosion and are not acquainted with the remedial scientific techniques. They are not aware of the need for soil improvement and proper balance of its essential elements on a scientific basis. The value of organic matter as a soil conditioner is unknown to them. Basic knowledge about how our plants grow, the diseases which may affect them and their remedies, the scientific use of fertilizers for different crops, these are things about which most of our farmers still ignorant.

The problem can be looked at from another angle. Our industries situated in the urban areas are well served by the educational institutions. While agriculture, in spite of agricultural colleges which are situated in rural / urban areas, is grossly neglected. Moreover very little has been done and achieved in the way of adult agricultural education. The total responsibility for spreading agricultural technology has been left entirely to government servants. Agricultural officers work along with the District and Taluka Development officers and Village level workers called the gram Sevaks. These officers have more of advisory roles,

than one of implementors. Although courses are organized for willing farmers on the whole very little has been achieved to improve the agricultural skills of our cultivators through education. The key problem in India is the training, socializing and directing of a cadre of administrators, particularly for the concerning branches of the community development programmes.

When we turn our attention to the urban area, we find that in recent years the industrialization of these areas has brought many problems in its wake. First of all there has been considerable migration from rural area causing the increase in the slums in the urban areas. Secondly the over crowding has posed problems of not only of adequate housing but also of health, education and employment.

It is well known that the health hazards caused by the lack of sanitary facilities are considerable. Lack of immunization facilities add to these health problems. Educational institutions that is free primary schools cannot accommodate all the children, who should be in school. Another great problem is employment. It exists for all the classes - as well as all the educationally qualified people. That is from the uneducated to the highly

qualified individuals suitable employment still remains a problem. The governmental machinery in most of the under-developed countries is trying to combat these evils.

In India the heavy hand of political parties becomes a major handicap in implementing any of these programmes. In this context a comparison with a truly well advanced nation like America reveals that the prevalent American attitude towards political participation is reflected in the liberal model of development. In this model, it was assumed that the causes of socio-economic inequality, political violence, and lack of democratic political participation lay in the socio-economic backwardness of a society. The answers to these ills is no doubt "rapid socio-economic modernization and development." (Huntington & Nelson 1976 : 19) Gunnar Myrdal argued that "It is indeed a regular occurrence endowed almost with the dignity of an economic law that poorer the country, the greater the difference between rich and poor." (1956 : 133). Robert McNamara on the other hand declares that "there is an irrefutable relationship between violence and backwardness". While Lipset and Lerner present data to demonstrate

a positive relation between economic development and democracy. If this is so then we will have to take a closer look at the relation between development and democracy.

Development and Democracy

The idea of development as the progressive transformation of society begins to assume a modern form in the writings of the "founding fathers" of social science. (Bernstein 1973 : 13). In the period since the World War II, development has become a slogan of global aspirations and effort. The issues of underdevelopment and development have gained a specific and dramatic focus. The aspiration to change, and institutional means of achieving it, are central to planned change for development. But it must be mentioned that even in a democracy only representative elected by the citizens have a some say in the developmental process.

Cyril Belshaw (1977 : 31) feels that Development represents "an increase in the capacities of a society to organize for its own objectives and to carry out its programme more effectively. The essential element here is organization."

This organization at the very lowest level was to be achieved through the setting up of

Panchayat Raj. For the Panchayats were established to "enable the people to achieve intensive and continuous development of their areas on democratic lines." (Punekar and Golwalkar 1973 : 12). No doubt that community development deals with simple things of unsophisticated people, but it has never proved simple to define. Peter De Santoy quoting the report of the Ashridge Conference in 1954 gives the original short definition of community development as - "community development is a movement designed to promote better living for the whole community with the active participation and on the initiative of the community." (1958 : 2).

In all the definitions of community development made by various scholars a common factor can be traced. The most important of them all is self-help. The second is that the initiative should come from the people themselves and not imposed from above. The third is that there must be a process of stimulation. This really means that three elements are emphasised namely "democratic participation in initiating social action, self reliance to the maximum possible degree and participation of the government and non-government agencies outside the community to supplement its resources

with necessary services and material." (Jain 1967:5)

No doubt the aim is to use the consciously articulated method of accelerating the process of social, economic and political growth of the underdeveloped area of India.

Democracy and Development are very closely connected. With the introduction of Panchayat Raj the programme of social education can develop in the right direction through awareness of his democratic rights. This very idea therefore calls for citizenship education.

Huntington & Nelson have discussed various models in the context of participation in development.

Citizens' Democratic Participation

In modern developing societies, we are more inclined to emphasize the importance and complexity of the roles of administrators. "In developing societies these roles are preeminent, particularly in societies dedicated to massive programs of social innovation. In such developing societies the communication of welfare state goals, the education of the populace, the mobilization of citizen support, and the translation of this support into new patterns of action make administrative structures and personnel

centrally important." (Eldersveld and Associates 1968 : 1). This importance given to the bureaucrat is no doubt because of the technicalities and complexities in the administrative organization of modernized societies. In a developing society administration is extremely complex and perhaps very taxing because of the traditional to modern demands. It may also be due to scarcity of resources and the necessity for administrators to take into consideration only the egalitarian objectives.

Therefore the relationship between the administrator and citizen has proved to be particularly intriguing and crucial to many theorists. Nevertheless in a country like India, "democratic perspectives are important, because of the assumption that the achievement of developmental goals hinges in large part on the extent to which public involvement and cooperation can be mobilized by the bureaucracy." (Eldersveld & Associates 1968: 3).

The concern of democratic or effective public administration is based on public support, that is actions of public agencies and officials should reflect the aspirations needs, interests and demands of the public it serves. Official action should be /as well as a responsible one so /rational

that it commands the respect and cooperation of the citizens. This will also bring into focus the dual role of the citizen as a policy-maker and a subject. In this context the feedback from the citizens helps the administration from the initial stage that is formulation of policy, to its implementation, to the modification of the policy subsequent to its evaluation by the citizens. This process is a continuous one. This process is a dynamic set of interactions. This process conceives a citizen in a role of producer and consumer that is as a policy maker and subject. In short from the value and analytical premises, the emphasis on democratic responsiveness by officials and citizens is a precondition for an effective process of administration in the modern polity.

Morris Janowitz has perhaps made the best attempt to conceptualize the citizen-administrator relationship in democratic terms. He says, "A bureaucracy is in imbalance when it fails to operate on the basis of democratic consent . . . Bureaucratic imbalance may be either despotic or subservient. Despotic implies that the bureaucracy is too much the master while subservient implies that it is too much the servant." He then proceeds to specify

four types of requirements for the achievement of democratic balance - (1) knowledge (2) self interest (3) principle mindedness and (4) prestige. These operationalizations were heavily relied upon citizen administrative relationships in India.

Government's Role in Democratic
Participation of Citizens.

In most developing countries, the responsibility of bringing about change has fallen on the Government. This is because of the centralization of nation building activity mainly rests on the shoulder of the bureaucrat. Mukherjee feels that this has been so because of the administrative set up. To instil more participation from the citizen the "administrative system requires now, to be thoroughly overhauled. It is entirely unsuited to the present task of democratic and non-directive rather than authoritative planning in both aim and procedure. This has been a by-product of British bureaucratic administration that did not rely at all on a two way traffic between government and people. Devolution and delegation of responsibility of the people especially in planning administration demand not tinkering with the present system but the development of a new democratic system of administration

rising tier to tier from the gaon panchayats to the highest state and central levels. It is amazing to see the present allergy of the administrators to substantial reforms that may be responsive to the new tasks and obligations of planning." Mukherjee (1970 : 8).

This means that planning for development by the authority has to be meaningful to the people, so that they may be actively involved in this process. Further more if the development is to be sustained, it has to respond to the needs and aspirations of the people. This calls for effective mechanism to establish communication between the two. That is participation has really and truly to be democratic. This requires the participation of citizens along with the implementation of the programme by the bureaucrats.

But it must be explicitly and emphatically pointed out that even though democracy still exists in India it does not amount to individual participation in any issue. Except in the political context of voting, only the elected representated citizen have any say if at all in developmental participation. In this context it must be mentioned that Shri Jay Prakash Narayan has suggested actual citizen participation through small cell like bodies.

Springs of Participation in the period
before independence - Necessity for revival

In India bureaucrats enjoy unquestioned authority. This is to some extent a legacy of the colonial rule. For the government then did not permit much of citizen participation. In fact 'the state' expected loyalty and compliance and not active participation from the people. It was with the advent of the independence movement that some measure of participatory attitude was instilled among the people, and yet, with the actual goal achievement the attitude of apathy, subjugation and subordination has strengthened in the last 31 years. It is, therefore, that the new ethos and norms permitting - well nay - encouraging co-operation between the bureaucrats and the people has to be built.

There still exists a climate of distrust among citizen, which has been prevailing in the country specially due to the interference of politicians in every field of activity. The nepotism, and corruption that have corroded values of democracy by successive political figures. The government irrespective of the party affiliation has made a

citizen over cautious in respect of participation in development. To elaborate the lack of participation is more or less due to the unknown reactions of the government. Further the politicians and political parties would form a great power block even in the smallest of small activity; be it at the rural centres or urban areas. It has minimised the participatory instinct of the citizen. They prefer to flow in the direction of the stream than against it for fear of total destruction. Further the unhealthy surmising that 'money can buy anything' has proved too right a conclusion from time to time. This, no doubt, has dampened any cooperative measure from a truly democratic citizen.

Understanding of the meaning of citizen participation is essential before we proceed further.

The Core Definition of citizen Participation

The term "Citizen Participation" has been used to mean various things. Is this participation at the behaviour level only, or does it encompass the attitudes and perceptions prerequisite to participatory behaviour? If participation of citizens embraces all relevant activities do they help the bureaucrats? These queries lead us to arrive at a conceptual frame of the definition.

Huntington and Nelson have defined participation as an activity ". . . by private citizens : designed to influence government decision making. Participation may be individual or collective organised or spontaneous, sustained or sporadic peaceful or violent, legal or ill-legal, effective or ineffective." (1976 : 3). They further emphasize that effective support for a substantial shift in economic or social policies is mostly likely to come from organized collective participation, which can assume a variety of forms. Neither persuasion nor pure repression is normally effective for more than limited groups or limited issues. Effective reform almost always requires changes in participation usually in combination with some degree of persuasion or repression.

Citizen participation in this study is meant as an activity by private citizen designed to influence governmental decision making. This includes activity more than an attitude by an individual in the capacity of private citizen, which is designed to influence the government. We are testing in the study whether or not it actually has that effect.

When we talk of citizen participation in development it is necessary to understand what is meant by development?

What is Development

There are various opinions as to what 'development' should mean. According to Mathur (1965 : 1) the objective of development, should be taken as "the achievement of the optimum golden age. (i.e. a state of steady growth at full employment, with the highest consumption level per man steadily maintainable, given an autonomously determined long-term rate of growth of population and rate of increase in technical knowledge."

Development is understood to mean more comprehensively to include social and economic development for the two are inseparable. But this is not all - for the various theories of development evidently differ widely in their approach, and have evolved towards new forms during the 1950's and 1960s. Dos Santos has reduced these theories to one single scheme by extracting only what seems to be their essential elements. They can be summed up as follows:

(1) Development means advancement towards certain well defined general objectives, which correspond to the specific condition of man and society to be found in the most advanced societies

of the modern world. The model is variously known as modern society, industrial society, mass society and so on.

(2) Underdeveloped countries will progress towards this model as soon as they have eliminated certain social, political, cultural and institutional obstacles. These obstacles are represented by traditional societies, feudal systems or feudal residues' depending on the particular school of thought.

(3) Certain economic, political and psychological processes can be singled out as allowing the most rational mobilization of national resources and these can be categorized for the use of economic planners.

Thus development is a total process. We shall therefore, analyse its criteria in urban and rural areas.

Criteria for Urban Development

The urban milieu is certainly challenging. The vast opportunities availed in any urban setting find an exodus of migration from the rural area. The pattern of residence, housing problem and one of commuting to and from work are of primary importance.

Job facilities seem to be the prime consideration, Others being secondary to it. The urban area faces many problems caused by unplanned growth in all directions. The most important problem is of health, for not only does an industrial area of today pose a pollution problem but also one of immunization. Programmes to irradiate one dreaded virus seems to take longer and another crops its head soon after.

Education is another important area to be deliberated - for the rapid urban growth cannot be met by adequate number of schools and colleges or other technical institutions to cope with the ever increasing demands.

Employment is still another great problem. As one member of a family comes to the urban area for a lucrative job the other members also follow him in search of jobs. In the rural setting the whole family was engaged in agriculture. Hence unemployment was not a major problem in joint families

Further the urbanite does not identify himself with the urban demands and therefore does not take complete interest in civic duties. It is, therefore, imminently desirable to encourage them to participate in the developmental activities.

Criteria for Rural Development

In the post independent era, "deliberate attempts on a national plane have been and are being made through community Development Programmes, decentralization of political structure and Five in the Indian rural society as are either incides Year Plan Programmes to introduce such changes/of or compatible with the modern industrial - urban trends." (Hirmani 1977 : 2). It is well know that the "little republics that are the village communities of India have a long and illustrious history", (Punit 1978 : 107) and even though India has undergone more political and religious revolution than any other country in the world, yet India could preserve her culture and safeguard her vitality because of these well knit village community.

The original aim of community development was to change the behaviour pattern of the rural population. This aim was considered to be a pre-condition for raising agricultural production.

The rural inhabitants were to be motivated not only as individuals to raise their own standard of living but also as citizens of a community - of the state - so as to make a contribution towards raising overall welfare.

At the outset, it is necessary to define concepts like "agricultural development", rural development and integrated rural development - for in the past few years a lively discussion has been going on about the concept of integrated rural development (IRD). This was a concept originally drawn up by the World Bank in 1975* and adopted into the national development plans of many developing countries. The World Bank's definition of rural development is that "rural development programmes or projects are intended to provide a sustained increase in the output and level of living of a significant proportion of the rural poor in a given area . . . the focus is on activities which raise income directly, or at least provide the potential to be more productive."

It is, however, a fact that there is hitherto no general accepted definition for either rural or urban development. Every institution dealing with these problem areas define it differently.

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* World Bank : The Assault on World Poverty
Problems of Rural Development, Education and
Health, Baltimore and London 1975.

Yet the general definition of integrated rural development provided by Ahmed (1975 : 119) could be said to be most acceptable. He defines "an integrated rural development programme as a series of mutually supporting (interrelated) agricultural and non-agricultural activities oriented towards a stated objective. It involves the progressive of rural sub-system as a whole."

In this study the above definition seems to be more appropriate.

Objectives :

The conceptual frame work made it possible for us to study citizen participation for development in India. We are concerned with the citizens awareness of his active participatory patterns in contributing substantially towards development. How far they support the bureaucracy for realizing its objectives is analysed in this study.

In a developing society like India administration and citizen contacts and interactions are normally significant. Yet even after thirty years of independence in India one is rather suspicious of the other. Whether citizens of today deem it their prerogative to participate in any civic

cause or not is also examined. It was felt that for development awareness of citizen's knowledge and commitment to the goals of the larger society and political order were necessary. In this perspective there are certain vital areas in urban and rural development, which come under focus. We have chosen to investigate three important areas. It has been considered that these areas are related to the betterment of an individual. Health and consumption patterns, education and employment for self respect and independence as well as democracy are essential for the development of a country. So in this study we have tried to analyse these factors.

Health is a social concern. In regard to health the general point of view has undergone considerable change throughout history. Time was when sickness was considered a matter of concern for the affected individual and those upon whom he was immediately dependent. The discovery of the germ theory of certain diseases made people aware that the diseased individual was threat to the well being of others, and they set up regulations to restrict his activities. In other words, his health became a matter of social concern.

Secondly education, which is at present given out to the citizens should concerns each member of society. Any changes for the good or worse - whether job oriented or otherwise - are expected to raise some participatory reaction.

Education is not merely taken for its educative value alone, but as a means to an end - that of employment.

In the very real sense our study concerns with -

- Involvement of citizens in health programmes
- Involvement with the type of education given at present
- involvement with employment potential.

In this study a comparison between the urban and rural citizen involvement will be made to elicit the nature of involvement in these diverse regions, because then alone the growing disparities can be redressed.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY.

For any scientific study the importance of methodology cannot be over emphasised. The problem of data collection for a study of this nature, which has two dimensions is rather formidable. This comparative study aims to include an urban and a rural dimension* therefore, the choice of tools has to be effective to arrive at generalizations. In this Chapter, we propose to outline the detailed methodology utilized in this micro-in-depth study.

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* The sharp differences and contrasts between the rural - urban settings have been taken into consideration. These differences are :

- (1) Occupational differences
- (2) Environmental Differences.
- (3) Differences in the size of the community.
- (4) Differences in the density of the population.
- (5) Differences in the homogeneity and heterogeneity of the population.
- (6) Differences in the social mobility
- (7) Differences in the direction of migration
- (8) Differences in the social differentiation and stratification.
- (9) Differences in the system of social interaction.

As this research is (a microstudy) of an intensive nature, it is confined specifically to a small number of people. In it a thorough investigation of the group is carried out regarding the problem under study.

Selection of the setting

This study is restricted to two areas in the urban and two areas in the rural setting. The urban area is confined to Pune city, which includes an old settlement i.e., Shaniwar Peth and a newly developed area in Shambhurda in the Ganeshkhind vicinity. Both these areas are in the Pune Municipal limits.

It is well known that historically Pune was the 'city of the Peshwas, and was once the capital of a great Empire'. (Patel 1955 : 2). It is situated at the confluence of the Mula and Mutha rivers. The Shaniwar Peth area belongs to the old part of the city, and is related with the history of Pune. Till recently, Pune was beyond doubt a distinctive provincial town. But its face began to change due to the onslaught of rapid industrialization in the 1960's. This, to some extent, has resulted in drawing people from different castes and creeds closer.

This study actually tries to compare urban-rural differences in citizen participation in developmental programmes. The details regarding the urban area would be highlighted before the description of the rural area.

The Shaniwar Peth, considered an old part of the city is believed to hold on to its Wada-system - caste composition even today. This area is, therefore, believed to maintain its conservative attitude, known as typically 'Puneri'. In contrast, the new area has a cosmopolitan population due to its nearness to the industrial complex of Pune.

The background of Shaniwar Peth from the Municipal records show that the exact extent of this area cannot be demarkated. The Municipal Authorities have divided the city areas into wards and 4 to 5 Peths together make up a ward. Shaniwar Peth is one such peth, which along with four other Peths compose a ward. This Peth physically begins at Shaniwar Wada and ends with its junction at Narayan Peth, covering approximately a distance of four furlongs. The population of the whole ward, which included Shaniwar Peth was said to be 20,902 in 1971+ (Census Report)

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+ The approximate increase per year is 2.5%, therefore, the population would be about 25,000 today.

The number of houses in this ward are 900 in all, and the number of people per square mile is 5000 families. The density in population has increased to a great extent in the last ten years or there about. Yet there are no slums in this area.

There are three schools one Municipal hospital, which looks after the welfare of the people. There is one Cinema theatre in this area, which caters to leisure activities of the population.

In contrast, the new area included in this study presents a totally different picture. Bhamburda comprises of a vast area beyond Shivajinagar towards Kirkee and Aundh Road. The area selected is called the Senapati Bapat Marg and has been cut out of the hillock from Fergusson and Hanuman Tekadi (Hillock). This area was deserted upto 1961, but the area had to be developed by state and Municipal authorities after the disaster of the Panshet dam. The floods caused by the splitting of the dam washed away many homes that stood on the banks of the rivers Mula and Mutha. The homeless and destitute had to be rehabilitated and so the rocky, isolated and deserted area of Bhambhurda was developed. This encouraged the affluent class to build bungalows and housing societies.

The population is increasing gradually and numerous group housing colonies have sprung up in the last ten years. Therefore, the exact number of houses or the exact population has not been recorded. By the data available through 1971 Census there were only 600 houses and a population not exceeding 6,000. Increased population would be 7000. There are two Government offices - one is Bal Bharati - the books and Publication Bureau of the Maharashtra State Government and the other is the State Farming Corporation. Besides these offices, Symbiosis has its hostels, Law College and Management School in this area, as also Kamadhenu - a well known Agro-Technological Laboratory and fertilizer concern. There is also a Nationalized bank in the vicinity, and a famous temple on the Chaturshringi Hill. This whole area joins the University Road and is approximately 3 Kms. from the University Campus.

Coming to the rural area, we find that Poona District lies in the Bhima and the Nira Basins with the main range of the Sahyadri skirting its Western Boundary, and centrally located in the Western part of Maharashtra in the close vicinity of Greater Bombay. It is surrounded by Ahmednagar district on the north and north-east, Sholapur District on the

South-East Satara district on the south and Kolaba and Thana districts on the West.

There are 22 towns¹ in Poona district of which seven towns viz., Poona Cantonment, Kirkee Cantonment Pimpri-Chinchwad, Dehu Road Cantonment, Lohagaon, Khadaka Wasla and Dehu are adjuent to Poona City and practically form a satellite townships. The other towns are Indapur, Baramati, Kalamb, Lonavala, Talegaon Dabhade, Alandi Dhon (Non-Municipal) Dhond, Junnar Kurandh, Bhore, Saswad, Jejuri and Sirur. The district has 1481 inhabited villages and 17 uninhabited villages. For administrative purposes, the villages have been grouped into 14 talukas and all the divisional district offices are located in Poona City itself. There are 13 Panchayat Societies in the district. All the towns in the district were electrified by the year 1966 itself. The number of villages electrified has steadily increased from 263 at the end of March 1966 to 470 at the end of March 1970 and 719 at the end of March 1975.

Land Utilization :

In spite of the rapid industrialization of

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1. Source - Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Poona District - 1972-73.

the district, agriculture continues to be the most important activity in the district. It is a primary occupation of nearly 51.2% of working population (as per 1971 census). The following tables shows the land utilisation pattern in the district in 1971-72².

Category	Area in hectares (thousands)
Forests	199.2
Barren & Unclutivable land	191.3
Land put to non-agricultural uses	8.1
Cultivable waste	40.0
Permanent pastures and other grazing land	6.9
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net areas sown.	0.2
Current fallows	40.7
Fallow lands other than current fallow	65.5
Net area sown	1010.2
Total Geographic area	1562.1
Gross cropped area	1087.3
Area sown more than once	77.1

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2. Source - District Inspector of Land Records-Poona.

Agriculture

The agricultural activity in Poona district is mainly dependent on rains and irrigation through canals and wells also plays an important role. The gross cropped area in the district was 1087.3 thousand hectares and the gross irrigated area was 141.9 thousand hectares during 1971-72. The proportion of the gross irrigated area to gross cropped area works out to 13.1%, which is fairly above the average of 8% for Maharashtra. The irrigation is heavy in the eastern sector, mainly due to concentration of canals and wells in this area. The district has varied rainfall in its different parts and gets rain mostly from the south-west monsoons during the period from June-October. In Western region comprising Ambegaon, Bhor, Maval, Mulshi and Velhe talukas there is heavy rainfall. In the central region of Junnar, Khed Havelli, Purandhar talukas and Poona City there is fairly good rainfall. The lowest and uncertain rainfall is in the eastern region covering Sirur, Dhond, Baramati, and Indapur talukas. Therefore, Sirur, Dhond and part of Baramati, Indapur, Purandhar and Haveli Talukas are frequently affected by scarcity conditions. The year 1972-73 was the worst one and 13 talukas covering 93% of the population were affected

by scarcity conditions during the year. The annual rainfall varies from an average of 4000 mm. in Lonavala region in the West to 750 mm. in Poona area and less than 500 mm. in the Baramati Indapur area. On an average the district gets rainfall of 601 mms. The cropping pattern in the district varies according to the type of soil and rainfall. The main food crops are rice, jawar in the Western region, Jawar in the Eastern and central region, Bajra in Western and Central region. Wheat is also produced on a small scale in almost all areas. Sugarcane is the main cash crop produced on a large scale in the Eastern region. Cotton is the second cash crop produced in Baramati and Indapur Talukas.

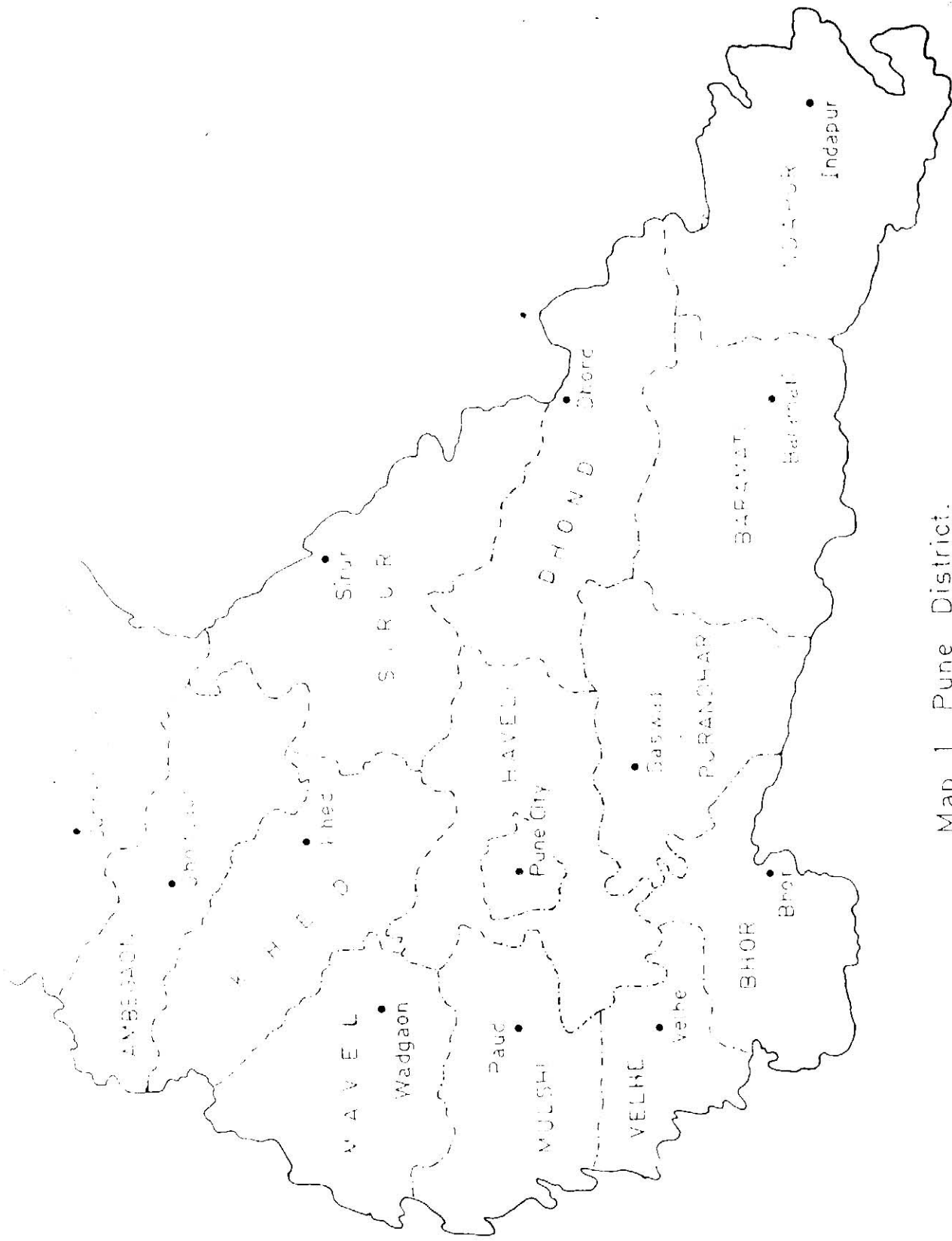
Minerals:

There are no important mineral resources in the district. However, Kankar and Gypsum are found in many places and more so in the Eastern part. Kankar is used for lime burning. The district has hard and durable rocks which are used as building stones and in the form of crushed pieces for road construction and as aggregates in cement concrete. There are some deposits of lime and dolomite in the district. The deposits of lime are found in Purandhrar Taluka. The lime being of inferior quality is not useful for cement.

This detailed description of the Poona Urban Rural areas gives us a comprehensive picture of the setting. To strengthen it/^{here we give}the statistical information regarding Wagholi, which 28 kms. from Poona City situated on the Pune-Nagar Road, and Khed which is a rural town and approximately 70 kms. from Pune. se two villages were of chosen as a sample rural-area, because it gives an excellent idea of a fast urbanizing rural area.

Wagholi is situated in the Haveli Taluka and is about 28 kms. from Poona city. The village comprises of a Gaon (village), situated on the main Pune-Ahmednagar road, and three Vadis* or hamlets. The total area of the village was of 7947 acres. According to the 1971 census data, Wagholi had a total population of 6366 people consisting of 3354 male and 3012 female members. The chief occupation was agriculture, which kept 714 male members and 88 female members of this community busy throughout the year with cultivational activities. There were 164 males and 98 females, who were employed as agricultural labourers. They lived in one of the Vadis situated nearer the fields and were paid in cash

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* "In Maharashtra each 'Gaon' has habitation clusters a little away from the main habitation area. These clusters are called Vadi and are said to belong to a 'Gaon.' (Karve in Desai (Ed.) 1961 : 248)



Map 1 Pune District.

and kind by the employers. Dairy farming was a side business and most of the product was sent daily to Pune City. Small household industry such as bidi-rolling and rope making gave work to 42 males and 2 females. A number of male residents of this village were employed as peons in the city offices or worked in industries. These people commuted to the city everyday. The village was linked to Pune City by the Pune Municipal Transport as also by the State Transport buses, besides that a number of residents owned cycles.

The gram-Panchayat was made up of 12 villagers, and had one woman Panch in the body. There was a primary school attached to the Panchayat building and a larger secondary school a little distance from the Panchayat building. The village had two T.V. sets. One belonged to the gram-Panchayat and installed in its office. The second belonged to the secondary school and was used exclusively for school T.V. Programmes.

The literacy rate of the village was considered high in comparison with other villages in that area for there were 1991 males and 687 females in Wagholi who were literate. The village had a Post and Telegraph Office, a 10 bed hospital and a family

planning Centre. Electricity had come to this village 7 years ago, but no facilities have yet been made regarding proper water supply to the village. Natural sources such as rivers, wells and tanks supply water to this village. Drinking water has still to be fetched every day from a distance of 1 to 3 miles. Though Wagholi is near Pune, it is not urbanized and has maintained its rural characteristics. This community has not yet formed a cooperative society for the betterment of the farmer.

The village has some historical importance. It has an old Shiva temple on the outskirts of the village believed to have been visited by the Peshwas.

Khed, which is the largest town in the Khed taluka has a total of 2663 residential houses, with a total population of 17,822 (According to 1971 census). The male population is 9118 and females 8704. The total area under cultivation is 13045 acres, and owner cultivators are 2133 males and 768 females but the total human labour engaged in cultivation is 4227 males and 1229 females. The staple food is rice and ragi. The literacy rate is nearly 41.5% for 4894 males and 2495 females are literate. The nearest town is Alandi, which is

21 Kms. from Khed. Khed has a gram panchayat, a hospital, maternity home a dispensary and a large family planning centre. Khed also has a Post and Telegraph.. Office and a Collector's Office.

This area has two primary and a Secondary school and a new junior college. There is adequate supply of electricity, specially to the farmers, who pump out water for irrigating the land, but few houses are electrified. Only a few households have the amenity of taps drinking water is fetched from the river, wells and tanks.

The channel of communication with the urban area is by State Transport buses.

Justification of the choice of the setting

Pune district comprises of several taluques (see Map). The city of Pune is situated in the Haveli taluka. Wagholi is also in the taluka Haveli and Khed is situated in Khed taluka.

Wagholi was chosen for its nearness to the urban centre and Khed for its being away from an urban centre. Though Khed was a taluka town it has maintained its ruralness. The market day in Khed is on Friday and villagers sell their goods in an open space specially reserved for this market. It

has an essentially agrarian community and does not have the amenities available to the urbanites. Wood is still used as fuel and water is fetched from the river. Though an attempt has been made to bring a college to this rural area, no major industry has been established in this town.

Research Design :

In this research project, health education employment and agriculture are treated as major variables. This we hope will enable us to explain the various areas of participation and non-participation in the programmes put forth by the administration for the development of a nation.

Tools of Enquiry :

In this scientific social investigation we have used methods which are essential for the research project. A scheduled questionnaire and an interview were considered appropriate tools, because the respondents chosen were heads of the household, who are mature persons. These two complementary methods were used in the present investigation for data collection.

