

CHAPTER-4

ROLE OF GRAM SABHA: RESPONSES OF THE GRAM SABHA MEMBERS

The Indian constitution embodies the idea of direct democracy by encasing Panchayat as a unit of self-governance in Article 40 of the Directive Principles of State Policy. In the new dimension, the Gram Sabha become as a constitutional reality with specific powers and functions. As per article 243(B) 'Gram Sabha' means a body consist of persons recognized in the electoral process relating to a village comprised with in the area of Panchayat at the village level. Gram Sabha is the body consisting of all the persons registered as voters in the electoral rolls of a Gram Panchayat. Article 243 (D) also states that a Gram Sabha possesses all the powers endowed on it by various acts and rules issued by the State Government. Thus the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Act 1992 has provided an opportunity for the persons registered as voters in the village to directly participate in decision making process. Gram Sabha is the foundation to the decentralized democratic system and play a crucial role in ensuring a transparent and accountable administration by Gram Panchayat. It can be said that the Gram Sabha acts as a watch dog in the interest of village communities by monitoring the functions of Gram Panchayat. The registered voters in the village take part in decision related to the development of the village in the Gram Sabha with the help of Gram Panchayat and concerned officials.

The present study is a study of District Jhajjar consists of five blocks (Panchayat Samities). Block wise number of Gram Panchayats are - Block Bahadurgrah-62, Block Beri-36, Block Jhajjar-71, Block Matanhail-43 and Block

Salhawas-36. It is an empirical study and selection of the universe is based on multistage sampling. From each Block ten percent of total villagers are taken which are 25 in number by using random sampling method. Following the reservation policy for Women, Schedule Caste and Other Backward Castes categories in Panchayati Raj Institutions the selection of respondents is also based on category criteria in which 4 respondents are from General category, 2 women, 2 Schedule castes, 2 other backward castes, a total of 250 respondents from all 5 Blocks. The study reflects the awareness and participation of respondents as a whole. The knowledge regarding Gram Sabha, its working, functions, and responsibilities is a crucial point for success of Gram Panchayat and the whole Panchayat Raj system. Classification, tabulation and evaluation of the collected data is as below:

4.1) Socio-Economic Level of Respondents:

The success of any institution depends largely upon the quality of its members. The behavior of the members at any level can fully explained by making a close investing nation of the environment in which they have lived and grown up.

According to David Truman, “The leader is not equivalent to the steel ball, the pinball game, jumping passively from post to post down an inclined of relationships with other human beings. In this role as a leader, his accessibility to various groups is affected by the whole series or relationships that define him as a person.”¹

Putting in other words, the values, personal conviction and faith of a person is very much influenced by the environment. Thus the changing socio-economic

¹ Chaudhary, D.S, Emerging Rural Leadership in an Indian State, Manthan publication, Delhi, 1981, p. 18

background of members may be adopted as an index to the changing power structure within the social system.²

Now, the problem is that how to construct an adequate index of socio economic status. Various studies conducted in India in recent years have used variables like sex, age, caste, income, education, land holding, family, occupation etc. Accordingly, in this chapter researcher has made an effort to describe the basic variables confirming the socio-economic background of Gram Sabha members in Haryana.

4.1.1) Age:

Age is a significant variable in Gram Sabha members. It determines an important aspect i.e. the aspirations of Gram Sabha members. The process of modernization gives a jolt to the older power position.

Abraham Francis in his study of six villages in Southern India observed that the older people take part actively in rural politics than younger people.³

S.S Sharma in his study of six villages in U.P. entitled “Rural Elite in India” observed that the young are being preferred for power position in village Panchayat than aged persons.⁴

In the present study, respondents are divided into three categories based on age group. The first category is from 21-30 years of age. It is the young age group, 31 to 60 is the second category which is middle age group and the third category is of Above 60 years of age – the old age group. The data pertaining to the age of the respondents has been presented in the following table:

² Ibid, p. 21

³ Ibid, p. 23

⁴ Sharma, S.S. Rural Elite in India, Sterling publishers, New Delhi, 1976, p. 53

Table 4.1: Age of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Age group	Age	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Young	21-30	38	14.2
2.	Middle	31-60	180	74.2
3.	Old	Above 60	32	11.6
	Total		250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

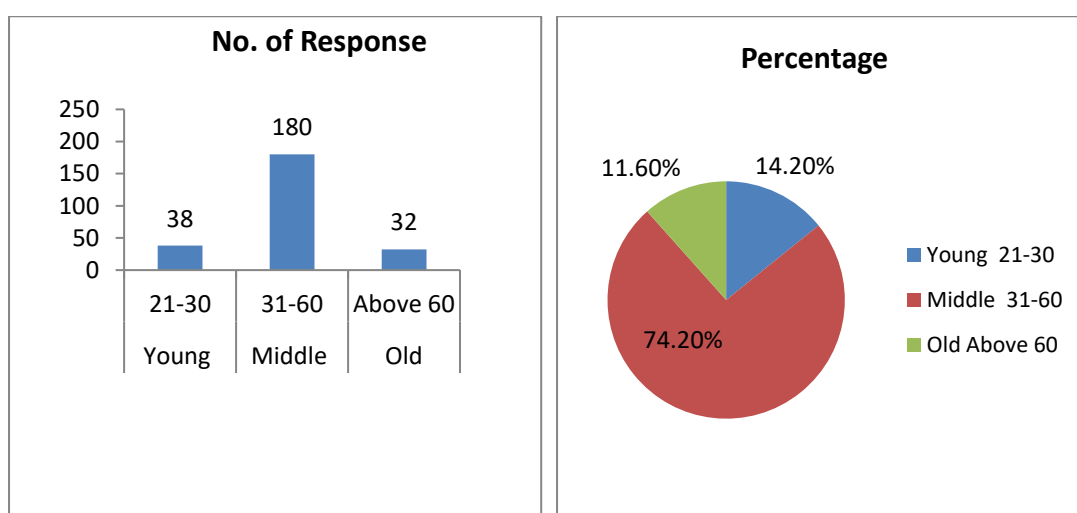


Table 4.1 reveals that there are three categories of respondents –Young age, Middle age and Old age. It is also clear that 89 out of 120 (74.2Percent) belong to middle age group, while 17 (14.2Percent) belong to young age and 14(11.6Percent) are from old age group. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a dominancy of middle age group.

4.1.2) Sex:

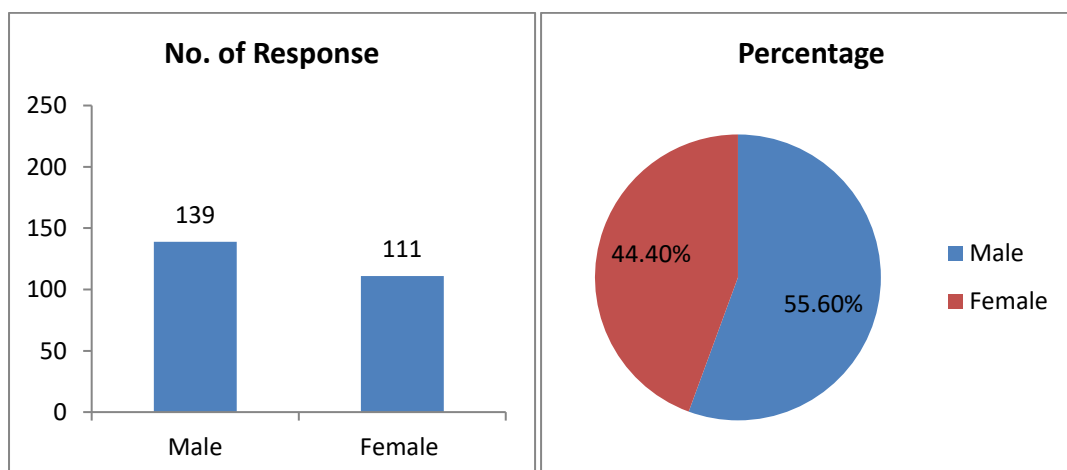
Well documented research findings reveal that women’s participation in politics all over the world is less as compared to men. In some countries women still have no right to vote but even in those countries where they have voting right they consistently use it less than men. In India, to vote is a political right for both men

and women. But women do not participate in political process as men do due to traditions and social boundaries. After the passing of the 73rd Amendment Act, 1993 women have been given 33% reservation in Panchyati Raj institutions. So, it essential to know the extent to which women are active in village Panchayats. Relevant data in this context have been given in Table below:

Table 4.2: Sex wise Distribution of Respondents

S. No.	Sex	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Male	139	55.6
2.	Female	111	44.4
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.



The table shows that male respondents are 139 (55.6Percent) in number whereas there are only 111 (44.4Percent) females. However, the women’s share in Panchayati Raj Institutions over and above the reserved quota.

4.1.3) Caste:

Caste is an important variable in Indian politics. This view is uphold by various authorities like – Oscar Lewis, Dhillon Andre, Eteille, Srinivasa, D.S. Chaudhary etc.

Before the passage of the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 only one or two members of Backward & Lower castes used to be in Gram Panchayats. The Amendment Act, 1992 has provided reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Castes at the grass-root level. So it is essential to know how many persons belong to Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Castes and active in Panchayati Raj bodies.

On the basis of caste the respondents have been divided into three categories– General, Scheduled Castes and Backward Castes. The relevant is given in following table:

Table 4.3: Caste of Respondents

S. No.	Caste	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	General	120	48
2.	SC	68	27.2
3.	BC	62	24.8
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

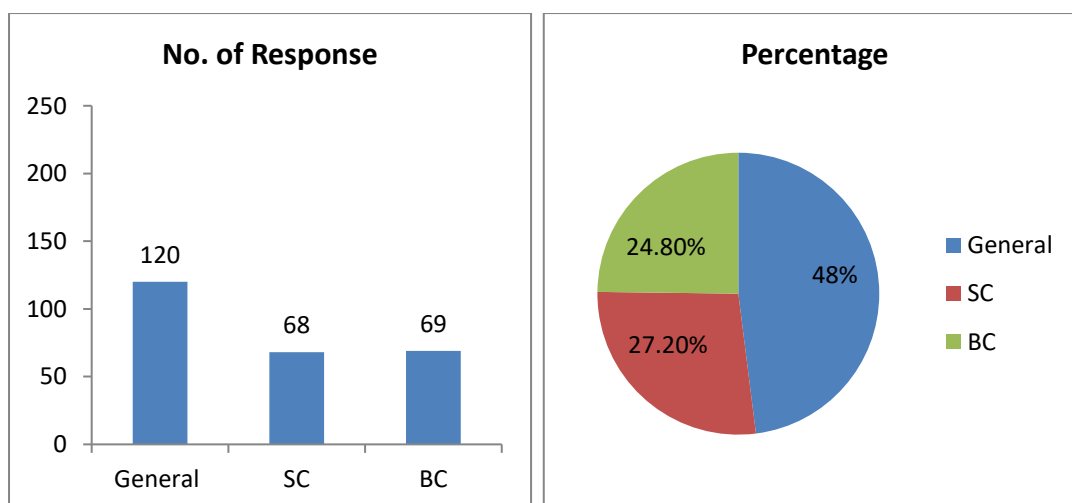


Table 4.3 reveals that 120 (48 Percent) respondents belong to general category while the number of Scheduled Castes and Backward Castes is 68 (27.2

Percent) and 62 (24.8 Percent) respectively. Evidently the majority of the Panchayat members are from general category. However, it is matter of great relief that the participation of members belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Castes have increased substantially which may be attributed to the reservation provisions in the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992.

4.1.4) Occupation:

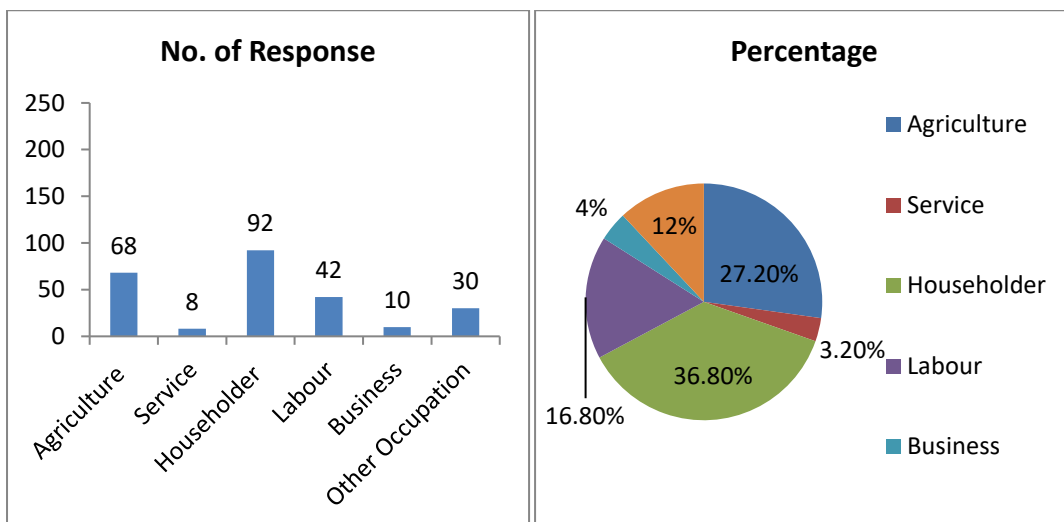
Occupation also plays an important role. In Gram Sabha member's occupation and political participation are very much co-related. Usually it is found that in rural areas, the political power is the monopoly of those having agriculture as their profession.

In this study respondents have been divided into six categories on the basis of occupation. These are Agriculture, Service, Householders (wives), Labor, Business and other occupations. Detail data in this regard is given in the following table:

Table 4.4: Occupation of Respondents

S.No.	Occupation	No. of Response	percentage
1.	Agriculture	68	27.2
2.	Service	08	3.2
3.	Householder (Wives)	92	36.8
4.	Labor	42	16.8
5.	Business	10	4
6.	Other Occupation	30	12
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.