Justification of the tools:

In any study dealing with human beings one

is not likely to get a 100% response. Therefore, the scheduled questionnaire was used to collect primary data and supplementary indepth data was collected with the help of an interview. These tools gave some uniformity to the research regarding the statistical basis of the study.

The Questionnaire :

A comprehensive structured questionnaire was drafted in English for both - the urban and rural studies to maintain uniformity in its context. (See Appendix). The questionnaire used in the rural setting was translated into Marachi to overcome the language barrier. The questionnaire was constructed so as to cover various parameters. Besides bio-data, it dealt with participation of respondents, in health programmes, in educational programmes and regarding employment in the urban complex. In the rural area, besides questions pertaining to health and education, those about agriculture were also included, as agriculture is the major occupation of these people. This co-lateral and parallel questioning pattern we hoped would give a comparative picture of the urban / rural participatory attitudes.

The questionnaire was thus framed after considerable spade work, and worded so as to present a concise attitude of the respondent. It was pretested on a small sample.

The urban questionnaire had five major sections and the rural had 6 major sections. To enable statistical interpretation, the questionnaire had an objective patterning and some questions were open ended for qualitative data. In all there were 101 questions in the questionnaire utilized in the rural area and 66 questions in the urban area.

Validity and Reliability of the Questionnaire

Problems of validity are common to all researchers, specially in a research like this, which deals with personal views of individuals about important issues. The respondents, consciously or unconsciously may not always express their true attitudes, reactions and experiences, but rather express only those that are considered socially approved and favourable. To some extent this problem was eliminated by not asking or noting down the name of the respondent and keeping him or her anonymous. Certain cross check items also helped to get the true responses of citizens regarding participation in development.

The questionnaire was aided by an interview guide, which was essentially used to supplement the questionnaire. This encouraged the respondents to give their candid opinions on a variety of topics relevant to data collection.

Field Work Design :

The random sampling method was resorted to, so that all persons had an even chance of being interviewed. To ensure some uniformity in data collection, to save time and to build a rapport between the respondent and researcher, each area was completed before going to the other one. That is first the Shaniwar Peth area, then the Senapati Bapat Marg were dealt. Similarly after data collection at Wagheli the Khod area was surveyed.

As the previous experience of many social scientists in India regarding mailed questionnaires, have been quite dissatisfying, the scheduled questionnaire was personally canvassed in both the rural and urban area. It must be observed that other members of the family were interested in health and employment problems. The overall experience of these individuals was indeed a rich source of qualitative data.

Pilot Study

As mentioned earlier a pilot survey was undertaken to test the questionnaire. It was distributed to individuals in the urban and rural areas and included both male and female respondents.

The questions that did not yield any specific data were omitted. Further suggestions from our respondents were incorporated and with a few minor changes the final questionnaire was framed and canvassed.

Sample :

While planning such a study, with limitations of time, the sample had to be a small percentage of the total urban and rural population. However to make the figures comparable, the sample from urban and rural area was maintained equal. The sample consisted 1/2% of the total population of the area selected for the study. (See Statistical interpretation.)

The study was conducted among (a sample)- those who are the citizens. The term 'citizen' as used in this study, denotes an individual who is an adult, and resident of the area for a length of time.

As the development process in India has many sectoral dimensions, it is believed that agriculture and industry represent two important sectors of development. It was therefore, appropriate that the sample should be drawn from urban with reference to industrial development and rural development that is synonymous with agricultural development.

The random sampling method was adopted in the study, ^{and} / the total sample consisted of 300 individuals, 150 from the urban area and 150 from the rural area.

Data collection began on 5th December 1977 and was completed by the 20th May 1978. Further, trips to the rural areas for quantitative data were made upto September 1978. The responses to this study were varied and mixed.

Statistical Presentation of the Data :

Total population of the urban / rural areas included in this study are practically the same. Taking into consideration, the rate of growth the rough estimates of the present population is as shown in the following table :

TABLE 2 : 1

Rate of Growth in population since available Census
data in 1971

Area	Urban	Rural
I	24,000 (Shaniwar Peth)	23,500 (Khed)
II	6,000 (Senapati Bapat Marg)	6,500 (Wagholi)
TOTAL :	30,000	30,000

As the total population is 60,000 and almost equally distributed. We have chosen a sample of 150 from each area. This alone makes the study equally balanced and comparable.

The data was first sorted to formulate basic tables. These tables were first checked to ascertain whether the obtained results made the points of study clear, and were tabulated. These basic tables were compiled into relevant cross tables to fit into various categories described in the Chapters. The data collected was checked for significance by applying various statistical tests.

Percentages are mainly used as a means for comparison. In the tables presented, the dependency of the two categories is examined with the help of chisquare test.

CHAPTER III

Profile of the Respondents

The interest in the behaviour of the urban and rural respondents, naturally brings to mind the factors that shape them. Before the pattern of participation is analysed, the influence of certain factors relating to the background of the sample is given, who are the citizens in this study? The socio-economic background gives us an idea of the participatory measures and attitude towards citizens' role of these respondents. Rural people are different from those living in Urban areas. These differences have stemmed from basic differences in their environment that have had consequent impact on their personalities and their lives.

The comparative data presented, of the urban and rural respondents, brings out the degree of commonness and differences. The profile of the respondents presented in this study was examined along the dimensions of age, religion, caste, marital status, number of children, education and so on.

The urban, as well as the rural area has a greater number of male respondents than the female.

There are 78% male respondents in the urban sample and 81% in the rural. The total male sample of both the areas is therefore, 82%, whereas the total female sample is only 18%. Rural and urban areas individually have a very insignificant percentage of females as can be seen from the table below:

TABLE 3 : 1

Distribution of Respondents according to Sex

Sex of Respondents	Urban	Rural	Total
Males	117 (78.00)	130 (86.67)	247 (82.33)
Females	33 (22.00)	20 (13.33)	53 (17.67)
TOTAL :	150	150	300

Demographically though women form approximately one half of the population, their representation in this study is extremely limited. This is because we have included only those who were heads of their household. As such there were very few women, who were heads of their household. Some of them were acting heads of the family as their husbands

were away on duty in another town. Beside that in the absence of the husband (due to death, or because of minor sons) at the time of the interview, the women said that they could be considered as the heads of their household. In an Indian patrilineal society, no woman is generally considered the head of household, for they are either under the protection of the father / husband / or son. Some women when approached in the absence of their husbands, refused to answer as the matter was of grave importance. They wanted their husbands as the 'Karta', to express their opinion as representatives of the family. This to some extent brings to light a side issue that women resign to an inferior position voluntarily. The urban representation of women respondents is a slight improvement on the rural sample but on the whole the figures of 22% in urban and 13.3% in the rural area is rather dismal. But it must be pointed out that this is in keeping with the cultural context of the Indian situation. It is a known fact that the Indian woman has political and legal freedom but socially she is still considered as inferior to the menfolk. This naturally regales her to a position where her opinions and attitudes do not matter and are often scoffed at.

Age :

TABLE 3 : 2

Age group of Respondents

Age group	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
20 - 25	16 (13.67)	3 (0.09)	12 (9.23)	1 (3.07)	28 (11.34)	4 (7.55)
26 - 30	13 (11.11)	6 (18.18)	16 (12.31)	2 (10.00)	29 (11.74)	8 (12.70)
31 - 35	24 (20.51)	9 (27.78)	17 (13.08)	6 (20.00)	41 (16.60)	13 (24.55)
36 - 40	24 (20.51)	5 (15.15)	17 (13.08)	6 (30.00)	41 (16.60)	11 (20.75)
41 - 45	15 (12.82)	6 (18.18)	22 (16.92)	4 (20.00)	37 (14.98)	10 (18.87)
46 - 50	11 (9.40)	2 (6.06)	19 (14.61)	2 (10.00)	30 (12.14)	4 (7.55)
Above 51	14 (11.98)	2 (6.06)	27 (20.77)	1 (5.00)	41 (16.60)	3 (8.05)
TOTAL :	117	33	130	20	247	53

In this study the 20 to 30 year old age group is classified as young. Those between 31 to 45 years as middle aged and above 45 years as old. This classification has been made so that the rural and urban comparable context could be kept uniform while

considering the participatory activity of respondents. (Here we do not want to get into a controversy over the fact that 46 is not considered 'old' in the urban context. In the rural setting it is so hence this criteria would be adopted in this study.)

The age group of our respondents in the largest numbers 54, is confined to the middle aged persons. The strongest representation from this group is considered important in India for their opinion, attitude and therefore participation in any programme is said to be from responsible citizens. This age group is supposed to be concerned with activities that involve themselves, their family and their children and are more aware of educational and health matters. They are naturally concerned about employment chances of their children and betterment in employment for themselves. This group forms the backbone of society, and a group that would participate in various nation building activities as an individual and also as a parent. This group would also be in a position to express lucidly their disappointment with the bureaucratic machinery - if any, and also suggest any changes that they feel would be beneficial for two generations, that is, themselves and their children.

The other groups represented in the study are the 'young group' of 20 - 30 years, which is 24.78% and the 'older group' 21.38%. Their contribution would also be valuable, for the aspirations and therefore the participation of the younger group would be worth assessing. The older group, may express certain drawbacks in case they have tried to carry out any of the functions of a citizen of a developmental society. They may have an experience which may be valuable in analysing their present interest or refusal to participate in developmental programmes.

Religion :

Since India is a plural society, it is to be expected that some representation of each religious group is found in any study with random sampling.

It is seen from the Table 3 : 3 that there are a greater number of Hindu respondents. The urban area has a representation of 95% Hindu males and 97.84% Hindu females, while the rural area has 75.38% Hindu males and 50% Hindu females. Thus the total Hindu sample is 84.21% males and 77.36% females, which is in conformity with the demographic ratio. There is no Muslim representation from the

TABLE 3 : 3

Distribution of the respondents according to religion

Religion	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hindu	110 (95.02)	31 (97.84)	98 (75.38)	10 (50.00)	208 (84.21)	41 (77.36)
Muslim	-	-	7 (5.38)	1 (5.00)	7 (2.83)	1 (1.89)
Buddhist	2 (1.71)	1 (1.08)	19 (14.61)	7 (35.00)	21 (8.50)	8 (15.09)
Jain	4 (3.42)	1 (1.08)	6 (4.63)	2 (10.00)	10 (4.05)	3 (5.66)
Christian	1 (0.85)	-	-	-	1 (0.41)	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	117	33	130	20	247	53

urban areas since Shaniwar Peth is predominantly Hindu. The new area has a cosmopolitan residential pattern, yet due to the random sampling method, they cannot be deliberately included. Basically Poona was divided into Wards and residential areas were divided into Peths that were dependent more or less on religious grouping. Freney Patel¹ has pointed

1. Patel Freney; Poona : A Sociological Survey.
Ph.D. Thesis, Poona University, 1950.

out that some of the residential areas were also dependent on the caste structure. It is still quite true that Muslims in Pune reside in greater numbers in the Camp area or in specific parts of Pune city such as Raviwar Peth and Bohri Ali.

The Neo-buddhists are scarcely represented in the urban sample. This may be because these backward classes live in ghettos and are found in the slum areas of the city and outskirts in great numbers. Even though these people have changed their religion, they still adhered to their previous identity and are in a transitory phase where they have dual identities. With the exception of a very few well educated individuals this group continues to carry on the old traditional professions. A few have become vegetable vendors and render domestic help in the fast growing metropolitan complex. The Jains are represented by 3.42% males and just 1.08% females. Most of these respondents were small tradesmen. They were grocery shop owners and cloth merchants. There was just one Christian male (0.85%) in the total male sample of 117 men in the urban area. He was from the newly developed cosmopolitan area, where a good many residents were executives in the industrial areas of Pune. There was not a

single Sikh or Zoroastrian in the urban sample. This again is due to the residential composition of Pune.

The Parsees identified themselves more with the British and settled in the Cantonment area, which came into existence with the advent of the British. Sikhs in Pune are new migrants, having come to this city as an aftermath of the partition of India.

They have confined themselves to areas such as Pune Camp, Kirkee and Shivajinagar, Gauthan. They are mostly business-men dealing with motor spare parts cycle shops, general merchants and glassware.

Quite a few of them reside in the area of their business, as they either live on top of their shops or behind them. A few Sikhs are no doubt employed in the local industries, but due to the sampling pattern could not find a place in this study.

In the rural sample also there are no Sikhs or Christians. The only striking trend found in the female sample of the rural area is a representation of 50% Hindu, 35% Buddhists, 10% Jains and 5% Muslim women. In comparison with the urban the rural male sample consists of 75% Hindus, 5% Muslims, 15% Buddhists and 5% Jains. The Jains in the rural area were basically Jewelers general and cloth merchants and money lenders. Some Muslim respondents were artisans

and the others were employed in government service. The Hindus and Buddhists in greater numbers were agriculturists.

Caste :

Caste identity plays a major role than religious affiliation in independent India even after 31 years of Independence. Indians prefer even today to identify an individual by his caste. Muslims and Christians are also put into the caste fold in rural India. Invariably names of individuals

TABLE 3 : 4

CASTES

Castes	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Advanced	106 (90.59)	28 (84.85)	4 (3.08)	3 (15.00)	110 (44.53)	31 (58.4)
Semi-advanced	6 (5.13)	2 (6.06)	70 (53.85)	7 (35.00)	76 (30.77)	9 (16.98)
Non-advanced	3 (2.56)	2 (6.06)	43 (33.08)	4 (20.00)	46 (18.62)	6 (11.32)
No caste	2 (1.72)	1 (3.03)	13 (9.99)	6 (30.00)	15 (6.08)	7 (13.21)
TOTAL :	117	33	130	20	257	53

Advanced Brahmin, Kshstriya, Semi-advanced : Maratha Jain Marwadi, Mali, Sonar etc. Non-advanced : Scheduled castes / Tribes, Mahar Chambhar, Koli, Teli etc. No caste : Christians, Muslims, Buddhists.

'Give away' the caste identity. Caste marks and caste loyalties are deeply ingrained into the social system of the country. Caste solidarity and participation at caste functions are institutionalized in India and bear its deep marks even today. In fact other than political pressure the greatest pressure to wield power is the caste. In this study we classified people as advanced, semi-advanced, Non-advanced and no caste. In this context we would like to mention that instead of castewise break up, we pooled some castes together because of the smallness of the sample. The urban/rural picture presented by table 3 : 4 shows that advanced classes have an overwhelming representation in the urban area while the semi-advanced castes dominate the rural sample. There is an equally large proportion of non-advanced castes from the rural area. The advanced castes are very negligably represented in the rural setup, because in this setting, usually one Brahmin family is found. The male member is usually the Pujari or priest of the village temple. Some of the advanced castes have settled as tradesmen in the rural setup foregoing their traditional priestly occupation.

There are Kshatriyas - but most of them belong to the semiadvanced Maratha group. They are land owners or agriculturists in this area.

After this caste consideration another very important area has to be accounted for and that is the educational background of the respondents.

Education

Of the various background characteristics the levels of education attained by the rural / urban sample can be regarded as a crucial variable. The range of this level of education stretches from the few illiterate to the very well qualified and professionals in the urban context while it shows that the rural sample has a greater number of illiterates and fewer higher qualified people. Before we draw a comparison or point out the contrasts, we shall discuss the table 3 : 5.

TABLE 3 : 5

Education (Urban Area)

Education	Males	Females
Literate	1 (0.85)	-
S.S.C.	13 (11.11)	3 (9.09)
Intermediate	12 (10.25)	4 (12.12)
Graduate	40 (34.20)	16 (48.49)
Post Graduate	25 (21.38)	8 (24.24)
Doctorate	1 (0.85)	2 (6.06)
Professional	25 (21.37)	-
TOTAL :	117	33

The above table illustrates that a greater number of males and females are graduates (34.2% and 48.49% respectively) and Post graduates (21.38% males and 24.24% females). There is a good percentage 21.37% of professional men, such as doctors, lawyers and Engineers. However there is not a single representation of the professionals among women. This finding is not in conformity with Gore's finding on higher education of women. He has pointed out that "the gap between men's and women's education widens with each higher level of education, and at the stage of college or higher education it becomes even more pronounced. It was not until 1882 that an Indian University conferred a degree on its first women graduate. Although considerable advance has been made since then, the number of women receiving higher education, professional or technical training is very small as compared to that of men." (Gore 1967 : 182). Gore and associates have confirmed that certain inequalities can be noted between regions and communities. They further stress that among the limited number of women receiving education, a majority come from urban areas. Rural areas, on the whole, have poor levels of education. Incidentally there is just one male respondent, who is illiterate and 11.11% males

who have passed their S.S.C. Examination. Among women there are no illiterates and only 9.09%, who are S.S.C. passed. The comparison between the two samples - that of the male and females importantly shows that the women respondents on the whole are well qualified. For they represent 6.06% of women, who have received a doctorate, while there are only 0.85% among the male respondents, who have got this distinction. This is not in keeping with Phadke's findings, who says that "the gap between the proportions of boys and girls still remains very wide where education is concerned." Further "the gap between men's and women's education widens with each higher level of education and at the stage of college or higher education it becomes even more pronounced." (Phadke 1967 : 181-82). But this trend once again is not seen in this sample as the comparison between men and women respondents shows that a greater number of women have passed their intermediate examination, have completed graduation and post graduation.

Most of the respondents with the exception of a few doctors had received their education mostly in Pune. Those professionals, who had gone abroad to foreign Universities had done so for higher education.

Thus in this study we find that most of the respondents have been educated in India and have been involved in the educational programmes. Even when these educational programmes underwent any change, these respondents were affected by them. Those respondents who have been abroad have some experience of the educational institutions other than the ones at home. This has given them some advantage of knowing the difference in approach to education.

When we turn to the rural sample we find that 31.7% of males and 40% female respondents are illiterate. Further 10% males and 15% females call themselves literate, because they can sign their names while the previous group of illiterates could not do so, but had to resort to giving their thumb impression, wherever their signature was required. These literates incidentally said that they had been to school for 2 or 3 years, but left school before completing their primary education. The women in this group could not read or write and had to ask some one else to read their letters. There were 52 men . . . that is 40%, who had completed their primary education. They could read and write and were adequately endowed with the educational requirements of their community. That is they could read the

TABLE 3 : 6

Education (Rural Area)

Education	Males	Females
Illiterate	40 (30.76)	8 (40.00)
Literate	13 (10.00)	3 (15.00)
Primary	52 (40.00)	2 (10.00)
Secondary	23 (17.69)	6 (30.00)
College	2 (1.55)	1 (5.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

paper, letters they received and any agreement drawn up regarding land transactions etc. Amongst women 10% had completed their primary education. There was a greater number of women respondents (30%) than the men (18%), who had completed their secondary education and had got a S.S.C. Certificate. These respondents were considered very well educated and received some respect from the other residents of their area. Approximately 2% of the men and 5% of women had received a college education..

When we compare the urban and rural sample we find that higher education is received by women in

greater numbers. For there are 48% graduates, 24% Post-graduates and 6% doctorates in the urban sample. The rural sample shows that 10% of women have completed education Primary school/ 30% have passed the Secondary school examination and 5% had obtained a college degree. This disparity in the educational standards is obvious for there are many more illiterates amongst the women in rural area and a negligible number of illiterates amongst the women of the urban area. Incidentally there are no professionals in the rural sample while there are a good many 21% in the urban sample.

This educational background we hope will help us later to find out the reasons for participation or non-participation by the respondents in developmental programme. Education helps in the choice of an occupation. We shall, therefore, first look at the occupation of the respondents.

Occupation :

Before we discuss the occupational background of our respondents we shall have a look at the following tables 3 : 7 and 3 : 8, which give us a clear picture of the types of occupations in the urban and rural areas.

TABLE 3 : 7

Occupation (Urban Area)

Occupation	Males	Females
Service	80 (68.38)	10 (30.30)
Business	13 (11.11)	-
Professional Practice	17 (14.54)	3 (9.09)
Teacher / Professor	5 (4.27)	16 (48.48)
Unemployed	2 (1.71)	4 (12.13)
TOTAL :	117	33

TABLE 3 : 8

Occupation (Rural Area)

Occupation	Males	Females
Agriculture	50 (38.46)	5 (25.00)
Agricultural Labour	16 (12.31)	4 (20.00)
Small business	25 (19.23)	1 (5.00)
Land-lord	-	-
Others	39 (30.00)	10 (50.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Education and Occupation are directly related. The type of job that one chooses is invariably related to the level of education and the type of education one has received. In the urban area 68% of the male sample and 30% of the females were in service. These large groups comprised of those who worked in government and quasi-government offices, in factories at white collared and blue collared jobs and as telephone operators etc. Though there were no women who had business of their own, 11% of men were businessmen. There were 15% among the urban menfolk, who had their own practice and this included doctors, lawyer, engineers and industrial Consultants. Even though, among women there were no professionals such as doctors, lawyers and Engineers, 9% of women said they were 'Professional Practitioners'. This is because they were nurses, midwives and Councillors. These women carried out practice privately and were not employed anywhere. A greater number of women 49% were in the teaching profession and only 4% of the men were teachers and professors. There were 2% of males and 12% of women who were unemployed. Some of the women who were 'unemployed' were actually full time housewives. So in one sense they worked, but did not earn a wage.

Agriculture is the most important occupation in the rural areas and the bulk of our sample is engaged in it. 39% of the males and 25% of females have some land of their own on which they work for a living. There are 12% men and 20% women from our sample ^{who} are labourers. These people work on other peoples land. (Incidentally we could not ascertain if any of these labourers were bonded. Even though by legislation, bonded labour has come to an end, in reality it still exists in these areas. One of the respondents narrated a story - when his uncle had borrowed Rs. 60/- to buy a cow, his 5 year old son was given as a surity. The boy for the past 35 years has been working for the land-lord without a wage and just enough food to keep his body and soul together).

In every village there are small business owners, 19% of the males and 5% among the females from our sample owned a business. The type of business they owned ranged from a small barber's shop, grocery stores to a bangle shop. There were other tradesmen like iron-smith and a metal utensils seller. As many as 30% males and 50% females belonged to another occupations, the men were teachers, social workers, working in Post Office etc. The women were

housewives (35%) teachers, Gram Sevikas and Nurses (15%). In comparison with the urban sample the rural had a greater number ^{of} women, who were only housewives.

Income :

It is well known that Occupation and income are correlated. Invariably income is dependent on the nature of the occupation. That is those in business have a better income than those in service. Those who are at the level of decision making and those, who carry out the clerical work have a difference in income even if they have the same educational background.

The agriculturist and a labourer, even though they work on the land have some disparity in their income. To compare the urban and rural incomes we shall first examine tables 3 : 9 and 3 : 10.

A greater number of respondents from the urban sample, have a monthly income between Rs.501-1000 (30% males and 58% females). The other brackets of income are as follows: 12% males and 30% females earn between Rs. 100 to Rs.500/- per month, while 13% males and 9% females earn 1001 to 1500 rupees per month. When we take a look at the higher brackets of income

TABLE 3 : 9

Respondents Monthly Income (Urban Area)

Income in Rupees	Males	Females
100 - 500	14 (11.96)	10 (30.30)
501 - 1,000	35 (29.91)	19 (57.57)
1,001 - 1,500	15 (12.82)	3 (9.09)
1,501 - 2,000	16 (13.67)	1 (3.04)
2,001 - 3,000	21 (17.95)	-
3,001 - 4,000	10 (8.55)	-
4,001 - 5,000	5 (4.27)	-
More than 5,000	1 (0.87)	-
TOTAL :	117	33

TABLE 3 : 10

Respondents Monthly Income (Rural Area)

Income in Rupees	Males	Females
50 - 100	51 (39.23)	4 (20.00)
101 - 200	57 (43.85)	9 (45.00)
201 - 400	10 (7.69)	4 (20.00)
401 - 600	6 (4.61)	1 (5.00)
601 - 800	1 (0.77)	-
801 - 1,000	4 (7.69)	-
1,001 and above	1 (0.77)	2 (10.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

we find that more male respondents than the female respondents belong to these income groups. There are 14% men and only 3% women, who get Rs.1501-2000 monthly. While 18% males get between ^{Rs.}2001-3000 and 9% males get ^{Rs.}3001-4000. In both these income groups there are no women represented. In the very highest brackets that is Rs.4001 to 5,000, there are 4% males and only 1% earn more than Rs.5001 per month. The type of jobs that were taken up by women were nursing, teaching, clerical and so on, therefore, their monthly wage was on par with these jobs.

In the rural setting the whole range of income was lower than the urban. The range of income was from Rs. 50/- a month to Rs. 1,001 and above. The greatest number of respondents belonged to the Rs.101 to Rs. 200/- income group. (44% males and 45% females) Of the male respondents, 39% males and 20% females earned between Rs. 50/- to 100 per month. There were 8% males and 20% females, who earned approximately Rs. 201 to 400 per month. The higher income brackets in the rural setting was Rs. 401 onwards and we find them poorly represented. There are 5% men and 5% women, who earn Rs. 401 to 600, another 1% men make Rs.601 to 500 per month and 8% males earn Rs.801 to 1000 and only 1% men and 10% women make as much as Rs.1001 and above per month.

When we look at the over^{all} income of the ruralites, they earn much lesser than the urbanites. This incidentally is the main attraction for leaving the land in the villages and migrating to the city to seek a job.

When we compare the tables 3 : 9 and 3 : 10, the first similarity that strikes us is that in both the groups women earned very much lesser than the men. This may be because women are considered secondary wage-earners. Therefore, women in both the urban and rural areas were primarily engaged at home, looking after the hearth and children. Any job available to these woman was acceptable as their wage was supplementary to their husband's income. The general standard of wages is much lower in the rural area than in the urban. The difference seems to be five times more in the urban setting than the rural. Before we go any further we shall examine the marital status of our respondents.

Marital Status:

It is seen from table 3 : 11 that there were 23% single males from the urban sample and 5% single males in the rural sample. Among women 18%

TABLE 3 : 11

Marital Status of the Respondents

Status	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Single	27 (23.08)	6 (18.18)	6 (4.61)	-	33 (25.51)	6 (11.32)
Married	90 (76.92)	25 (75.86)	123 (94.67)	15 (75.00)	213 (74.09)	40 (75.48)
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widowed	-	-	1 (0.77)	5 (25.00)	1 (0.40)	5 (9.43)
Separated	-	2 (6.06)	-	-	-	2 (3.77)
TOTAL :	117	33	130	20	247	53

of the urban group and none from the rural group were single. Since marriages take place at an earlier age in the rural areas, there are few single men and women. In the urban milieu, suitable education, suitable residential accommodation and other reasons prevents very early marriages. The bulk of the sample is of those who are married. We therefore, find, 77% men and 76% of women in the urban sample and 95% of men, 75% of women in the rural sample, are married. There are none, who are divorced in the sample

but 1% males and 25% females from the rural sample are widowed while 6% of the urban sample of women have separated from their spouses. (The general sample, is of 74% married males and 75% married females in this study.)

In the urban area married (male) respondents commonly reported to have 3 or 4 persons dependent on them. This implies, that besides the wife, there are 2 to 3 children in every household. (Assuming that no other relative is dependent on the respondent.)

The rural (Male) respondents reported to have 4 to 5 persons dependent on them. In any agrarian economy certain relatives or land helpers invariably live with the family. This brings us to examine the number of children our respondents had.

TABLE 3 : 12

Number of children (Urban Area)

Number	Males	Females
None	10 (11.11)	3 (11.11)
Only one	17 (18.89)	6 (22.22)
2 - 3	56 (62.22)	16 (59.26)
4 - 5	5 (5.55)	2 (7.41)
6 and above	2 (2.23)	2 (7.41)
TOTAL :	90	27

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TABLE 3 : 13
Number of Children (Rural Area)

Number	Males	Females
None	5 (4.03)	-
1 - 2	12 (9.68)	2 (11.12)
3 - 4	39 (31.45)	8 (44.44)
5 - 6	36 (29.03)	8 (44.44)
7 and more	32 (25.81)	-
TOTAL :	124	18

It is apparent from the tables above that in general the urbanites have lesser children than the ruralites. (There were in all 225 children amongst the urbanite and a total of 617 amongst the ruralites in this sample). As there were 27 single males and 6 single females in the urban sample, they have been excluded from the table. Similarly the 6 single males from the rural sample have been excluded. From among the married couples, 11% of male and 11% of females from the urban sample and 4% of males from the rural sample have no children. In the urban sample 19% males and 22% females have just one child. There were 62% males and 59% females in the urban sample, who had 2-3 children, while 6% males and 7% females had

4 to 5 children and only 2% males had 6 children and more than six. This gives us an idea that the urbanites are well aware of the family planning programmes of the government and believe in them. This naturally has resulted in small urban families. On the other hand the rural sample shows that 10% of males and 11% females have 1 to 2 children, 31% males and 44% females have 3 to 4 children, while as many as 29% males and 44% females have 5 to 6 children and 26% males have 7 and more than 7 children. In any agrarian society more children mean more hands to work in the fields hence families were never limited. But with the introduction of more modern gadgetry to help cultivation it ^{is} not really necessary to have so many hands. It is therefore, essential to exercise some degree of family planning. This is not yet apparent to ^{the} ruralite. (Maharashtra State has held a lead over other states in the family planning programmes.) Therefore, the average number of children per family are approximately 4, the number of dependents on the head of a rural family is generally 7 to 8 members. While in an urban situation the head of the family has to bear a burden of 5 to 6 members only.

Mother Tongue :

Though Marathi is the official language of the state and ~~xx~~ Pune has a greater concentration of Maharastrians than the metropolitan City - Bombay it was found that the urban as well as rural sample had people whose mother tongue was other than Marathi.

TABLE 3 : 14

Mother Tongue of the Respondents (Urban Area)

Mother tongue	Males	Females
Marathi	62 (52.99)	25 (75.76)
Hindi	6 (5.13)	2 (6.06)
Gujarati	3 (2.56)	1 (3.03)
Others (Marwari, Konkani, Kannada)	46 (39.32)	5 (15.15)
TOTAL :	117	33

TABLE 3 : 15

Mother Tongue of the Respondents (Rural Area)

Mother tongue	Males	Females
Marathi	115 (88.46)	19 (95.00)
Hindi	7 (5.38)	1 (5.00)
Marwari	2 (1.54)	-
Urdu	5 (3.85)	-
Other (Sindhi)	1 (0.77)	-
TOTAL :	130	20

A majority of the sample claims Marathi to be their mother-tongue. (88% males, 95% females from rural sample and 53% males, 76% females from urban sample). Hindi was the mother tongue of 5% males, 5% females from the rural sample, and 5% males, 6% females of the urban sample. Marwari was spoken by 2% male ruralites and 10% of male urbanites, there were no female respondents, who spoke Marwari in the rural area, while 6% females spoke this language in the urban area. Urdu was spoken by 4% of the rural male respondents. (There were no Urdu speakers amongst rural female, and urban male and female respondents.) Gujarati was the mother-tongue of 3% males, 3% females of the urban group while none spoke this language in the rural area. Among the other mother tongues spoken in the urban area were Konkani (6% males and females) and Kannada (23% males and 3% females).

Concern with the political commitment and awareness amongst the respondents is very important. Huntington and Nelson believe that "Political Participation in developing countries has taken on a relevance that goes considerably beyond the interests of academic political scientists." (1976: 1-2).

They also further say that unlike in a traditional society, government and politics are no more the concern of a narrow elite. The peasants, artisans and traders, who make up the bulk of the population, in a traditional society ^{thought} /that it was not feasible to try to influence the government. In contrast the principle of active citizenship is accepted and emphasized in all modern industrial states, although the forms and nature of legitimate participation vary widely. In this context we shall examine the nature of response to queries regarding political participation of our urban and rural respondents.

Political Participation :

The following tables give an idea as to how many of the respondents are members of the various existing political parties and the nature of their participatory activity.

TABLE 3 : 16

Respondents Belonging to Political Party (Urban Area)

Name of the party	Males	Females

Congress	2 (1.71)	-
Janata	10 (8.55)	1 (3.12)
Communists	-	-
Other	-	-
None	105 (89.74)	32 (96.88)

TOTAL :	117	33
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TABLE 3 : 17

Participation in Political Activities (Urban)

Participation	Males	Females
Active	4 (33.33)	-
Passive	8 (66.67)	1
TOTAL :	12	1

From a total of 150 urban respondents

2 males were members of the congress party. (Incidentally they did not specify which Congress Party they belonged to). 10 males and 1 female respondents were members of the Janata Party and a very large sample of 105 males and 32 females said that they were members of no Political Party. Of the 12 male members, who claimed to be members of Political Parties only four of them, making a very small fraction of the sample were active members. The others were passive members. The active members said that they collected funds for the parties, canvassed for votes before elections and took part in the morchas organized by the party. They devoted 2 to 3 hours a day to their party work and visited the party office to keep in

touch with the day to day matters of the party. They also felt that their awareness of the general political pulse was maintained by their daily contact with other members of the political party. Now coming to the situation in the rural area, we find from tables 3 : 18, 3:19, 3:20 that there is slightly more political participation in the rural area. Of the 130 male respondents

TABLE 3 : 18

Distribution according to Political Parties (Rural Area)

Party	Males	Females
Congress	22 (16.92)	2 (10.00)
Janata	13 (10.00)	-
Communists	-	-
Other	1 (0.77)	-
None	94 (72.31)	18 (90.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 3 : 19

Participation of members in Political activities (Rural)

Participation	Male	Females
Active	8 (6.15)	-
Passive	28 (93.85)	2 (100.00)
TOTAL :	36	2

TABLE 3 : 20

Membership of Village Panchayat (Rural)

Membership	Males	Females
Yes	7 (5.38)	-
No	123 (94.62)	20 (100.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

22 are Congressmen, while 13 belong to the Janata Party and only 1 belongs to the Republican Party. A majority that is 94 individuals are not members of any of the Political parties. Only 2 women respondents of the 20 are members of the Congress Party the rest are not members of any Political Party. Of the 36 men, who are members of various parties only 8 are active members. Of these 8, 3 belong to the Congress, 4 to the Janata and 1 to the Republican. They said that they helped to carry out the Political Propaganda. (The policy was laid down by very influential Political figures.) As seen earlier, there were only 2 women, who were members of a Political Party (Congress). But they were not active members of the party. The main reason they gave for their inability to participate was that the domestic chores kept them tied to their home and hearth.

The rural areas where this study was conducted did have two women Panch, (due to the nature of sampling they were not our respondents.) Of our male respondents, ⁷ were members of the Gram Panchayat. They said that they tried their best to help bring in progressive measures to their village. This was through educational programmes and better agricultural methods. Sirsikar believes that with the introduction of Panchayat Raj, the programme of Social education requires to be promoted primarily as education for citizenship. (Sirsikar 1974 : 185). Dubhashi feels that one of the main grounds on which the case for Panchayat Raj rests is that it ushers in the system of participating democracy. Democracy, it is felt, is richer only to the extent to which it gives greatest opportunity to the greatest number of men and women in the management of public affairs. (Dubhashi 1970 : 193).

The general feeling of the urban and rural area regarding political activity was of distrust. The feeling was strong in the urban areas. The respondents felt that the elected representatives, whichever party they belonged to, had not in anyway helped the general public or bothered to fulfil even half the promises made before election. In the rural

areas this feeling was even stronger. Besides this the rural people enmass felt that unless one sympathised with the ruling political party, life in the rural area, was made very difficult for the non-assenting individuals. The rural respondents said that their need for electricity, water, seeds and fertilizers was partially or completely stopped if they did not side with the political overlords. (Incidentally this study was practically after the elections and people were well aware of the facts.) The Police Patil and the Gram Panchayats were all puppets in the hands of these overlords, who were politically very strong and had the backing of State and Centre bigwigs. In comparison^{with the urban}/the rural people felt they had no ground to stand on, as justice was done to the socially, economically and politically strong people. It was also noticed that the little political participation was the result of the recent elections.

This is rather a dismal picture for a developing country.

Summary :

This Chapter deals with the socio-economic aspect of our respondents. Both the urban and rural areas have a larger male sample than a female one.

This to some extent is in keeping with the demographic composition of the country but more in keeping with the cultural values of India, and the criteria of sample choice, for heads of household were incorporated as the respondents.

The largest age group represented is the middle age-group, that is 31 to 45 year group. In any study the opinion of this age group is considerably important as they are actively concerned with nation building.

The largest representative group, which has participated in the study is that of Hindus. This representation has occurred more because of the area of study. There is a sprinkling of Muslims, Jains and Neo-Buddhists.

Advanced castes have a better representation in the urban area while the semi-advanced in the rural areas have a stronger representation.

In the urban area a greater number of graduates and Post-graduates have participated in the study. This has been the trend for both male and female respondents. Rural males in greater numbers have completed their primary education while a greater number of women are illiterate.

Moreover it could be said that the educational standard in the two settings is poles apart. The paper qualification of the urban people is much higher than that of the ruralites.

Occupation in the urban area has been varied but a greater number of men are in service in an office, while the women in greater numbers are employed as teachers and professors. Agriculture and its satalite occupations are the prime concern of the rural population. A greater number of our respondents are agriculturists with small holdings.

The monthly income of a large section of the sample is between Rs. 501 to 1000 in the urban area, though there are very many who belong to the Rs. 1,001 - 1,500, Rs. 1,501 to 2,000, and Rs. 2,001 to 3,000 income groups. In contrast the monthly income of rural respondents is between Rs. 101 to 200 only. Disparity between the two economic groups shows how persuasion or repression is neither possible nor effective in curbing migration from rural to urban area. For the rural poor feel confident of making some sort of a living in urban areas.

The respondents in greater members are married and only a few are single. Just a negligible number are widowed and separated.

The urban respondents have a lesser numbers of children than the rural respondents. The majority of urbanites have 2 to 3 children, while the majority of ruralites have 3 to 4 children. Some have 7 or more than 7 children in the rural area.

Marathi is the mother tongue of the largest number of respondents of both the urban and rural sections. Other languages such as hindi, Gujrati, Marwari, Urdu, Konkani and Kannada is the mother tongue of a sizeable number of urban and rural respondents.

Incidentally a very few number of respondents belong to any Political Party. Even amongst those, who are sympathizers and members of a political party, very few are active party workers. The rural respondents in a negligible number are members of their Gram Panchayat. Even though India is a developing country this attitude to political affairs is rather disheartening.

CHAPTER IV

Involvement in Health Programmes

Problems of health are for the most part continual and inevitable. "The conquest of disease is an unending battle, the outcome of which is only partial and approximate, never decisive." (Lowry 1955 : 491). But hereto the burden of ill-health carried by the family members of an individual, has come more and more to be recognised as a responsibility to be shared by the community. It is believed that a healthy nation is a wealthy one. People function at the best level when healthy and therefore can achieve considerable efficiency. Continuous good health poses some problems. Immunization programmes partially solves these problems.

India, has been the concern of many world bodies such as the WHO, CARE etc. They have tried to irradiate some of the dreaded diseases. But good health has to be maintained by the citizens with the help of constructive health programmes. Poverty mal nutrition and lack of adequate knowledge about health has handicapped not only the rural, but also the urban population. The problems are intensified by

superstition and religious interpretations of the disease, which have crippled programmes on hygiene and health. Other problems of Rural Medical care as pointed out by Nelson Lowry are (i) the high cost (ii) scattered homes, (iii) persistence of medical folkways. (Lowry 1955 : 493). In spite of these drawbacks India was able to irradiate the dreaded small-pox this year. This no doubt, ^{was} achieved by the intensive drive of the government agencies, but also due to the whole hearted support and participation of the citizens. Therefore to promote better living for the whole community the active participation of the community is essential.

It is apparent that the total success of planned good health lies not in the hands of the planners alone but depends a great deal on the citizens, for whom they are meant.

In this Chapter, we shall review the awareness and the support lent by the urban and rural respondents in problems of health.

The respondents were asked what they felt regarding the success of government plan in providing adequate health care.

TABLE 4 : 1

Respondents Reaction to Health care by Government
(Urban Area)

Type of Health care	Males	Females
Not at all satisfactory	60 (51.28)	9 (27.27)
Somewhat satisfactory	44 (37.61)	21 (63.64)
Satisfactory	9 (7.69)	3 (9.09)
Quite adequate	2 (1.71)	-
More than adequate	2 (1.71)	-
TOTAL :	117	33

There were a good many amongst the male respondents (51%), who were not at all satisfied with the health amenities provided by the government bodies. A lesser number of female respondents (27%) were dissatisfied with the type of health care provided by the government. About 38% male and 64% female respondents felt that it was not totally satisfactory but also not very dissatisfactory. They felt that the ^{large} population of India, made better arrangements a difficult task for the government. There were just a few (8% males and 9% females) who were satisfied with

the present health care given by government. A further 2% males found these arrangements adequate and the same number of (2%) males found the care more than adequate and said the government could do nothing more for its people than what was already done.

TABLE 4 : 2

Responses Regarding the Government spending money
on health (Urban Area)

Responses	Males	Females
Completely	30 (25.64)	8 (24.24)
To some extent	31 (26.49)	13 (39.40)
Not completely	10 (8.55)	4 (12.12)
Do not approve	6 (5.13)	2 (6.06)
They could do much better	40 (34.19)	6 (18.18)
TOTAL :	117	33

The government budget marks out a considerable amount on health programmes. As seen from table above (4.2), it was felt by 26% men and 24% women that the government was spending enough money

for health and immunization programmes in public hospitals. There were 26% men and 39% women who felt that the expenditure earmarked and incurred by the government on health problems was adequate to some extent, while 9% men and 12% women felt that the amount set aside for health betterment did not completely cover the programmes in a proper way. There were a few citizens dissatisfied with the health budget. 34% men and 18% women strongly felt that the government could definitely do better in drawing the plans and budgets regarding health programmes. Since the hospitals were not properly equipped and staffed the administration had many loopholes. This unsatisfactory state of affairs in hospitals has created hurdles for the implementation of better health programmes. Inequal treatment of patients and lack of attention towards the ailing was also due to lack of administrative planning.

It is seen from table 4 : 3 that 48% men and 64% women felt that all patients - rich or poor -- are not treated fairly or equally by the staff working in government health agencies. Influential and affluent citizens are given priorities and shown courtesy, while the poor and needy are neglected and ignored. Similarly 32% men and 36% women felt that

some individuals were always favoured. These respondents also expressed that government hospitals were always crowded, which caused a long waiting period for the patients. This meant a loss of a work day and a wage for the poor patients.

TABLE 4 : 3

Type of treatment given to citizens in Government Agencies (Urban Area)

Type of treatment	Males	Females
Not always	56 (47.87)	16 (63.64)
Some are always favoured	37 (31.62)	12 (36.36)
All are treated equally and fairly	2 (1.71)	-
To some extent all get equal treatment	10 (8.55)	-
Cannot say	12 (10.25)	5 (15.15)
TOTAL :	117	33

From the qualitative responses we find that poor patients received scanty attention, unless they carried a note from some family doctor or an influential public figure. The respondents indicated that the doctors on duty were callous

about the patients' needs. Some of the respondents complained that doctors in Government hospitals often took extended tea breaks and indulged in lengthy conversations with their colleagues disregarding the long queues of the suffering patients. This sometimes lead to patients being left unattended as the paramedical investigations could not be carried out on the same day. Only two percentage of the male respondents said that patients are treated equally and fairly while 9% of the men said that only to a certain extent the treatment could be said to be equal. A few respondents (10% males and 15% females) refused to give their opinions about government hospitals.

TABLE 4 : 4

Respondents' suggestions / complaints to health
Agencies (Urban Area)

Suggestions & complaints made	Males	Females
Yes	10 (8.55)	-
No	107 (91.45)	33 (100.00)
TOTAL :	117	33

In a developmental process the active participation of citizens is essential. This can be assessed by the efforts of the citizens to rectify the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in society. There^{fore}, if one is not satisfied with hospital care, then some alternative has to be found, or the dissatisfied person should either complain to higher authorities or make some concrete suggestions that would be beneficial. In spite of a very large number of respondents being dissatisfied only 9% men had either complained or made suggestions. The reason for not complaining were many and varied. Few have been listed below -

- (1) "It is of no use."
- (2) "The higher authorities always back the doctors and nurses."
- (3) "If we have to go again we are persecuted and given worse treatment than on the previous occasion."
- (4) "After all we do not pay or pay very little for the actual treatment; so how can we complain."
- (5) "If we complain, we may get bad medicine."

All these comments give us an idea of what people feel.

TABLE 4 : 5

Attendance of Individuals in Government Hospitals

Have you gone to Govt. Hospital	Males	Females
Yes	56 (47.86)	16 (48.48)
No	61 (52.14)	17 (51.52)
TOTAL :	117	33

48% men and 48% women had attended the government clinic for one reason or the other. Some of the reasons were (1) after a dog bite, (2) after an accident (3) to give polio vaccine to the children (4) with a family member who got second degree burns, and many such reasons. There were 52% males and 52% female respondents who had not gone to a government hospital for treatment because they were aware of the 'bad reputation' of these hospitals. Besides that as they could afford private medical attention and could easily make available the services of good doctors they did not go to Government hospitals. They also felt that Government hospitals are for the poor.

TABLE 4 : 6

Type of treatment given at Government dispensary
(Urban Area)

Treatment rendered	Males	Females
A poor job	21 (17.95)	2 (6.06)
Fair job	31 (26.49)	8 (24.24)
Good job	8 (6.84)	6 (18.18)
Very good job	4 (3.42)	1 (3.03)
Cannot say	53 (45.30)	16 (48.49)
TOTAL :	117	33

When asked about their opinion about the performance of officials in government dispensaries 18% men and 6% women felt that the officials in charge do a poor job, while 26% men and 24% women felt that the doctors did a fair job at these clinics. About 7% men and 18% women said that doctors in free government dispensaries did a good job and a few (3% men and 3% women) felt that the officials were very good at the government clinics. Incidentally a very large number of respondents 45% males and 48% females from the sample refused to commit

in this matter and said that they could not give their opinion either in favour or against the doctors in government clinics. (Table 4 : 6).

This can be said to be a fair opinion, as a good many respondents, (as seen earlier) do not attend the clinics provided by the Governmental Health Authorities.

In spite of the lack of attendance in health clinics practically half the total number of respondents felt that they could give some suggestions to improve matters in these dispensaries.

TABLE 4 : 7

Improving health official job performance (Urban Area)

Improvement suggestions	Males	Females

Yes	59 (50.43)	19 (57.57)
No	58 (49.57)	14 (42.43)

TOTAL :	117	33

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The suggestions made by 50% male and 58% female respondents were (1) saving time of the patients (2) Pattern of keeping records (3) the time given to each patient (4) the diagnostic papers given to

the patients and (5) the system of giving numbers to patients. They also felt that one lot of doctors should attend to chronic and repeat patients, while a team should be ready to examine the critically ill and give them quick as well as good attention. Those, who made no attempt at suggesting improvement in Government hospitals, felt it was none of their business. They had a pessimistic attitude towards every governmental office and said it was no use making any suggestion. The bureaucratic set up was such that the citizens were only tax payers and the government managed the departments according to the wishes of the ministers and the bureaucrats.

Preventive Health Programmes :

TABLE 4 : 8

Know-how of prevending small pox

Acquainted with preventive measures	Males	Females

Yes	102 (87.18)	33 (100.00)
No	15 (12.82)	-

TOTAL :	117	33
=====		

TABLE 4 : 9

Methods of preventing small pox (Urban Area)

Methods of preventing	Males	Females
Vaccination	70 (59.82)	32 (96.97)
By other ways	32 (27.35)	1 (3.03)
Don't know	15 (12.83)	-
TOTAL :	117	33

The accepted maxim is that prevention is better than cure. This holds good even in developed or underdeveloped countries. Most of the tropical infectious diseases can easily be eradicated by preventive measures. Small pox is one such dreaded disease, which not only disables but could kill people. Before the advent of small pox vaccine mortality rate due to this disease in India was very high. Not only did a severe attack leave one scarred but danger of blindness and deafness was not ruled out. These handicaps could be prevented by a primary vaccine given six weeks after birth and repeated after three years. In case of epidemics a mass vaccination drive was invariably initiated by

Governmental authorities. In spite of persistent propaganda to overcome small pox among the urban respondents 13% men were not aware of the preventive measures. There were 60% men and 97% women, who knew that vaccination prevented small pox. But 27% men and 3% women said that there were other ways of preventing this dreaded disease. These people were still steeped in superstitions and still believed that the wrath of the mother goddess brought on this malady. One respondent went as far as saying that only the very loved ones in the family are stuck by the disease. Such a response from an urban citizen in 1978 is rather shocking. This only points out that health education and propaganda is not adequate.

TABLE 4 : 10

Last vaccination of Respondents (Urban Area)

Time	Males	Females
Upto 1 year	31 (26.49)	6 (18.18)
2 - 4 years	45 (38.46)	13 (39.40)
5 - 6 years	7 (5.98)	4 (12.12)
7 - 8 years	2 (1.71)	-
9 - 10 years	-	2 (6.06)
More than 10 years	32 (27.36)	8 (24.24)
TOTAL :	117	33

TABLE 4 : 11

Vaccination of other members of Respondents' family
(Urban Area)

Other Members of the family vaccinated	Males	Females
	103 (88.03)	33 (100.00)
	14 (11.97)	-
TOTAL :	117	33

Tables 4 : 10 and 4 : 11 point out the time span of the last vaccination. Only 26% men and 18% women had revaccinated themselves a year after the previous vaccination, while 38% men and 39% women had said that 2 to 4 years had lapsed since the last vaccination. 6% men and 12% women said that 4 to 6 years had gone by since they had last vaccination. There were 2% men who thought that more than 6 but less than 8 years had passed since they were vaccinated. There were 6% of women who said they were last vaccinated 8 to 10 years ago and 27% men and 24% women said that more than 10 years had gone by since their last vaccination. This statistical presentation reveals that only quarter of the respondents were conscious of their

duties as citizens to prevent contagious diseases. These respondents seemed quite aware of the dangers and were mindful of getting other members of the family vaccinated, thus 88% men and all the women respondents were sure of getting other family members vaccinated against small pox.

TABLE 4 : 12

Referring the contagious disease to health officer
(Urban Area)

Informed health officer about disease	Males	Females

No disease in the locality	93 (79.49)	25 (75.76)
Informed	24 (20.51)	9 (24.24)

TOTAL :	117	33

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Similarly it is considered a duty of a citizen to inform health authorities about the outbreak of any contagious disease. All over Maharashtra specially in the rural areas, large posters about this matter have been displayed. It was found that 21% of men and 24% women of the urban area were aware of their civic duty and had informed the health officer about the outbreak of contagious

diseases. But 79% men and 76% women said that they had not informed the health officials as it was none of their business.

One of the very important factors in preventing disease from starting and spreading in any area is the measure of immunization carried out by the citizen. In recent years very many vaccines have been introduced to prevent polio, gastroenteritis etc. These diseases seem to affect the children and prove fatal in many cases. Government dispensaries and hospitals give these vaccines free of charge and it is considered obligatory for every parent to safe guard the child from these hazards. Many of the respondents 74% men and 67% women had immunized their children against these crippling diseases. B.C.G. was given to some children, 8 to 10 days after birth. Most of the respondents said that before the child was 1 1/2 months old he / she were vaccinated. When the child was 4, 5 or 6 months old

TABLE 4 : 13

Carrying out immunization plan for children

(Urban Area)

Immunization	Males	Females
Not carried out	30 (25.64)	11 (33.33)
Carried out	87 (74.36)	22 (66.67)
TOTAL :	117	33

the three doses of triple antigen were administered and in the 7th and 8th month the polio oval vaccine were given. Thus by the first year the recognised immunization programme was carried out by the respondents. Those who had not carried out the programme included those who were unmarried and had no children. So on the whole the respondents were aware of these preventive measures.

Family Planning Programmes :

India had stepped up its family planning programmes, first to reduce its population and secondly to ensure better health for the mother and child. Besides that the alarming growth in population poses an hindrance in the developmental efforts, in that the gains of planned economic growth are eroded to a large extent. In this context we would like to quote the Prime Minister, who has aptly put it recently, "No parent would like to neglect their children. But when there are many children to look after, parents just find themselves unable to provide them with even the bare necessities of life. The children suffer. The parents suffer. The nation suffers."

Constant child bearing had definite detrimental effect on the mothers and also on the

TABLE 4 : 14

Knowledge of the family Planning Centre in the areas
(Urban Area)

Aware of Family Planning Centre	Males	Females
Yes	73 (62.39)	22 (66.67)
No	44 (33.61)	11 (33.33)
TOTAL :	117	33

the children born. Proper spacing of children is important for total welfare of the family. This important aspect was ignored by many. Superstition and belief that God gave children was another drawback for implementation of planned parenthood. The notion that the sex of the child depended on the mother was another stumbling block. This encouraged men to marry more than once if ^{wife} bore daughters. To educate and remove the wrong notions from the ^{minds of the} people the Government agency has set up many family welfare clinics. 62% men and 67% women were aware of such clinics in their locality. Since one of the important activities of the health programme is the mother and child care, limited families have been advocated. The respondents were asked if they

TABLE 4 : 15

Consultation about limiting the family

Consulted the Centre	Males	Females
Yes	40 (34.19)	15 (45.45)
No	77 (65.81)	18 (54.55)
TOTAL :	117	33

=====

TABLE 4 : 16

Satisfaction with the Authority

Satisfied with the Centre	Males	Females
Yes	38. (32.48)	17 (51.51)
No	79 (67.52)	16 (48.49)
TOTAL :	117	33

=====

had taken advantage of such a centre in their locality. Only 34% men and 45% women had consulted government Family Welfare Centres. These centres distributed Family Planning pamphlets and aids, free of charge and yet majority of them i.e., 66% men and 55% women had

not taken any help from them. There were 32% of the men, who had gone to these centre, found it satisfactory. When 45% women had gone for advice to these centres surprisingly 52% said that they found these places satisfactory. It was found that the additional 7% of women had not gone themselves but had sent friends and servants to the centre.

The treatment received by these people was satisfactory and therefore, the respondents felt that these centres were good.

Environmental Pollution :

Environmental Pollution is the growing health hazard in industrialised urban area. Pollution is caused due to (1) Industrial waste matter dumped into the rivers (2) Lack of proper sanitary facilities in slum areas. (3) Lack of tap water facilities for washing clothees and cleaning vessels in congested areas.

Another grave hazard is caused when the slum dwellers tamper ^{with} the water supply pipes and pollute the drinking water by washing clothees etc. in it. This unmindful activity of the slum dwellers is contributing to pollution of main water supply resulting in the spread of water borne diseases such as gastro-enteritis and jaundice which spreads rapidly to various parts of the city.

Many people in urban industrial areas in India are not aware of the reasons for the existing pollution factors. In Western advanced countries strict laws are enforced for the disposal of industrial waste matter. In Pune we find that ^{is} Industrial waste/being dumped in the river by Chemical factories and sugar factories. The chimneys of large industries belch out waste smoke into the environment, which resulted in many ailments.

TABLE 4 : 17

Belief in environmental Pollution
(Urban Area)

Is there pollution in the environment	Males	Females
Yes	108 (92.31)	30 (90.90)
No	9 (7.69)	3 (9.10)
TOTAL :	117	33

In Pune City the well known weed known as Parthenium (Congress Grass) is causing allergy to a considerable number of persons.

While assessing the awareness among the urban citizens about environmental pollution and its causes, the majority of the respondents - 92% men and

90% women - have indicated they are conscious of the reasons.

When asked if they formulated any concrete programme to overcome this pollution problems, all the respondents answered that they were aware ^{that} the problem existed, but did not know how to solve it. This shows that they were at the level of awareness only and not capable of finding a solution to this problem. They made no effort to take help from any government or private body in this connection. If it was believed that the problem was colossal and could be tackled at a higher level by the industrialists and government, than as a citizen, no move was made to initiate such a meeting.

TABLE 4 : 18

Removing Congress Grass from locality

Removed grass	Males	Females
Yes	63 (53.85)	25 (76.76)
No	54 (46.15)	8 (24.25)
TOTAL :	117	33

At the peripheral level a citizen could at least combat the growing menace of the Congress grass. There were 54% male and 77% female respondents who have shown some awareness of the trouble caused by the weed. Further 23% men and 15% women had

TABLE No.4 : 19

Writing or speaking to nearest health authorities
(Urban Areas)

Action taken	Males	Females
Yes	27 (23.08)	5 (15.15)
No	90 (90.92)	28 (84.88)
TOTAL :	117	33

TABLE No. 4 : 20

Efforts been rewarding or not (Urban Area)

Efforts rewarded	Males	Females
Yes	22 (18.80)	5 (15.15)
No	95 (81.20)	28 (84.85)
TOTAL :	117	33

written or spoken to people in charge of the health centres in their area. These people who had approached the health authorities said, that they had done so because some members of their family had suffered from allergic reactions. These allergies were either of the skin or of the broachial tract, and cause severe health problems.

There were 19% of the men and 15% of the women, who said that their efforts were rewarded (after complaining to the health authorities). That means that 4% of the men who had either spoken or written to the health authorities had not found any satisfaction in their efforts to draw attention to the problem. These respondents said that even after repeated telephonic conversations and letter to the press nothing was done about the removal of Congress grass on the main thoroughfare. This in actuality was the work of the Municipality but the efforts of the citizens were unrewarded.

The WHO has made a statement that 80% of the diseases in the world are water borne and due to unclean and impure water supply to the citizens. The open canal system of Pune City that brought water to the city has created another health problem. These canals were not only open but had well built walls,

so that people could stand on them and draw water from the canal. In many areas buffelows, cycles, rickshaws and clothes were washed in this running water. Not being content with polluting the water in this way young children as well as adults washed themselves in this water after ablutions and had a swim in the water. This disregard for keeping the drinking water to the city clean had made 13% men and 12% women take some action in the matter. They had tried to get these canals covered but were not very successful in their endeavour. Incidentally the women's graduate Association has taken up this challenging problem and have tried to get the public and the city fathers interested in solving it. It must be noted that 87% men and 88% women had not done anything regarding this problems of water pollution.

TABLE No. 4 : 22

Electing a Representative from Areas to make
environment of its pollution

Elected Representatives	Males	Females
Yes	12 (10.26)	4 (12.12)
No	105 (89.74)	29 (87.88)
TOTAL :	117	33

The respondents, who were aware of the pollution problems, were asked whether as citizens they had formed a Committee to solve the pollution problem. Only 10% men and 12% women expressed that they had elected representatives from their area to face the growing threat of pollution. When asked "What was the exact nature of work of these elected representatives?", we were informed that they complained to proper authorities about health matters. They organized drives for the removal and burning of Congress grass. In short only the immediate area around their residence was the concern of the elected persons.

When we take a look at the rural area and their health problems we find that quite a few rural people are ignorant about the causes of some diseases. This according to Sanderson, "is because traditionally rural people have taken health for granted. Health measures were largely negative in that they were directed toward the curing of sickness, but relatively little thought was given to the promotion of health and prevention of disease. This was due chiefly to ignorance concerning the causes of sickness and sanitary measures necessary for its prevention." (1952:466) Besides poverty and ignorance superstition plays a

significant part in rural health hazards. Even to this day, 'Mantrik' or the exorcist is believed to relieve people from headaches and other undefinable ailments.

Small pox is one such disease believed to be caused by the wrath of Goddess 'Mariayee'. The government with the help of WHO had launched a massive campaign to educate the people about the infectious and virus diseases. It was believed that "education had to be acquired through instructions in the home or at school, but it was not understood that health preservation must also be learned as it does not 'just happen' (Sanderson 1952 : 467). To eradicate small pox, people in all villages were vaccinated. To find out the true state of peoples participation in aiding government health programmes a detailed questionnaire on health was administered to the respondents. Their responses are analysed below:

In India primary vaccination is usually given before a baby is 6 months old. Most of our respondents with the exception of 6% men had been vaccinated against small-pox. But only 35% men and 40% women were aware of the reasons for being vaccinated. A majority did not know why they had been vaccinated, and had got it done due to compulsion.

TABLE NO. 4 : 23

Respondents, who have been vaccinated (Rural Area)

Vaccinated Respondents	Males	Females
Yes	122 (93.85)	20 (100.00)
No	8 (6.15)	-
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE No. 4 : 24

Knowledge about reasons for vaccination (Rural Area)

Reasons for being vaccinated	Males	Females
Yes	46 (35.38)	8 (40.00)
No	84 (64.62)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE No. 4 : 25

Period of last vaccination (Rural Area)

Period	Males	Females
One year ago	41 (31.54)	5 (25.00)
5 years ago	34 (26.15)	8 (40.00)
10 years ago	6 (4.61)	1 (5.00)
Do not know	49 (37.70)	6 (30.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

by government agencies. There were 32% men and 25% women, who had been revaccinated only a year before the study. Another 26% male and 40% female respondents said that they had been vaccinated 5 years earlier. While 5% men and 5% women said that they had been revaccinated approximately 10 years ago. There were 38% men and 30% women who did not remember when they were vaccinated and therefore said that they did not know if they had been revaccinated or not.

TABLE No. 4 : 26

Awareness of the Existence of the Primary Health Centre

Distance of Health Centre from home	Males	Females
Upto 1 Km	100 (76.93)	7 (35.00)
1 - 2 Km	14 (10.77)	10 (20.00)
3 - 4 Km	-	1 (5.00)
5 - 6 Km	3 (2.31)	-
7 - 8 Km	1 (0.77)	-
9 - 10 Km	-	-
More than 10 Km	2 (1.53)	-
Do not know	10 (7.69)	2 (10.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Quite a few respondents were aware of the fact that there was a primary health centre in the

rural area. In this context Parthasarathy and Krishnamurthy, who worked in Palmaner Taluka said that the health centre was widely used by the villagers especially in view of the fact that there was no doctor in the village - qualified or otherwise. (1965 : 6). A majority of men 77% and 35% women lived within a radius of a kilometer from the health centre. 11% men and 20% women were more than one, but upto 2 Kms. away from this centre. 2% men lived 5 to 6 Kms. from the health centre and 3% were 7 to 10 Kms. or more from this centre. Only 10% men and 10% women did not know where the health centre was located. The health centre gave instructions about the family planning : aids. for planned parenthood. Minor surgical problems were dealt. within the centre and other medical aid was also given to the rural people. Other than this immunization programme was also carried out at this centre. A full time doctor with three assistants were on duty. Facilities for prenatal care, deliveries and post natal care were availed to women of that area.

The respondents were asked if they had gone to the health centre for any first aid, treatment of any disease, any immunization treatment, pre-natal and post natal care? 51% men and 45% women said

TABLE NO. 4 : 27

Distribution of Respondents according to the facilities
received at the health centres

Facilities availed from the centre	Males	Females
None of them given	66 (50.77)	9 (45.00)
All of them given	2 (1.54)	-
Some of them given	56 (43.08)	10 (50.00)
Do not know	6 (4.61)	1 (5.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

that they had not gone to the health centre at all. Only 2% men had taken aid from this centre, when they were ill. They had also received some first aid when they had required it and also gone there for their children's treatment. 43% men had gone to the centre for treatment of ailments and 50% women had gone for their deliveries to the health centre. They had also taken their children for vaccination. The respondents who needed thorough and modern investigation and treatment were referred to by the doctors of the rural health centre to specialists in Pune General Hospitals. Thus we find that 2% men had come all the way to the city for treatment

TABLE NO. 4 : 28

Distribution of Respondents by their attendance at
District Hospital or dispensary

Visit to a big hospital	Males	Females
On several occasions	3 (1.88)	-
A few times	60 (46.15)	8 (40.00)
Never	67 (51.97)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

on several occasions. While 46% men and 40% women had come only a few times. But 52% men and 60% women had never come to the city for treatment. The reasons some of these respondents gave for not going to the city for medical help when required was due to lack of faith in allopathic medicine. Some of the respondents went to Aurvedic medical practitioners and some went to a 'Mantric'. There were a few respondents, who said that they were afraid of going to the city doctors as they invariably admitted the patients in the hospital and many died before being cured. So they preferred to go to the health centre nearer home, when they required medical attention.