It is clear from the table 4.4 that majority, 68 (27.2 Percent) Gram Sabha members agriculturists, 92 (36.8 Percent) are householders (wives), 42 (16.8 Percent) 30 (12 Percent) are engaged in other occupations, 10 (4Percent) businessmen and 08 (3.2 Percent) servicemen. So, it is clear that there is majority of house holders in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

4.1.5) Education:

Education has been documented as a very important index of modernization. Education facilitates contacts with the agents of change, the extension agencies and mass media. It is argued that National Extension Service people also select educated persons from the rural communities for the dissemination of their ideas. So, education is one of the important aspect which affects awareness, participation and accountability in rural areas.

In the present study it has been attempted to see whether the Panchayati Raj Institutions, Gram Sabha has attracted educated people or the old guards based on their ascribed status and positions still hold their posts in grass-root democratic institutions. For the purpose, respondents have been divided into five categories – Illiterate, up to Middle, Middle to Secondary, Secondary to Post-Graduate, Diploma

Holders and others. Category-wise detail of these respondents has been given in the following table:

Table 4.5: Education of Respondents

S. No.	Education Group	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	11	4.4
2.	Up to Middle	54	21.6
3.	Up to Secondary	98	39.2
4.	Up to Post-Graduate	22	8.8
5.	Up to Diploma	65	26
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

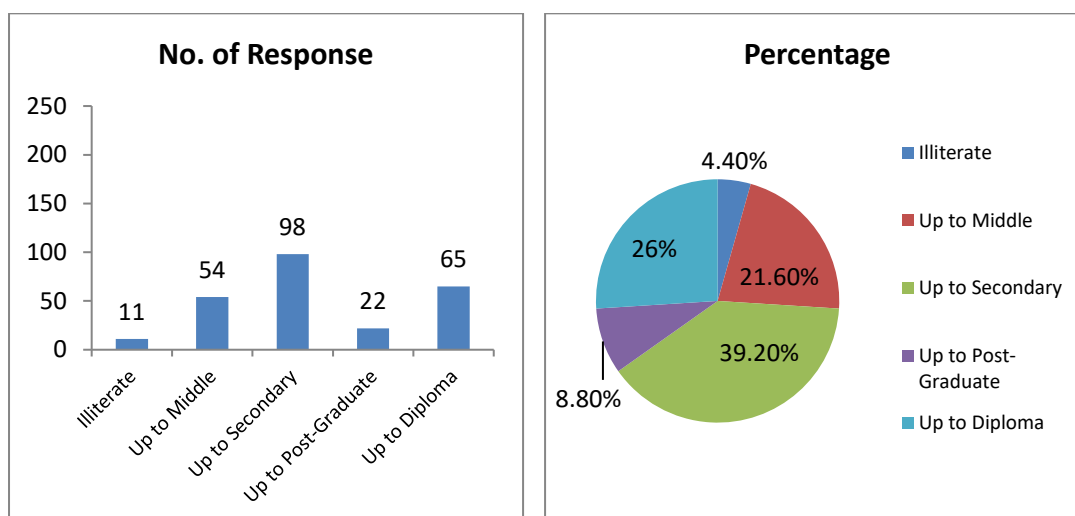


Table 4.5 indicates that out of the total 250 respondents 98 (39.2 Percent) educated up to secondary level while 65 (26 Percent) up to Diploma. Further, quite a substantial number i.e. 54 (21.6 Percent) have studied up to middle class. Contrary to this, only 22 (8.8 Percent) respondents have attained higher education and the remaining 11(4.4 Percent) are illiterate. Evidently the educational level of the respondents is very good which has a positive impact in Panchayat Raj Institutions as one can hardly expect the fulfillment of duties and obligations from an illiterate representative.

4.1.6) Type of Family:

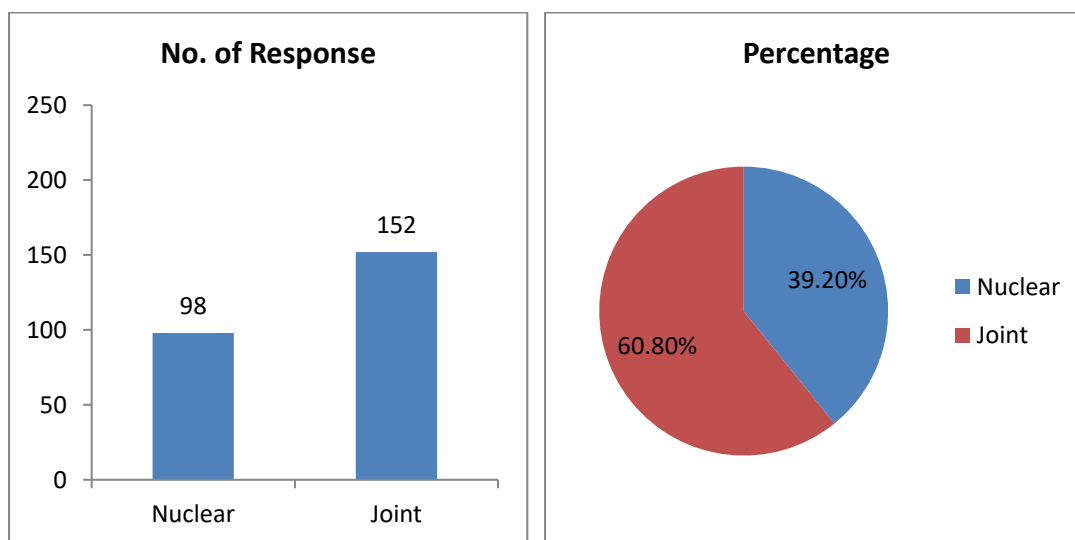
The sociologists have defined family structure in two terms: Nuclear Family and Joint family. Nuclear Family consists of parents and their children. Joint family consists of two or more nuclear families living together. The family formulates the values and aspiration of the Gram Sabha members. Further, linked families have an advantageous effect on Gram Sabha.

According to traditional social set up joint families are the important units of Indian Society. It is generally held that with the diversification of occupations the type and structure of the family is affected and there is a trend towards the splitting of the traditional joint family system. The following table presents information about the composition of family of the respondents.

Table 4.6: Family Composition of Respondents

S. No.	Type of Family	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Nuclear	98	39.2
2.	Joint	152	60.8
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.



The table 4.6 clearly indicates that out of the 250 respondents 152 (60.8Percent) belong to joint families, while remaining 98 (39.2Percent) belong to nuclear families. Evidently, the majority of respondent belong to joint family system.

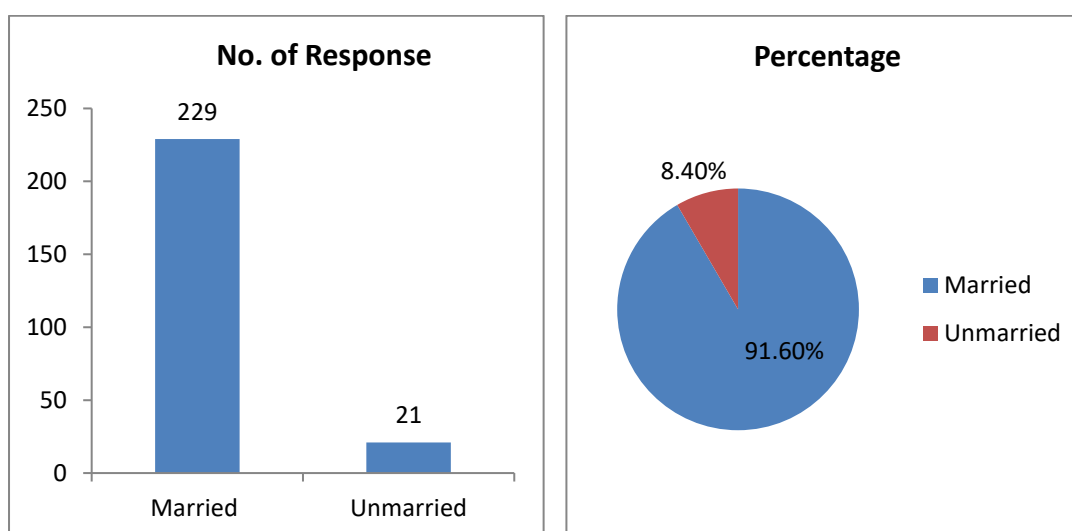
4.1.7) Marital Status:

According to the Ethos of the Indian Society marriage is almost compulsory for every person. Marriage is the symbol of responsibilities and awareness. It is believed that after marriage a person become more responsible as compared to an unmarried person. Data pertaining to marital status of the respondents is given in the table below:

Table 4.7: Marital Status of Respondent

S. No.	Marital Status	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Married	229	91.6
2.	Unmarried	21	8.4
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.



The table 4.7 clearly indicates that over-whelming mostly 229 (91.6 Percent) Gram Sabha members are married. Only 21 (8.4Percent) Gram Sabha members are unmarried.

4.1.8) Income:

Income is one of the indicate of socio economic status and honor. Wealth is regarded as a power and source of respect in society because every aspect of the society is linked with (wealth) income. If a person is wealthy society respects him. It is clear that there is a positive relationship between income and political participation. Although political participation is found among all the economic classes; however majority of them comes from the upper status: it is highest as we move up the scale. In Indian villages person belonging to higher income status is respected, followed and get obedience from the villagers. So income is the most important factor in village.

In present study respondents have been divided into five groups on the basis of the monthly family income. These are – (i) less than 500, (ii) 500 to 10000, (iii) 10001 to 25000, (iv) 250001 to 50000 and (v) more than 50000. The detail in this regard has been given in table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Monthly Family income of respondents

S. No.	Income in Rs	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Less than 5000	102	40.8
2.	5001 to 10000	58	23.2
3.	10001 to 25000	42	16.8
4.	25001 to 50000	36	14.4
5.	More than 50000	12	4.8
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

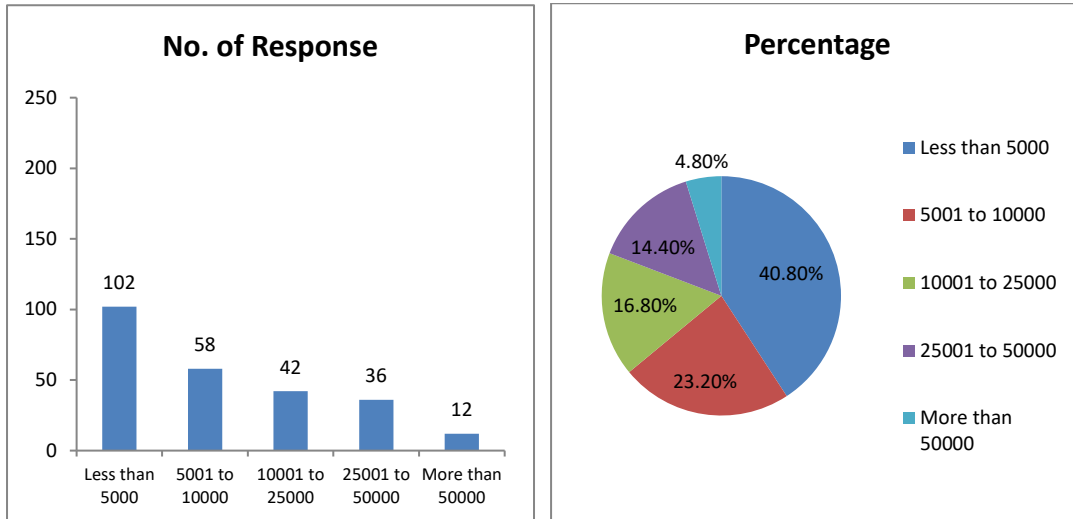


Table 4.8 shows that the maximum number i.e. 102 (40.8Percent) of the respondents belong to the less than 5000 income group. The second largest 58 (23.2 Percent) respondents belong to 5001 to 10000 income group, 42 (16.8Percent) belong to 10001 to 25000 income group, 36 (14.2Percent) belong to 25001 to 50000 income group and only 12 (4.8Percent) belong to income above 50000 groups. So, it clear that the economic position of the respondent is poor.

In brief, the study indicates that the middle age Gram Sabha members dominate in rural politics and there is no monopoly of older or elder members in Gram Sabha. In other words it can be said that power structure in rural areas is gradually shifting from the older to middle or young age Gram Sabha members. Further, the study reveals that village citizens are still male dominated though women are also increasingly participating in rural politics after the implementation of 73rd Amendment Act 1992 and Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994.

The study also concludes that most of the Gram Sabha members are from general category. At the same level, a number of leaders from the Schedule Castes are emerging after the implementation of new Panchayati Raj Act 1992. In other

words the weaker section is gradually strengthening its hold on rural politics. The study points out that most of the Gram Sabha members are semi-educated.

The study reveals that most Gram Sabha members have agriculture as their occupation because in Haryana, agriculture is still the prime occupation. It is also clear from the study that mostly Gram Sabha members belong to joint families. In case of marital status, most of the members are married. As revealed economic position majority of Gram Sabha members belong to lower income group.

One can see some marked changes in the socio-economic background of Gram Sabha members particularly after the implementation of the new Panchayati Raj System in Haryana.

4.2 Awareness level of Respondents about Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994:

4.2.1) Awareness about Gram Sabha:

According to article 243 (A) under 73rd constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, Gram Sabha is a recognized constitutional Institute of Panchayati Raj system. The same provision was incorporated by Haryana Government in its Haryana Panchayati Raj Act. 1994. According to Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1994, Section 1-2, Sub-section – XXX, “Gram Sabha” means “A body consisting of persons registered as voters in the electoral rolls a village comprised with in the area of the Panchayat at village level.”⁵ The only person who is a registered voter in village voter list is the member of Gram Sabha. People below the age of 18 years are not the members of Gram Sabha. Persons, those who are above 18 years and living in the village, but not enrolled in the Gram Panchayat voters list are, also not the members

⁵ The Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 (As Amended by notification dated 8th& 12th January 2010). Punjab Law Agency, Chandigarh. p.4.

of the Gram Sabha.⁶ To know the level of awareness regarding Gram Sabha member, following question was asked to the respondents, “Who are the members of Gram Sabha?” The answer is classified in to three categories Right, Wrong, and No Responses.