TABLE NO. 4 : 29

Respondents' opinion regarding Helpfulness of health
Officers (Rural Area)

Health officers' Helpfulness	Males	Females
Not very	44 (33.84)	5 (25.00)
To some extent	70 (53.85)	12 (60.00)
To a great extent	16 (12.31)	3 (15.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE NO. 4 : 30

Responses about competence of Health Officer (Rural Area)

Health officers' competance	Males	Females
Not very	59 (45.38)	12 (60.00)
To some extent	65 (50.00)	7 (35.00)
To a great extent	6 (4.61)	1 (5.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

There was some divided opinion about the competence and helpfulness of the health officials at the rural health centre. Tables 4 : 29 and 4: 30

show that a considerable number of the rural respondents - 34% men and 25% females felt that the health officials were not very helpful. 54% men and 60% women said that the officials were helpful only to some extent. Only 12% men and 15% women said that the health officials were helpful to a great extent. Similarly only 5% men and 5% women said that the health officers were competent. While 50% men and 35% women thought them to be competent to some extent. 45% men and 60% women felt that these officials were not competent. Because of the divided opinion of the respondents about the staff of the health centre, they were reluctant to take help from these centres. A few respondents who had been to these centres said that the doctors were not very sympathetic and were too brisk. The rural

TABLE NO. 4 : 31

Necessity of Government to provide Good Health services
(Rural area)

Necessity for health services	Males	Females
Absolutely necessary	78 (60.00)	13 (65.00)
To some extent	50 (38.46)	6 (30.00)
Not necessary	2 (1.54)	1 (5.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

temperament was not the same as the urban and the urban trained doctors did not fully understand the ways of the rural people. The doctors did not understand the fears and cultural attitude towards disease in the rural setting. Allopathy was essentially a western medical practice, which was put to use by city bred city trained doctors. Thus great disparity in the handling of the patients, pattern of behaviour and medical treatment was perceived in the rural setting.. A considerable number - 60% men and 65% women emphatically said that Government must provide good health service to the rural area. 38% male and 30% female respondents felt that government health services were necessary to some extent. Only 2% men and 5% women were satisfied with the health services and said that it was not necessary for the Government to provide health services better than those in existence. Some rural respondents felt that the Government had made health provision for the Industrial workers with the ESIS Scheme but no such scheme was availed to by farm labourers. The farm labourers were hardhit as they earned a pittance and had to pay for good medical aid. This should be rectified by Government as an individual was helpless in this matter.

TABLE NO. 4 : 32

Knowledge of Family Planning Centre (Rural Area)

Do you know where the Family Planning Centre is	Males	Females
Yes	112 (86.15)	19 (95.00)
No	18 (13.85)	1 (5.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

One of the main health problems is the close pregnancies of rural women. A majority of the respondents were aware of the family Planning Centre of their area. Some of the respondents said that they had been exposed to a lot of propaganda regarding spacing of the children and also for complete stoppage of child birth after the third baby.

In spite of the massive propaganda launched by the family planning centres in the villages studied, surprisingly 14% men and 5% women were not very clear about the work of this centre. Here it would be worth mentioning that in Maharashtra State good results have been achieved in the area of planned parenthood.

Besides these causes of ill-health environmental health hazards threaten man constantly. According to World Health Organization reports water is the carrier

TABLE NO. 4 : 33

Dependence of Rural Health

Good health is dependent on	Males	Females
Cleanliness & sanitation	-	-
Food & Drinking water	47 (36.15)	6 (30.00)
Do not know	83 (63.85)	14 (70.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

of 80% of the infectious diseases bacteria and virus in the world. It was envisaged that emphasis should be laid on the supply of pure water in order to reduce the incidence of these diseases. However, in the rural area 64% men and 70% women were ignorant about the fact that lack of cleanliness, bad sanitation, unclean food and drinking water causes a number of these diseases. 36% men and 30% women said that they knew about unclean food and drinking water cause diseases such as dysentery, diarrhoea and other stomach ailments. But no one in the sample knew anything about cleanliness and bad sanitation. Open sewages criss crossed the whole residential area of the villages studied. There were few toilets and children often used the open space in front of the

house as lavatories. (This has been observed all over India.) No gobar gas plants have so far been introduced in these two villages. As a result cowdung and human waste is constantly polluting the rural area. The only measure of cleanliness taken by the inhabitants was to sweep their abodes and smear the walls and flooring with the traditional cowdung and mud paste. It was observed that the unhealthy environment caused considerable illness among children of these rural areas. As seen in Table 4 : 34 major percentage of respondents want a constructive child health programme to be introduced so that the children have a compulsory medical check up at least once in six months.

TABLE NO. 4 : 34

Introducing better programmes for Child Health

Govt. should introduce Child health programme	Males	Females
Yes	96 (73.85)	9 (45.00)
No	12 (9.23)	3 (15.00)
Cannot say	22 (16.92)	8 (40.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

= = = = =

TABLE No. 4 : 35

Responses regarding sickness

Responses	Males	Females
Often	22 (16.92)	5 (25.00)
Not so often	108 (83.08)	15 (75.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Further 17% men and 23% women said that not only the children but other family members also fell sick quite often. They thought the reason for this constant illness was the type of food they now ate. These ruralites believed that poverty had driven them to buy and eat cheaper type of jowar. They complained that the hard work in the fields sapped their energy but the food they ate was unbalanced. Incidentally a number of male respondents drank country liquor. Invariably this cheap and badly made product harmed the digestion, but none of them felt so. In fact they felt that often a hard working day this was the only remedy to gain strength.

Coming to the vital point of clean water for drinking - most of the respondents said that this was fetched from the village tank or pond.

TABLE NO. 4 : 36

Respondents using Tank / Pond Water for drinking

Responses	Males	Females
Yes	114 (87.69)	19 (95.00)
NO	16 (12.31)	1 (5.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

=====

TABLE NO. 4 : 37

Disinfecting the Pond (Rural Area)

Whether the ponds etc. disinfected	Males	Females
Yes	43 (33.08)	9 (45.00)
No	87 (66.92)	11 (55.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

=====

The pond and tank on viewing were found to be full of slimy green substance, weeds and certain other water plants. The villagers never boiled their drinking water, hence the water they consumed was exceptionally unhygienic and unclean. 88% men and 95% women said that their water was fetched from

these tanks or ponds, but considered it fit for human consumption. The tank/pond are normally never disinfected but during epidemics, potassium permanganate is invariably put in the village wells. A similar process has not been tried in the tanks. There were 33% men and 45% women, who said that the tanks and ponds had been cleaned from time to time. But they could not explain the process, nor could they clearly remember if any medicine or disinfectant was added to the water. Stagnant pools of water breed mosquitoes and dumps of cowdung and other rubbish breed flies.

TABLE NO. 4 : 38

Flies and mosquitoes causes of diseases
(Rural Area)

Flies Mosquitoes causing diseases	Males	Females
Yes	117 (90.00)	18 (90.00)
No	13 (10.00)	2 (10.00)
	130	20

Both these insects were in plenty in these rural areas. Therefore, the respondents were asked if they knew how dangerous these insects could be.

⁴ :
Table 38 shows, 90% men and 90% women said that they

TABLE NO. 4 : 39

Irradicating mosquitoes and flies (Rural Area)

Irradication tried	Males	Females
= - - - - -		
Yes	104 (80.00)	18 (90.00)
No	26 (20.00)	2 (10.00)

TOTAL :	130	20

= = = = =
 were aware of the fact. But it was very difficult to get rid of them. The mosquitoes could cause malaria or filaria. Sometime ago malaria was irradiated from a number of areas in India. But the recurrence of this fever due to mosquito bite has returned in many areas. Of the 90% men and women who said that they were aware of illness caused by mosquitoes some described how they shivered and got high fever. Apparently they were describing a bout of malarial fever. As seen from Table 4 : 39 80% men and 90% women had tried to irradiate these insects from their homes but they felt that co-operation from neighbours and villagers was essential to make a success of this irradiation drive. A few respondents felt that these disease carriers could be controlled by Government enforcing some rule to

TABLE NO. 4 : 40

Satisfaction with Government plans for disinfection
(Rural Area)

Replies	Males	Females
Yes	91 (70.00)	17 (85.00)
No	4 (3.08)	-
Do not know	35 (26.92)	3 (15.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

make it obligatory for every household to maintain the minimum level of cleanliness. The rural respondents claimed that they had carried out disinfectant programmes quite often, but the villagers do not cooperate in this matter. Periodically DDT was sprayed on the walls of the huts and also open sewage was sprayed with this disinfectant. As seen from the above table table (4 : 40) a majority of residents of the rural area were satisfied with the effort of disinfecting the polluted areas. Those who were not too happy with it had done nothing about it. They had not talked or written to the health officials, or discussed it at the Gram Panchayat meeting. They had contributed nothing on a

personal basis regarding cleaning the village. In short participatory effort on the part of the dissatisfied citizen was absolutely nil.

Summary :

Health forms a vital area in a developing nation. Actually the wealth of a nation can be estimated by its healthy population. The WHO have helped underdeveloped countries to overcome some of its health problems. In this Chapter we assess the advantages taken by the citizens in building a healthy nation and participating in the programme put forward by the Government. The very fact that the citizens are carrying out the required health precautions and helping to make a success of the immunization plan could be considered a participatory activity.

Most of the urban and rural population had been vaccinated against small-pox. But superstition persisted amongst the urban as well as rural people regarding small-pox. A few said that it attacked only those who had angered mother Goddess 'Mariayee'.

On the whole it could be said that both the urban and rural respondents were dissatisfied with Government Hospitals and the health centres run by them. The treatment given to them by the

doctors was not to their satisfaction. The respondents felt that a few individuals, who had high connections were always favoured. Somehow the system of patient approach and treatment took a long time and considerable time was wasted. The doctors and other health officers showed scant courtesy to the sick.

A negligible number of respondents had made a complaint against such behaviour of the doctors. A majority felt that it was of no use as the higher authorities paid no attention to such complaints.

There was a strong feeling amongst the rural and urban respondents that as individual they could do very little but government must take firmer steps and improve health services to the people.

In the rural and urban areas the respondents were aware of the family planning centres but very few respondents went to them. As a result the whole-hearted participation of the citizens in this important area was lacking.

Immunization was one aspect of preventive medicine, which had a good response in urban areas but in the rural areas there was negligible response to it.

Pollution was another problem about which both the urban and rural population was well aware of, but they really did very little about it.

Water purification was left entirely to the government. Pollution of the drinking water supply was a problem which was not handled by the citizen's themselves. Thus they continued to wash clothese etc. in the main water ducts, which supplied the urban and rural areas.

Both the urban and rural people would like some constructive health programme for the children. They would prefer the government to work out the scheme so that the implementation on a large scale would be feasible.

Both urban and rural citizens, even though aware of the health hazards were not willing to take initiative in removing them. There is utter lack of citizen participation in this major area.

CHAPTER V

INVOLVEMENT IN THE EDUCATION PROGRAMME

"The relationship between education and economic development is not a new discovery. . . . It is important to realise, right from the start that education is necessary for the promotion of economic development, education is also essential for enjoying the fruits of life. One needs to be educated in order to be a better man, to have a richer life, and to have a more integrated personality." (Rao V.K.R.V. 1966 : 57-58). For this very reason the culture and civilization of a nation are bound up with the goals of knowledge aimed at, the methods of instruction propounded and the actual standard of education achieved by the nation. It is, therefore, believed that "education is the very heart of a nation, around which pulsates its other various activities and achievements, from which springs its very life and sustenance through which is manifested its inner vigour and vitality - what is great and good, noble and sublime in it." (Mehra 1969 : 54 - 56). In order to study a nation's economic development, we have to look at its educational aims, ideals, methods and systems,

achievements and cultural perfections.

To ensure economic development it is important that the population as a whole should have a minimum standard of education, which not only means literacy but also education. Literacy by itself has no meaning unless it is used, and used rightly. Therefore, it could be said that education is really not only for "the liquidation of illiteracy", but more essentially for the dissemination of general and applied science and technology. The technical know how and skills of modern living and of the new values of social equality and justice have to be studied. Sociologists therefore believe that an institutional reorientation has to be supported by the setting up of technical workshops in all our secondary schools and colleges; so that rural education can be industry oriented and the mounting city - ward drift checked to some extent.

Education in India has seen a see-saw path since independence. The priorities of courses and medium of instruction have changed from education Minister to Minister. Not being content with this, the State Governments have dabbled whole heartedly in changing educational system.

In Maharashtra the change has been felt every three years. The stress on medium of instruction in the mother-tongue was changed to English medium instruction from the level of the 8th Standard and onwards. The total number of years in school have also been changed from ten to eleven and now back to ten. The new policy of 10 + 2 + 3 has taken its own toll of student imbalance in professional colleges. When the 10 + 2 students and the first year pre-professional students passed their examination, the calamity caused due to inadequate provision of seats in the medical and engineering colleges left many students, inspite of high marks obtained by them without an entry in professional career. This clamour for professional degrees has inflated the marking of examination papers.

In this Chapter the respondents' views on education and their participation in the educational programmes will be high lighted. Satisfaction with children's education is an important area, so we wanted to find out how many of the respondents were satisfied with their children's education. The following table gives us an idea of satisfaction expressed regarding the type of education the respondents' children received.

TABLE 5 : 1

Satisfaction with children's education

	Males	Females
Satisfied	64 (54.70)	25 (75.76)
Not satisfied	53 (45.30)	8 (24.26)
TOTAL :	117	33

There were 55% men and 76% women, who were satisfied with their childrens' education. This satisfaction was not merely with the teaching in school and also the maintenance of his academic standard by authorities. It is dealt with the pattern and system of education. These respondents felt that the present curriculum covered a very large variety of subjects and todays school ehildren were encouraged to gain more and more information which is suitable to the modern times. Those who were dissatisfied (45% men and 24% women) could not say why^{exactly} /they were not satisfied with the governmental educational policy. But one of the reasons they pointed out was the frequent changes in the curriculum, without a proper infra-structure, when a ministry changed either in the State or Centre.

TABLE 5 : 2

Effect of change in Ministry brings change in
Educational Policy (Urban Area)

Change in educational Policy	Males	Females
Yes	76 (64.96)	25 (75.76)
No	41 (35.04)	8 (24.24)
TOTAL :	117	33

About 65% of men, who were not satisfied with the educational system felt so and 76% of the women also expressed the same opinion. Only a few (35% male and 24% female) respondents said that dissatisfaction with educational policy was not only due to the changes in the ministry, but also with the whole system. The burden on the child was too great at present. They further felt that the amount of school work and home work was too much for the child. (This will be further discussed a little later).

It is seen from Table 5 : 3 that the educational policy was approved by 32% men and 33% women. They felt that whenever a new minister took charge of his office. the educational policy was always reviewed and the changes made were for the better, than the existing policy. On the other hand,

TABLE 5 : 3

Respondents Reaction to changes in Education system
(Urban Area)

Result of change	Males	Females
For the better	38 (32.48)	11 (33.33)
For the worse	79 (67.52)	22 (66.67)
TOTAL :	117	33

68% men and 67% women said, that was not so. They said that some of the education ministers were not educationalists and therefore, had very little to do with education before their appointment as an education minister. Besides that the political dabbling in education policies, was really detrimental for the system. The respondents felt that the whole examination policy was turned topsy-turvy by these changes. An example of these changes was the new 10 + 2 + 3 system introduced a couple of years ago. Actually this change was brought into unify the system of education in Maharashtra, with that existing in a majority of states in India. The completion of the school education in the 10th Standard

TABLE 5 : 4

Reaction to the system of 10 + 2 + 3

Reaction to system	Males	Females
Yes. It is good	61 (52.14)	13 (39.39)
No It is not good	56 (47.86)	20 (60.61)
TOTAL :	117	33

and the higher Secondary in the 12th Standard was considered a solution to the problem of graduate unemployment. The courses were to be comprehensive and job oriented so that technically qualified students could be employed after the 12th Standard. Only 52% men and 39% women felt that this course was good and the government had taken a wise step in introducing this system. They whole heartedly supported this change. But 47% men and 61% women said that this constant experimenting and change by the government was no good. Knowing our Indian values, the rush to colleges and graduate unemployment would continue. As many respondents were dissatisfied with the educational policy, they were asked if they had protested to the concerned authorities, such as the S.S.C. Board, Directorate of Education, or the

TABLE 5 : 5

Respondents writing to Government about dissatisfaction
with the system (Urban Area)

Have protested	Males	Females
Yes	21 (17.95)	8 (24.24)
Not protested	96 (82.05)	25 (75.76)
TOTAL :	117	33

Ministry of Education? There were 18% male and 24% female respondents, who said that they had written protest letters to one of the above mentioned authorities. Some of them had received replies, which assured them that their valuable suggestion would be studied and taken into account. But nothing more was done about it. One of the major complaints of the parents, (56% men and 33% women) was the marking system at the examinations and therefore, a lack of knowledge oriented education. The introduction of unit tests and the amount of homework that even a child in 4th Standard had to do, left little time for anything else. The parents felt that in an urban area, the schools and residence was so far that commuting to and from school added to the time spent in school. The idea of a wholesome

TABLE 5 : 6

Respondents view regarding availability of adequate
time for extra curricular activities

	Males	Females
Adequate time	66 (56.41)	11 (33.33)
Not enough time	51 (43.59)	22 (66.67)
TOTAL :	117	33

education was to develop an all round personality
of the child but the very purpose failed due to the
burden of achieving better percentages in class. If
the parents felt so strongly about this matter, a
solution to this problem could be found if the

TABLE 5 : 7

Membership of the Parent - Teacher Association

Membership	Males	Females
Yes	33 (28.20)	8 (24.24)
No	84 (71.80)	25 (75.76)
TOTAL :	117	33

TABLE 5 : 8

Attending Meetings of Parent-Teacher's Association
(Urban Area)

Attendance	Males	Females
Yes	11 (9.40)	6 (18.18)
No	106 (90.60)	27 (81.82)
TOTAL :	117	33

teachers and parents got together. Though 28% men and 24% women were members of the parent-teacher associations only 9% men and 18% women attended the meetings of the association. The reasons for this non participatory attitude was (1) the Parent Teacher Association was dominated by the teachers (2) the parents felt that the meetings were at an odd time (3) Since the attendance of parents on the whole was poor no point, by those parents who attended these meetings, could be forcefully put through. This attitude reveals that the parents do not make a real effort in participating in their child's education programme. The lame excuses offered only reflects their indifference and merely a critical attitude, without any constructive follow up work.

TABLE 5 : 9

Drawing up the constructive programmes and participated
in fuller educational life of your child (Urban area)

Nature of participation	Males	Females

Drawn up constructive programme	12 (10.26)	1 (3.03)
Not done anything	105 (89.75)	32 (96.97)
	-----	-----
	117	33
=====		

A small minority had made some attempt at participating in a worthwhile programme to educate their children. This group of parents consisted of 10% males and 3% female respondents. The nature of their constructive programme was in a format of parent-teacher assistance. That is, some parents took it upon themselves to give general knowledge to the children in school. While others helped with drama, elocution and games. This was possible because of the attitude of cooperation between the school authorities and the parents. The burden of home-work was lessened by setting aside one school period for home work. This experiment shows us that, within the frame-work of the governmental educational policy the participation of parents and teachers had

TABLE 5 : 10

Making suggestions complaint regarding the educational
system policy to Government agency

Suggestions & complaints	Males	Females
Yes, made them	1 (0.85)	-
No, did not make any complaints	116 (99.15)	33 (100.00)
TOTAL :	117	33

TABLE 5 : 11

Attempt fruitful (Urban Area)

Result orientation	Males	Females
Yes	1 (0.85)	-
Not complained	116 (99.15)	33 (100.00)
TOTAL :	117	33

created a fuller educational system. The whole blame did not rest with the policy but with the lack of interest and participation of the parents. As can be seen from table 5 : 9 a majority - 90% men and 97% women had done nothing to improve the education of their children, brothers or sisters.

A lone individual had made suggestions and complained about the educational policy of the government. He said he had written not only to the ministry but sent the copies of the letter to the concerned department of education, and the press. His suggestions were given a though and constructive policy had emerged from the whole endeavour. But we find that 99% of the men and all the women had done nothing at all about their dissatisfaction. They said that from time to time they had discussed the problem at home and amongst friends but no further action was taken. The reasons offered were : (Table 5:10, 5:11)

(1) who would listen to us

(2) what is the use, government will do what they like

and similar excuses were put forward.

One of the problems faced in Maharashtra regarding educational policy is that the changes are made in the higher classes. That is the change is not initiated at the grass root level. The 10 + 2 + 3 change was made in the 10th standard by abolishing standard 11 th from the school curriculum. Thus the books used in standard 11, the subject expansion in the 11th all came to an abrupt end. The courses introduced for the 11 and 12 were not the type that

TABLE 5 : 12

Changes harmful (Urban Area)

Nature of changes	Males	Females
Extremely harmful	6 (5.13)	1 (3.03)
Harmful	29 (24.79)	7 (21.21)
Not Harmful	6 (5.13)	2 (6.06)
Only a part of planned change	20 (17.09)	4 (12.12)
Can't say	56 (47.86)	19 (57.58)
TOTAL :	117	33

students did in the old 11th standard. Similarly introduction of English in the vernacular curriculum has changed several times. This subject was first introduced in 8th standard after a revised policy, it was introduced in 7th standard. Not being satisfied with this a further revision was made and the subject is now introduced in the 5th standard. These policies are laid down by educationists of repute. A few (5% men and 3% women) thought these changes were harmful to the extreme. Another 25% men and 21% women also felt that these changes were harmful. But 5% men and 3% women did not feel that

TABLE 5 : 13

Respondents' attitude towards bringing in a change
due to traditional values (Urban Area)

Not oriented to protest	Males	Females

Agree	53 (45.30)	9 (27.27)
Not agree	29 (24.79)	9 (27.27)
Cannot say	35 (29.91)	15 (45.46)

TOTAL :	117	33
=====		

these changes harmed the educational pattern. 17% men and 12% women felt that these changes were inevitable and part of the planning of the system. (Table 5:12)

The respondents were asked about their reason for this lack of enthusiasm in participating in the system of change. Was it to some extent due to the traditional educational values that have not given them an orientation to protest and demand for a change? 45% men and 27% women agreed that the idea of making demands to bring in change in education was a new idea. We hear of it from the younger group from the students who are seen protesting violently for change in the educational policies; but not from adults or parents, who want a reasonable change for their children or wards. (Table 5 : 13)

However, this was not the case amongst the mature respondents. 25% men and 27% women did not in principle agree with this statement of 'tradition inhibiting protest', but they felt that as the students, who were concerned with the educational system, protested that it was enough and there was no further need to register any protest by their parents or other citizens. Approximately 80% men and 45% women said that they could not say if traditional values were the cause of non-protest. These respondents said that, disinterest may be the real reason behind the lack of participation.

Now coming to the rural areas we find that "Formal education has been imparted from outside the village. It provides certain skills to the villagers for dealing with the urbanized sector." (Chauhan 1967 : 232). Education is a prerequisite for economic, political, social, ethical and cultural reasons. To an agriculturist education is necessary for understanding the advanced agricultural techniques. But it has been acknowledged that, "a shockingly large proportion of Indian rural population is submerged in gross ignorance and illiteracy". (Desai 1961 : 90). With this

TABLE 5 : 14

Distribution of Respondents according to their willingness to attend Adult Literacy Classes

Distribution of male respondents	Would you like to attend literacy classes?		
	Yes	No	Total
Illiterate	6 (15.00)	34 (85.00)	40 (100.00)
Literate	4 (30.77)	9 (69.23)	13 (100.00)
Educated	5 (6.49)	72 (93.51)	77 (100.00)
TOTAL :	15 (11.54)	115 (88.46)	130 (100.00)

TABLE 5 : 15

Distribution of female respondents	Would you like to attend literacy classes?		
	Yes	No	Total
Illiterate	1 (12.50)	7 (87.50)	8 (100.00)
Literate	1 (33.33)	2 (66.67)	3 (100.00)
Educated	1 (12.11)	8 (88.89)	9 (100.00)
TOTAL :	3 (15.00)	17 (85.00)	20 (100.00)

background in mind we shall analyse tables 5 : 14 and 5 : 15. The above tables show that 15% men and 13% women who were illiterate want to attend adult

literacy classes and gain knowledge. While 31% men and 33% women, who are literate want to further their knowledge. Of those, who are better educated 6% men and 12% women want to learn more so that they can benefit from the higher education. These respondents want to attend adult literacy classes and feel that they would greatly benefit from them.

Most of the rural areas in Maharashtra have some provision for adult literacy classes. Both the rural areas Khed and Vagholi had such classes - usually held in the evenings after the day's work was done.

TABLE 5 : 16

Distribution of Respondents according to their satisfaction with adult literacy classes.

Are you satisfied	Males	Females
Yes	4 (3.08)	4 (20.00)
No	126 (96.92)	16 (80.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

The respondents were asked if adequate arrangements were made for adult literacy classes. The respondents said that some arrangements had been made for these

classes. They met in the Panchayat building in Wagholi and sometimes in the primary school, but the arrangements were not satisfactory. In Khed also the adult literacy classes were held in the primary school, but here too the arrangements were not what was desired. Only 4 men and 4 women felt that the adult literacy classes gave them satisfaction. There were a greater number, who were not satisfied with these classes. A few felt the timings were not suitable, some others felt that even after attending the classes for a long time they learned very little. They could not yet read reasonably well. Nor were they acquainted with certain essential services. This included agreements about land, loans etc. They also felt that the process was too long and tedious. Some shorter way and a quicker method should be adopted. An extension education programme would, therefore, be ideal for the people. That is a process of teaching rural people how to live better by learning ways that improve their farm, home and community institutions. In this context the Directorate of Extension has pointed out that "good extension teaching is the successful creation of opportunities or situations in which people gain the ability and the stimulation

necessary for successfully meeting their needs and interests in such a way as to attain continuous improvement and self satisfaction. Effective extension teaching is the art of encouraging people to want to improve their whole pattern of living and of helping them develop the necessary skill to do so. (1961 : 172).

TABLE 5 : 17

Distribution of respondents according to complaints made to the Gram-Sevak

Complaints made	Males	Females
Yes	6 (4.61)	2 (10.00)
No	124 (95.39)	18 (90.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 5 : 18

Distribution of respondents according to complaints made to Education Officer

Complaint to Education Officer	Males	Females
Yes	7 (5.38)	1 (5.00)
No	123 (94.62)	19 (95.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Even though a very large number of respondents were dissatisfied with the adult literacy classes only 5% men and 10% women had complained to the gram sevak. (Table 5 : 17). While 5% men and 5% females in addition had complained to the local education officer, (Table 5 : 18) in charge of the programme. One of the major complaints was that there was no facility for those, who were literate to further their knowledge. This sometimes resulted in lapse into illiteracy. Wagholi had a library attached to the Secondary School and people of the village could borrow books, at a nominal fee. But the timings were unsuitable to those, who came from the nearby Wadis. Their hour of homecoming was always after sun set and the library closed in the evenings.

TABLE 5 : 19

Children going to school (Rural Area)

Do your children go to school	Males	Females
Yes	78 (60.00)	15 (75.00)
No	52 (40.00)	5 (25.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

=====

From among the respondents, 60% men and 75% women had school going children. Both the rural areas had primary and secondary school. These schools also catered for the villages nearby. There were some respondents, who had children in the X standard. A few had children studying in XI standard that is in the junior college. These respondents had therefore said that their children were not in school and have been included with those 40% men and 25% women in the 'No' category in Table 5 : 18.

TABLE 5 : 20

Satisfaction with children's education

What do you feel about your children's education	Males	Females

Satisfied	79 (60.77)	14 (70.00)
Partly satisfied	4 (3.08)	1 (5.00)
Dissatisfied	3 (2.31)	-
Cannot say	6 (4.61)	3 (15.00)
Don't had school going children	38 (29.23)	2 (10.00)

TOTAL :	130	20
=====		

From Table 5 : 20, we see that 61% men and 70% women, who had their children in school were satisfied with the education they received. But 3% male and 5% women respondents were partly satisfied with the educational system. One respondent said that he was not satisfied as after receiving higher education he felt the children were alienated from their vocation. He quoted an example of how one of his sons after passing his S.S.C. preferred to be a clerk in the Mamletdar's Office instead of tilling their self owned land. This respondent said that the education was so oriented as to make an educated man shun manual work. We quote him - "One must love one's land; work hard for it; then it responds." The better educated youth of the rural areas aspire to take up white collared jobs and seem to be disinterested in the work available in their own villages. This may be true, for the migration from rural to urban area is steady and constant, to some extent.

In spite of being aware of the drawback of educating the rural children, parents aspired to give them higher education. Only 2% male respondents said that they planned to educate their children, just upto vernacular final. There were 5% who said that they

TABLE 5 : 21

Planning to educate child (Rural Area)

How far do you plan to educate your children	Males	Females
Vernacular school	3 (2.31)	-
Middle school	6 (4.61)	-
S.S.C.	25 (19.23)	3 (15.00)
Technical school	8 (6.15)	-
College graduate	48 (36.92)	11 (58.00)
No Reply	40 (30.78)	6 (30.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

planned to educate their children upto the middle school; 19% male and 15% female respondents hoped that their children would pass their S.S.C.; 6% men wished to give their children technical education and 37% men and 55% women wished to give college education to their children. Of these respondents nearly 25% men and women wanted to send their children to an agricultural college. These people were not able to say if they wanted their children to get any professional education. There was no response from 31% men and 30% women. These respondents either

TABLE 5 : 22

Looking after children's home work (Rural Area)

Assisting in children's home-work	Males	Females
Yes	54 (41.54)	14 (70.00)
No	76 (58.46)	5 (30.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

had no children, were not married, or had very young children and felt that this planning for higher education could be done later, after the children have shown how good they were in their studies.

In the urban area parents complained that they had to assist their children with the home work; and the child had very little time for other activities. There were 42% men and 70% women in the rural areas who also helped their children with their home work. Most of them said that the nature of the home work in the lower classes was getting the pupil to learn his tables and poems. A few parents said that they could not help their children as they were illiterate. Though these respondents could count and many could sign, they could not read or write.

TABLE 5 : 23

Contacts with children's teacher (Rural Area)

Contact with teachers	Males	Females
When required	34 (26.15)	8 (40.00)
When the teacher calls for	29 (22.31)	4 (20.00)
Never	28 (21.54)	5 (25.00)
Not reported	39 (30.00)	3 (15.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

There were no parent-teacher association in the rural area. But a few respondents said that they periodically met the teacher to find out how the child was progressing. From the group of rural respondents 26% men and 40% women met the school teacher when they felt the need to enquire about the child's study. But 22% men and 20% women met the teachers when they were asked for by the teachers to meet them. There were 22% male and 25% female respondents who never met the teachers and 30% male and 15% female respondents gave no response to this query. Those who never met the teachers were mostly illiterate and felt that they would not be able to help the children even if they met the teachers. Some respondents

said that they had no time at all, they were mostly agricultural labourers and toiled the whole day in the fields.

If there was no interaction between the teachers and parents, it was not possible to discuss any problem regarding the child. This was true in the case of 62% men and 56% women. They said that they never discussed any problem with the teachers. When the children were in school, they were the sole responsibility of the teacher and the teacher could punish the child suitably if the child was stubborn or non-cooperative in the class. These parents did not believe in 'sparing the rod and spoiling the child' and had given full authority to the teacher to beat the child.

TABLE 5 : 24

Discussing difficulties with teacher (Rural area)

Discussion of difficulties		
	Males	Females
Yes	49 (37.69)	9 (45.00)
No	81 (62.31)	11 (55.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

There were 38% men and 45% women respondents, who met the teacher and discussed about the child's progress and the difficulties in the way to progress. These parents said that they respected the teachers and valued their guidance. A few respondents said that they were themselves not well educated and as they aspired to give the best education to their child they wished to know if he would be capable of higher education.

TABLE 5 : 25

Regularity of Teachers (Rural Area)

Teachers regular	Males	Females

Yes	97 (74.69)	17 (85.00)
No Response	33 (25.31)	3 (15.00)

TOTAL : 130 20

=====

It was brought to our notice that Maharashtra has one teacher schools in 51% rural areas and many times the same teacher looks after two villages. In that case the teachers would be irregular in their attendance to the school. But the rural respondents (75% men and 85% women) said that the teachers in their school were very regular. 25% men and 15% women

TABLE 5 : 26

Facing problems regarding teachers (Rural Area)

Facing problems	Males	Females

Yes	1 (0.77)	-
No	129 (99.23)	20 (100.00)

TOTAL :	130	20
=====		

had no school going children and were not aware of school routine, nor were they in touch with the teachers. Hence they could not comment on the matter.

In a village community the cooperation of the people is vital in solving problems, but if the understanding of the citizens is good, then the problems are minimised. In this context except for a lone male none of the other respondents had any problems regarding the school teachers. The usual problems which the villagers said were faced in rural schools, was absentism of teacher, drunkenness of male teachers, excessive beating given to children and careless correction of work done in school. The rural citizens were aware of these problems as they had discussed them with other people from neighbouring villages. They felt that they were lucky not to have any of the above mentioned problems.

TABLE 5 : 27

Responsibility in building village schools

Responsibility	Males	Females
To a great extent	8 (6.15)	7 (5.00)
To some extent	23 (17.69)	5 (25.00)
To a little extent	20 (15.38)	
None at all	69 (53.09)	8 (40.00)
Cannot say	10 (7.69)	6 (30.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

As mentioned earlier togetherness and proper understanding helps to promote a corporate activity. The table above (6.27) shows that 16% men and 5% women had helped to a great extent in building the village school. While 18% men and 25% women had to some extent helped in the building of the school, 15% men had given a little help. But 53% men and 40% women had given no help at all. There were 8% men and 30% women who said that they could not state categorily if they had been instrumental in building the village school.

The type of help rendered was in the form of some financial assistance manual labour put in'to

TABLE 5 : 28

Introducing of change in present school system

Introducing change	Males	Females
Yes	29 (22.31)	9 (45.00)
No	20 (15.38)	2 (10.00)
Cannot say	81 (62.31)	9 (45.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

build the school or in kind that is provision of bricks or tiles or wooden rafters. Some respondents had been instrumental in getting a grant from the government authorities.

Some of the respondents felt that considerable change was needed in the present school system. There were 22% men and 45% women respondents, who wanted a change, 15% men and 10% women did not want any change and 62% men and 45% women could not say if they wanted or did not want change. Those who wanted a change in education, felt that a suitable rural education should be imparted. That is instead of only the three 'Rs' some agricultural education should be included in the curriculum from 5th standard onwards. Further animal rearing and some common diseases that the animals are

TABLE 5 : 29

Writing to Govt. officials and political leaders
(Rural Area)

Written to Govt. official	Males	Females
Many times	4 (3.08)	2 (10.00)
Occasionally	22 (16.92)	2 (10.00)
Never	104 (80.00)	16 (80.88)
TOTAL :	130	20

susceptible to should be part of the study. The present system only makes the rural youth want to migrate to urban area. A workshop should be set up and the pupils taught repair work of water pumps etc. In this matter 3% men and 10% women had written to government officers and political leaders of that area (See Table 5 : 29) on several occasions. 17% men and 10% women had occasionally done so but a very large number consisting of 80% male and 81% female respondents had never written to the governmental authorities nor mentioned this matter of changing educational system to the political leaders. Some respondents said they had never told the officials or leaders as they were afraid.

TABLE 5 : 30

Discussion of Educational problems (Rural Area)

Discussion of problems	Males	Females
Panchayat Meeting	13 (10.00)	1 (5.00)
Gram Sabha	7 (5.38)	2 (10.00)
Any other meeting	3 (2.31)	1 (5.00)
Not discussed	107 (82.31)	16 (80.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Some of the respondents as seen from Table 5 : 30 had discussed the matter of more rural benefit oriented education at the Panchayat meetings, (10% men and 5% women) gram sabha (5% men and 10% women) and other village meetings (2% men and 5% females) But 82% men and 80% women had never discussed the problem. This shows a lack of participatory spirit in the rural area.

A considerable number of rural respondents said that they felt education provided economic security. This was the goal of 23% men and 25% women respondents, who educated their children. 22% men and 20% women felt that good education made a person achieve higher status in society. To

TABLE 5 : 31

Principal goal of education (Rural Area)

Principle goal of education	Males	Females
To provide economic security	30 (23.08)	5 (25.00)
To achieve higher status	28 (21.54)	4 (20.00)
To be a cultured person	26 (20.00)	5 (25.00)
To be a good citizen	37 (28.46)	6 (30.00)
No response	9 (6.92)	-
TOTAL :	130	20

20% men and 25% women, higher education meant 'to be cultured'. 28% men and 30% women said that education made one a good citizen. In this context Gore and associates have opined that, when students were asked to indicate what in their opinion was the proper basis of esteem given to a person in society, in "most states and at all levels of education students overwhelmingly chose "education" as the basis of social esteem." (Gore, Desai and Chitnis 1970 : 583). Only 7% men could not say what higher education meant to them.

SUMMARY :

This chapter reviews the views of the urban and rural respondents about education. The first difference which is marked is the difference in the educational background of the urban and rural respondents.

There is similarity between the degree of satisfaction with children's education. 56% male and 76% female respondents in the urban area, and 64% male and 75% female respondents are partially satisfied with their children's education.

A considerable number of respondents in the urban area felt that changes in the ministry brings in changes in the educational policy. This change is for the better. The new system (10 + 2 + 3) introduced recently is felt to be good by 52% male and 39% female respondents of urban area.

Only 18% men and 24% women, from among those, who were not satisfied with the education in the urban area have written to the government in protest. Similarly only 20% men and 20% women from the rural area have occasionally or many times written to government officials requesting them to change the educational policy.

The urban respondents feel that the school children and also college youth are over burdened with study activities. They wished the education system should be geared to overall development of children. The rural respondents also felt that their children should receive an all round education.

Only a few respondents are members of the parent-teacher association and only a negligible number of parents attend the meeting of the association. This to some extent points out their lack of interest and also their limited contact with the teachers. In the rural areas there were no parent teacher association, but the respondents said that they meet the teachers only when necessary. That is when they were sent for by the teachers.

A number of respondents wanted to attend adult literacy classes. But many illiterate and literate respondents emphatically said that they did not wish to attend literacy classes. They wished to attend classes where some practical knowledge dealing with their needs was imparted. On the whole those who had attended adult literacy classes expressed their dissatisfaction with them. Once again it is important to point out that only a very negligible number had protested about the state of affairs to the education officer.

A majority of the rural respondents said that the teachers in their children's schools as well as those who conducted adult classes were very regular. So there was no complaint on that score.

Some of the urban and rural respondents wanted a change made in the present system of education. That was because in both the cases the education imparted was delinked with their actual work. The urban respondents emphatically said that each ministry that made changes in the educational policy made matters worse than before.

The principle goal of education was to make children 'good citizens' and 'to provide economic security.'

One can, therefore, say that there is partial satisfaction with the type of education the citizens receive. Yet not much is done by the citizens himself. It may be because he himself is not too clear as to how he should go about ^{it}. Making a change is easier said than done and therefore except for wishing ^{be} education to/all round experience a citizen has done little to make it so.

CHAPTER VI

EMPLOYMENT

India is predominantly a country of villages, which comprises eighty percent of her population. Land is a greatly desired commodity. The traditions of India are rooted in the villages and it is "the transformation of the social life at village level that can really contribute to change in Indian society as such." (Hirmani 1977 :2) Venkatarayappa K.N. also believes that rural community is undergoing structural and functional transformation as a result of various forces. For any pattern of development it is absolutely important to find work for every individual who is employable. The share of agriculture in the work force of India has not diminished at all. It was 73 percent in 1921, 73 percent in 1961 and remains 74 percent in 1971. In the economic development of any nation a significant decrease in the share of agriculture in respect with urban employment forms a noticeable feature. But surprisingly this has not happened in India where the growth of non-agricultural sector has completely failed to make any noticeable impact on the industrial distribution of the work force.

Between 1961 and 1976 investment in the modern factory sector increased by 161%, while the employment rate increased only by 71%. This imbalance is believed to have taken place because employment creation was always looked upon by planners and policy makers as a by-product of the growth of industry. The debate whether increase of Gross National Product (GNP) should have a priority or more employment should have it continues. One view is that rise in GNP gives rise to income and production and this in turn will create more employment; the other is vice versa. Industrial growth has revealed that employment planning requires detailed and meticulous programming. Another important factor is that agriculture was left alone to fend for itself. This resulted in lack of expansion of employment opportunities in the rural sector. Government aid to farmers in the form of fertilizers seeds and advice no doubt increased the agricultural output over the years, but it created no job opportunities.

In fact in India, the total problem of growth was discussed with reference to efficiency and not in relation to labour and employment for generations. Though the Fourth and Fifth Plans were non-committal and

did not hold any promise of solving unemployment the current plan 1978-83 has devoted its entire energy in doing so. This task by no means is easy for the backlog of the unemployed and new entrants aspiring to be employed have created a colossal problem.

Since these plans are essentially for the citizens, it is indeed important to know how the citizens feel about their present employment and their reactions to government's attitude towards the citizen. The confidence or lack of confidence the citizens have in their elected representatives and the policy makers could be evaluated from their responses.

The urban respondents in the sample were asked about employment and their ability for functioning as a citizen in the context of their employment.

The rural respondents were engaged in agricultural activity and were, therefore, asked to opine their ability to operate as citizens in a democracy with regard to their occupation.

Presentation of data will be at two levels. The urban response will first be presented^{ed} and later the rural.

The emphasis will be on the urban data and will be compared with the rural data to highlight the similarity and differences in the approach to employment. Urban employment may be in the form of a job or business, whereas the rural one would be in context to a job - that of a labourer, self employment, work on one's own land, small business or other job such as teacher or necessary services essential to an agrarian society.

Nature of employment in the urban area :

TABLE 6 : 1

Type of urban employment

Nature of employment	Males	Females
Government	18 (15.38)	6 (18.18)
Quasi-government	5 (4.27)	4 (12.12)
Private	75 (64.12)	2 (6.06)
School	5 (4.27)	15 (45.46)
College	3 (2.56)	-
Other	9 (7.69)	2 (6.06)
Unemployed	2 (1.71)	4 (12.12)
TOTAL :	117	33

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The table 6: 1 clearly indicates the various fields in which the respondents were employed. The urban sample shows that 15% men and 18% women were government employees, 4% men and 12% women held jobs in quasi-government establishments, a greater number, that is 64% of men were employed in the private sector. This comprised of factories, business houses, printing presses, professionals like doctors and lawyers and private self-owned business concerns. Only 6% women worked in the private sector. There were 4% men working in schools were teachers and two belonged to the office staff of the schools. A great many women respondents - 45% worked as teachers in schools. Only 2% men were college teachers. Approximately 8% worked in other places than those mentioned above; of these some of the men were door to door salesman on commission basis, while some worked as salesman in big shops. Only 6% women worked in places other than those mentioned above. There were 2% males, who were unemployed and 12% women, who did not earn a wage but were busy with domestic duties.

This problem for job description was felt to be essential, as the participatory measure, at least to some extent depends on the nature of the job

and the hours of duty. Certain restrictory measures may be exercised in certain jobs. (Like those felt by government employees during the emergency).

Another important factor would be the number of years spent at the same place of work. Older hands, who have completed the required probational period are not afraid of loosing the job, in case they participate in any activity, which does not meet with the total approval of the employers. The tables that follow will be examined in the above light.

TABLE 6 : 2

Nature of the job (Urban Area)

Type of job	Males	Females
First job	61 (52.14)	22 (66.67)
Not the First job	56 (47.86)	11 (33.33)
TOTAL :	117	33

A greater number of men and women (52% men and 67% women) had not changed their job. The reasons for being in the same job were varied. Some of the reasons such as - interest in the job and job

satisfaction will be discussed consequently.

TABLE 6 : 3

Period of working in same position (Urban Area)

Period	Males	Females
Upto 1 year	9 (7.69)	4 (12.12)
2 - 4 years	36 (30.78)	7 (21.21)
5 - 6 years	18 (15.38)	4 (12.12)
7 - 8 years	9 (7.69)	4 (12.12)
9 - 10 years	9 (7.69)	2 (6.06)
Above 10 years	34 (29.06)	10 (42.43)
Not employed	2 (1.71)	2 (6.06)
TOTAL :	117	33

There were 8% men and 12% women, who had worked in the present position for a year or so. A large group of men (31%) and women (21%) had been at the same job for 2 to 4 years, while 15% men and 12% women had worked between 5 to 6 years in the present position. 7 to 8 years were spent in the same job by 8% men and 12% women practically the same percentage of men (7.69%) and (6.06%) of women had spent 9 to 10 years at this job and a great many

women 42% and 29% men had been in this employment for more than 10 years.

The main reasons for not making frequent changes were many. As can be seen from the following tables they ranged from better participation in civil matters to a liking for this type of work.

TABLE 6 : 4

Respondents' liking of work

Liking the pattern of work	Males	Females
Liking of work	53 (45.30)	19 (57.68)
Work only as a means of livelihood	32 (27.35)	5 (15.15)
None of the above	32 (27.35)	9 (27.27)
TOTAL :	117	33

TABLE 6 : 5

Interest in job (Urban Area)

Interest in the job	Males	Females
Very interesting	72 (61.54)	19 (57.58)
Somewhat interesting	36 (30.77)	11 (33.33)
Not interesting	9 (7.69)	3 (9.09)
TOTAL :	117	33

TABLE 6 : 6

Respondents job with relation to ability and
qualification

Qualified for the job	Males	Females
Yes	83 (64.94)	23 (69.70)
No	15 (12.82)	6 (18.18)
Cannot say	19 (16.24)	4 (12.12)
TOTAL :	117	33

A greater number amongst the female respondents liked their work (58%), while many males said they like their work (45%). A few men (27%) as well as women (15%) related work only as a means of a livelihood. Some men (27%) and women (27%) felt none of the above two reasons were applicable in their case, and said that they worked as they had nothing better to do. They interpreted their work life as a necessity. A job was not only a means of making a livelihood but considered to relieve boredom by a few respondents. Further some respondents related it with the social attitude of unemployment. A few male respondents said that a steady job gave them a status even if the job fetched a low wage.

They also said that an unemployed person was considered inefficient not of good character and a waster. As the respondents did not like this image, they accepted any job they got and continued to work at the same place, for the lack of better opportunities. A majority, 62% men and 56% women found their jobs very interesting and satisfying. A few 31% men and 33% women found their job somewhat interesting, but 8% men and 9% women found their jobs uninteresting. When asked why they stuck to their jobs they did not like, various explanations were given by the respondents.

(1) The most important one was the unavailability of another job (2) Economic stringency forcing them to continue with the present position (3) Nearness of work place (4) Consideration of children's schools were other reasons.

A greater number felt that job was in keeping with their qualifications and abilities. (65% men and 68% women). But 13% men and 18% women felt that the present job was not in keeping with either their qualifications or with their ability. They felt that they deserved better opportunities to prove their capabilities. A few men (16%) and women (12%) could not say whether they were suitably

employed in context with their qualifications and ability.

If a person is not happy or satisfied with the type of job, he is doing, then it is but natural that it is changed for a suitable one.

TABLE 6 : 7

Reasons for changing job (Urban Area)

Reasons	Males	Females
Better remuneration	80 (68.38)	17 (51.51)
Greater authority with same salary	37 (31.62)	16 (48.49)
TOTAL :	117	33

The main reason for wanting to change a job was for better remuneration and 68% of males and 51% females wanted to make change for this reason. While 32% male and 48% female respondents wished to make a change for a job with greater authority but with the same salary. None of the respondents wanted to change the present job for another one which had the same salary but more job satisfaction. Nor did they want to make a change for better working conditions with the same salary. This clearly indicates that

economic advantage or greater authority were the criteria for changing a job.

Our respondents were asked if their participation in civil matters was possible with the present job they had. Their response is seen in the following table :

TABLE 6 : 8

Better participation in civic matters (Urban Area)

Better participation	Males	Females
Yes	58 (49.58)	19 (57.58)
No	35 (29.91)	8 (24.24)
Can't say	24 (20.61)	6 (18.18)
TOTAL :	117	33

A greater number of respondents (50% men and 58% women) felt that they could devote some time to civic matters as their job gave them enough time to do so. On the other hand 30% men and 24% women felt that their job restricted them from taking part in any activity. There were 21% men and 18% women, who felt that they could not specifically say if the present job gave them enough time and

energy to do any work other than household duties and office duties.

Another important factor was the correlation between the respondents' qualifications, job and his / her functioning as a better citizen.

TABLE 6 : 9

Respondents functioning as better citizen (Urban Area)

Are you a better citizen	Males	Females
Yes	43 (36.76)	14 (42.43)
No	37 (31.62)	8 (24.24)
Can't say	37 (31.62)	11 (33.33)
TOTAL :		
	117	33

The table above shows that 37% male and 42% female respondents felt that they could function better as citizen because they were well qualified and had good jobs. They functioned better due to self confidence, as well as the prestige they received in their social environment. They also felt that their success at better citizenship was because they had conviction of what they were doing, had a clear idea about citizen duties and participation. But at the same time these respondents felt that

an average citizen or the common man did not have much say in what Government did. The following tables illustrate some aspects of this belief by our respondents.

TABLE 6 : 10

Public opinion about Government action (Urban Area)

Average citizen has not much say in Govt. action	Males	Females

Yes	92 (78.63)	7 (21.21)
No	25 (21.37)	26 (78.79)

TOTAL :	117	33
=====		

TABLE 6 : 11

Official action dependent on citizen response
(Urban Area)

Public official's care about citizen opinion	Males	Females

Yes	34 (29.06)	9 (27.27)
No	83 (70.94)	24 (72.73)

TOTAL :	117	33
=====		

TABLE 6 : 12

Government runs better (Urban Area)

Govt. runs things better today than they were earlier	Males	Females
Yes	65 (55.55)	13 (39.39)
No	52 (44.45)	20 (60.61)
TOTAL :	117	33

TABLE 6 : 13

Reasons of conflict (Urban Area)

Conflict is due to human nature	Males	Females
Yes	102 (87.18)	32 (96.97)
No	15 (12.82)	1 (3.03)
TOTAL :	117	33

TABLE 6 : 14

No need for citizen participation

Strong leaders needed for citizen participation	Males	Females
Yes	30 (25.64)	9 (27.27)
No	87 (74.36)	24 (72.73)
TOTAL :	117	33

TABLE 6 : 15

Citizens afraid of participating

Afraid of participation	Males	Females
Yes	21 (17.95)	3 (9.09)
No	96 (82.05)	30 (90.91)
TOTAL :	117	33

TABLE 6 : 16

Reasons for non-participation of citizens

Attitude towards participation	Males	Females
It is none of our business	16 (13.67)	4 (12.12)
Have no time	65 (55.55)	15 (45.45)
Afraid of Public opinion	-	2 (6.06)
Do not care about it	3 (2.56)	2 (6.06)
Employer does not view it favourably	12 (10.26)	2 (6.06)

When we analyse tables 6 : 10 to 6 : 16 we find that as many as 79% males and 21% females feel that an average citizen has no say in the governmental policies. Therefore, the citizens in reality cannot govern any of the governmental actions. On the other hand, 22% men and 79% women

felt that as India is a democracy when citizens raise their voice against any policy, it is of value. But a lone citizen's protest does not hold ground, because most of the government decisions are meant for the benefit of the larger whole of society.

A few respondents (29% men and 27% women) believed that citizen participation was not a myth, for public officials really cared a lot about what the ordinary citizen thinks about government actions. But a majority 71% men and 73% women felt contrary to this and forcefully said that public officials were exceptionally aware of their position and therefore cared nothing for public opinion. These respondents were voluble regarding their experience at the various employment exchanges in the city. They said "even after graduation and high degrees the officials at these places were inconsiderate, unhelpful and rude mostly because they were aware of their position in the office and knew that they could make people in need feel small and make them run around in circles." Further they said, "jobs went to people, who had influence and could give some bribes. This made a needy individual think twice before he approached officials."

There was divided opinion about how government managed various portfolios and ran the bureaucratic system on oiled groves. For 56% male and 39% female respondents felt that today's government ran things better than in earlier times, but 44% men and 61% women felt otherwise. They strongly criticised the employment policy and pointed out that several committees have been formulated to plan better and more employment opportunities but none have been singularly successful. Full employment is only a dream and a promise that is to be broken by each successive government. Therefore, over 22.9 million have remained jobless.

A majority of our respondents realize that some areas of conflict are not only due to government indifference or apathy to solve problems, but more or less due to the law of nature. That is areas of disagreement between the government and citizens is due to the fundamental difference in human nature. That is all the people can never be satisfied regarding policies. (87% men and 97% women feel that the government efficiency is hampered by citizen's conflicting nature). But a few, 13% men and 3% women feel that an effective and result-oriented government is above this deficiencies of

human nature and take into consideration problems such as inflation, population explosion in the planning stage, when employment, living standards etc. are decided.

In spite of this attitude of holding government responsible for unemployment 74% male and 73% female respondents feel that the only solution is not/strong governmental policy, but there is absolute necessity for a greater participation from citizens. This they feel will help to carry through the programmes initiated by the government. Participation will also make the citizen aware of the various areas of difficulty. A few respondents on the other hand, insisted that only a strong leadership was essential. This group consisted of 26% men and 27% women from our sample. They felt that there was no need for citizen participation. A strong policy would see any governmental programme ^{succeed} and citizens would fall in line to obey. If the greater part of our sample did believe in citizen participation, for better and more employment, why did they not take some active measures to remedy the present situation? Were they in some way afraid of participation? To this query 18% men and 9% women confessed that they were afraid of participation, because of the fear of persecution

by the government. This means that they doubted the efficacy of the legal code laid down for the citizens of India. In short, this could be interpreted as lack of faith in the government amounting to distrust in democracy. But a majority (82%) men and (91%) women said that they were not afraid of participation but gave other reasons for their indifference. The various reasons offered by the respondents for non-participation were (4% men and 12% women). (1) It was non of their business to participate and make a success of any plan for employment (2) They were regular tax payers and it was entirely the government's business to create jobs and recruit individual. There was a large group of individuals forming 56% of the male and 45% of female respondents, who said that they had no time to look into any of these matters. They were busy with their routine at home and at work and therefore, had no time to review government policy regarding employment. They were not able to devote any time to help citizens in this matter.

There were 6% women respondents, who said that they were afraid of public opinion. That is if they indulged in any other activity than household work they were chastised by the other members of the household.

All the same these women felt that employment was indeed a major problem and therefore, the concern of every citizen. They further said that their own children would grow up and require proper employment. If citizens and government did nothing for the future citizens a lack of opportunity would affect them.

A few respondents were not at all concerned about the growing rate of unemployment and formed a microscopic percentage (2.56% males and 6.06% females). These respondents admitted that they did not care about this problem. Incidentally these respondents belonged to the higher income brackets, and were self employed. The women who expressed this were from affluent families for their spouses were engaged in business. Some respondents (19% of men and 6% of women) said that they were helpless regarding participation, as their employers did not view favourably, any attempt on their part in activities of national development.

The picture that emerges in the urban setting is a projection of a negative attitude in respect of citizen's participation in the field of employment. The citizen is found to be non productive.

In a nation struggling to be self sufficient lack of participation is rather disheartening.

Coming to the rural data the tables that follow speak volumes for the attitude and actions of the rural respondents. Improvement in agricultural production has directly influenced the rural economy. There is little doubt that natural conditions like relief, configuration, soil water resources play an important part in better agricultural output. But the agriculturists' active participation in the whole process of increasing output is of crucial importance.

Before we discuss any of the aspects affecting a rural citizen the collected data will be analysed.

The analysis begins by grouping the respondents, who own agricultural land as one category, and those who do not own land as another. Some of the landless were employed as labourers, while others had acquired cultivable land on hire.

The table 6 : 17 demarkates the land-owners - 49% men and 20% women and the landless - 51% men and 80% women. A few from the later group of landless worked on hired land acquired from big land holders.

TABLE 6 : 17

Distribution of Respondents according to the ownership
of land

Do you own land	Males	Females
Yes	64 (49.23)	4 (20.00)
No	66 (50.77)	16 (80.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Some of the landless were employed as labourers on land owned by landlords. Therefore approximately 50% of the respondents were cultivators. From the socio-economic data it has been established that all our respondents were not agriculturists. A few were tradesmen while others were engaged in other pursuits in the rural economy. There is no doubt that some of these tradesmen has some ancestral land, but it was tilled by other members of the family. Thus in one family there were tradesmen as well as agriculturists. Andre Beteille mentions in this context "the social organization of production reflects a particular pattern of work and a particular pattern of property rights. Broadly speaking, three main patterns of productive organization are found to exist. The first is based on family labour, the

second on hired labour and the third on tenancy conceived in a broad sense." (Be'teille 1974:31)

The number/owned by individuals varied /of acres and the table below shows the distribution of respondents according to the land they owned. There are 3% agriculturists who own below 1 acre of land, and are considered 'small-holders'.

TABLE 6 : 18

Distribution according to acreage of land owned

Land owned	Males	Females
Below 1 acre	4 (3.08)	-
2 - 3 acres	22 (16.92)	2 (10.00)
4 - 7 acres	18 (13.85)	2 (10.00)
8 - 10 acres	7 (5.38)	-
Above 10 acres	13 (10.00)	-
No land	66 (50.77)	16 (80.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Approximately 17% males and 10% women had 2-3 acres of land; 14% males and 10% women had 4 to 7 acres of land; while 5% men had 8 to 10 acres and only 10% men had above 10 acres but less than 20 acres of land. We thus find that most of the

landlords own very limited acreage. This may be the result of sealing on land-holdings and the various agrarian reforms introduced by government, which has compelled the landlords to own permissible amount of land.

As mentioned earlier a few respondents had no land but had acquired some on tenancy basis. The payment to the landlord was made in cash and kind.

TABLE 6 : 19

Land acquired on tenancy

Rented land	Males	Females
Yes	8 (6.15)	-
No	122 (93.85)	20 (100.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Table 6 : 19 shows that only 6% men had hired cultivable land from bigger land owners. The other respondents, who were engaged in agriculture were only labourers, paid to work in the fields. Their wages were paid in cash or kind. A majority of Indian agriculturists dependent on the rain. Particularly the rice growers in India, are to a

very great extent at the mercy of the monsoon.

TABLE 6 : 20

Depending on rainfall for cultivation (Rural Area)

Dependent on rainfall	Males	Females
Yes	66 (50.77)	8 (40.00)
No	64 (49.23)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

The above table shows that 51% male and 40% female respondents said that they were totally dependent on rain water for cultivation. Of these 40% women who said they depended on rain water for flooding the fields, 20% owned land and the other 20% were labourers in other fields. The fact, therefore, is established that a great number of farmers in Wagholi and Khed depend on the rain.

TABLE 6 : 21

Having tube wells (Rural Area)

Tube wells	Males	Females
Tube wells on the land	40 (30.77)	4 (20.00)
No tube wells	90 (69.23)	16 (80.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Besides the rain water, some farmers had bored tube wells on their land. This second line of defence - was a provision made for the times when there was scarcity of rain. There were 31% men and 20% women farmers, who had tube wells on their land. This facilitated bringing in good crop as well as getting two crops from the land. Boring these wells was expensive but worth the expense - was the opinion of these agriculturists.

TABLE 6 : 22

Irrigation water supply (Rural Area)

Irrigation canals	Males	Females

Yes	5 (3.85)	-
No	125 (96.15)	20 (100.00)

TOTAL :	130	20
=====		

Only 4% men had managed to acquire irrigated water supply for their land. They had channelled water through canals to their land. Most of these farmers who were able to get irrigated water supply were those, who had more than 10 acres of land. Their extensive fields required more water.

TABLE 6 : 23

Watering of Lands (Rural area)

Methods of watering land	Males	Females
With the help of bullocks	34 (26.15)	3 (15.00)
With the help of electric pump	12 (9.23)	2 (10.00)
Other ways	84 (64.62)	15 (75.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Those who had wells near their fields watered their land in the traditional way; with the help of a moat and a pair of bullocks. This method of watering was carried out by 26% men and 15% women respondents. Water pumps are manufactured in the urban industrial area in Pune. In fact these water pumps are widely advertised in the rural area and also exported. But the small farmers said they could not afford them. Though a bank loans are availed to farmers in the rural area to buy these pumps, the farmers were reluctant as they felt that it would take them a life time to repay the bank loans. There were 9% men and 10% women, who owned land, and had fitted electric pumps to pump up

water from the wells. A few watered their fields manually, with the help of an ancient water wheel with cans. The farmers in the two rural areas said that on the whole they had considerable supply of water for their lands. With water availability for the land some social changes were perceived by Valujkar in his work in the rural areas. He says that "social change that was coming about in the village community in this area was mainly due to inadequate rainfall and absence of adequate water supply to agriculture. Two major types of migration were noted, namely, migration for grazing sheep and migration for work." (Valunjkar 1966 : 75)

Community Development Programmes as well as other government agencies have tried to help the farmers to produce better crop in bulk. To reach the target of self sufficiency in food production, government has tried to give every help regarding seeds, fertilizers, insecticide spraying implements, method of storage and modern farming gadgets is availed to these farmers. When asked whether they had changed their farming methods, in the last 5 years, 70% of male respondents and 75% of female respondents replied that there had been no change. (This sample included even those who had no land). 30% males and

25% females said that there had been a partial change in their farming methods. (See Appendix I Table I

This change was mainly regarding manure and insecticide as well as in the type of seeds and fertilizers used. It was found that greater use of the new HYV seeds was made. The use of fertilizers and insecticides has become widespread in the last 5 years. This spread in the use of fertilizers, seeds, insecticides is partially due to the efforts of the government and to quite a great extent due to the initiative and greater knowledge of the farmers themselves. This can be seen from the fact that when respondents were asked what type of aid they got from government, 69% males and 80% females replied that they got absolutely no aid. 28% male respondents

TABLE 6 : 24

Aid from Government (Rural Area)

What aid have you received from Govt.	Males	Females
No aid	90 (69.23)	16 (80.00)
Some aid	36 (27.69)	2 (10.00)
Complete aid	4 (3.08)	2 (10.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

and 10% female respondents, answered that they did receive some aid from the government, while 3% males and 10% females said that they were completely aided by Government. This aid was not restricted only to the technical sphere but extended also to financial aspects. Rural Banks and cooperative Banks gave loans, advanced money to small farmers against their crops. This move had made it possible for the farmers to purchase better seeds, fertilizers, which resulted in a better crop.

From time to time the Department of Agriculture held a Shibir or a camp wherein the local farmers were given necessary knowledge of more modern methods of farming. Professors from Agricultural colleges and some government employees help to conduct these Shibirs. There were 35% men and 35% women, who confirmed that such Shibirs had been held in their villages by a government authority. But they were not sure, who exactly had been in charge of the proceedings at the Shibirs. Approximately 19% of men and 15% women had attended such Shibirs. A majority that is 12% men and 10% women had attended a shibir only a year before this study was undertaken. While 2% men and 5% women had attended

such a Shibir 2 to 4 years ago. A further 2% had attended a Shibir 5-6 years ago and 1% had attended a similar Shibir 7 to 8 years ago. Only 5% men had taken an active part in the Shibir. They had attended all the discussions, practicals and workshops. But 8% men and 20% women had attended the Shibir because they were forced to do so. They were passive in their attendance. That is, irregular at the proceedings of the Shibir and in general not too enthusiastic about what was being suggested or taught in the Shibir. The Shibir was found to be of great use by 12% men and 5% women. Another 5% men and 10% women found it useful but 2% men found this Shibir of little use. (See Tables 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the Appendix). Those respondents, who found the Shibir useful felt all the programmes were well planned, gave knowledge of bettering crop and in general could be mentioned to be of greatly useful. Only 2% males said that the Shibir had been of no use to them. That is it did not help them to better their way of farming.

These Shibirs, the respondents said were usually conducted with the help of government officials. It was found that 18% of the male respondents, felt that government officials connected with

rural areas took an active interest in making these Shibirs a success. 15% women respondents felt the same. While 5% of the ^{men}/respondents felt that officials were indifferent and did not bother to make this Shibirs of real use for the participants. 5% women respondents also felt so. There was a large group of respondents - 36% men and 40% women, who could not say whether these officials had tried their very best to make these Shibirs successful or otherwise. There was no response from 40% male and 40% female respondents as they had not attended any such Shibirs. (See Table 7 Appendix). These were 19% men and 20% women who felt the Shibir was the concern of gram sevak and the agricultural officers and they should have first investigated the actual need of the farmers regarding change and advancement in farming conditions. 28% men and 20% women thought that the Shibir was conducted by the agricultural department, without consulting the gram sevak. While 2% male respondents said that the Shibir was conducted by the block development officer. Approximately 51% men and 60% women said that they were ignorant about the authority that held such 'Shibirs' in rural areas. (See Table 8 Appendix).

The crops generally grown in this area were Jowar, hybrid gram, some sugar cane, lentils and rice.

The aim of the Shibir was to introduce more modern methods of cultivation and it was found that 21% male and 10% female respondents said that they had made some change in their cycle of cultivating these crops. These changes were made because a better crop was harvested. These respondents were also aware that when the modernized farming ways were implemented they got a good crop. But 28% men (Table 9 and 30% women said that no modern methods were Appendix) practiced by them, inspite of the Shibir they had attended, and carried on with the age old mode of farming. It was noticed while studying this project that in a number of rural areas, cooperative centres have been set up to distribute seeds, fertilizers implements etc. to the farmers. The rural respondents were requested to inform us about their satisfaction with such agencies. (The various responses to the distribution of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, water supply etc. are seen in Tables 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 of the Appendix).

Both the rural areas included in this study had centres for distribution of farming material. It was felt by 24% men and 20% women that the distribution of highbreed seeds by the centre was satisfactorily done. While 12% men and 10% women

only the large land owners managed to get irrigated water. This was done through their contacts with various officers in the district or by humouring the political overlords of the area.