Table 4.9: Awareness about Gram Sabha

Sr. no.	Question	Right	Wrong	No Response	Total
1	Who are the members of Gram Sabha?	50 (20%)	188 (75.2%)	12 (4.8%)	250 100%

Source: Information from respondents.

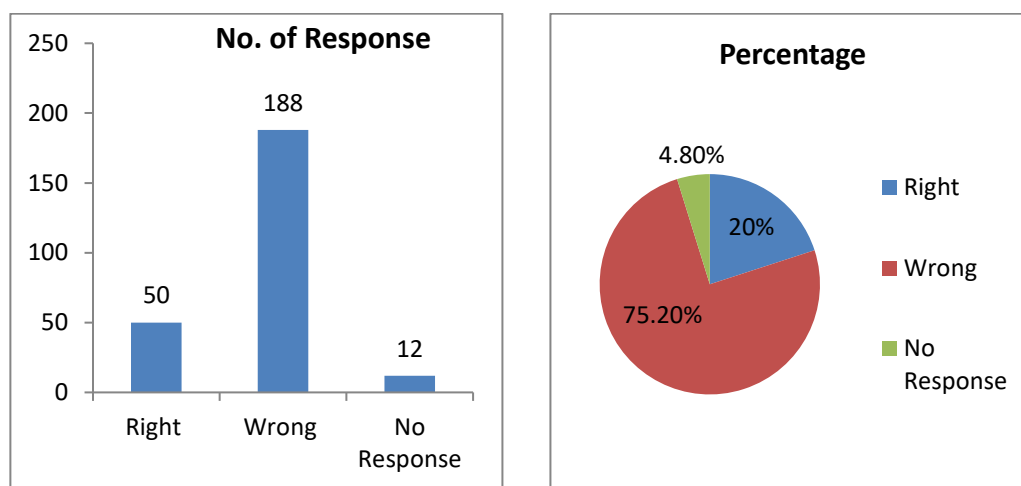


Table 4.9 reveals that out of 250 respondents, 188 (75.2 Percent) respondents are not aware about Gram Sabha members, 50 (20Percent) are aware about it and 12 (4.8Percent) who give no response. Thus, it is clear that respondent is less aware about the Gram Sabha and its members.

4.2.2) Meetings of Gram Sabah:

Gram Sabha is a basic and important institute of decentralised governance at local level. Gram Sabha members play an effective role in rural Governance through

⁶ <http://wikieducator.org/Apard/Gramsabha> “visited on, 12/03/2013.

Gram Sabha meetings. There are some provisions in Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 about Gram Sabha meetings. According to Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, Section 11(I), every Gram Sabha should hold minimum three general meetings each year at such date, time and venue as may be fixed by Block Development and Panchayat Officer concerned.⁷ According to Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1994, Section 12-13, normally Gram Sabha hold two meetings ‘Swani’ and ‘Hari’ in a year Sawani meeting of Gram Sabha held on 15 November to 15 December and the second Hari meeting held on 15 may to 15 June.⁸ To know the awareness level about these provisions these questions were asked-

- a. How many general meetings of Gram Sabha are held in a year according to provision?
- b. When these general meetings are to be held? Is there any recommendation by the Government?

The Responses of the respondents are classified into three categories: Right, Wrong, No Response. Responses of the questions are given below in the following table:

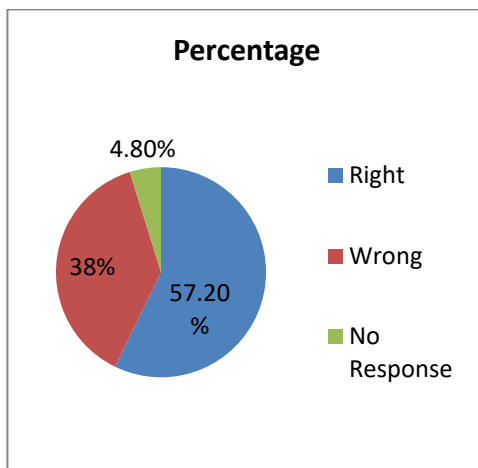
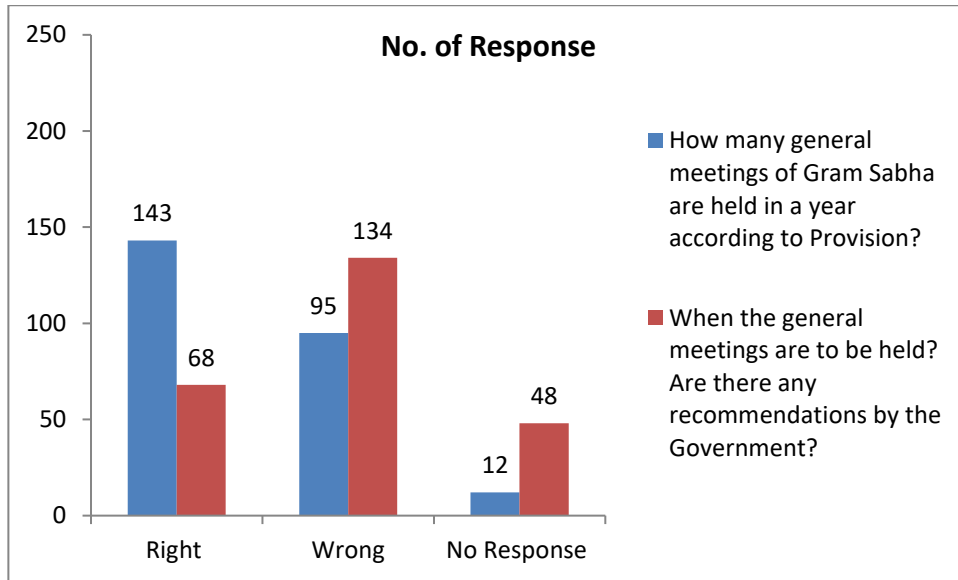
Table 4.10: Time and place of Gram Sabha Meetings

Sr. No.	Question	Right	Wrong	No Response	Total
a	How many general meetings of Gram Sabha are held in a year according to Provision?	143 (57.2%)	95 (38%)	12 (4.8%)	250 (100%)
b	When the general meetings are to be held? Are there any recommendations by the Government?	68 (27.2%)	134 (53.6%)	48 (19.2%)	250 (100%)

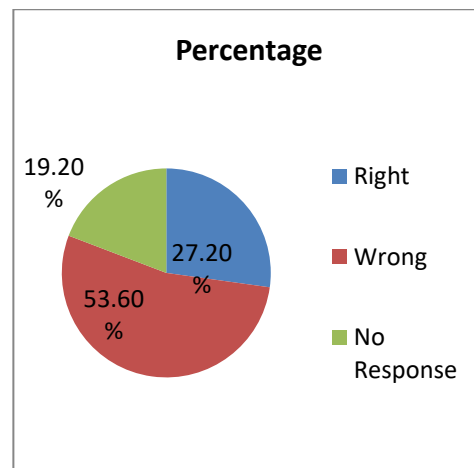
Source: Information from Respondents.

⁷ The Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1994, Op cit. p.15.

⁸ The Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1994 and Rule 1995, The Bright Law House, Rohtak. p.8-9.



a



b

Table 4.10 reveals that out of 250 respondents, 143 (57.2Percent) are aware about Gram Sabha general meetings. 95 (38Percent) are not aware and remaining 12(4.8Percent) who give no response. Thus it is clear that 143 out of 250 respondents are aware about Gram Sabha general meetings held in a year.

The table also shows that majority of respondents 134 (53.6Percent) are not aware about the time period in which general meetings of Gram Sabha are held and about related Government recommendations of Gram Sabha general meetings. 68(27.2Percent) respondents give right responses, whereas 48 (19.2Percent) do not give response. Thus, it is clear that only 68 respondents out of 250 are aware about

Gram Sabha general meetings, time period and recommendations about these meetings.

The overall analysis shows that mostly respondents have lack of awareness about Gram Sabha's general meetings, time and recommendations.

4.2.3) Extraordinary meetings of Gram Sabha:

There are some provisions for Gram Sabha extraordinary meeting regarding some special reasons.

According to Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1994, Section 10-11 (IV).The Sarpanch may at any time and where a requisition in writing of Panchayat Samiti or not less than one tenth of the total number of members of a Gram Sabha has been received by him, shall within thirty days from the receipt of such requisition, call an extraordinary meetings of Gram Sabha. To know the awareness level related question was asked to the respondents.

1. Who has the authority to call an extraordinary meeting of the Gram Sabha?

In order to know and understand the awareness level of the 250 respondents, their responses have been broadly divided into four categories; these are:

- a. According to the Sarpanch.
- b. A requisition in writing of the Panchayat Samiti.
- c. A requisition in writing of Gram Sabha's, 1/10 members.
- d. All above the data in this regard is presented in the following table:

Table 4.11: Awareness about Gram Sabha Extraordinary Meeting

Sr. No.	Awareness Opinions	No. of Response	Percentage
a.	According to Sarpanch	183	73.2
b.	A requisition in writing of the Panchayat Samiti	39	15.6
c.	A requisition in writing of Gram Sabha 1/10 members.	3	1.2
d.	All above	25	10
Total		250	100

Source: information form Respondents.

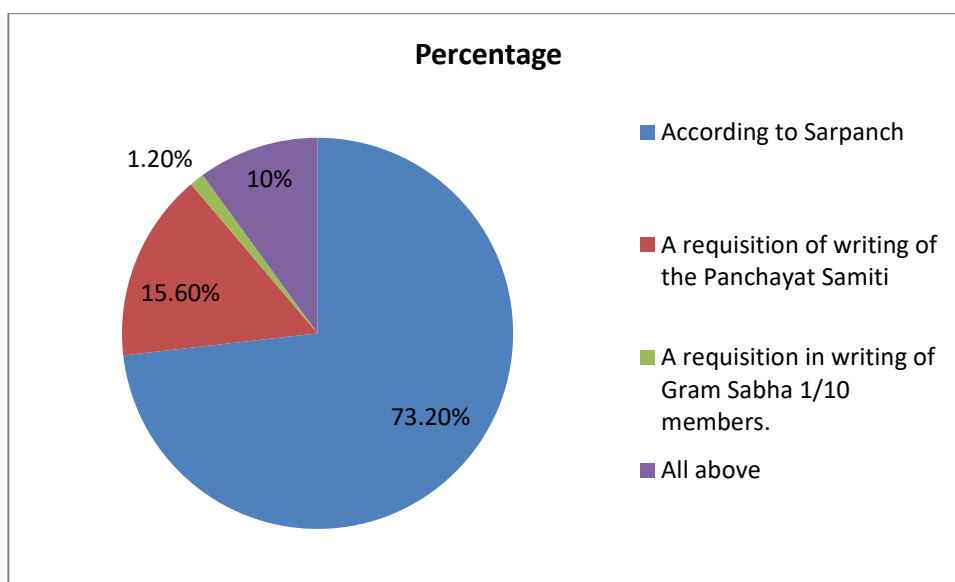
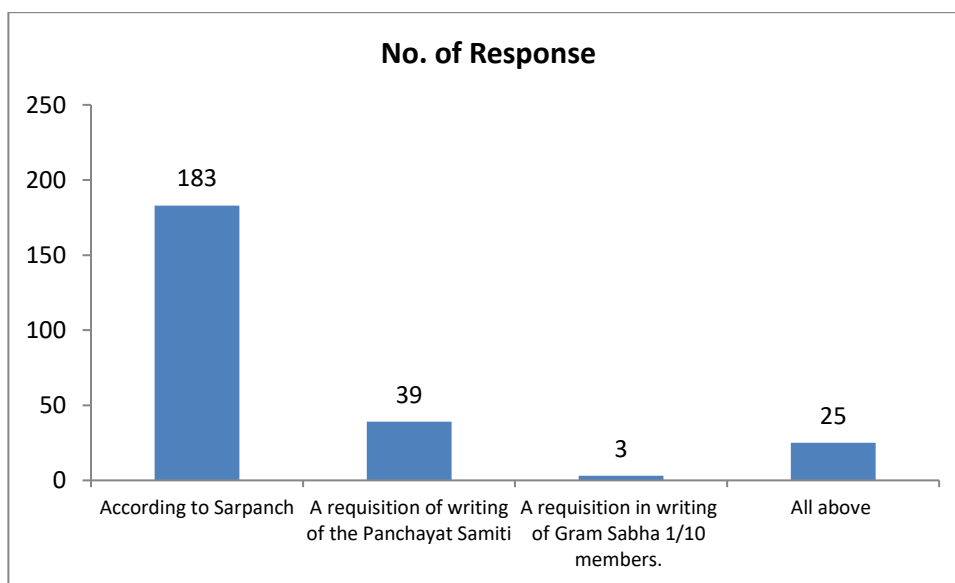


Table 4.11 reveals that out of 250 respondents 183 (73.2 Percent) have answered that Sarpanch has an authority to call extra ordinary meetings of Gram Sabha, 39 (15.6Percent) respondents answered a requisition in writing of the Panchayat Samiti, 3(1.2Percent) answered a requisition in writing 1/10 members of Gram Sabha and remaining 25 (10Percent) answered all of above. Thus, the overall analysis shows that mostly respondents do not have full knowledge about Gram Sabha's extraordinary meetings. They think that only Sarpanch has power to hold extraordinary meeting.

4.2.4) Awareness about Quorum, President Ship and venue of Gram Sabha meetings:

According to Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1994, Section 11, for any general meeting of the Gram Sabha one-tenth of the total number of its members shall form a quorum.⁹ And according to Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1994, Section 10-11 (7), for any extra ordinary meeting of the Gram Sabha one –tenth of the total number of its member shall form a quorum.¹⁰ According to Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, Section-20 sub section I and II, the meetings of Gram Sabha shall be conducted by the Sarpanch.¹¹

According to Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1994, Section 10-11 (6). The meeting of Gram Sabha will be called at Public places; there should be enough space to sit for all peoples. ¹²

The meetings of Gram Sabha are conducted by the Sarpanch & the data reveals that most of people from sample size that is 221 respondents

⁹ Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1994, Niyam 1995, the Bright Law House, Rohtak p.8-9

¹⁰ Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1994 (As Amended by Notification dated 8th& 12th January 2010 Punjab Law Agency, Chandigarh. p.16.

¹¹ Ibid. p.22.

¹² Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1994, Niyam 1995, Op. cit, p.140.

88.4Percent knows that Sarpanch have hold over meetings and only 29 respondents (11.6Percent) have given answers other than Sarpanch. Also, it shows that all of the respondent gives positive result in response to where the meeting of Gram Sabha have been held.

From the preceding discussion, it becomes clear that people are not aware of the number of minimum members in the Gram Sabha but, most of the people have knowledge about the conduction of the Gram Sabha & all the 250 respondents have proper knowledge regarding the venue of meetings of Gram Sabha.

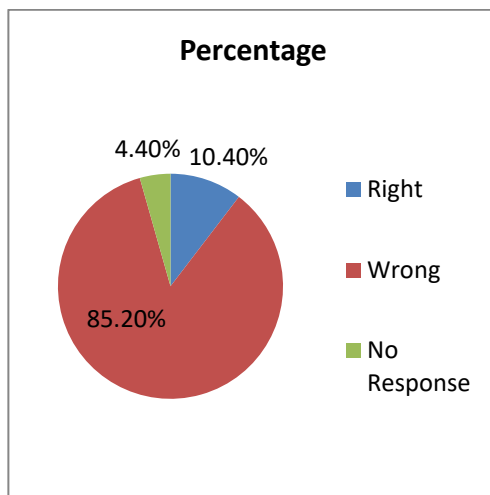
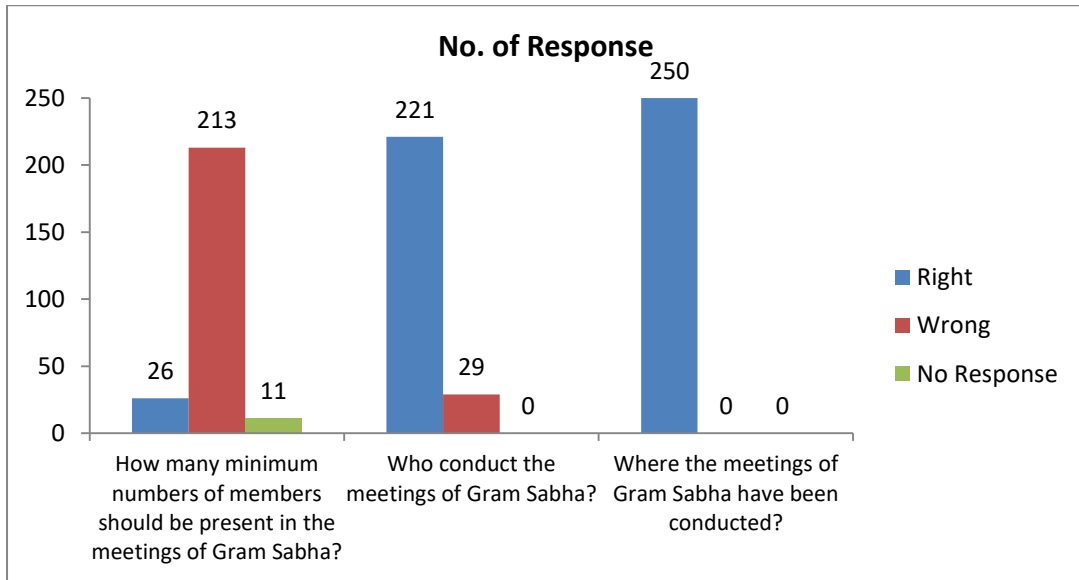
1. How many minimum numbers of members should be present in the meetings of Gram Sabha?
2. Who conduct the meetings of Gram Sabha?
3. Where the meetings of Gram Sabha have been conducted?

The responses is classified in three categories ‘Right, Wrong and ‘No’ Response. The responses of the following questions are given in below table as above –

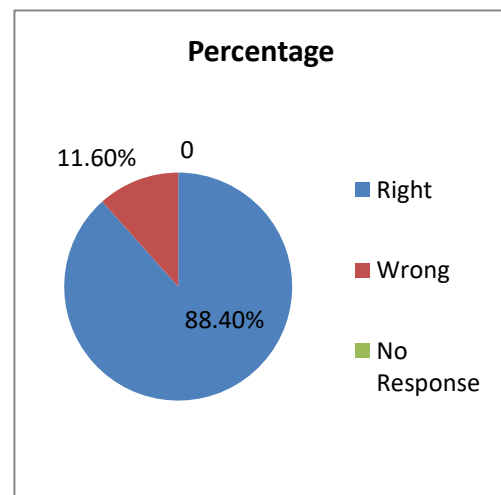
Table 4.12: Awareness about Quorum, President Ship and Venue of Gram Sabha Meetings.

Sr. No.	Questions	Right	Wrong	No Response
a.	How many minimum numbers of members should be present in the meetings of Gram Sabha?	26 (10.4%)	213 (85.2%)	11 (4.4%)
b.	Who conduct the meetings of Gram Sabha?	221 (88.4%)	29 (11.6%)	0
c.	Where the meetings of Gram Sabha have been conducted?	250 (100%)	-	-

Source: information form Respondents.



a



b

Table 4.12 reveals that out of 250 sample size 213 (85.2Percent) do not having accurate knowledge about the minimum number of members in meetings of Gram Sabha and only 26 (10.4 Percent) respondents are having exact knowledge regarding the minimum number of members and 11 (4.4Percent) respondents do not have any knowledge.

To answering the second question 221 (88.4 Percent) respondents gave answer 'Sarpanch' which is correct, 29 (11.6 Percent) gave wrong answer. Answering the third question, about the Venue of Gram Sabha meeting, all respondent gave correct answer 'Public Place'.

4.2.5) Information regarding meetings of Gram Sabha

According to the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994. Section (10, 11), the purpose, time & place of Gram Sabha meetings must be intimated through a notice. To now the level of awareness regarding information of Gram Sabha meetings the question was asked “Whether there is provision of prior information of Gram Sabha meetings?” The response is classified into three categories that is Yes, No and No Responses. And from the analysis of the data of 250 respondents, all the respondents know that prior information is in provision and is must.

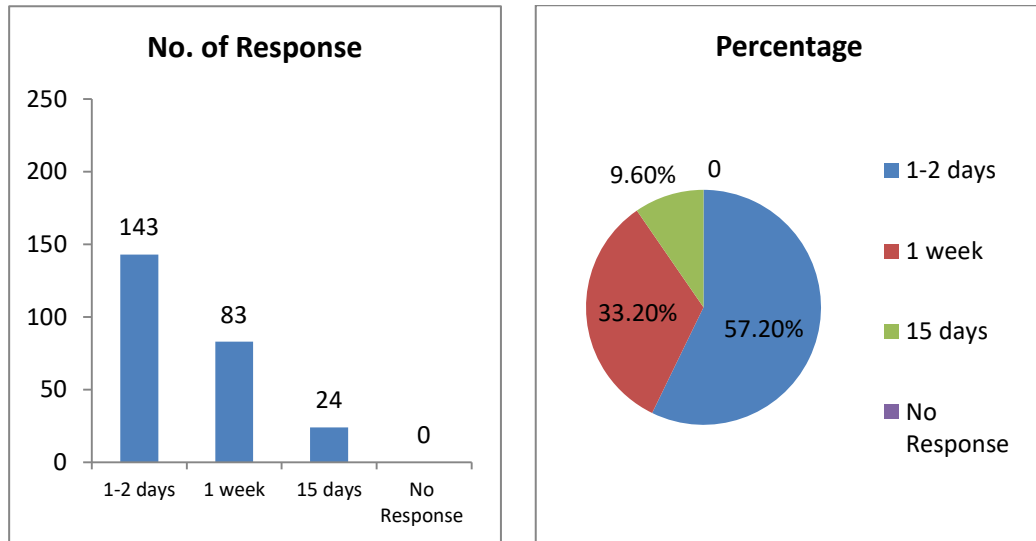
According to the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 section (10, 11) as in earlier portion asked whether information of meetings is given prior to 15 days of meetings of Gram Sabha. So, to check the appropriate knowledge it is asked that how many days before information should be given. The responses are classified in four categories are that people are given information before (a) 1-2 days (b) 1 week (c) 15 days (d) no response.

The data is shown below information about Gram Sabha meetings:-

Table 4.13: Information about Gram Sabha meetings

	Responses	Number	Percentage
(a)	1-2 days	143	57.2
(b)	1 week	83	33.2
(c)	15 days	24	9.6
(d)	No Response	0	0
	Total	250	100

Source: Information of Respondents



The data shows that most of the people 143 respondents (57.2 Percent) give option between 1-2 days & 83 people (33.2Percent) have opinion about 1 week & 24 respondents (9.6Percent) give response of 15 days. It simply analyze that less than half respondents have exact knowledge according to the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994.

4.2.6 Medium used to inform about Gram Sabha meetings:

According to the Haryana Panchyati Raj Act, 1994, information about Gram Sabha meetings should be given about 2 weeks earlier and it should be given by announcements and notices. To know the knowledge of respondents regarding the methods, the question asked is:

What are the mediums used to inform about the Gram Sabha meetings?

From the analysis done, it is revealed that most of the responses from 250 sample size are aware of the mediums of information and the majority of data is significant.

4.2.7) Presence of Government officers in Gram Sabha meetings:

According to the Haryana Panchayat Raj Act, 1994, section 10-11(1), it is necessary that there should be presence of government officers in Gram Sabha meetings of the government officers like Block Development and Panchyat Officer (BDPO) and Gram Sachiv and Block Extension Officer should be present in Gram Sabha meetings.

So, to check the knowledge it was asked that

Table 4.14: Presence of Government officers in Gram Sabha meetings

Question	Yes				No		Total		
	Right		Wrong		No Response				
Is the presence of government officers must in Gram Sabha Meetings?	No.	Percent	No.	Percen	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
			age		tage		age		age
		150	60	72	28.8	28	11.2	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

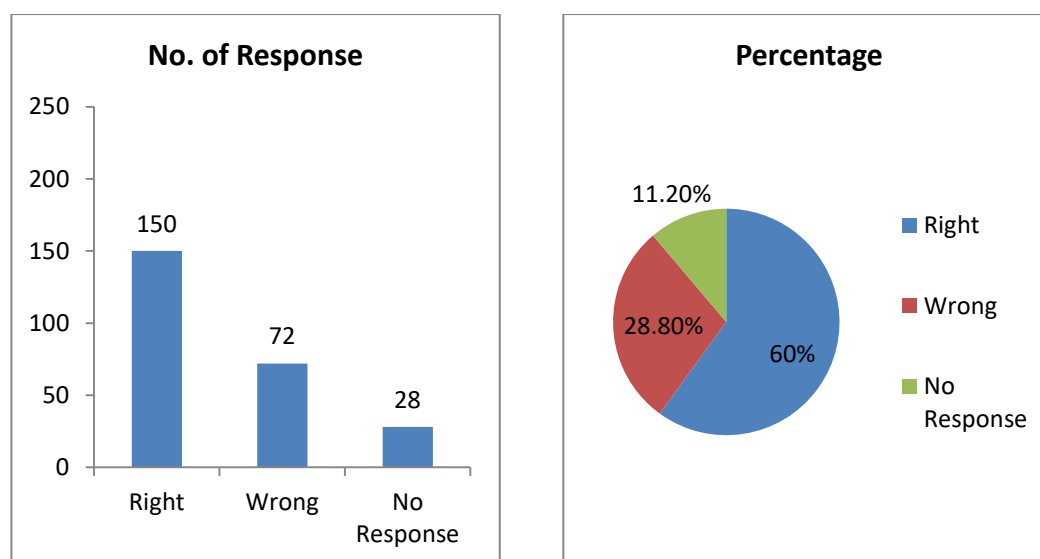


Table 4.14 reveals that 150 (60Percent) respondents out of 250 sample size have knowledge that there should be presence of Government Officers of Gram Sabha meetings and 72 respondents is(28.2 Percent) do not have the exact

knowledge. And the rest of respondents that is 28 respondents (11.2 Percent) do not have any knowledge regarding this.

4.2.8 According to the Haryana Panchayat Raj Act, 1994, section 15, subsection 2, A Gram Sachiv, subject to the control of the Sarpanch, after recording the proceedings, shall append his signatures in the proceedings book. So, to check the knowledge of the respondents it is asked who will write the proceedings of the Gram Sabha meetings and option regarding are:-

- a) Sarpanch
- b) Gram Sachiv
- c) Any of the Panch
- d) Member of Gram Sabha.