Agriculturists are now given loan facilities to purchase implements so that the output is bettered. Nationalized and cooperative Banks had extended this facility to remotest of villages in India. Of the respondents, 12% male and 15% female, were satisfied with the policy of loans availed to them. But 40% men and 5% women said that they had found the system faulty and found that the loan system was not very satisfactory. (Appendix - Table 14).

In context with bettering the farmer's lot, electrification was believed to be one of the important needs. The MSEB had electrified many small villages in Maharashtra. This helped to pump up water from wells or rivers and help the farmer in saving some of his energy. At the same time it helped to water the fields quickly. But in some villages the flow of electricity was restricted to certain hours of the day. The respondents, therefore said that water could be pumped only during that time. 8% men and 5% women expressed their satisfaction with the hours of electricity supplied to them.

On the other hand 7% male and 5% female respondents said that not only the hours were limited but the time was also very inconvenient. (Appendix Table 15).

Important fuel for the use of tractors is diesel. The newspapers often report the scarcity of this product. In the cities also the petrol and diesel pumps put up signs informing customers of the nonavailability of these items. The farmer, who invests in a tractor or a harvester or a thresher does so to save time and to reap a good harvest with minimum labour. Therefore, diesel to run his farm machinery is very important to him. Certain work on the farm has to be completed before the weather changes. Keeping in mind all these relative factors our respondents were asked about the distribution of fuel in their area. Only 4% male respondents expressed satisfaction regarding availability of diesel. While 8% male and 5% female respondents were not too happy with the fuel distribution. (App. Table 16). Incidentally there was no response from the remaining respondents.

A number of respondents said that, inspite of their desire to change to more modern ways of agriculture, they were not able to do so. First and foremost reasons offered by them for failing to

introduce change, was due to their inability to get (1) good seeds, (2) fertilizers (3) insecticide (4) water supply (5) loan (6) electricity. In some cases it was one of the above mentioned reasons, while in other cases two or more reasons were cited by the respondents.

TABLE 6 : 25

Distribution of Respondents according to their views about lack of help in seeds etc.

Lack of help	Males	Females
Yes	38 (29.23)	3 (15.00)
No	16 (12.10)	4 (20.00)
Cannot say	10 (7.69)	1 (5.00)
No reply	66 (50.98)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

The tables 6 : 25 and 6 : 26 are self explanatory, but we would like to elaborate the explanations offered by few respondents. Non-adoption of modern means of farming was because of the lack of help from government agencies in distributing seeds to all the farmers, irrespective of their land holding affected 29% men and 15% women respondents.

TABLE 6 : 26

Distribution of respondents according to the reasons for not making changes in farming methods.

No change made	Males	Females

Too expensive	21 (16.15)	3 (15.00)
Very little land	25 (19.23)	2 (10.00)
Old way seems best	2 (1.53)	1 (5.00)
No need, doing well	5 (3.84)	1 (5.00)
Do not know why	11 (8.96)	1 (5.00)
No Reply	66 (50.78)	12 (60.00)

TOTAL :	130	20
=====		

Some of these respondents said that insufficient water supply and lack of loan facility were the real impediments of their inability to adopt progressive ways of farming.

A number of respondents cited the example of sugar cane growers and grape farmers, who were helped by government. Not only technical but also financial help was given to these farmers. They also felt that in the Punjab a green revolution was possible as a large supply of implements such as tractors, mechanical insecticide spray guns and

threshers were availed to the farmer on a hire purchase system. But poor farmers in Maharashtra cannot buy these implements even with the help of loans as the interest rate is high and the production of the land considerably poorer. Therefore a majority had retained the age old methods of farming. That is they had not totally accepted the modern pattern of cultivation with regard to the tilling, watering and sowing of land. Burning the land - for making it more fertile - was still an accepted and practiced phenomenon, rather than use of chemical fertilizers. The main reasons for non-adoption of modernization in farming was due to the expense incurred for such a change. (16% male and 15% female respondents felt that this was so in their case.) 19% men and 10% women said that as they had very little land, change was not worth while, while 2% men and 5% women said with conviction that they continued to farm on traditional lines as it was the best way. 4% men and 5% women said that they had made no change as the crop they got with the use of old fashioned methods in farming was quite satisfactory, hence they did not think it necessary to make any change. There were approximately 9% men and 5% women ^{who}/said that they could not specify the reasons for not

changing their farming habits.

In spite of this lack of change perceived in the methods of cultivation 35% men and 45% women said that they would like to make some change in the method. This they hoped would ease the back breaking work one had to do on the land to make it productive. (Appendix Table 17).

Most of the farmers said that they sold their agricultural products to government agencies. Incidentally, some of the farmers of Wagholi village also had vegetable farms. These farmers sold their products on a daily basis to the whole-sale merchants in the Pune Mandai Market. 19% men and 15% women also said that these government agencies harrassed them for more grain. Further they said the harrassment continued, specially where the government agency suspected the farmers of hording more grain than was legally permitted. But a majority of the respondents said that they were not troubled by the officials of government grain procurement centres (App. Table 18).

There were 21% male and 10% female respondents who expressed complete satisfaction with the price received for their products at the procurement centres. On the other hand 28% male and 30% female

respondents said that they were dissatisfied with the rates fixed by the government that they got at the centre. (Appendix Table 19).

If the farmers were not satisfied with the remuneration for their product some action to better these conditions is expected from them. Therefore, the respondents were asked if they had made any collective or individual effort to rectify the situation. Their effort to better grain prices has been tabulated in the following table according to the agency they approached.

TABLE 6 : 27

Distribution of Respondents according to the agencies to which complaints were made

Action take to better remuneration	Males	Females
Complained to political leaders	-	-
Met Government officials in-charge	-	-
Brought up the issue in the farmer's co-operative	1 (0.77)	1 (5.00)
Told the village Patil or Panch	11 (8.46)	2 (10.00)
Not done anything	42 (32.30)	5 (25.00)
No response	66 (58.47)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

The table reveals that very few had tried to improve the existing situation. Only 1% men and 5% women had brought up the issue at the farmer's cooperative meeting, while 8% men and 10% women had either told the village Patil or a Panchi of the village Panchayat. But a majority, that is 32% men and 25% women had done nothing about the matter. There was no response from 58% male and 60% female respondents as they were not directly connected with selling the grain. This group consisted of shop keepers, other village artisans, teachers and land labourers, who were not involved in selling the product of the land.

The respondents believed that agricultural officers and those connected with the government grain centres were partial to some sellers, while other were given shabby treatment by these bureaucrats. The following table (Table 6 : 28) to some extent tries to explain this view.

It is seen from table 6 : 28 that about 4% of the male respondents felt that the agricultural officers were partial to those farmers, who were also local political leaders. While 13% men and 10% women felt that members of the Gram Panchayat were given some privileges. 1% of the men said that those who

TABLE 6 : 28

Partiality of agricultural officers (Rural Area)

Agricultural officers partial to	Males	Females
Political leaders	5 (3.85)	-
Panchayat Members	17 (13.08)	2 (10.00)
Big land-lords	5 (3.85)	-
Business People	1 (0.77)	-
Higher caste people	1 (0.77)	-
Their friends	3 (2.31)	2 (10.00)
Agricultural officers are impartial	32 (24.61)	4 (20.00)
No response	66 (50.76)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

were in business were favoured by the bureaucrats.
 Another 1% were certain that privileges went with
 the caste hierarchy. That is land owners belonging
 to higher castes got good treatment and a better deal
 from the officers of the grain procurement centre.
 But 2% men and 10% women did not agree with all the
 above statement made by various respondents. They
 felt that only those who were the friends of the

bureaucrats received special treatment. On the other hand as many as 25% men and 20% women felt that the administration was impartial. Their treatment to grain sellers was uniform and no distinction was made by them. Those who held the view that agricultural officers showed some partisan spirit said that they were speaking from personal experience. When they had held a position of some responsibility in the political party or the Panchayat they had been favoured by the officials. Mehta feels that "rural leadership wield powerful influence on the social political and economic life in the village communities." (Mehta Sushila 1971 : 36). It is further believed by Sociologists that with the introduction of modern form of political democracy, especially

TABLE 6 : 29

Experiencing advantage due to position in the Panchayat
or Political Party (Rural Area)

Experienced advantage	Males	Females
Yes	22 (16.92)	2 (10.00)
No	42 (32.30)	6 (30.00)
No reply	66 (50.78)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Panchayat Raj at district block and village levels, a catalytic agent has been introduced to stir up the very bottom of the structure of group relations in the villages. Approximately 17% men and 10% women (as seen from table 6 : 29) had at sometime or the other received some favour from the officials who were concerned with buying of grain. 32% men and 30% women said that this was not really true. 51% men and 60% women did not respond as they had never experienced any such situation as they had not actively been involved with selling of grain.

TABLE 6 : 30

Hindrance of bureaucracy in effective implementation of Agricultural programmes (Rural Area)

Bureaucratic Hindrance	Males	Females
Yes	13 (10.00)	-
No	21 (16.15)	4 (20.00)
Cannot say	30 (23.08)	4 (20.00)
No response	55 (50.77)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Most of the rural respondents said that they were aware of a few special measures taken by the government to improve the lot of the farmer. Yet

there was considerable bureaucratic hinderance due to red tapism. This according to 10% male respondents affected the implementation of agricultural programmes. 16% men and 20% women said that it was not so and delay in implementing special agricultural methods were due to other reasons. Such as non-acceptance of new ways by the farmers, the non-existence of a uniform cultivable area and the actual productive value of the land itself. A further 23% men and 20% women said that they could not opine as they were not very sure if bureaucrats hindered agricultural betterment.

TABLE 6 : 31

Improvement standard of living due to improvement
in farming (Rural Area)

Standard of living would improve	Males	Females
Yes	56 (43.08)	8 (40.00)
No	6 (4.61)	-
Cannot say	2 (1.54)	-
No response	66 (50.77)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

It would be worth mentioning that a considerable number of (43% males and 40% females) respondents believed that measures taken to improve farming would bring in improvement in the living standard of the rural people. The belief was born out of the feeling that a chain reaction or a cycle for betterment begins with the first step of improved farming conditions. This in turn gives better crop, more money and more crops. The economic assets were, therefore, the crux of the whole approach to better farming and living.

Various agrarian reforms regarding the maximum ownership of land had redistributed some of the existing land. Yet the number of landless had remained practically same in number. Some respondents said that the landless were given barren land or land without any water facility. Their lot was pitiable as they could do very little with this land.

TABLE 6 : 32

Satisfaction with agrarian reforms (Rural Area)		
Satisfaction with reforms	Males	Females
Yes	57 (43.84)	10 (50.00)
No	12 (9.23)	1 (5.00)
Cannot say	61 (46.93)	9 (45.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

44% men and 50% women were aware of some agrarian reforms and were satisfied with them. But they were mostly large land holders. A few respondents - (9% males and 5% females) said that they were totally in the dark about the agrarian reforms. To a few respondents ignorance about these reforms did not make much of a difference as they did not hold cultivable land. But some of the small farmers, who were unsure about the exact nature of these reforms felt that they were at a disadvantage due to their limited knowledge.

TABLE 6 : 33

Applying for loan for improving farming methods

Applied for loan	Males	Females
Private money lenders	3 (2.31)	1 (5.00)
Government	9 (6.92)	1 (5.00)
Cooperative Bank	15 (11.54)	-
Land Development Bank	13 (10.00)	1 (5.00)
No	24 (18.46)	5 (25.00)
No response	66 (50.77)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

A traditional farmer who owned very little land usually tried to get a loan so that he could improve the crop or he would hire some more land from other farmers or buy some more cultivable property. The farmers usually raised the required money from a money lender. These money lenders were unscrupulous and perpetually kept the farmer under obligation and in debt. Now the government has liberalized credit facilities from nationalised banks. The respondents were asked if they tried to raise a loan on any occasion and if so for what was it utilized? Most of the respondents who had tried to get a loan had done so for improving their farms. They had wanted an extra pair of bullocks for installation of electric pumps or had a desire to buy large stocks of chemical fertilizers etc. There were 2% male and 5% female respondents who had borrowed from private money lenders. Nearly 7% men and 5% women farmers had applied to government agencies for a loan, while 12% men had got a loan from the cooperative Bank. The Land Development Bank had been approached by 10% of the male and 5% female respondents. There were 18% male and 25% female respondents, who had not asked for a loan from any of the above mentioned agencies, and there

was no response from 51% men and 60% women from the sample. This gives us an idea of the actual work pattern of the rural population. They are dependent on many factors other than the natural ones.

Summary :

In this chapter, two ways of earning a living, namely employment in the urban and agriculture in the rural area, have been analysed. In the rural area the share of agriculture in the work force has not diminished at all. In any developing country, the notable feature of change is the decrease in the number of people engaged in agriculture and the increase in urban industrial employment. This is not so in India inspite of the increased investment in the modern industrial area.

In the urban sample with the exception of 2% men and 12% women the rest were employed. In the rural set up, 49% men and 20% women had some land holding while others were farm labourers or business people.

The urban employed had been working in the present position in greater numbers for 2 to 6 years, while in the rural area the employment was more or less hereditary. For a considerable number of

urbanites the present job was the first one they had taken and continued to work in the same place. A few had made changes to better their prospect - of these a greater number had made the change for economic reasons. A considerable percent of the urban sample liked their work and were interested in their jobs as they were in keeping with their qualifications and abilities. While only a few considered their job as a means to a livelihood and were not really interested in the job itself.

A few of the urban respondents felt that because of their job and the position that went with it, they could participate in civic matters and function to an advantage as a citizen.

A majority of men felt that an average citizen had absolutely no say in action taken by government in any matter that concerns the citizen. On the other hand the women respondents felt that was not so and a united stand by the citizens positively affected government action. Again the majority of the respondents felt that public officials did not care about citizen opinion. In spite of such a point of view 50% of the men thought that government ran the country better than before while more than 50%

women differed completely and said that the country was now not so well run by the present government. A considerable number of men and women felt that areas of conflict between the government and citizens was not due to apathy or reluctance on the part of the government to solve problems but more due to human nature. That is all the people cannot be satisfied and the government agency therefore, falls short of its ideals. This has resulted in improper planning for jobs and checking inflation.

A considerable proportion of the respondents feel that merely a strong governmental policy is not effective, but greater citizen participation is absolutely essential to carry through the programmes initiated by the government.

The respondents registered a firm conviction in citizen participation. But in actuality the respondents said that they could not meet this ideal and participate whole heartedly of the fear of persecution. Quite a few non-participants gave reasons such as (1) lack of time, (2) it was none of their business, (3) they were tax payers and the government should execute all the plans etc. for their failing to participate in development. Thus total picture that emerges from the urban sector is

that of a complete disregard for any participatory activity from the citizen in development. with regard to employment.

In the rural setting a majority of the agriculturists were dependent on rain to satisfy their need for water. Only a few had tube wells and a negligible number of respondents were facilitated by irrigated water supply for their crops. A majority carried out the traditional accepted farming methods. This was seen in their way of pulling water from the wells, pattern of soil conservation, use of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and for implements such as tractors, water pumps etc.

Many respondents had received no aid from the government. But a few of the agriculturists had attended farmer workshops or 'Shibirs' conducted by government agencies. Only a negligible number of respondents took an active part in the Shibir. Only a very few found these Shibirs useful. As the Shibirs were conducted by the agricultural department, the officials of the department and the Gram Sevaks were concerned in making them a success. A few respondents had taken advantage of the knowledge imparted in these Shibirs and had made a change in their rota of crop sowing, centres for disbursing seeds fertilizers insecticides, have been set up in many

rural areas but the respondents in general were not satisfied with the working of these centres.

A number of respondents said that inspite of their desire to change to modern ways of agriculture it was impossible due to the lack of technical and financial help. In short many respondents were willing to change to modern farming methods if given the proper aid and guidance to be self sufficient.

The product of the land was sold to government grain procuring agencies. A few felt that they were harassed by the officials of such agencies. Only a limited number were not quite satisfied with the rates fixed by the government for their product.

In spite of dissatisfaction with various areas of agricultural work those, who made any move to better their lot were few. Though some had brought up the issue of the farmer's cooperative and a few had complained to the village Patil or a member of the Village Panchayat, others were placid about their dissatisfaction.

Some of the respondents felt that government officials were partial to political leaders, Panchayat members, big land-lords, business people, their own

friends and high caste people. Only a few felt that agricultural official were impartial.

Those who had experienced some advantage when they held a political office or a Panchayat office testified to a favourable attitude taken towards them by government officials.

A few respondents felt that due to red-tapism considerable hinderence was perceived in implementing government policies. Therefore the bureaucrats were to be blamed for this delay in action.

Many rural respondents believed that improvement in farming methods would also improve the general standard of living in the rural area.

On the whole quite a few respondents were satisfied with the agrarian reforms introduced by government in the recent years.

To improve their lot and to help their cultivable land a few respondents had taken loans from cooperative banks, government agencies and Land Development Banks only a minimal numbers had borrowed money from private money lenders.

Thus in both the urban and rural settings there is not much participation. The citizens feel that the governmental approach is not very satisfactory and congenial for participation of a citizen even in a democratic setting.

CHAPTER VII

A GENERAL PERSPECTIVE OF PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Participation in activities that affect the daily routine of life are considered very important by individuals. But the domestic or wage earning activity does not complete the responsibilities of an individual. In any social setting he has various levels of interactions with various groups of individuals. He functions in these context to lead a full life. One of the concerns of a citizen, besides being a good son, father, husband, neighbour, boss or worker is to be aware of his surrounding. In this respect civic consciousness is all important to gauge the participatory attitude of an adult citizen. There are a few matters, such as electricity, water supply, garbage removal, which are all important to good and healthy living. As tax payers, it is believed, that every citizen should receive some facility. In an urban industrial complex, the place of work and residence may be so far that public transport is essential for commuters. It is not always that in a system all the casual relationships are satisfactory. This results in

protest or some complaints being made. Yet a few individuals do not exercise their democratic rights and prefer to ignore the problems.

TABLE 7 : 1

Satisfaction with Public Transport (Urban Area)

Satisfaction with Transport system	Males	Females
Yes	55 (47.01)	19 (57.57)
No	62 (52.99)	14 (42.43)
TOTAL :	117	33

To find out how many of our respondents were aware of their civic duties, an inquiry was made regarding their satisfaction with a few services.

A greater number of women (58%) expressed their satisfaction with the public transport system, than the men (47%). Urban societies can exist only so long as certain minimum requirements are met through the collective action of their inhabitants. This focal point of action, therefore, does not improve matters on individual demands, but may be taken cognizance of when collective effort is made. Even though 53% of men and 42% women were not satisfied

with the public transport they had failed to bring it to the notice of the authorities. That means they had failed to exert their rights as consumers of the transport facilities. Besides that an enmass action had not been taken to solve this problem.

TABLE 7 : 2

Satisfaction with water supply (Urban Area)

Satisfied with water supply	Males	Females
Yes	100 (85.37)	31 (98.29)
No	17 (14.53)	2 (1.71)
TOTAL :	117	33

In Pune, water supply is now limited to a few hours in a day. Different areas get water at the appointed time only. There is complete stoppage of water for one day in a month as the water works department wants to dredge out the silt from the canals. During the rainy season many areas get muddy water because of the non-existence of a filter plant. This results in some areas getting impure supply of water. Inspite of these difficulties in getting good clean water for human needs 85% men and 98% women were satisfied with the water supply to

the various parts of the city. The above mentioned difficulties were enumerated by 15% men and 2% women, who were dissatisfied with the timings as well as the other problems regarding water supply. Incidentally those, who were not satisfied, had repeatedly complained to the department of water works. A few had received letters saying that their grievances, if genuine would be looked into. But a number of respondents said that their protest went unheeded as they had not even received a letter in acknowledgement.

TABLE 7 : 3

Satisfaction with electric supply (Urban Area)		
Electric supply is adequate	Males	Females
Yes	72 (61.54)	28 (84.85)
No	45 (38.46)	6 (15.15)
TOTAL :	117	33

Similarly it was found that quite large number of respondents expressed their satisfaction with the electric supply, (62% men and 85% women), while 38% men and 15% women were unhappy as consumers of MSEB. Those who were dissatisfied had gone to

the head office in Pune and personally made complaints but they were unhappy with the service, as the faults were not rectified. The general complaints were (1) wrong billing (2) disconnecting supply for whole day (3) cutting of meters inspite of paying bills, and (4) non replacement of non working meters.

TABLE 7 : 4

Respondents who expressed satisfaction with Sanitary facilities (Urban Area)

Satisfied with sanitary facilities	Males	Females
Yes	88 (75.21)	29 (87.88)
No	29 (24.79)	4 (12.12)
TOTAL :	117	33

Lack of proper sanitation increases disease. Therefore, a good sewage system is essential. On this issue we take into consideration three areas of sanitary facilities provided to the citizen.

(1) Those to the private citizen in his home where a sewage system or septic tanks flushed the toilets.

(2) The public dust bins which are cleaned by the Municipal authorities and (3) Public conveniences ^{not} so that people do/make nuisance on the thorough-ways.

The old parts of Pune have only in recent years been given the modern sanitary facilities. In a few areas the age old system was prevalent till five years ago. The removal of garbage from public dust bins, is one formidable task that is the prerogative of the municipal authorities. Our respondents pointed out that citizens are least cooperative in this matter. A lot of dirt is thrown around; the people believe that so long as the house is clean of rubbish, he is not concerned with the surrounding. Therefore this lack of civic sense helps to breed mosquitoes and flies, which are carriers of disease. Pune has only recently started building Public Conveniences on roads and strategic places. Those who were satisfied with all the sanitary facilities consisted of 25% males and 88% females from the sample. But 75% males and 12% females were not happy with the sanitary facilities. They had not anything in the matter but had registered their protest to the investigator of this study.

A number of respondents from time to time had made complaints to various authorities. The table 7 : 5 shows the percentage of such respondents. Women in larger numbers have complained to the

TABLE 7 : 5

Distribution of Respondents according to the nature
of complaints

Complaints regarding	Males	Females
Public transport	3 (2.56)	4 (12.12)
Water supply	1 (0.85)	4 (12.12)
Electric supply	8 (6.84)	17 (51.51)
Sanitation	1 (0.85)	4 (12.12)
Garbage collection	7 (5.98)	8 (24.24)

= = = = =

electricity department (52%) and to the municipal authorities for the collection of garbage (24%), Public Transport, water supply and Sanitation has been in concern of 12% women respectively. In comparison only 3% men have complained about Public Transport, 1% about water supply, 7% about electricity supply, 1% about sanitation and 6% about garbage collection. It is believed that house-wives are more concerned with these facilities and therefore, have to face problems regarding these amenities. Respondents, who had made complaints to the concerned authorities had done so in writing. In some cases - specially regarding garbage collection

and electric supply the women of that area had sent a joint letter with a list of signatures belonging to the residents of that area. Some of the respondents said that during monsoon the situation became impossible as constant rain decomposed the garbage producing gaseous matter harmful to health. But repeated requests, complaints and telephone calls produced very unsatisfactory results. As the garbage collectors came only when they felt like it. The excuses put forward by the Municipality were (1) Lack of dump trucks (2) Limited number of workers (3) Problems of fuel in running the vehicles. The respondents had found no alternative to this problem of garbage disposal and were at the mercy of the municipal authorities.

TABLE 7 : 6

Authority taking cognizance of the complaints

(Urban Area)

Action by authority	Males	Females
Taken action	26 (22.22)	11 (33.33)
Do not take any action	91 (77.78)	22 (66.67)
TOTAL :	117	33

=====

It was revealed by 83% women and 22% men that their complaints had been looked into by the authorities and some action was taken. As citizens 78% men and 67% women had not even bothered to complaint. Their excuse was that it was not going to make any difference in the situation, nor had they thought of an alternative. No suggestion was forthcoming regarding disposal of waste matter or about lack of water supply. It is therefore, not very practical on the part of such citizens to take a back seat and comment on the lack of initiative by the government in taking firm steps about, bringing in change or development.

TABLE 7 : 7

a candidate
Voting against due to dissatisfaction (Urban Area)

	Males	Females
Yes	26 (22.22)	15 (45.45)
No	52 (44.44)	14 (42.42)
Can't say	39 (33.34)	4 (12.13)
TOTAL :	117	33

The reaction of dissatisfaction is believed to be seen in the voting pattern of the citizens.

It is generally felt that people's representatives at various levels of legislation, who have not been effective leaders need not be reelected. To establish this fact the respondents were asked if they had voted against a candidate, who had not been a good elected leader. 22% men and 45% women said that this is what they had done, but 44% men and 42% women said that they had not done so. They had voted for the political party backing the candidate irrespective of his previous record as an elected representative of the people. 33% men and 12% women said they could not say what they had done.

When we give attention to the voting pattern in the rural set up, we find that in comparison with the urban, the rural area is more compact geographically. Therefore, a local representative is better known or is well acquainted with a larger number of people. That is why the elected leaders are supposed to be closer to the people and more in tune with their necessities. That is more or less a theoretical aspect of the situation. To bear out this fact the rural respondents were asked if they were truly well acquainted with their leaders. And if the elected leaders were well aware of the problems plaguing the rural area.

Besides that, were the elected leaders readily available for consultations, or to hear grievances?

TABLE 7 : 8

Contact with elected leaders (Rural Area)

Elected leaders	Males	Females
Always available for consultation	24 (18.46)	2 (10.00)
Once in a way	15 (11.54)	-
Difficult to meet	56 (43.08)	9 (45.00)
Cannot spare time for the poor	28 (21.54)	7 (35.00)
No response	7 (5.38)	2 (10.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

From Table 7 : 8 we see that 18% men and 10% women said that the leaders were always available for consultation. But 12% men felt that was not so. The leaders were available only once in a way. They were too busy to be available when ever they were required. A considerable number of respondents, 43% men and 45% women said that these people were very difficult to meet. A further 22% men and 35% women said that once elected, these representatives had no time for the poor. They only had time for the

rich people or those, who had some power to help them. There was no response from 5% men and 10% women who said that they did not want to say anything about the matter. Huntington points out that "when cleavages of tribe, region, religion or language cut across class lines, political organization and issues are often dominated by such cleavages. Communal loyalties and ethnic parties are likely to provide the main channel through which poorly educated and low income groups are brought into politics." (1976 : 148).

TABLE 7 : 9

Contesting elections (Rural Areas)

Contested for elections	Males	Females
Yes	21 (16.15)	4 (20.00)
No	109 (83.85)	16 (80.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

=====

From among our rural respondents 16% men and 20% women had contested for the elections at the Panchayat and Zilla Parishad level and some for the State Legislature. 84% men and 80% women had never stood for elections. Of those, who had contested

only 5% had been successful in getting themselves elected. At the rural level the factions that play a major part are not only the affiliation to political parties, but also the total land holdings and the caste one belongs to. It was found by 6% of men who stood for elections that this was so. As can be seen in the following table (Table 7 : 10) that 52% men and 50% women did not feel that caste made any difference to their being elected or not. But there were 42% men and 50% women who refused to answer this question. They felt that the question would incriminate them. This reluctance on the part to deny that caste played a major role in elections was itself revealing. One can, therefore, surmise that it did play such an important part in electing a peoples' representative.

TABLE 7 : 10

Election chances depend on caste (Rural Area)

Caste minimises chance	Males	Females
Yes	8 (6.15)	-
No	57 (51.54)	10 (50.00)
No Response	55 (42.31)	10 (50.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE. 7 : 11

Requirement of funds for elections (Rural Area)

Monetary backing essential	Males	Females
Yes	31 (23.85)	6 (30.00)
No	30 (23.08)	4 (20.00)
Do not know	69 (53.07)	10 (50.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Another major factor was the availability of funds for elections. 24% men and 30% women said that considerable monetary backing was essential for elections. Only 23% men and 20% women said that money was not the first consideration. 53% men and 50% women said they knew nothing about this matter as they had never stood for any elections, but they were aware, that some money was required to print-posters, hand bills, and to pay those, who helped to carry on the propaganda but felt the party would meet the expenses.

Voting for the gram panchayat elections is also an important participatory activity. For in a democratic set up the elected leaders are the

peoples' representatives. So the election of a proper candidate is of utmost importance. (Tables 20 to 23 in Appendix). 79% men and 80% women had voted for the Panchayat Samiti elections. These elections were more on a local basis and the voters invariably knew the candidate personally. Only 54% men and 60% women had voted for the Zilla Parishad elections. The reasons given were that they were not well acquainted with the candidate but had voted in support for the party the candidate represented. On the other hand 94% men and 90% women said that they had voted for the legislature assembly elections. This was surprising, for a question comes to mind - how well did they know the candidates they had voted into political power? Further 88% men and 90% women had voted for the Lok Sabha elections. This once again revealed that merely knowing the candidate, that is personal contact was not the real reason for voting. There were other interests that prompted the citizen to be politically aware of exercising their participatory rights. It is, therefore, of interest to know why the citizen has taken such a keen interest in political participation and not in other areas.

The following tables try to explain the phenomenon.

TABLE 7 : 12

Voting for political candidate due to suitability

Do you vote for a candidate you like	Men	Female
Yes	115 (88.46)	19 (95.00)
No	15 (11.54)	1 (5.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 7 : 13

Reasons for Voting

Pressure for voting	Males	Females
Other members of the family	15 (11.54)	5 (25.00)
Caste head	10 (7.69)	-
Big land holder	1 (0.77)	1 (5.00)
Canvassers for candidate	37 (28.46)	4 (20.00)
No one	44 (33.85)	5 (25.00)
No Response	23 (17.69)	5 (25.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Tables 7 : 12 and 7 : 13 tries to clarify the pattern of voting 88% men and 95% women stated

that they voted for a candidate they liked and were not swayed by the propaganda or the monetary benefits promised by the candidates' party. But on deeper probing the respondents considered the chances of their being influenced by other people to some extent. They said that initially they liked the candidate but the final balance was tipped by the opinion of the other members of the family in the case of 12% men and 25% women. In the case of 8% men the head of the caste group had to some extent been responsible for the vote for the candidate, while 28% men and 20% women said that supporters of the candidate, who were canvassing on his behalf were able to convince them. But 34% men and 25% women were not in any way influenced by others and had been able to make up their minds on their very own.

TABLE 7 : 14

Having annual festival of village deity (Rural Area)

Yearly festival of village deity	Males	Females
Yes	128 (98.46)	19 (95.00)
Do not know	2 (1.54)	1 (5.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 7 : 15

Existence of a Fair

Existence of a fair	Males	Females
Yes	126 (96.92)	18 (90.00)
No	4 (3.08)	2 (10.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

One of the important and cooperative activity that a number of rural areas have is the festival of the village deity. A religio-cultural activity is very welcome in any society. It has been observed that the religious identity and cultural adherence is rather strong in any social group - more so in a rural setting. A village deity or "Gram Devata" holds a special place in the hearts of the people. Many festivals and fasts are in the honour of gram devatas. Fairs and Festivals are generally considered a part and parcel of village life. In this context to access the cultural participation the rural respondents were asked several questions about the festival of the village deity. 98% men and 95% women said that they did have a village festival. But 2% men and 5% women said i . .

that they were not aware of such an occasion. A fair is usually held near ^{the} temple, when the annual "Gram Devata" (Village god) festival takes place. Tables 7 : 14 and 7 : 15 show that a majority of the respondents were aware of the annual festival of deity and also the accompanying fair. Both these events are considered to be of great importance in the village. This we believe is a social and religious occasion. The participatory activity of the respondents could be assessed through the type of task they had chosen to perform at the fair and the festival of the gram devata. 2% men and 5% women said that they had a stall and sold coconuts, flowers, sweetmeats etc. There were many other stalls but they belonged to people who at the fair were professional stall holders. They came with their equipment and camped at the site of the fair for a few days. These stall holders brought plastic goods, bangles and toys with them. An amusement park was also put up by some stall holders, who had hand operated merry go rounds and turn wheels.

There were 38% men and 50% women, who went every day to the temple to worship. 58% men and 45% women said that their way of celebrating this occasion was by taking the family to the fair as many times as

TABLE 7 : 16

Way of celebrating (Rural Area)

Way of celebrating	Males	Females
Have a stall	3 (2.31)	1 (5.00)
Go to the temple for worship	49 (37.69)	10 (50.00)
Taking the family to the fair	76 (58.46)	9 (45.00)
Have a stall and go to the temple	2 (1.54)	-
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 7 : 17

Your own contribution (Rural Area)

	Males	Females
Contribute money	118 (90.77)	19 (95.00)
Organizer	10 (7.69)	-
Active member	2 (1.54)	1 (5.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

possible. 2% men said that besides having a stall at the fair annually, they also went to the temple every day.