The data in this regard is been presented in the following table:

Table 4.15: Proceeding of Gram Sabha meetings

	Responses	No. of Response	Percentage
a	Sarpanch	52	20.8
b	Gram Sachiv	158	63.2
c	Any Panch	21	8.4
d	Member of Gram Sabha	19	7.6
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

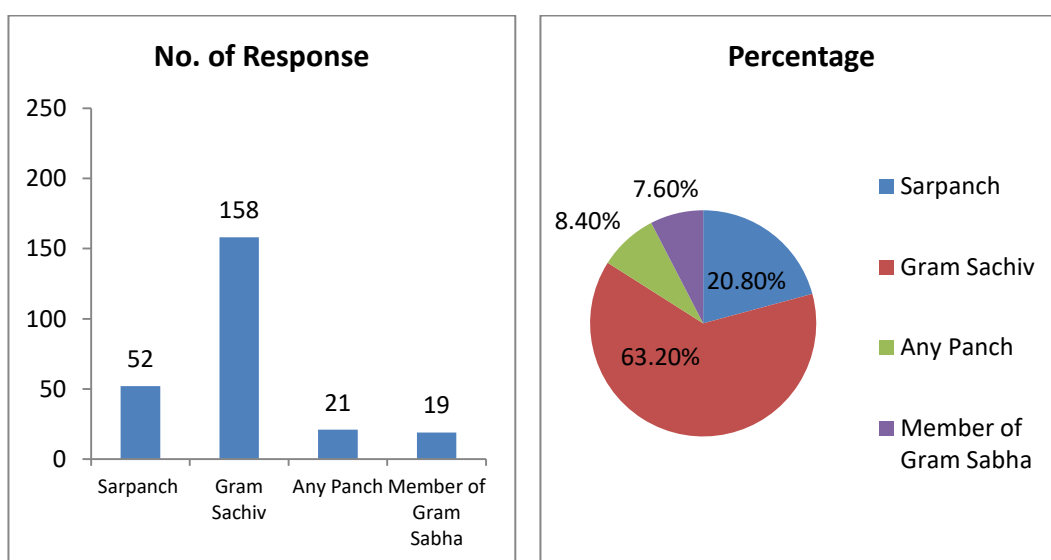


Table 4.15 evidenced that more than half of the respondents that is 158 respondents (63.2 Percent) knows the accurate answer but rest of the population includes various options like 52 (20.8 Percent) respondents talk about Sarpanch and 21(8.4Percent) respondents gave response as any Panch and 19(7.6Percent) respondents as members of Gram Sabha.

4.2.9 Provision of attendance in Gram Sabha meetings

According to the Haryana Panchayat Raj Act, 1994, section 15, subsection 2(A) (B) there is provision of giving attendance in meetings of Gram Sabha. So, this is asked from the sample size whether there is provision of giving attendance in Gram Sabha Meetings. The data is given in table below:-

Table 4.16: Provision of attendance in Gram Sabha Meetings

Question	Yes		No		Total			
	Right	Wrong	No Response					
Is there provision of giving attendance in Gram Sabha meetings?	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
		age	tage	age	age	age		
	209	83.6	23	9.2	18	7.2	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

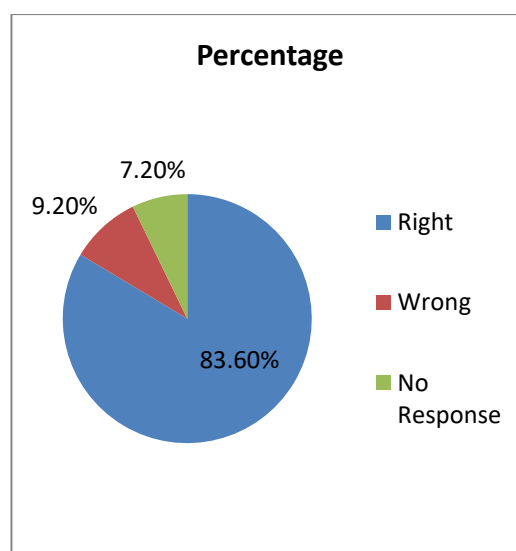
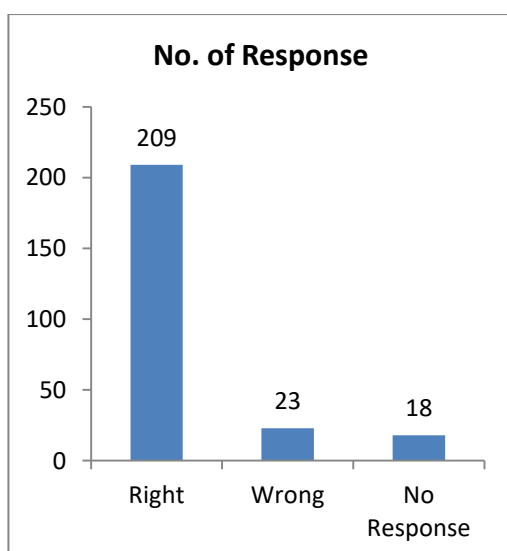


Table 4.16 reveals that most of the population out of 250 sample size 209 respondents (83.6 Percent) know that there is provision of attendance in Gram Sabha Meetings and 23(9.2 Percent) respondents respond negative, it shows that they have false knowledge about it and 18 (7.2 Percent) respondent do not have any knowledge regarding attendance.

4.2.10 Agenda of Sawani meeting in Gram Sabha

According to the Haryana Panchayat Raj Act, 1994, section 12-13 subsection (i), the agenda is to consider the budget prepared by the Gram Panchayat and the future development programs and the plans for the Sabha area. So, to get the views from the sample size we asked question like-

“What is the agenda of Sawani Committee in Gram Sabha?” The responses are mostly negative. Only 5 Percent people are aware about agenda of Sawani meeting in Gram Sabha. And the rest of the respondents were responding incorrectly. With these reports we come on this result that most of the people are not having any knowledge or have incorrect knowledge. They are not aware because they do not attend the meetings and are not motivated about the meetings.

4.2.11 Agenda of Hari meeting in Gram Sabha

According to the Haryana Panchayat Raj Act, 1994, section 12-13, subsection (i) the Gram Sabha at Hari meeting shall review, the general progress of developmental plans. So, to get the views from the sample size we asked question.

“What is the agenda of Hari meeting in Gram Sabha?”

From the responses of the 250 respondents, only 2 Percent responses are correct and they are aware of the agendas of Hari meetings but the rest of the people do not have any knowledge regarding agenda and this shows that they do not have

any interest in the Gram Sabha meetings and they do not even participate in the villages' works.

4.2.12 Video conferencing of Gram Sabha

According to the Haryana Panchayat Raj Act, 1994, there is provision of video conferencing of Gram Sabha meetings. So, to get the information from respondents about it, the question asked was, "Whether there is provision video conferencing in Gram Sabha meeting?" The responses are divided in 3 responses, yes, no and no responses.

Table 4.17: Video conferencing of Gram Sabha

Question	Yes				No		Total	
	Right		Wrong		No Response			
Is there any provision for video conferencing in Gram Sabhameetings?	No.	Percent age	No.	Percent age	No.	Percent age	No.	Percent age
	28	11.2	161	64.4	61	24.4	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

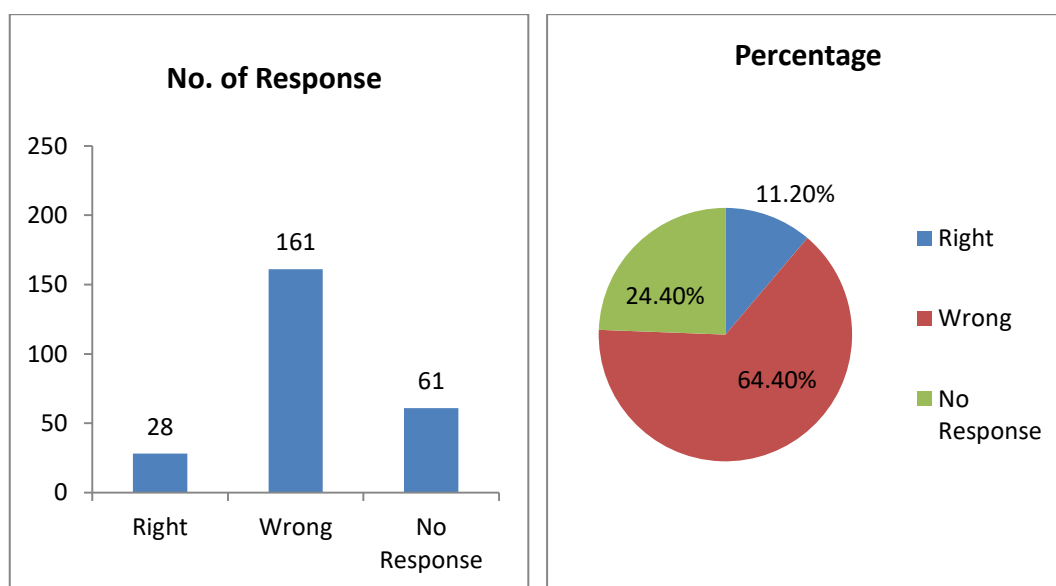


Table 4.17 reveals that out of 250 respondents, 161(64.4Percent) respondents have negative responses but 61 (24.4 Percent) respondents do not respond anything

but only 28(11.2Percent)respondent's respond right answer. And from this we came to know that most of the people do not have accurate knowledge regarding video conferencing. This may be due to the reason because they do not attend the meetings of Gram Sabha. Also, because of the reason that proper material is not available for video conferencing in meeting of Gram Sabha. That's why they are not knowledgeable enough.

4.3 Participation level of respondents

4.3.1 Powers and functions of Gram Sabha

According to the Haryana Panchayat Raj Act, 1994, Section 12, subsection (i) Sawani meeting for future development and Hari meeting shall review the general progress of development plans. Subsection (ii) considers actual income and expenditure of Panchayat concerning last financial year. Subsection (iii) consider and scrutinize the existing schemes and all kinds of activities of Panchayat. Subsection IV maintain a complete register for all development works under taken by Gram Panchayat specifying costs, date of completion of work, name of assets, etc. Subsection V- Scrutinize the completed works and all kinds of activities of Gram Panchayat. Subsection VI- ask question to the Sarpanch and Panches of Gram Panchayat to clarify the particular activity, income, expenditure, scheme, etc. Subsection VII- locate the places of schemes and other works.

Subsection IX- consider the progress report of every kind of Gram Panchayat works

Subsection X- exercise and perform such other powers and functions. So, to check the knowledge it was asked. "What are powers and functions of Gram Sabha"?

Most of the respondents out of 250 respondents that is 139 (55.6 Percent) do not have right knowledge about the powers and functions of Gram Sabha and 65 (26Percent) respondents don't have any knowledge and only 46 respondent (18.4Percent) have accurate knowledge and are aware of the powers and functions of Gram Sabha.

4.3.2 Member of Gram Sabha

According to the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994. The person registered as voter in the electoral roles in a village (compromised with the area of Panchayat at village level) is the member of Gram Sabha. So, to analyze the knowledge of the respondents, the data is categorized in three responses as yes, no and no response.

Table 4.18: Member of Gram Sabha

Question	Yes		No		Total			
	Right	Wrong	No Response					
Are you the member of Gram Sabha?	No.	Percent age	No.	Percent age	No.	Percent age	No.	Percent age
	146	58.6	83	33.2	21	8.4	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

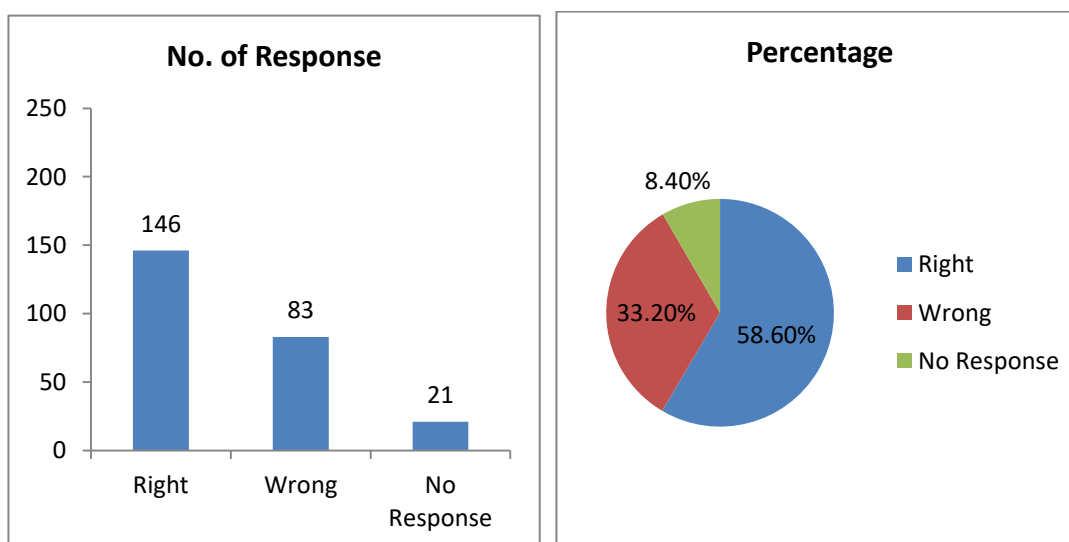


Table 4.18 shows that many of the respondents out of 250 respondents, about 146 (58.4Percent) more than half are the members who know about the registration in member of Gram Sabha.