The personal contribution of the respondents also varied in nature. A greater number comprising of 91% men and 95% women contributed money, (whatever each one could afford from a few paise to a few rupees) for the "Utsav". Approximately 8% men organized the whole show. These respondents were on the temple committee and said they had a lot of work to do during this (festival) time. 2% men and 5% women said they were active members and worked in the capacity of volunteers. They helped the organisers and the stall holders.

Of late, there is a trend in Maharashtra to invite a political leader to perform the Mahapuja at the temples. The famous Pandharpur temple had the Chief Minister of the state performing the puja on the first day. It was found that the political leaders of the rural area adhered to this trend even in Wagholi and Khed. 21% men and 20% women said that political leaders offered pujas to the 'Gram Devata'. While 35% men and 25% women contradicted them and said it was not done. 2% men and 20% women were not sure if political leaders performed the puja, and there was no response from 39% men and 35% women. This participation of leaders in the village functions is a way of keeping in touch with the voting public

TABLE 7 : 18

Puja by political leaders (Rural Area)

Political leaders performing puja	Males	Females
Yes	27 (20.76)	4 (20.00)
No	45 (34.61)	5 (25.00)
Sometimes	5 (3.85)	-
Cannot say	2 (1.54)	4 (20.00)
No response	51 (39.24)	7 (35.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 7 : 19

Participation by nearby villages in the fair (Rural Area)

Villages nearby take interest	Males	Females
Yes	106 (81.54)	14 (70.00)
No	6 (4.61)	-
Cannot say	14 (10.77)	2 (10.00)
No response	4 (3.08)	4 (20.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

and an act of solidarity. Table 7 : 19 shows that 82% men and 70% women were sure that people from the neighbouring villages came to the annual festival and fairs. Others were not sure and some did not respond.

TABLE 7 : 20

Making special arrangements at the time of the fair
(Rural Area)

Special arrangements made	Males	Females
Yes	78 (60.00)	12 (60.00)
No	52 (40.00)	8 (40.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

The above table shows that 60% men and 60% women were aware of special arrangements made for the pilgrims, who came to the fair. The nature of these arrangements were, vaccinating the people, who came to the fair against small-pox and cholera. Some of the respondents said that no special arrangements either for drinking water, or for laying new road for the increased traffic were made for these special days for the pilgrims. No sanitary facilities were made for the exodus of pilgrims, this once again

brings to light the total lack of awareness among the Indian people about healthy care.

TABLE 7 : 21

Existence of Government or cooperative fair price shops
(Rural Area)

Do you have a fair price shop in your area	Males	Females
Yes	37 (28.46)	5 (25.00)
No	93 (71.54)	15 (75.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 7 : 22

Satisfaction with the fair price shop (Rural Area)

Satisfaction with Fair price shop	Males	Females
Very satisfied	12 (9.23)	3 (15.00)
Satisfied	32 (24.61)	5 (25.00)
Not satisfied	10 (7.69)	1 (5.00)
Cannot say	75 (58.47)	11 (55.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

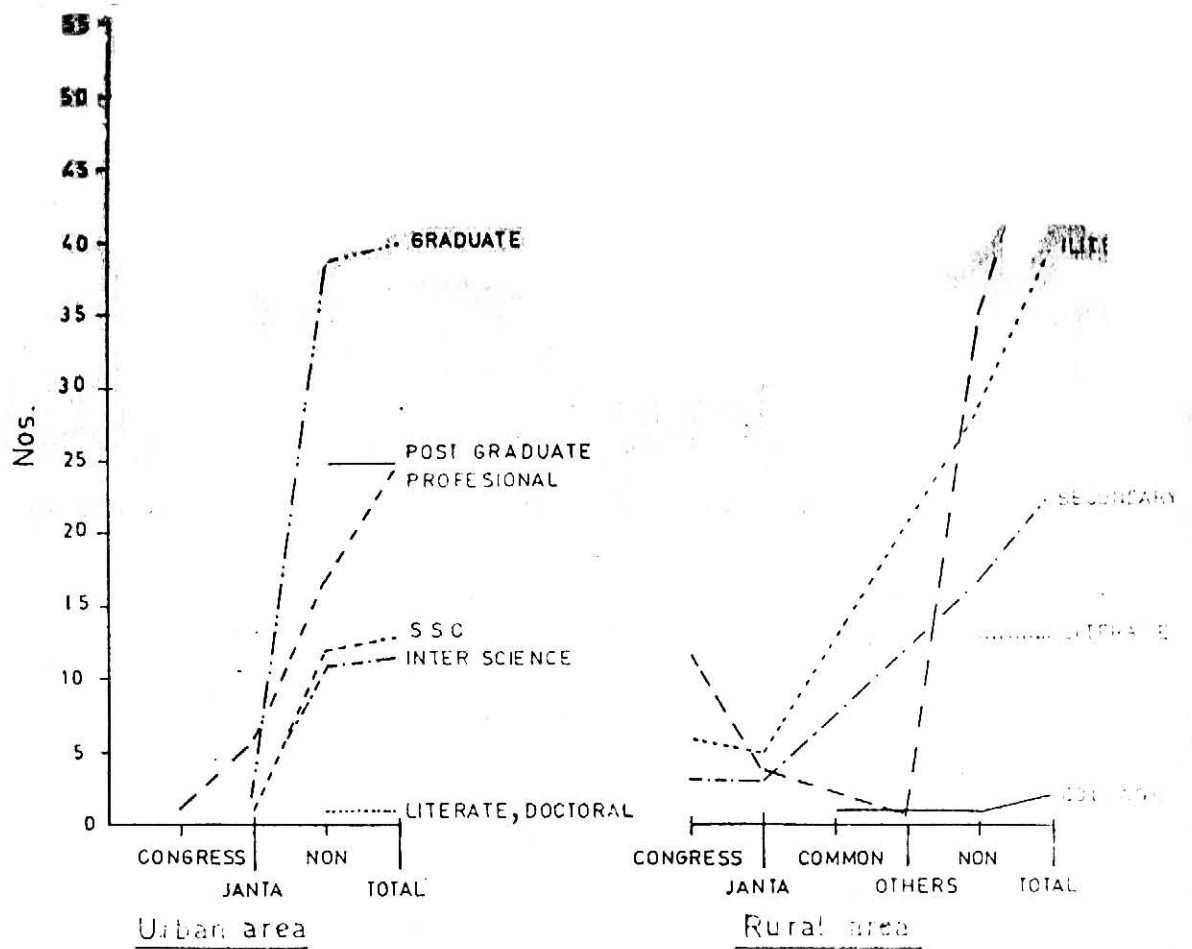
All over rural India Government has set up fair price shops to make available grain at a cheaper rate. 28% men and 25% women were aware of such facilities, but a greater number 72% men and 75% women were not even aware of any such shops catering to their needs. Only 9% men and 15% women were well satisfied with the quality of grain and the services given in the shop. 25% men and 25% women were satisfied to some extent with the service rendered by this shop. But 8% men and 5% women said they were totally dissatisfied with these shops. The reasons for their dissatisfaction were (1) Non availability of food grains at times (2) Inferior quality of grain being sold at these shops, and (3) The choice offered was extremely limited. Some of the respondents elaborated that the type of Jowar and rice these shops sold was inferior in quality with a lot of chaff and stones, thus reducing in weight the amount of good grain. These shops kept only two or three varieties of grain, but all these were of bad quality, leaving no choice to the consumer but to buy one of the bad qualities. (These were all legitimate claims for the investigators went to these shops personally.)

TABLE 7 : 23

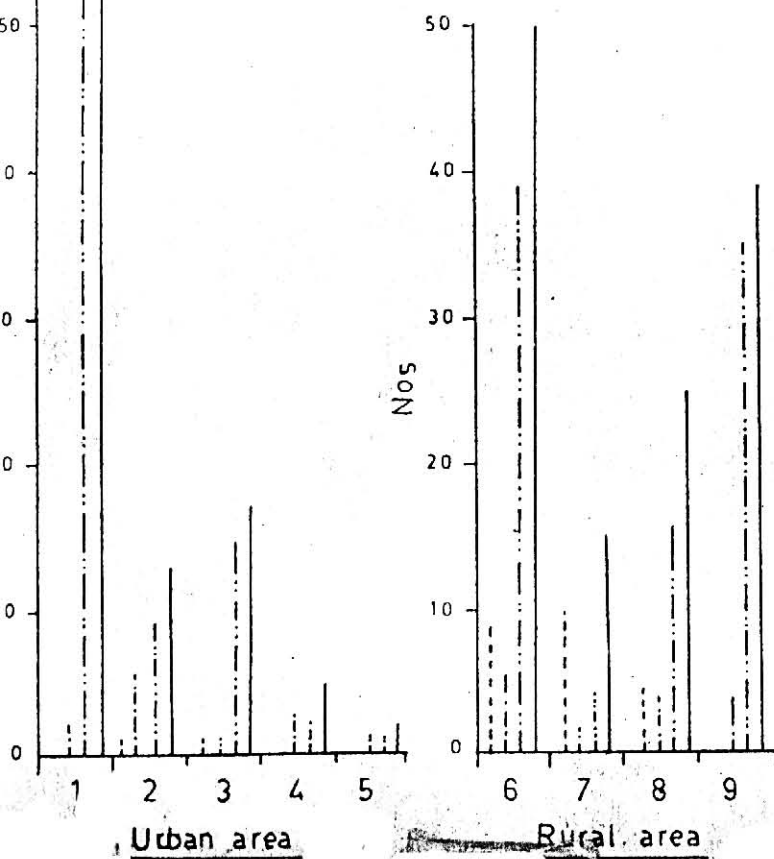
Availability in the shop (Rural Area)

Availability of things	Males	Females
Always available	39 (30.00)	11 (55.00)
Sometimes available	38 (29.23)	2 (10.00)
Not available	14 (10.77)	3 (15.00)
I do not buy there	14 (10.77)	2 (10.00)
No response	25 (19.23)	2 (10.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

Regarding the availability of grain and other commodities in the fair price shop 30% men and 55% women said that goods were always available at the shop. But 29% men and 10% women differed in their opinion and said that grain was not always available, some products were often out of stock for a considerable period and many a time purchases had to be made in the other local shops. 11% men and 15% women emphatically said that the shops were badly equipped and nothing was available to their satisfaction. 11% men and 10% women said that they were not aware of conditions of these shops as they never went there for their requirements. There was no response from 19% men and 10% women.



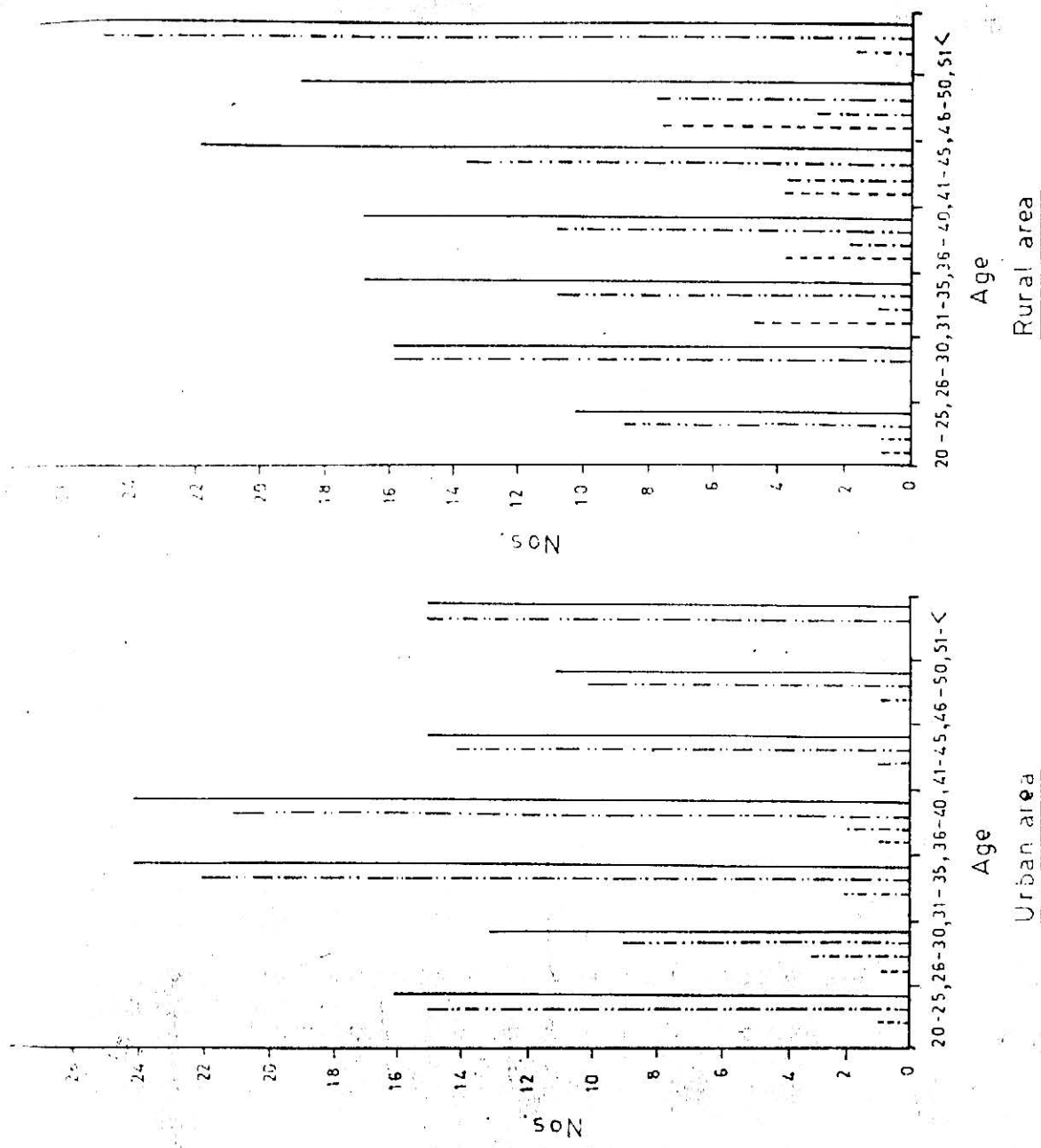
Political Participation and Education.



- - - - - CONGRESS
 - . - . - JANATA
 - - - - - NON
 - - - - - TOTAL

1, Service, 2. Bussiness, 3. Prof. prac
 4. Teaching prof., 5. Unemployed,
 6. Agricultural, 7. Agri. labour,
 8. Landlord, 9. Others.

Political participation and occupation.



----- Congress - - - - - Janata - . - . - None ——— Total

Political participation and age.

This is a pointer to the fact that the better educated of the rural respondents have a greater active participatory tendency. Age-wise, greater active participation was amongst the 31-35 years group (3 respondents) only one was in the 36-40 year group. 2 respondents, who were active participants were in 41-45 year group and 2 were in the 46-50 year group. The semi-advanced castes contributed its members to a greater extent in active participation in village matters than the advanced or the non-advanced castes.

The graph also shows the party to which these respondents belong and the occupation of these individuals. A greater number of agricultural labourers were members of Congress. Those owning 4 to 7 acres of land were also Congress members. They took keen interest in bring in land reforms and advocated changes concerning the agricultural land.

Village Panchayat had a greater number of members (Tables 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 Appendix), who had passed their secondary school examination (4). Two Panchayat members from among our respondents were in the 31 to 35 year group. One was in the 36 to 40 year group, 2 were in the 41-45 year group and 2 were in the 46 to 50 year group. Here again the majority of members belonged to semi advanced castes

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and owned small business interest. These respondents also had 4 to 7 acres of land.

Here we would like to bring in the findings of Huntington and Nelson, who have discussed at length participation in politics by the poor.

"Both the rural and urban poor face major obstacles to participation. By "the poor", we mean, in rural areas, subsistence and sub-subsistence cultivators and agricultural workers." Huntington and Nelson further comment that "the poor usually take little part in politics because participation often seems irrelevant to their primary concerns futile or both. The most pressing problems for many of the poor are jobs, food and medical aid - for today, tomorrow or next week In general, the limited scope of government activity directly relevant to the poor means that individual contacting of government agencies is irrelevant to many urgent problems. It is still less plausible to take collective action with others among the poor in an effort to influence the government. Instead, the poor turn to their families, and friends, priests or other religious leaders, shop keepers landlords, school teachers, present or past employers, or any one who is better off and may be in a position to help." (Huntington & Nelson 1976 : 117)

Not only the nature of the problems the poor face, but also ignorance may make governmental action seem irrelevant to them. In rural areas a considerable number of citizens may simply be unaware of national policies and programmes. Even when information is available, they often do not realize the connection between their own interests and certain government policies, such as tax incentives or capital intensive investment etc. The poor often conclude that individual and collective effort to exert influence are futile.

Huntington and Nelson argue that there are several reasons for this sense of low efficiency. "First, the poor lack resources for effective participation - adequate information, appropriate contacts, money and often time. Second in low income strata, people are often divided by race, tribe, religion or language; even where the cleavages are not obvious, distinctions may be drawn on the basis of differences in sect, income, status, or place of origin that outsiders can barely perceive. More privileged groups may draw similar distinctions, but they are often better able to cooperate across such lines when joint economic or political interests are at stake. Third, the poor tend to expect requests or pressures

on their part, whether individual or collective, to be ignored or refused by the authorities, and these expectations are often justified. Worse, their attempts may provoke governmental repression or prompt reprisal from the private interests threatened by the self-assertion of the poor. Those on the margin of subsistence are particularly vulnerable to threats from employers, landlords, or creditors." (Huntington and Nelson 1976 : 118)

When we compare the rural situation with the urban area, from the graph, it is obvious that only 12 respondents ^{from the urban sample} were members of political parties and the largest number, consisting of 3 respondents belonging to the 26-30 year old group belonged to the Janata Party. The other better represented age groups were 31 to 35 years old and 36-40 years old which had 2 respondents in each group. The 20 to 25, 41 to 45 and 46-50 year old group each had one respondent as its member. The Congress party had one member from each age group of 26 to 30 year one and 36 to 40 year old one. The education of these respondents in comparison with the rural group was much more for the minimum qualification was 'S.S.C. completion of' for the urban group. But a majority were professionals, that

is lawyers or doctors and six of them belonged to the Janata while 2 were Congressmen. From this small group of individuals, who were members of political parties only 4 were active members. (Table 35 - Appendix). They fell in the 20 to 40 year age group, with the largest single group in the 26 to 30 years of age. All these active participants were professionals (Table 36 - Appendix) and were either in business or had their private practice. (Table 37 Appendix).

This data reveals that the better educated and those, who are self employed and are young are more prone to taking an interest in political activity. The urban middle class respondents were better educated and informed than the rural respondents. In this connection, Huntington and Nelson also feel that in the urban setting, "dependence is less concentrated and personalized, and the urban poor may be better educated and informed than their rural counterparts. But organized political activity remains extremely difficult. . . . In short, for most of the poor under most conditions political participation was and is objectively, a difficult and probably ineffective means of coping with their problems or advancing their interests." (Huntington and Nelson 1976 : 119).

The expansion of political participation is seen as a way of achieving other highly valued goals in the developmental process. But social groups and individuals in most cases do not see political participation as a primary means of achieving their goals. Therefore groups such as the caste, neighbourhood or labour associations normally turn first to self help mechanisms, and later to cooperation with other social groups, and only as a last resort attempt to influence the government.

Summary :

In this Chapter we have attempted to visualize the various areas of participatory activity of a citizen. In spite of dissatisfaction with the transport facilities, in the urban areas very few have attempted to complain or put forward remedial actions. A greater number are satisfied with the water supply and the electric supply in the urban areas. A greater number of males are dissatisfied with the sanitary facilities and yet the civic duty or awareness is exceptionally poorly represented. This is because of a majority of the respondents believe that the authorities do not take any action inspite of repeatedly drawing their attention to the problems.

This lack of interest in the problems faced by citizens affects the voting pattern to some extent. The elected representatives are responsible for the electorate constituency and the general dissatisfaction is shown through the elections.

In the rural areas the general opinion is that the elected leaders are difficult to meet or have no time for the poor. Only a few of the respondents had themselves contested for elections. Though none of them openly accepted that in reality caste was dependent for being elected, but a greater number felt that money in great quantities, was essential. A majority felt that they were free to vote for the candidate they liked.

Coming to the type of community activity of religio-cultural significance in a rural setting, a majority were aware of the village fair in honour of the deity and participated in various capacities.

Even though the mode of participation and celebration varied, a greater number contributed in cash or kind to make the celebration a success while a few worked as organizers. Many respondents took their families to the temple and to the fair while a few had a stall at the fair. This to some extent

points out how readily people participate in religious-cultural activities. This occasion was considered big enough to warrant the participation of villagers from the neighbouring villages. Not only that but political leaders performed the puja of the deity.

Special arrangements had to be made to cope with the crowds and this was mainly the responsibility of the organizing committee. These arrangements were in the area of accommodation and immunization programme. But nothing much was done regarding availability of clear water and sanitary facilities.

Approximately 1/4th population was quite satisfied with the Government cooperative fair price shops. This made the grain cheaper in price. Those who were not satisfied felt that either stuff sold by these shops was inferior in quality or that the variety offered was extremely limited. Besides that consumer goods were available sometimes and not available at other times. In spite of this dissatisfaction, very few complaints were made and have no statistical standing. On the whole political participation is at a microscopic level. A number of political participants in the rural area are in the older age group i.e., 46 to 50 years of age and in greater number have completed only their primary education.

But active participants are better educated and belong to the 31 to 35 year group. On the whole political party members as well as active party workers belong to the semi-advanced castes. The village Panchayat also had more members, who had passed their secondary school examinations,; here again a greater number of respondents belonging to the semi advanced castes were represented.

In an urban area citizens can exercise their democratic rights by choosing with care their representatives in the government bodies. Further mass media, facilities ^{make} to/complaints and concrete suggestions are sometimes/invited by administrators. In spite of this, the highly literate urban sample have not shown any inclination in participatory activities to help administration.

In rural areas the total life style of the people centres around agriculture. The government is very much concerned with the development of agriculture and initiate plans to increase production. This crucial aspect is not carried forward by the citizen by actively participating in the government programmes.

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION

This study in actuality has combined two projects. One regarding the urban citizen's participation in development and the other concerns citizen participation in rural development.

The difference in life style, code of conduct, mores and pattern of looking at life in general, that is attitude is totally different in these two spheres. Therefore the structural and functional approach to both these studies seems to be diverse. Besides that the study of Indian rural society varies from state to state and even from district to district due to the geographical economic, historical, ethnic and other variables that are omnipresent. Yet it is urgently necessary to make a scientific and systematic study of the rural society, of its economic and cultural-social superstructure in context with the need for development.

The present emphasis and thinking of the government is on the lines of integrated national development. We naturally examined citizen participation, both in the rural and urban areas in the

Pune district, so that planning could be undertaken on an integrated wholistic basis.

For this reason only the district of Pune - urban and rural areas were chose for this study.

The three major aspects i.e., health, education and employment that concerning citizens were examined in the light of participation by the urban and rural population. The methodological tools selected for use were therefore a questionnaire aided by an interview. Inspite of the wide gulf between the ruralites and urbinites the chasm was bridged by asking all the respondents specifically about education, health and employment, agriculture, in order to focus attention on common factors. This we felt would facilitate planning for development on an inte_rated level.

If we take the urban group in general, most of the respondents were not too enthusiastic about answering the problems posed in the questionnaire and had rather a despondent attitude. Further there was resignation to the "bureaucratic high handedness" visualised by the general citizen. The respondents felt that by answering the questionnaire the state of

affairs were not really going to improve. A few older citizens expressed the view that citizen participation was far from welcome from the administrators; who considered citizen participation meddlesome.

The rural area had faced an election and were extremely suspicious about the true nature of the questionnaire. They further could express only the importance of political affiliations and supremacy of the political parties in any socio-economic participatory activity. It was, therefore, perceived by respondents from both areas - urban / rural, that political connections were of utmost importance and the total life style; as well as participatory inclinations were heavily biased by subserviance to the politically strong majority of the area.

In this study heads of household were incorporated as the respondents and therefore, there are very few women from both the urban and rural sample. In a patrilineal patriarchal system only those women who were widowed and had minor children or those women who stayed in the urban/ rural area for their children's education or for tilling the land were heads of their household,

in their husbands absence. Therefore a majority opinion attitudes and participatory activity registered is that of the men. The largest respondent groups is of Hindus and in the age group of 31-45 years. In the urban group Brahmins were in an over whelming majority while in the rural area, Marathas and service classes were in greater number. As is to be expected, we found that urban respondents were more educated than their rural counterparts.

A comparison of the urban / rural income shows a considerable disparity. A larger number in the rural area earned between Rs. 50 to 200 per month while in the urban area the respondents earned on an average between Rs.501 to Rs.1000/-.

The urban respondents had 3-4 dependents whereas the rural respondents had 5 to 7 dependents.

We may surmise that the urban respondents seems to be dominated by middle and upper classes, whereas the rural sample is predominantly lower and middle class.

Health and the Citizen :

Health is an aspect which has primary importance. This relates to development or under development. Most of the developed nations have

solved their problems regarding health and availability of medical services. Whereas in all underdeveloped countries, health programmes take up considerable attention, since they still pose a major hazard. Known contagious diseases like smallpox, cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis and leprosy are totally controlled by developed nations. While these very diseases play havoc in the underdeveloped nations.

In the rural / urban sample we found a greater awareness among citizens towards controlling smallpox through vaccination. This had resulted in total eradication of this disease in Pune district, as there is no small pox case reported in the past year. In spite of superstitious beliefs about the cause of small pox, the whole hearted participation of citizens in the vaccination drive has helped government to combat this dreaded disease.

Immunization is a part of preventive medicine. For other diseases, this programme had a good response from the urban area. However, in the rural areas such a good response is lacking.

Government tries to take care of the general health of the people by establishing government hospitals. The urban respondents in the sample had scant faith in

in these hospitals. So a majority did not utilize this service. Even the utilization factor we found was for servants, immunization and minor ailments. In the rural areas, even though the citizens were not very happy with the hospitals and treatment of patients by doctors and nurses, still they utilized it because of economic stringency and lack of other facilities.

In spite of dissatisfaction by a greater percentage of respondents, they hardly complained to higher authorities.

One area where in citizens alone could participate effectively is in the area of reducing pollution from the environment. Both urban and rural citizens showed scant regard towards pollution. The educated and illiterate were aware of the need for purification of water, still did nothing about it. In this area where it is essential for citizens to participate there is utter apathy and lack of concern shown by the respondents.

To sum up, the citizen is not concerned about his lack of support to government programmes on health. Even though active participation on the part of the citizen has helped to erradicate small-pox, yet

there is very negligible awareness regarding the crucial part played by the citizen in helping the government.

Education and the citizen :

The urban citizens as is to be expected are better educated than the rural citizens. Satisfaction with the existing pattern of education, and the performance of the children vary with the differential rates of expectation in the rural and urban areas. The satisfaction is greater amongst the rural respondents as their expectations are limited. The urban respondents also seem to be satisfied with the education of their children.

Majority of respondents were observant about the frequent changes in the pattern of education in high schools. However, nearly half the number of respondents in the urban areas felt that the new system of 10 + 2 + 3 is quite good even though it has still to prove its worth.

Only less than 1/4th number of respondents have written to government officials registering their grievances about the educational policy.

A few parents regularly attended parent-teacher association meetings. In the rural area there

is no parent-teacher association. However, parents went to schools only when the teachers requested them to do so. As most of the parents had received very limited formal education, they may not be in a position to interact in a parent-teacher association.

Adult literacy programmes were attended by some of the rural respondents but the progress made by them was very disappointing to them.

All the respondents (urban and rural) were not very happy with the education system as it was delinked with their actual work. The dissatisfied and partially satisfied respondents did not bother to complain to higher authorities. This shows that citizens are aware of the problems just like in health, but they are reluctant to participate.

Employment and the citizen :

In a developed nation lesser percentage of people are engaged in agriculture. In our survey, even though the size of the population has increased considerably in the rural area, we found that most of them are eking their living by agriculture. We also found that migration to the urban area is limited.

In spite of an increase in population small scale industries have not been started by the citizens in the rural sample. Even when government tried to introduce modern methods of agriculture, the respondents have not accepted this, and they continue to follow the traditional pattern. In this area citizen participation is practically nil. Even after attending the Shibir for agricultural development, they were averse to introducing modern methods in agriculture.

In the urban sample the respondents mostly were in service. The respondents who were engaged in business carried on traditional business from generations. The employed urban respondents in greater number continued with their first job, a few were well qualified, still continued with their jobs, which were not in keeping with their qualification. None of the respondents in the urban sample, who were dissatisfied with the employment situation, made an effort to improve their condition by self employment or generate employment in society. In the field of employment both urban and rural respondents showed awareness for the need of development, though this did not manifest at the action level.

To conclude, the citizen participation in health is much more than in education and employment. There is some participation to better education, but no participation of any significance in the field of employment.

In the rural and urban areas though awareness to problems is perceived, however, participation is found to be negligible.

In the rural areas though direct participation is lacking in politics, however, their lives are controlled or influenced by local political leaders. As the rural people have implicit faith in political leadership, they feel that if at all anything could be done for rural development it could be done by political leaders alone and not by the citizens. Hence they justify their non-participation.

APPENDIX

I	Tables	272 - 289
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TABLE 1

Changing of ways in farming (Rural Area)

	Males	Females
No change	91 (70.00)	15 (75.00)
Partial change	39 (30.00)	5 (25.00)
Complete change	-	-
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 2

Holding a shibir (Rural Area)

	Males	Females
Yes	46 (35.38)	7 (35.00)
No	84 (64.62)	13 (65.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 3

Attending a Shibir (Rural Area)

	Males	Females
Yes	25 (19.23)	3 (15.00)
No	105 (80.77)	17 (85.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 4

Distribution of Respondents according to the attendance
at a Shibir (Rural Area)

When attended the Shibir?	Males	Females
Last year	16 (12.30)	2 (10.00)
2 - 4 years	3 (2.30)	1 (5.00)
5 - 6 "	2 (1.53)	-
7 - 9 "	1 (0.76)	-
9 - 10 "	-	-
More than 10 years	-	-
Not applicable	108 (83.11)	17 (85.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 5

Type of Participation in the Shibir (Rural Area)

Type of participation	Males	Females
Actively	7 (5.38)	-
Passively	10 (7.69)	4 (20.00)
No participation	113 (86.93)	16 (80.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 6

Usefulness of shibir (Rural Area)

How useful was the shibir	Males	Females
Very useful	15 (11.53)	1 (5.00)
Useful	6 (4.61)	2 (10.00)
Not useful	2 (1.53)	-
Cannot say	107 (82.33)	17 (85.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 7

Participation by Government officials (Rural Area)

Type of participation	Males	Females
Govt. officials took active part	24 (18.46)	3 (15.00)
Govt. officials didnot take any active part	7 (5.38)	1 (5.00)
Cannot say	47 (36.16)	8 (40.00)
No Reply	52 (40.00)	8 (40.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 8

Type of Officials conducting programmes (Rural Area)

Shibir conducted by	Males	Females
Gram Sevak and Agricultural Officers	25 (19.23)	4 (20.00)
Agricultural Department	37 (28.46)	4 (20.00)
Block Development Officers	2 (1.53)	-
Do not know who was who	66 (50.78)	12 (60.00)

TOTAL :	130	20

=====

TABLE 9

Change in way of working farms (Rural Area)

Have you changed your method of farming?	Males	Females
Yes	28 (21.35)	2 (10.00)
No	36 (27.69)	6 (30.00)
No reply	66 (50.78)	12 (60.00)

TOTAL :	130	20

=====

TABLE 10

Satisfaction in the distribution of High-breed Seeds
(Rural Area)

Satisfied with seed distribution	Males	Females
Yes	31 (23.85)	4 (20.00)
No	15 (11.54)	2 (10.00)
Cannot say	18 (13.85)	2 (10.00)
No reply	66 (50.76)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 11

Satisfaction with the distribution of Fertilizers
(Rural Area)

Satisfaction with the fertilizers	Males	Females
Yes	32 (24.62)	4 (20.00)
No	7 (5.38)	1 (5.00)
Cannot say	25 (19.23)	3 (15.00)
Not reported	66 (50.77)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 12

Satisfaction with the distribution of insecticides
(Rural Area)

Satisfaction with insecti- cide distribution	Males	Females
Yes	20 (15.38)	4 (20.00)
No	9 (6.92)	1 (5.00)
Cannot say	35 (26.92)	3 (15.00)
No Reply	66 (50.78)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

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TABLE 13

Satisfaction with the distribution of irrigated water
(Rural Area)

Satisfaction with irrigated water supply	Males	Females
Yes	10 (7.69)	-
No	14 (10.77)	1 (5.00)
Cannot say	40 (30.77)	7 (35.00)
No Reply	66 (50.77)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

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TABLE 14

Satisfaction with the distribution of loans
(Rural Area)

Satisfaction with loan facility	Males	Females
Yes	16 (12.31)	3 (15.00)
No	9 (6.92)	1 (5.00)
Cannot say	39 (30.00)	4 (20.00)
No Reply	66 (50.77)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

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TABLE 15

Satisfaction of distribution of Electricity
(Rural Area)

Satisfaction with Electric supply	Males	Females
Yes	10 (7.69)	1 (5.00)
No	9 (6.92)	1 (5.00)
Cannot say	45 (34.61)	6 (30.00)
No Reply	66 (50.78)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

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TABLE 16

Satisfaction with the distribution of diesel
(Rural Area)

Satisfaction with distribution of diesel	Males	Females
Yes	5 (3.85)	-
No	10 (7.69)	1 (5.00)
Cannot say	49 (37.69)	7 (35.00)
No Reply	66 (50.77)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

= = = = =

TABLE 17

Making changes in Farming methods (Rural Area)

Wish to make a change	Males	Females
Yes	46. (35.38)	9 (45.00)
No	10 (7.69)	.
Cannot say	72 (55.38)	11 (55.00)
No Reply	2 (1.55)	-
TOTAL :	130	20

= = = = =

TABLE 18

Harrasment for more production by Government agencies
(Rural Area)

Harrasment for more production	Males	Females
Yes	25 (19.23)	3 (15.00)
No	105 (80.77)	17 (85.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 19

Satisfaction with the prices received at Government
Grain Centres (Rural Agea)

Satisfied with price received	Males	Females
Yes	28 (21.55)	2 (10.00)
No	36 (27.69)	6 (30.00)
No Reply	66 (50.78)	12 (60.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

: 281 :

TABLE 20

Voting for elections at Panchayat Samiti
(Rural Area)

Vote casted for Panchayat Samiti Elections	Males	Females
Yes	103 (79.23)	16 (80.00)
No	27 (20.77)	4 (20.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 21

Voting for electionfor Zilla Parishad
(Rural Area)

Zilla Parishad Voting	Males	Females
Yes	70 (53.85)	12 (60.00)
No	60 (46.15)	8 (40.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 22

Voting for State Elections (Rural Area)

State Elections	Males	Females
Yes	122 (93.85)	18 (90.00)
No	8 (6.15)	2 (10.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 23

Voting for Central Elections (Rural Area)

Central Elections	Males	Females
Yes	114 (87.69)	18 (90.00)
No	16 (12.30)	2 (10.00)
TOTAL :	130	20

TABLE 24

Participation and Caste

	Con- gress	Janata	Communist	Others	None	TOTAL
Advanced	1	1	-	1	1	4
Semi-Advanced	7	6	-	-	57	70
Not Advanced	10	5	-	-	28	43
No Caste	4	1	-	-	8	13
TOTAL :	22	13	-	1	94	130

TABLE 25

Participation and Education

Education	Action	Passive	Total
Illiterate	-	40	40
Literate	1	12	13
Primary	1	51	52
Secondary	4	19	23
College	2	-	2
TOTAL :	8	122	130

TABLE 26
Participation and Age

Age	Active	Passive	Total
20 - 25	1	12	12
26 - 30	1	16	16
31 - 35	3	14	17
36 - 40	1	16	17
41 - 45	2	20	22
46 - 50	2	17	19
Above 51	1	27	27
TOTAL :	8	122	130

TABLE 27
Participation and Caste

	Active	Passive	Total
Advanced	1	3	4
Semi Advanced	5	65	70
Not Advanced	1	42	43
No Caste	1	12	13
TOTAL :	8	122	130

TABLE 28

Participation and Agricultural land holding

Land holding	Con- gress	Janata	Com- munist	Others	None	TOTAL
Below 1 acre	1	1	-	1	1	4
2 - 3 acres	4	3	-	-	15	22
4 - 7 "	8	3	-	-	7	18
8 - 10 "	4	1	-	-	2	7
Above 10 "	1	1	-	-	11	13
No land	4	4	-	-	58	66
TOTAL :	22	13	-	1	94	130

TABLE 29

Participation and Agricultural land holding

Land holding	Active	Passive	Total
Below 1 acre	1	4	4
2 - 3 acres	1	21	22
4 - 7 "	5	13	18
8 - 10 "	1	6	7
Above 10 "	1	12	13
No land	-	66	66
TOTAL :	8	122	130

TABLE 30

Membership of Village Panchayat and Education

Education	Members	Non-members	Total
Illiterate	-	40	40
Literate	1	12	13
Primary	1	51	52
Secondary	4	19	23
College	1	1	2
TOTAL :	7	123	130

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TABLE 31

Membership of Village Panchayat and Age

Age	Member	Non-member	Total
20 - 25 years	-	12	12
26 - 30 "	-	16	16
31 - 35 "	2	15	17
36 - 40 "	1	16	17
41 - 45 "	2	20	22
46 - 50 "	2	17	19
Above 51 "	-	27	27
TOTAL :	7	123	130

=====

TABLE 32

Membership of Village Panchayat and Caste

	Member	Non-member	Total
Advanced	1	3	4
Semi Advanced	5	65	70
Not Advanced	-	43	43
No Caste	1	12	13
TOTAL :	7	123	130

TABLE 33

Membership and Occupation

Occupation	Member	Non-Member	Total
Agriculture	2	48	50
Agriculture labour	-	16	16
Small business	3	22	25
Landlord	-	-	-
Other	2	37	39
TOTAL :	7	123	130

TABLE 34

Membership of Village Panchayat

	Member	Non-member	Total
Below 1 acre	-	4	4
2 - 3 acres	1	21	22
4 - 7 "	4	14	18
8 - 10 "	1	6	7
Above 10 "	1	12	13
No land	-	66	66

TOTAL ;	7	123	130
=====			

TABLE 35

Participation and Age

Age	Active	Passive	No	Total
20 - 25	1	-	15	16
26 - 30	2	2	9	13
31 - 35	-	2	22	24
36 - 40	1	2	21	24
41 - 45	-	1	14	15
46 - 50	-	1	10	11
Above 51	-	-	14	14

TOTAL :	4	8	105	117
=====				

TABLE 36

Participation and Education

Education	Active	Passive	No	Total
Literate	-	-	1	1
S.S.C.	-	1	12	13
Intermediate	-	1	11	12
Graduate	-	2	38	40
Post Graduate	-	-	25	25
Doctorate	-	-	1	1
Professional education	4	4	17	25
TOTAL :	4	8	105	117

TABLE 37

Participation and Occupation

Occupation	Active	Passive	No	Total
Service	-	2	78	80
Business	2	2	9	13
Professional practice	2	-	15	17
Teaching profession	-	3	2	5
Unemployed	-	1	1	2
TOTAL :	4	8	105	117

'RUDRA' : An Experiment in Naval Taluka.

Soon after completing this project, a new programme came to our notice. This programme was for a developing nation, for the people by the people. The technical know-how was provided by experts, who had formed a cooperative. The need oriented study had revealed areas of priorities, which were to be handled by volunteers of the rural areas themselves under the supervision of the Gram Panchayat. They would be helped by the experts only when the volunteers came to a point where they could not solve the problem themselves.

A detailed report follows:

Community Development programmes have failed to bring in the desired change. In the last few years new ideas have been expressed to bring about the expected awakening in the rural area but very little has been done.

One result oriented association - RUDRA - has come into existence with a totally new thought in rural development. This new thought in actuality has taken root from Jay Prakash Narayan's call for "Total Revolution". The idea underlying the project

of Rudra - Rural-Urban Development and Research Association - is to practice participatory democracy. To this group, democracy does not mean casting one's vote every five years, but being a part and parcel of the project. From the very inception of a project to its completion any member of that society should have a participating interest in it. The plan actually pertains to planning from its grass root stages and encourages leadership in the rural area. To bring in the value consensus at the rural perspective level, the Rudra organizers held a workshop in rural leadership and planning.

The first experiment was carried out in the Maval taluka. This taluka is considered to be the poorest and is entirely a hilly country. No doubt this area gets a lot of rain, but because of the geographical disadvantages after the four months of monsoon the area suffers from a drought. This lack of water is specially felt by the farmers.

In the first workshop, 33 males and 7 females participated and they had a well chalked out programme for the day. The participants belonged to the Maval Taluka and were residents of villages in the taluka. The 'Shibir' or Workshop began at 7 a.m.

with physical exercises. From 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. rural people showed the practical aspects of farming and conservation of water etc. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Technological workshops were held where demonstration of several side industries possible in this rural area was shown. 11 a.m. to 12 noon was the lunch break 12 noon to 1 p.m. was the rest period. 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. Music class. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. talks and discussion by eminent scholars such as Prof. V.M. Dandekar, Dr.(Mrs.) Chitra Naik etc. were held. 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. games and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. discussions regarding the day's work and happening. This programme of the day took care of rural development at all levels. The Agricultural, technological and health planning were successfully carried out by the participants. The idea of introducing adult education and games in the programme gave more time to all the respondents to acquaint themselves with the drawbacks and gains of this system. This body Rudra works as a catalyst, which stimulates the workers into some activity. In the earlier days of community development, there were many demands such as need of a well etc. But now the idea is to plan it and do it yourself. The governmental machinery planned to give a village a sugar factory or a well or any other

beneficial project now the planning was by the people and for the people. The villagers studied their own problems and decided as to the list of priorities in their needs. They then set about getting the needful in their own way. That the planning and execution was at the village level and not in Delhi or else where, was really heartening.

These villagers were helped by 'Rudra', when they were in need. The Rudra group included different worker's unions from urban areas and gave the benefit of their technical know-how to the rural people. Another aid extended by Rudra was to survey the possibilities of employment avenues besides agriculture in the rural areas.

1) A random sample survey of 15 to 20 villages was made to find the pattern of unemployment.

2) It was found that 8000 people could find employment in various jobs in these areas.

3) Out of which 1000 would be absorbed in agricultural activities itself as 15,000 acres of land could be brought under cultivation by conserving some of the rain water that went a-waste.

4) An idea of capital to labour intensive industry would benefit the area.

5) The natural surroundings specially the jungle in Maval taluka could be made use of in several ways. A survey of the area showed that the bark of a tree made very good hand-made paper. Small scale industry of paper making and paper-made articles would provide adequate employment to many people.

The workshop held by Rudra was to help the rural folks to help themselves in prime areas of Agriculture Health and Education.

In the area of agriculture, people were to be awakened to certain facilities offered to the farmers in the form of bank loans etc. The village youth was made aware of the fact that they could act as mediators between bureaucracy and the rural people.

Health could be improved by acquainting one man and one woman in every village with common ailments. These trained villagers would have a small medicine chest for small disorders. They would be educated about hospital routine and would know the days on which the consultants came to the nearest hospital. Thus Maval taluka had the Talegaon General Hospital within reach of the villages. These village trainees would also know about immunization and child care.

Education would not mean literacy alone. Adult education class would be in promoting small scale industries. The availability of raw material in the area would be the first criteria in starting the industry; so that a continuous and sufficient supply of the raw product maintains the industry. Supari made out of avala, and pickles would be one such small scale industry. Besides these two products rice is one of the crops of this area and puffed rice (Pohe) could be made from them. Similarly Papad from this puffed rice could be another product.

A co-operative society would be formed to market these products, thus eliminating the middle man's problems.

This scheme put forward by Rudra has just become operational. The response to the first workshop and consequently the work of the trainees who belong to the villages of Maval seems to be the answer to the urban - rural differences in citizen participation.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

N.B.-Information supplied by the respondents will be kept strictly confidential. Please try to give the answers as correctly as possible. You need not mention your name.

I. Bio-Data

1. Sex : Male / Female

2. Age :

(a)	20	-	25	years
(b)	26	-	30	"
(c)	31	-	35	"
(d)	36	-	40	"
(e)	41	-	45	"
(f)	46	-	50	"
(g)	Above		51	"

3. Religion :

(a)	Hindu
(b)	Muslim
(c)	Buddhist
(d)	Jain
(e)	Christian
(f)	Sikh
(g)	Any other

4. Caste :

(a)	Brahmins
(b)	Other castes
(c)	Scheduled Caste - Scheduled Tribe
(d)	Any other backward castes
(e)	Not applicable

5. Upto what level are you educated?

(a)	Illiterate or barely literate
(b)	Primary School educated
(c)	Middle / High School
(d)	College educated

6. What would you say your total income is at present?

7. What is your Marital Status?

- (a) Single
- (b) Married
- (c) Divorced
- (d) Widowed
- (e) Separated

8. How many persons are dependent on you?

- (a) None
- (b) 1 to 2
- (c) 3 to 4
- (d) 5 to 6
- (e) More than 7

9. How many children do you have?

- (a) Sons - - -
- (b) Daughters - - -
- (c) None

10. What is your occupation?

- (a) Owner of a farm
- (b) Fishing
- (c) Dairy
- (d) Land-lord
- (e) Tenant Cultivator
- (f) Manual Labourer in Agriculture
- (g) Small business (Retail Shop)
- (h) Handicraft
- (i) Priest
- (j) Peddler
- (k) Country Medicine man
- (l) Craftman
- (m) Any other

11. Are you a member of any of the Political Party?

- (a) Congress
- (b) Janata
- (c) Communist
- (d) Any other
- (e) None

12. Are you an -

- (a) Active Member
- (b) Passive Member
- (c) Political Party Leader

13. Are you a member of the Village Panchayat?

14. What is your Mother tongue?

- (a) Marathi
- (b) Hindi
- (c) Konkani
- (d) Marwari
- (e) Gujarati
- (f) Urdu
- (g) Any other

II. Education :

1. If you are illiterate / barely literate do you feel like attending adult literacy classes?

Yes / No

2. What sort of provision is there for adult literacy classes?

3. Are you satisfied with these arrangements?

4. If you are not satisfied have you ever made a complaint? Yes / No

(If Yes) To Whom?

About what?

(If No) Why not?

5. Do your children go to school? Yes / No

6. Are you satisfied with the education of your child at his / her school?

- (a) Satisfied
- (b) Partly satisfied
- (c) Dissatisfied
- (d) I cannot say
- (e) Any other

7. How far do you plan to educate your child?

- (a) Vernacular School
- (b) Middle School
- (c) S.S.C.
- (d) Technical School
- (e) College graduate

8. Do you look after your children's home-work?

Yes / No

9. How often do you contact your children's teacher?
- (a) When required
 - (b) When the teacher calls for me
 - (c) Never
10. Do you discuss your child's difficulties with the teachers? Yes / No
11. Are the teachers in your village school regular? Yes / No
12. Name the problems you face regarding these teachers.
13. Were you responsible for building the village school?
- (a) To a great extent
 - (b) To some extent
 - (c) To a little extent
 - (d) None at all
 - (e) Cannot say
14. What was your involvement in the village educational programmes?
15. Do you want to have some changes introduced in the present school system?
- Yes / No / Can't say
16. Have you ever talked or written to some Government official or political leader to tell him your opinion on some public issue, such as what the Government should do about education?
- (a) Many times
 - (b) Sometimes
 - (c) Never
17. Have you ever discussed any problems regarding education at the
- (a) Panchayat Meeting
 - (b) Gram Sabha
 - (c) Any other meeting
 - (d) Not discussed
18. What do you think is the principle goal of education?
- (a) To provide economic security
 - (b) To achieve higher status in Society
 - (c) To be a cultured person
 - (d) To be a good citizen
 - (e) Any other

III. Agriculture :

1. Do you own land? Yes / No
2. How much land do you own?
3. Do you have any land on rent for cultivation?
4. (a) How many animals do you own
 - (a) Cows
 - (b) Buffaloes
 - (c) Bullocks
 - (d) Sheep / Goats
 - (e) Mules / Horses
 - (f) Donkeys
- (b) Do you keep hens / ducks? Yes / No
- (c) If yes, do you have :
 - (a) enough to sell
 - (b) just for home use
 - (c) Not enough for home use
5. Do you depend on rain water for cultivation?
Yes / No
6. Do you have a well / tube well on your land?
Yes / No
7. Do you have irrigation water supply system for your fields?
Yes / No
8. How do you water your lands?
 - (a) With the help of a pair of bullocks
 - (b) With the help of an electric pump
9. What crops do you grow on your land?
(Enumerate).
10. Have you changed your ways of farming in the past five years?
 - (a) Seed
 - (b) Fertilizers and Manure
 - (c) Insecticides
 - (d) Implements
 - (e) More investment
 - (f) Use of Tractor
 - (g) Storage Method
 - (h) Marketing Method
 - (i) Transportation Method

11. What type of aid do you get from Government?
- (a) Fertilizers
 - (b) Advice
 - (c) Advance - loans
 - (d) Seeds
 - (e) Insecticides
 - (f) Specify any other
12. (a) Has the agriculture department held a Shibir in your area? Yes / No
- (b) Have you attended Shibirs outside your area?
- (c) When?
- (d) Have you participated :
- (i) Yes actively
 - (ii) Yes passively
 - (iii) No
- (e) How useful was it?
- (i) Very useful
 - (ii) Useful
 - (iii) Not useful
 - (iv) Can't say
13. If yes, which programme satisfied you the most?
14. Did the Government officials take active part in the programme?
- Yes / No / Can't say
15. Who took the major part in initiating and conducting these programmes?
- (a) Gram Sevak
 - (b) Extension Educators
 - (c) Agricultural Officers
 - (d) Block Development Officers
16. Is there any change today in the way you work your farm?
17. What prompted you to make these changes?

18. Is the distribution of the following to your satisfaction?
- | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----|---|----|---|-----------|
| (a) | High-breed Seeds | Yes | / | No | / | Can't say |
| (b) | Fertilizers | " | | " | | " |
| (c) | Insecticides | " | | " | | " |
| (d) | Irrigated water | " | | " | | " |
| (e) | Loans | " | | " | | " |
| (f) | Electricity | " | | " | | " |
| (g) | Diesel | " | | " | | " |
| (h) | Any other | " | | " | | " |
19. Do you think that due to the lack of the above mentioned help, you could not adopt modern methods?
20. Why is it you have made no changes?
- Too expensive
 - Very little land
 - Old way seems best
 - No need doing well
 - Don't know why
21. Does the majority of people here want to make changes or not?
22. Are you harassed for more production by Government Agencies?
23. Where do you sell your agricultural Products?
24. Are you satisfied with the prices you get for your products?
- Yes / No
25. If not, what have you done about it?
- Complained to
 - Met the Government official-in-charge
 - Brought up the issue in farmer's cooperative
 - Told the Village Patil or Panch
 - Not done anything
26. Do you feel that Agricultural officers are partial to :
- (Rank them according to your preference)
- Political Leaders
 - Panchayat Members
 - Big Land-lords
 - Business People
 - Higher Caste People
 - Any other

27. Did you experience advantage due to your position in the above five categories?

Yes / No

If yes - in what way?

If No - What was the reason - Specify.

28. Do you feel that Bureaucracy is hindering the effective implementation of the Agricultural programmes?

29. Do you think your standard of living would improve if you did improve your ways of farming and follow the advice of the Government for increasing farm production?

30. Are you satisfied with the Agrarian Reforms?

31. What other reforms would you like to have?

32. Have you ever applied for any loan to improve farming?

- (a) Private money lender
- (b) Government
- (c) Co-operative Bank
- (d) Land Development Bank

IV. Health :

1. Have you been vaccinated for small-pox?

Yes / No

2. When did you take your last vaccination?

- (a) One year ago
- (b) Five years ago
- (c) Ten years ago
- (d) Do not know

3. Do you know why you are vaccinated?

4. Is there a primary health centre in your area?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Do not know

(b) Where is it?

(c) How many Kms. distance?

5. What facilities have you availed from this Centre?
 - (a) First Aid
 - (b) Treatment for
 - (c) Immunization
 - (d) Pre-natal
 - (e) Post natal
 - (f) Any other
6. Have you or any one in your family gone to the District hospital or dispensary?
 - (a) On Several occasions
 - (b) A few times
 - (c) Never
7. (a) Are the health officers competent?
 - (a) Not very
 - (b) To some extent
 - (c) To a great extent
 (b) Are the health officers helpful?
 - (a) Not very
 - (b) To some extent
 - (c) To a great extent
8. Do you think it is necessary for the Government to provide these health services?
 - (a) Absolutely necessary
 - (b) To some extent
 - (c) Not necessary
9. Do you know where the Family Planning Centre is in your area? Yes / No
10. What kind of job do you think the Family Planning Centre is doing?
11. Do you feel the Government should introduce a better programme in child health?
12. Do you know that health is also dependent on
 - (a) Cleanliness
 - (b) Sanitation
 - (c) Food
 - (d) Drinking water
13. What have you done about cleanliness in your home?

14. Do your children and other family members fall ill very often? Yes / No
15. Do you have a tank or pond in your village? Yes / No
16. Have you ever tried to disinfect it? Yes / No
17. Are you happy with the Government plans for spraying disinfectants etc. in your village? Yes / No / Don't know
18. (If not) What have you done about it?
(a) Written to the Health Officer
(b) Discussed at the Panchayat Meeting
(c) Not done anything about it
(d) Written a letter to the Newspapers
(e) Taken measures to do it ourselves
19. Do you know flies and mosquitoes are carriers of diseases? Yes / No
- (b) Have you tried to irradiate them? Yes / No
- (c) If no, why not?

V. Some General Information

1. Are the elected leaders in your village
(a) Always available for consultation
(b) Only once in a way you can meet them
(c) They are difficult to meet
(d) They cannot spare time for poor people
2. How are the Panchayat Samiti members nominated?
(a) By different parties
(b) Higher caste person
(c) Landed gentry / Moneyed people
(d) Dominant caste persons
(e) Relatives of national leaders
3. Have you any time contested for elections? Yes / No

4. Do you feel that because of your caste you have no chance of ever being elected for any office?

Yes / No / Do not know

5. Do you think that to be elected you require a good bit of funds?

Yes / No / Do not know

6. If no, why not -

7. Have you voted for the election of :

(a) Panchayat Samiti	Yes	/	No
(b) Zilla Parishad	Yes	/	No
(c) State Elections	Yes	/	No
(d) Central Elections	Yes	/	No

If no, why not?

8. Did you vote according to your liking of the candidate?

Yes / No

9. Has anybody helped you in making up your mind about vote?

(a) Head of the family
(b) Caste Head
(c) Big land-lord
(d) Canvassers for candidates

VI. Fairs and Festivals :

1. Do you have a yearly festival of your village deity?

Yes / No

2. Do you have a fair during this time?

3. How do you celebrate this event?

(a) Have a stall in the fair
(b) Take the family to the fair
(c) Go to the temple for worship
(d) Do not participate at all
(e) Any other way

4. What is your contribution at the fair and festival?

- (a) Organiser
- (b) Active member
- (c) Contribute money only
- (d) No part at all

5. Do any political leaders from the district come to offer Puja during the fair?

6. Do the other nearby villages participate in any way? If so, how?

7. Do you make any special arrangements at the time of this fair?

Yes / No

If yes - Explain its nature :

- (a) Vaccinate the people
- (b) Road is relaid
- (c) Water purified for extra-people, who come from other areas
- (d) Special help for pilgrims
- (e) Any other

8. Is there a government or cooperative fair price shop in your village? Yes / No

Are you satisfied with it?

- (a) Very much satisfied
- (b) Satisfied
- (c) Not satisfied
- (d) Can't say

9. Do you find that all the things you want are available in these shops?

- (a) Always available
- (b) Sometimes available
- (c) Not available
- (d) I don't buy there

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

N.B.- Information supplied by the respondents will be kept strictly confidential. Please try to give the answers as correctly as possible. You need not mention your name.

A. Bio-Data

1. Sex : Male / Female

2. Age :

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|----|-------|
| (a) | 20 | - | 25 | years |
| (b) | 26 | - | 30 | " |
| (c) | 31 | - | 35 | " |
| (d) | 36 | - | 40 | " |
| (e) | 41 | - | 45 | " |
| (f) | 46 | - | 50 | " |
| (g) | Above | | 51 | " |

3. Religion :

- | | |
|-----|------------|
| (a) | Hindu |
| (b) | Muslim |
| (c) | Christian |
| (d) | Sikh |
| (e) | Jain |
| (f) | Zorastrian |
| (g) | Buddhist |
| (h) | Any other |

4. Caste :

- | | |
|-----|------------------------|
| (a) | Brahmin |
| (b) | Kshtriya |
| (c) | Vaishya |
| (d) | Scheduled Caste |
| (e) | Other backward classes |

5. Marital Status :

- | | |
|-----|--------------------|
| (a) | Unmarried (Single) |
| (b) | Married |
| (c) | Separated |
| (d) | Divorced |
| (e) | Widowed |

6. Number of children :

- | | |
|-----|-------------|
| (a) | None |
| (b) | Only one |
| (c) | 2 - 3 |
| (d) | 4 - 5 |
| (e) | More than 5 |

7. How many members do you have in your family?

- (a) 2 - 3
- (b) 4 - 5
- (c) More than 5
- (d) Exact number

8. Upto what level are you educated?

- (a) Literate
- (b) S.S.C.
- (c) Intermediate
- (d) Graduate
- (e) Post Graduate
- (f) Doctorate
- (g) Professional

9. What is your monthly income?

- (a) Upto - Rs. 500/-
- (b) 501 - Rs. 1000/-
- (c) 1001 - Rs. 1500/-
- (d) 1501 - Rs. 2000/-
- (e) 2001 - Rs. 3000/-
- (f) 3001 - Rs. 4000/-
- (g) 4001 - Rs. 5000/-
- (h) More than Rs. 5000/-

10. What is the nature of your occupation?

11. Do you belong to any Political Party? - Yes / No

12. If yes, name the party.

13. Are you a :

- (a) Active Member
- (b) Passive Member
- (c) Leader of the Political Party

14. What is your Mother-tongue :

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Assamese | (b) Bengali | (c) English |
| (d) Gujrati | (e) Hindi | (f) Kannada |
| (g) Konkani | (h) Marathi | (i) Malayalam |
| (j) Oriya | (k) Punjabi | (l) Sindhi |
| (m) Tamil | (n) Telugu | (o) Tulu |
| (p) Urdu | (q) Any other | |

B. Employment

(Probe for job description as respondent sees it)

1. Where are you employed?

- (a) Government Office
- (b) Quasi-Government
- (c) Private enterprise
- (d) School
- (e) College
- (f) Any other

2. Is this your first job? Yes / No
If no :
 (a) Where have you worked before?
 (b) Why did you leave the previous job?
3. What is your present designation?
4. Some people like their work, others think of their work as only a means of livelihood. How do you feel about your work?
5. How long have you worked in this position?
6. Do you find your job :
 (a) Very interesting
 (b) Somewhat interesting
 (c) Not interesting
7. Do you think this job is in keeping with your qualifications and abilities?
 Yes / No / Cannot say
8. Would you like to change your job for -
 (a) better remuneration
 (b) for job satisfaction with the same salary
 (c) greater authority - with the same salary
 (d) better working conditions - with the same salary
9. Do you feel that in this working capacity you can participate better in civil matters?
 Yes / No / Cannot say
10. Do you think that you function better as a citizen in relation to your qualifications, in this job? Why?
11. Do you feel -
 (i) The average citizen does not have much say about what the Government does?
 Yes / No
 (ii) Public officials really care quite a lot about what the ordinary citizen thinks and hence official position does not enter into this aspect
 Yes / No

- (iii) The way the Government runs things today is better than the way things were run in the past.

Yes / No

- (iv) Human nature being what it is, there will always be conflict.

Yes / No

- (v) A few strong leaders could make this country better and there is no need for citizen participation.

Yes / No

12. Are you afraid of participating in political activities because of threat to your job?

Yes / No

13. Are you afraid of participating as a citizen in civic activities because you think

- (a) It is none of your business
- (b) You have no time
- (c) Afraid of public opinion
- (d) You do not care about it
- (e) Your employer may not view it favourably.

8. Health Programme

1. How far has the Government succeeded in providing adequate health care for all?

- (a) Not at all satisfactory
- (b) Somewhat satisfactory
- (c) Satisfactory
- (d) Quite adequate
- (e) More than adequate

2. Do you approve of the Government spending money for the type of health and immunisation activity in public hospitals?

- (a) Completely
- (b) To some extent
- (c) Not completely
- (d) Do not approve
- (e) They could do much better

3. Do you feel that all the citizens are treated fairly and equally by people who work in the Government health agencies?

- (a) Not always
 - (b) Some are always favoured
 - (c) All are treated equally and fairly
 - (d) To some extent all get equal treatment
 - (e) Cannot say
4. Have you made any suggestion or complain to the health agencies? What was its nature?
5. On what occasion have you or anyone in your family ever gone to the dispensary or hospital?
6. Do you think the officials in charge of the nearest dispensary or hospital are doing -
- (a) a poor job
 - (b) fair job
 - (c) good job
 - (d) very good job
 - (e) cannot say
7. Suppose you found out that the health official was not performing his job properly, could you do anything about it?
- (If yes) What could you do?
- (If no) Why not?
8. (a) Do you know how to keep from getting small-pox?
- Yes / No
- (b) How?
- (c) When was the last time you were vaccinated for small-pox?
- (d) Have any other members of your family been vaccinated for small-pox?
- If yes - Which ones?
- If no - Why have you not been vaccinated?
9. If there is any contagious disease in your neighbourhood, have you tried to inform the health official?
- Yes / No
- If not, why not?
10. Do you know where the family Planning Centre is in this area?
- Yes / No

- (ii) Have you consulted the authority about limiting your family?
Yes / No
- (iii) Are you satisfied with the authority?
Yes / No
- (iv) If not, what did you do?
11. Have you carried out immunization plan for your children?
- (a) B.C.G.
 - (b) Triple Vaccine
 - (c) Polio
 - (d) Tetanus
 - (e) Any other
12. (a) Do you believe in environmental pollution?
Yes / No
- (b) What concrete programme have you framed for it?
- (c) Have you tried to remove congress grass from your locality?
Yes / No
- (d) Have you written or spoken to your nearest health authorities?
Yes / No
- (e) Have your efforts been rewarding?
Yes / No
13. Have you made any effort to get the water canals covered to solve the water pollution problem?
Yes / No
14. If no, why not?
15. Do you feel that it is only the problem for the bureaucrats and public health employees to see that water is purified?
Yes / No
16. Have you elected a representative from your area to make the required changes in freeing environment of its pollution?

16. If you have made no effort in participating in these areas - is it because
- (i) You are not interested
 - (ii) You feel it is the work of the other citizens
 - (iii) You feel as a tax payer the Government agencies should look into these problems.
 - (iv) Any other reason -

D. Education :

1. Are you satisfied with the education, your children are receiving?
Yes / No
2. If you are not satisfied what have you done about it?
3. Do you feel that every change in the Ministry brings in change in educational policy?
Yes / No
4. Are these changes for the better?
Yes / No
5. Are you happy with the present 10 + 2 + 3 system of education?
Yes / No
If no, have you written about this to Government authorities?
6. Do you think that our education is a sound one in relation to job prospects?
7. What do you feel is lacking in the system?
8. Do you think a student has a very little time for other activities and is heavily burdened with school work?
9. Are you a member of the parent-teacher Association?
Yes / No
10. Do you attend all the meetings of the Association?
11. What constructive programme have you drawn up / participated in the fuller educational life of your child?

12. Have you ever made any suggestions / complaints regarding the educational system / policy to any government agency?
13. Has this attempt been fruitful? If not, why not?
14. Changes in education system do not come from the grass route level and are harmful. Do you feel they are :
 - (a) Extremely harmful
 - (b) Harmful
 - (c) Not harmful
 - (d) Only a part of a planned change
 - (e) Cannot say
15. Do you feel that due to traditional educational values we are not oriented to protest and bring in change. Do you :
 - (a) Agree
 - (b) Not agree
 - (c) Cannot say

E. General Information :

1. As a citizen, are you satisfied with the public transport system? Yes / No
If no, why?
2. Are you satisfied with the water supply in your area? Yes / No
If no, why?
3. Are you satisfied with electric supply in your area? Yes / No
4. Are you satisfied with the sanitary facility in your area? Yes / No
If no, why?
5. Have you complained to the authorities about -
 - (a) Public Transport
 - (b) Water supply
 - (c) Electricity supply
 - (d) Sanitation
 - (e) Garbage collection
6. Have the authority taken any cognisance of your complaint? Yes / No
7. Has dissatisfaction made you vote in civil election in favour of another party?
 - (i) Yes
 - (ii) No
 - (iii) Do not know

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