4.3.3 Meetings of Gram Sabha

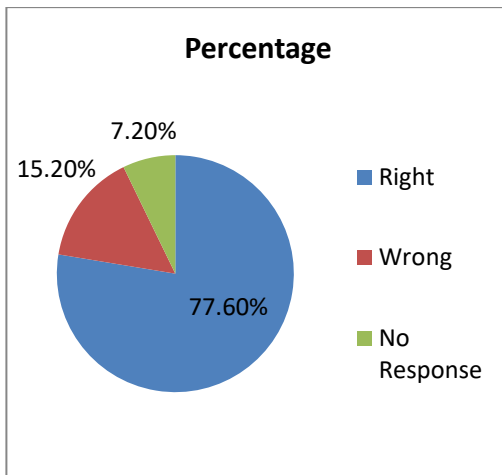
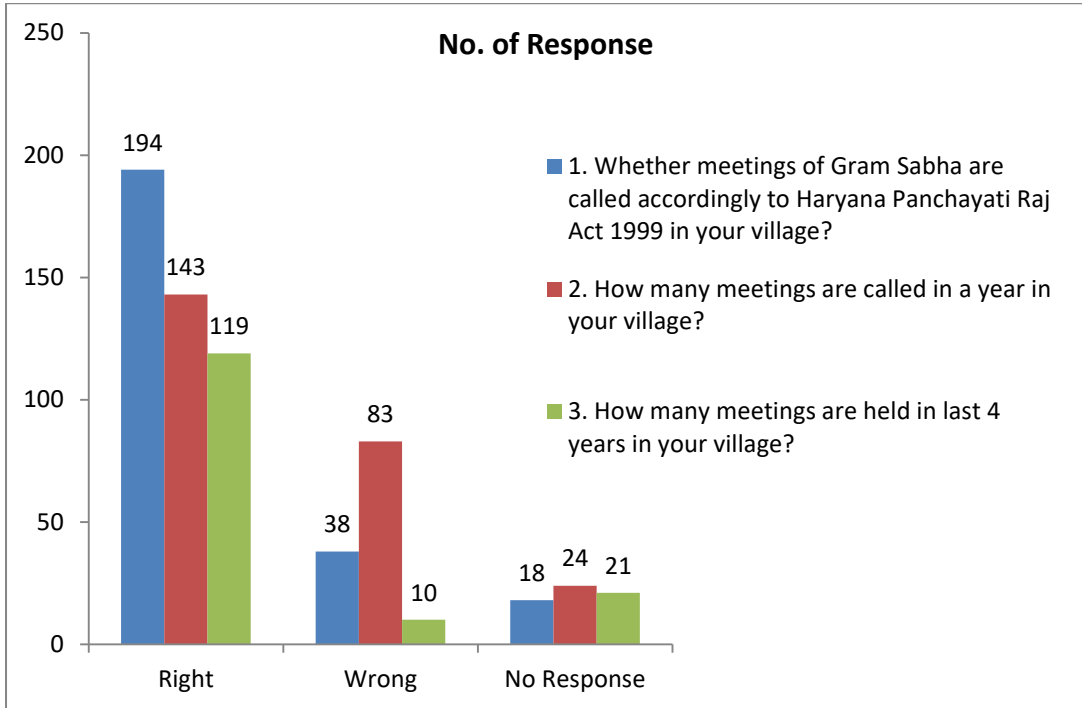
According to the respondents responses towards the questions

- Whether meetings of Gram Sabha are called accordingly to Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1999 in your village?
- How many meetings are called in a year in your village?
- How many meetings are held in last 4 years in your village?

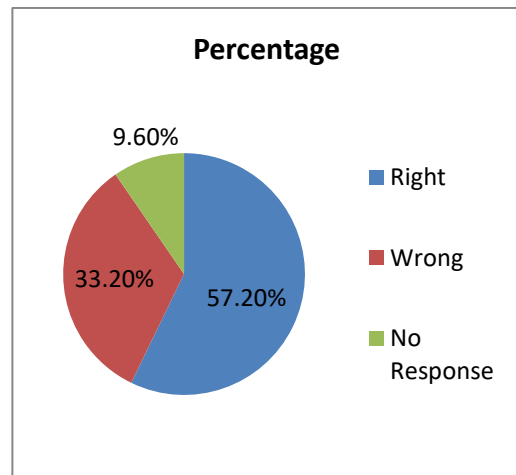
Table 4.19: Data of respondents are

Question	Yes				No		Total	
	Right		Wrong		No Response			
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
a. Whether meetings of Gram Sabha are called accordingly to Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1999 in your village?	194	77.6	38	15.2	18	7.2	250	100
b How many meetings are called in a year in your village?	143	57.2	83	33.2	24	9.6	250	100
c. How many meetings are held in last 4 years in your village?	119	47.6	110	44	21	8.4	250	100

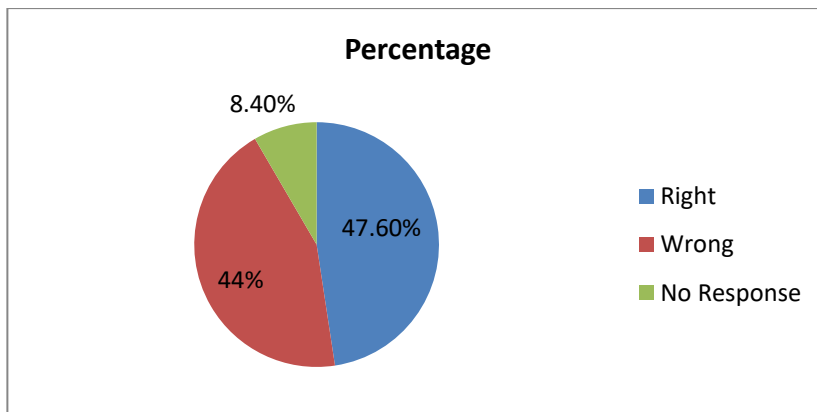
Source: Information from respondents.



a



b



c

Table 4.19 reveals that out of 250 respondents, 194 (77.6Percent) are aware of the Gram Sabha meetings and 38 (15.2Percent) are not aware the Gram Sabha's meeting and 18 respondents (7.2Percent) did not give any response.

Likewise, in case of number of meetings in a year only 143 (57.2Percent) respondents know accurate number of meetings in a year while, 83 (32.2Percent) numbers do not know about the right answer of the number of meetings in their village and the rest of 24 (9.6 Percent) respondents do not respond towards this.

Also, out of 250 respondents, 119 (47.6Percent) knows that how much number of meetings have been held in last 4 years in their village. And 110 (44Percent) respondents that is 44Percent do not respond accurately about the number of meetings that are held in last 4 years in their village while, 21 respondents (8.4Percent) are not aware about the number of meetings, so they do not respond over this. In brief, the table reveals that the data regarding Gram Sabha meetings in village is significant and most of the people are aware of this.

Gram Sabha Meetings

Mainly two Gram Sabha meetings are in provision named 'Sawani' and 'Hari' meetings. They are held in the months of November to December and May to June respectively.

So, it was asked from them

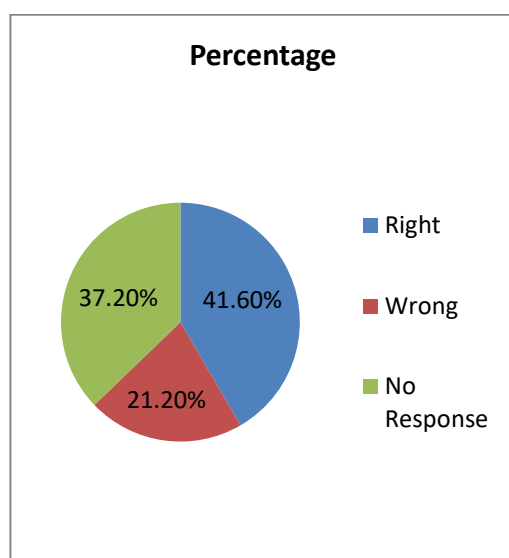
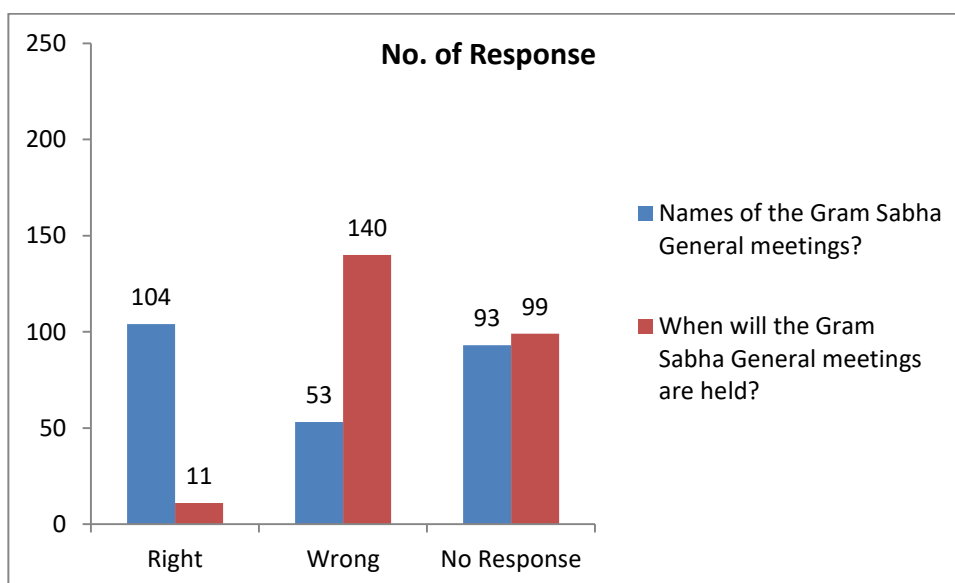
23. Names of the Gram Sabha General meetings?
24. When will the Gram Sabha General meetings are held?

All this data is shown in

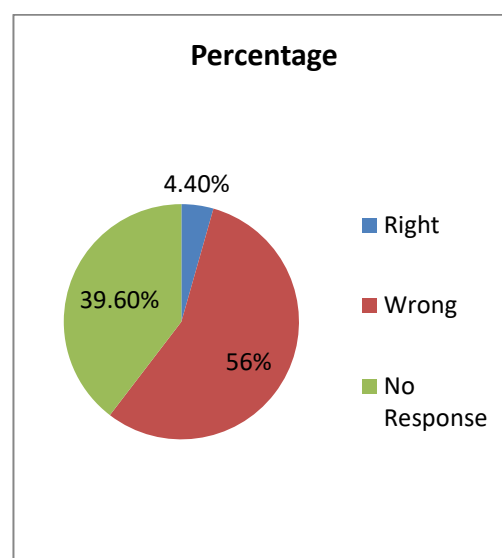
Table 4.20: Name of Gram Sabha Meetings.

Question	Yes				No		Total	
	Right		Wrong		No Response			
a. Names of the Gram Sabha General meetings?	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
		104	41.6	53	21.2	93	37.2	250
b. When will the Gram Sabha General meetings are held?	11	4.4	140	56	99	39.6	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.



a



b

Table 4.20 highlights that 104 (41.6Percent) respondents out of 250 respondents know the accurate names of Gram Sabhameetings but 93 (37.2Percent) respondents do not have any knowledge. And 53 respondents (21.2Percent) respond but incorrectly. The table further shows that 140 (56Percent) respond incorrectly about time of general meetings. And 99 respondents (39.6Percent) do not respond and only 11(4.4Percent) respondents respond to it correctly.

4.3.4 Special Meetings by Gram Sabha

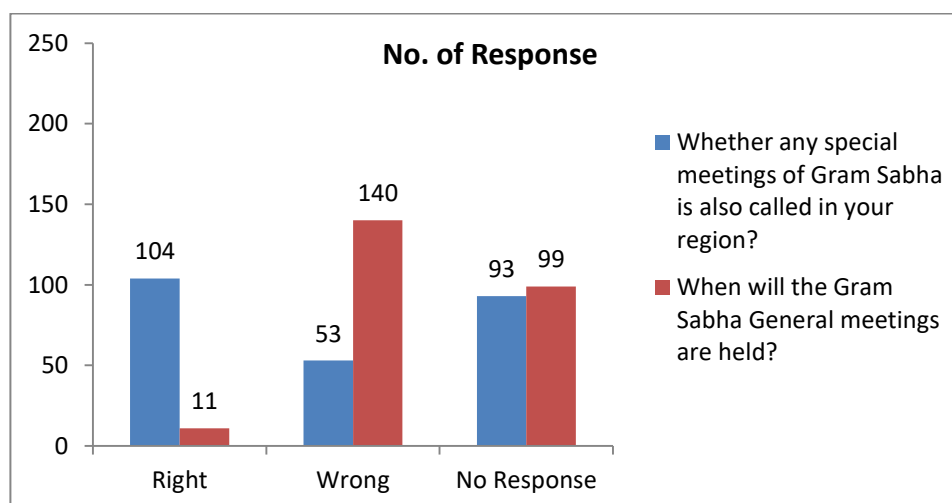
Mainly, special meetings are called by the Gram Sabha's. So the question was asked from the respondents, "Whether any special meetings of Gram Sabha is also called in your region?"

So, the data in this regard is presented in following table:

4.21: Special meetings of Gram Sabha?

Question	Yes				No		Total		
	Right		Wrong		No Response				
a. Whether any special meetings of Gram Sabha is also called in your region?	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	
		104	41.6	53	21.2	93	37.2	250	100
	b. When will the Gram Sabha General meetings are held?	11	4.4	140	56	99	39.6	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.



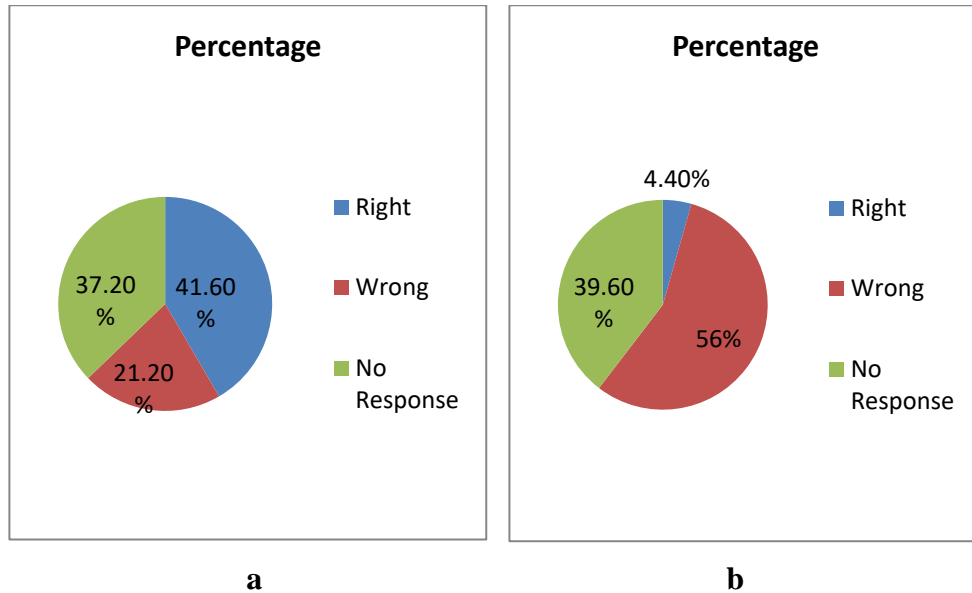


Table 4.21 reveals that out of 250 respondents 131 (52.4Percent) respondents of the responses are accurate for the special meetings that are held in Gram Sabha, but 98 (39.2Percent) respondents also respond but insignificant responses were there. Rest of the 21 (8.4Percent) respondents of the total sample size does not respond about the special meetings presence in their area.

4.3.4 Special meetings in last 4 years

In favor of previous questions respondents responses to question asked was “if special meetings are held, then how many special meetings are held in last 4 years in your village?” is shown in table 4.22.

Table 4.22: Special meetings in last 4 years

Question	Yes				No		Total		
	Right		Wrong		No Response				
How many special meetings are held in last 4 years in your village?	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	
		53	43	51	39	27	21	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

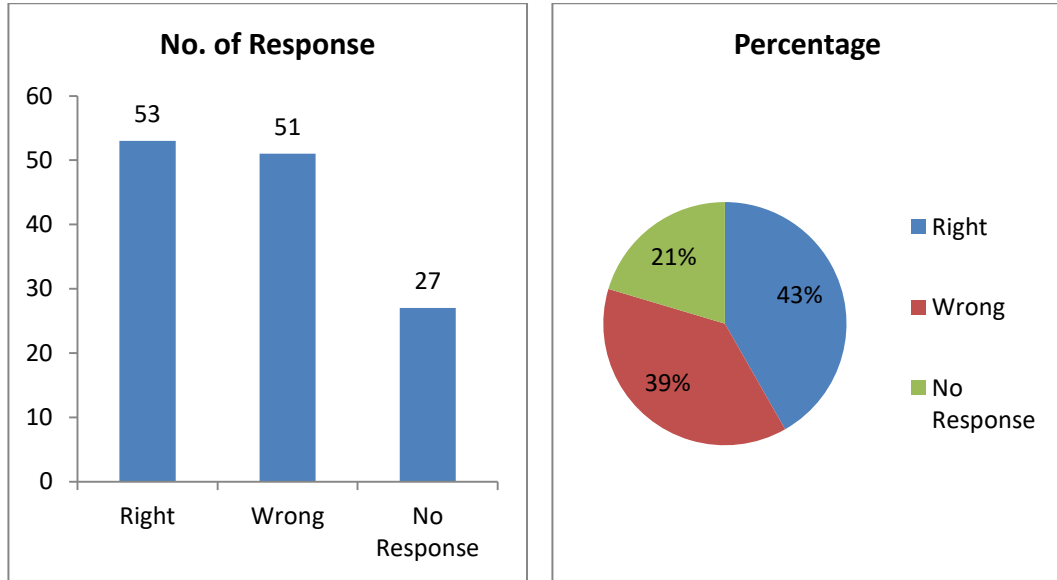


Table 4.22 shows that out of 131 respondents, 53 (40Percent) of the respondents responses are significant but 51 respondents (39Percent) respond but their responses were not significant and not in range. Rest of the 27(21Percent) respondents does not respond. The overall analysis highlights that the knowledge of the population of the respondents is not up to desired level. Also, the meetings may not hold in public places or may not get informed in general population.

4.3.5) Presidency in meeting of Gram Sabha

There is provision that Sarpanch will conduct the meetings of Gram Sabha. The respondents were probed ‘who preside the meetings of Gram Sabhaas a president?’ We prefer some options to respondents these are (a) Sarpanch, (b) any of the Panch, (c) Gram Sachiv (d) BDPO.

The detailed data in this regard is presented in the following table:

Table 4.23: Presidency in meeting of Gram Sabha

	Responses	No. of Response	Percentage
a	Sarpanch	174	69.6
b	Gram Sachiv	32	12.8
c	Any of the Panch	9	3.6
d	BDPO	35	14
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

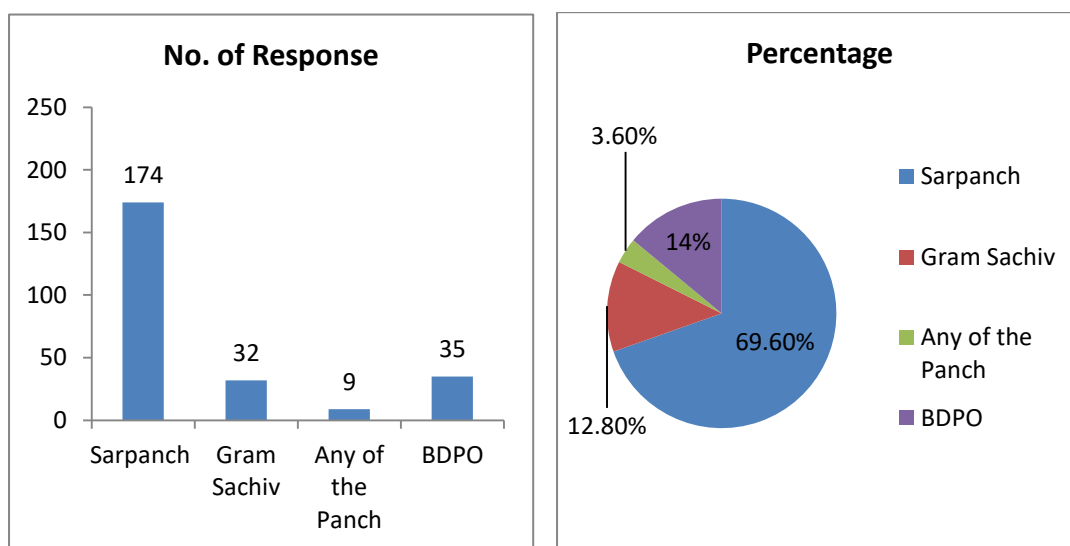


Table 4.23 reveals that 174 (69.6Percent) numbers of respondents out of 250 sample size have opinion that Sarpanch will conduct the meetings of Gram Sabha. And, 35 (14Percent) respondents replied in favor of BDPO to conduct Gram Sabha meetings. And 32 (12.8Percent) said that meetings are conducted by any of the Panch and rest of the respondents that is a 9(3.6 Percent) respond that Gram Sachiv conducts over Gram Sabha meetings

The overall analysis shows that more than half of our sample size have significant knowledge regarding the conduction of meetings of Gram Sabha that is by Sarpanch and rest of the less than half sample size have incorrect information.

4.3.6) Venue for Gram Sabha meetings

There is provision that Gram Sabha meetings will be held on public places. The respondents were asked, “Where the Gram Sabha meetings are held?” Some options gives area) at Sarpanch house b) on public places, c) at village’s honorable person’s home d) any Panch’s house. The detailed data is shown presented in Table:

Table 4.24: Venue for Gram Sabha meetings

	Responses	No. of Response	Percentage
a	Sarpanch House	198	79.2
b	On public places	33	13.2
c	At village’s honorable person’s home	19	19
d	Any Panch’s House	0	0
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

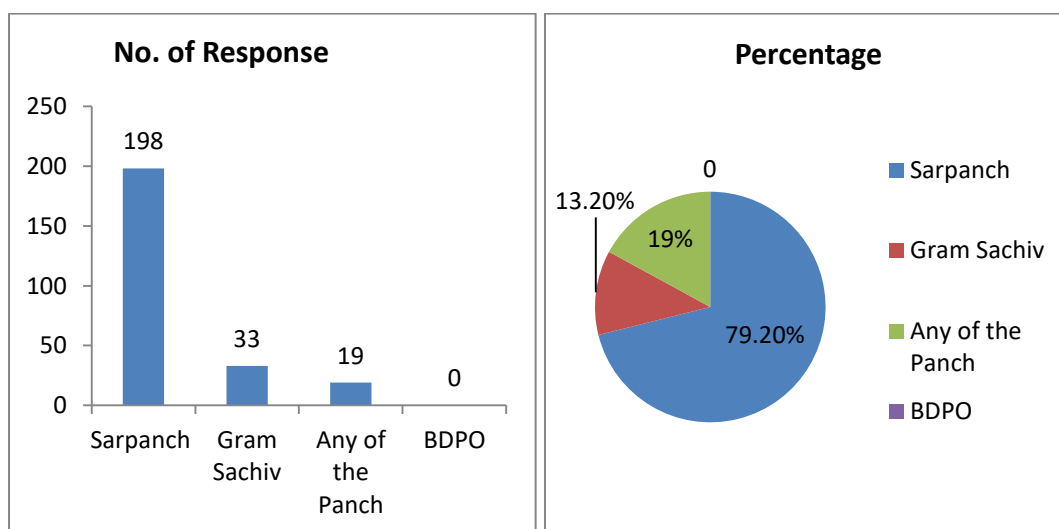


Table 4.24 reveals that 198 (79.2Percent) respondents respond that Gram Sabha meetings are held at Sarpanch house and 33 (13.2 Percent) respondents are aware that Gram Sabha meetings should be held on public places and 19

(7.6Percent) respondents that is reply towards option of meetings at village's honorable person's home and no one choose the option that is on any Panch's house.

From the data gathered, the table highlights that only 33 respondents out of 250 respondents have accurate knowledge regarding the venue for Gram Sabha meetings that is on public places.

4.3.7) Participation in Gram Sabha Meetings

To know the level of awareness and participation the question was, "Do you take part in Gram Sabha meetings?" The responses of the respondents are divided into four categories- (i) Always (ii) Sometimes (iii) Never (iv)No response. The responses are as given below:

Table 4.25: Participation in Gram Sabha Meetings

	Responses	No. of Response	Percentage
1	Always	57	22.8
2	Sometimes	90	36
3	Never	78	31.2
4	No Response	25	10
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

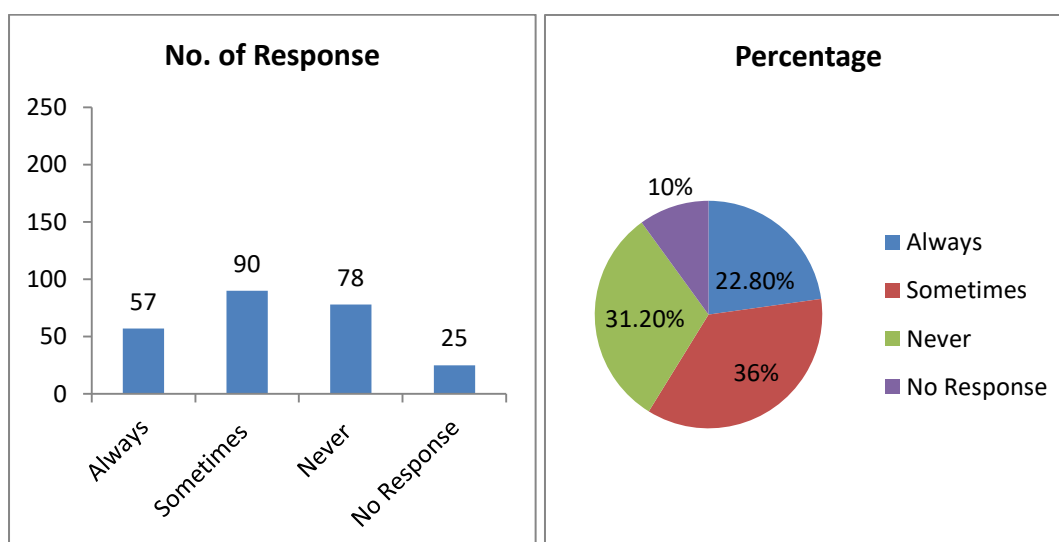


Table 4.25 reveals that out of 250 respondents 57 (22.8Percent) always participate in Gram Sabha meetings, 90 (36Percent) respondents take part sometimes while 78(31.2Percent) respondents never participated in Gram Sabha meetings. Remaining 25 respondents do not respond about the meetings of Gram Sabha. The overall analysis shows that the people who participate sometimes in Gram Sabha meetings are only 36Percent while 31.2Percent never participated in the meetings and this shows that people are not so much aware about Gram Sabha meeting and have less interest in attending the meetings.

4.3.7A) Reason for less participation in Gram Sabha Meetings?

In the previous question we have asked the respondents about their participation in Gram Sabha meetings. Out of 250 respondents 90(36Percent) have sometimes participated in Gram Sabha meetings. Now they are asked about the reasons, “why do you participate sometimes in Gram Sabha meetings?”

Responses of the respondents are followings:

- Due to lack of time.
- Due to lack of awareness about Gram Sabha meetings
- Information not given on time.
- Anti-group of Sarpanch.

The overall analysis shows that the respondents give more importance to personal matters than social development.

4.3.8) Presence of members in Gram Sabha meetings

In order to know the presence of members in Gram Sabha meetings, a question was asked to 250 respondents, “How many members are to be present in Gram Sabha meetings”.

Their responses have been broadly divided into four subcategories:

- i. More than half
- ii. About half
- iii. Less than half
- iv. No response

The data in this regard has been presented in the following table:

Table 4.26: Presence of members in Gram Sabha meetings

	Responses	No. of Response	Percentage
1	More than half	150	60
2	About half	56	22.4
3	Less than half	26	10.4
4	No response	18	7.2
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

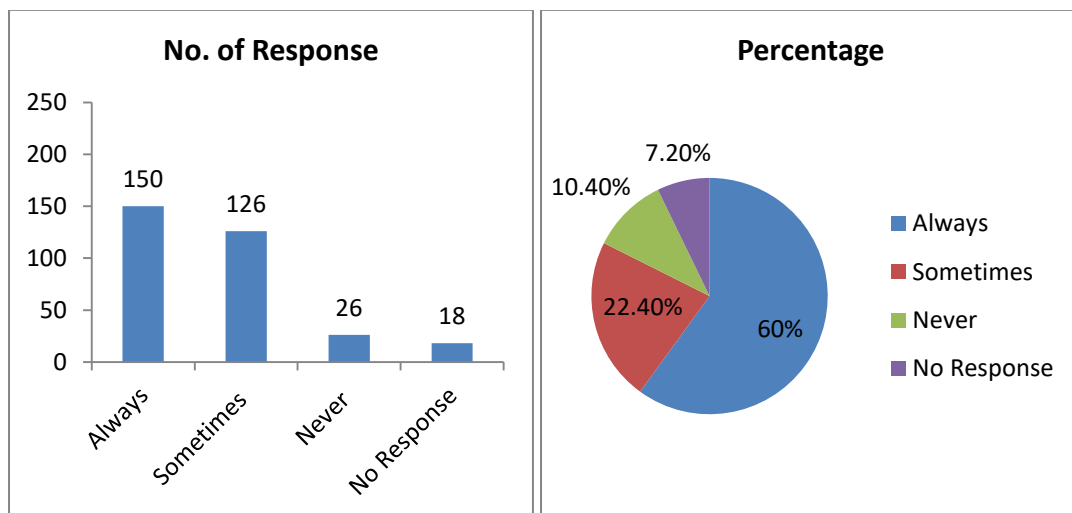


Table 4.26 shows that out of 250 respondents, 150 (60Percent) agree that more than half members should be present in Gram Sabha meetings. 56 (22.4Percent) respondents think that about half members should be present and 26 (10.4 Percent)

respondents say that less than half members should be present in Gram Sabha meetings. 18 (7.2Percent) respondents don't give any response.

The overall analysis shows that the mostly respondents think more than half members should be present in Gram Sabha meetings.

4.3.9) Participation of Women in Gram Sabha Meetings

An effort is made to know about the participation of women in Gram Sabha meetings by asking a question, "Do women take part in Gram Sabha meetings?"

Their answer is divided into three categories (i) yes, (ii) No, (iii) no response.

Following table gives information about responses of respondents.

Table 4.27: Participation of Women in Gram Sabha Meetings

	Responses	No. of Response	Percentage
1	Yes	15	6
2	No	196	78.4
3	No Response	39	15.6
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

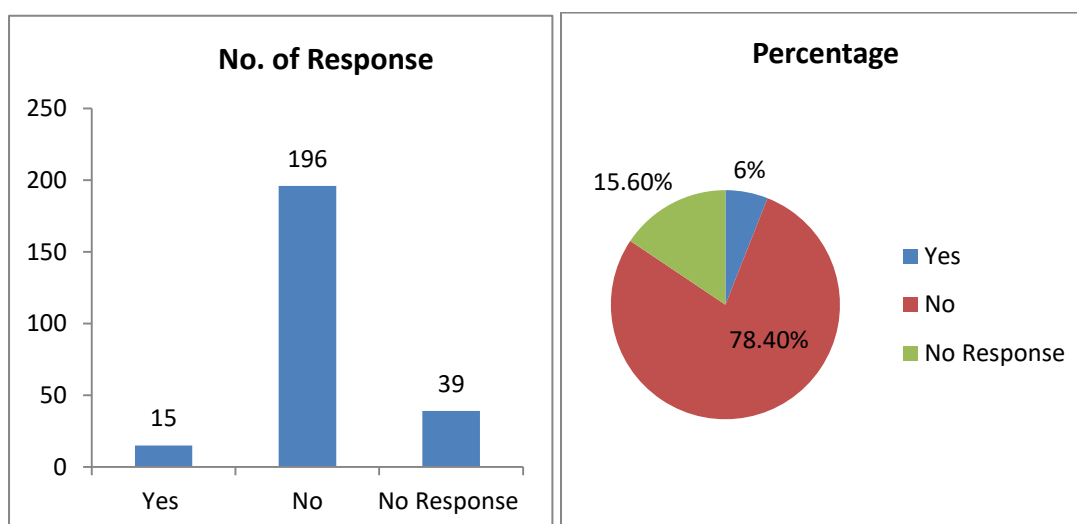


Table 4.27 shows that out of 250 respondents 15 (6Percent) say that women take part in Gram Sabha meetings. 196 (78.4 Percent) respondents say that women do not take part in Gram Sabha meetings. 39 (15.6 Percent) respondents don't give response.

The overall analysis shows that women don't take part in meetings of Gram Sabha. Women participation is not given so much importance in Gram Sabha meetings.

By observation it is found that the main reason behind non participation of women in Gram Sabha meetings is illiteracy and lack of awareness and social stigma.

4.3.9A) Number of women participates in Gram Sabha Meetings

In last question the 15 (6Percent) respondents said that women do participate in Gram Sabha meeting. Now we try to find the number of women participate in Gram Sabha meeting. To know their view a question asked that "How many women take participation in Gram Sabha meetings?"

Their responses have been divided into three categories (1) More than half (2) About half (3) Less than half. The data in this regard has been presented in the following table:

Table 4.28: Number of women participates in Gram Sabha Meetings

	Responses	No. of Response	Percentage
1	More than half	0	0
2	About half	5	33
3	Less than half	10	67
	Total	15	100

Source: Information from respondents.

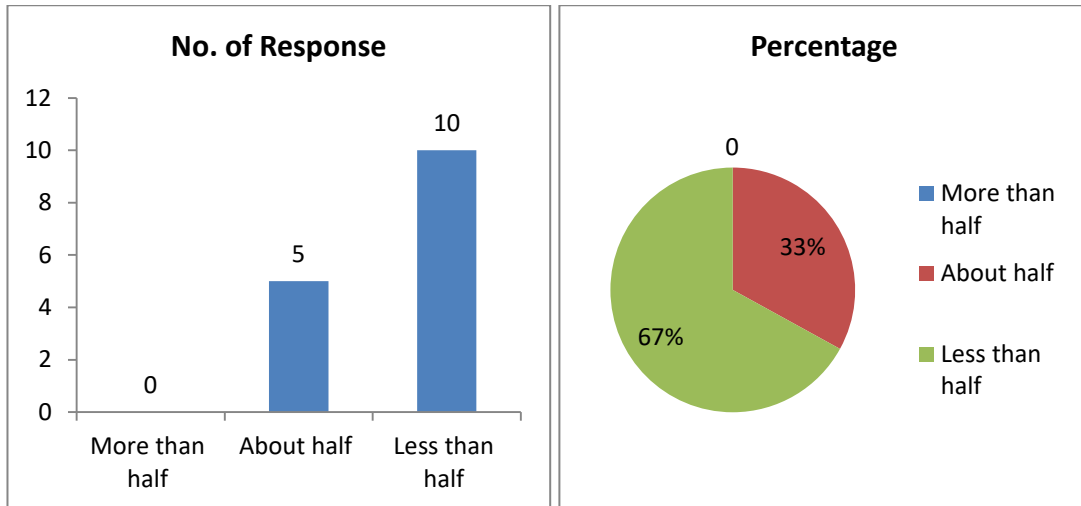


Table 4.28 shows that out of 15 respondents 5(33Percent) say that about half number of women participate in Gram Sabha Meeting. 10 (67Percent) say that less than half women take part in Gram Sabha Meeting.

The overall analysis shows that the participation of women is very less.

4.3.9. B) Reason for absence of women in Gram Sabha Meeting

The previous question was about the absence and presence of women in Gram Sabha meetings. Now to find out the reason for absence of women in Gram Sabha Meeting a question was asked “It women don’t take part in meetings of Gram Sabha than what’s the reason behind it?”

The respondents give following responses in regarding of this question:

- Due to domestic work
- Due to social discrimination
- Due to male dominancy
- Due to lack of knowledge and awareness

4.3.10) Participation of Schedule caste in meetings of Gram Sabha

To know the participation of schedule caste a question was asked to 250 respondents, “Do the members of schedule caste take part in meetings of Gram

Sabha?” The response of respondents is divided into three categories: (i) yes (ii) no and (iii) no response. Response of the respondents is given below in the table.

Table 4.29: Participation of Schedule caste in meetings of Gram Sabha

	Responses	No. of Response	Percentage
1	Yes	86	34.4
2	No	92	36.8
3	No Response	72	28.8
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

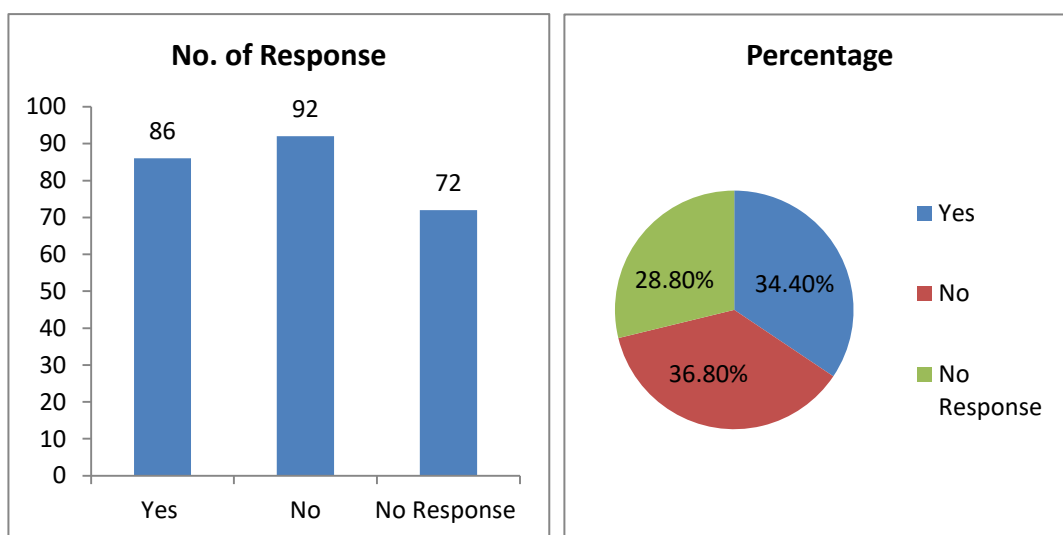


Table 4.29 reveals that out of 250 respondents 86 (34.4Percent) say that members of schedule caste participate in meetings of Gram Sabha. 92 (36.8Percent) say that members of schedule caste don't take part in meetings of Gram Sabha. Out of 250 respondents 72 (28.8Percent) don't give any response.

The overall analysis shows that less than the half members of schedule caste take part in meetings of Gram Sabha.

4.3.10.A) Number of members of Schedule caste present in Gram Sabha meetings

In previous question we take the opinion of respondents about the participation of members of schedule caste in Gram Sabha meetings. 34.4 Percent respondents said that schedule caste members take part in Gram Sabha meetings.

Now we will find the number of members of schedule caste in meetings of Gram Sabha by asking a question, “If members of schedule caste participate in Gram Sabha meetings, than how many members used to be present in the meetings?”

The response of respondents are divided into three categories (i) More than half (ii) about half (iii) less than half.

Response of respondents is given in the following table:

Table 4.30: Number of members of Schedule caste present in Gram Sabha meetings.

	Responses	No. of Response	Percentage
1	More than half	12	14
2	About half	14	16
3	Less than half	60	70
	Total	86	100

Source: Information from respondents.

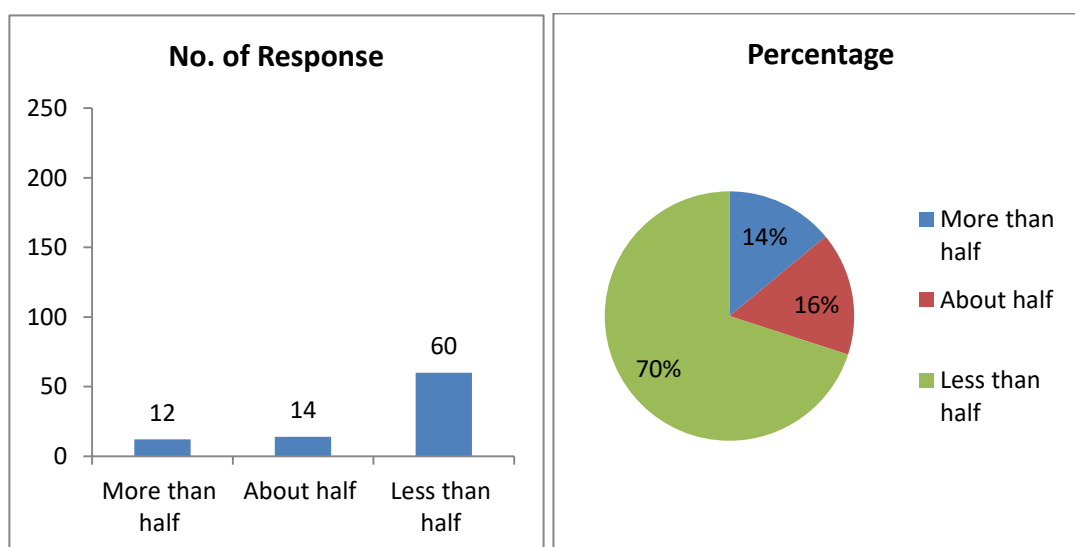


Table 4.30 reveals that out of 86 respondents 12 (14Percent) state that more than half member of schedule caste participates in Gram Sabha meetings. 14 (16Percent) states that half members of schedule caste take part in Gram Sabha meeting and 60 (70Percent) state that less than half member of schedule caste participate in meetings of Gram Sabha.

The overall analysis shows that the participation of members of schedule caste is very less in Gram Sabha meetings.

4.3.10. B) Reason for absence of members of schedule caste in meetings of Gram Sabha

An effort was made to know about the reason of absence of schedule caste members in meetings of Gram Sabha. In order to know the reason, a question was asked to the respondents, “What is the reason for absence of members of schedule caste in Gram Sabha meeting?”

The respondents give the following reasons for the absence of members of schedule caste in Gram Sabha meetings-

- Due to caste
- Due to lack of awareness
- Due to lack of interest
- Due to poverty

4.3.11) Number of Panch present in Gram Sabha meeting

According to Haryana Act 10, section 10-11, subsection IX; every Panch shall attend the Gram Sabha meetings.

In order to know the number of Panch present in Gram Sabha meetings, a question was asked to the respondents, “how many Panches used to be present in Gram Sabha meetings?”

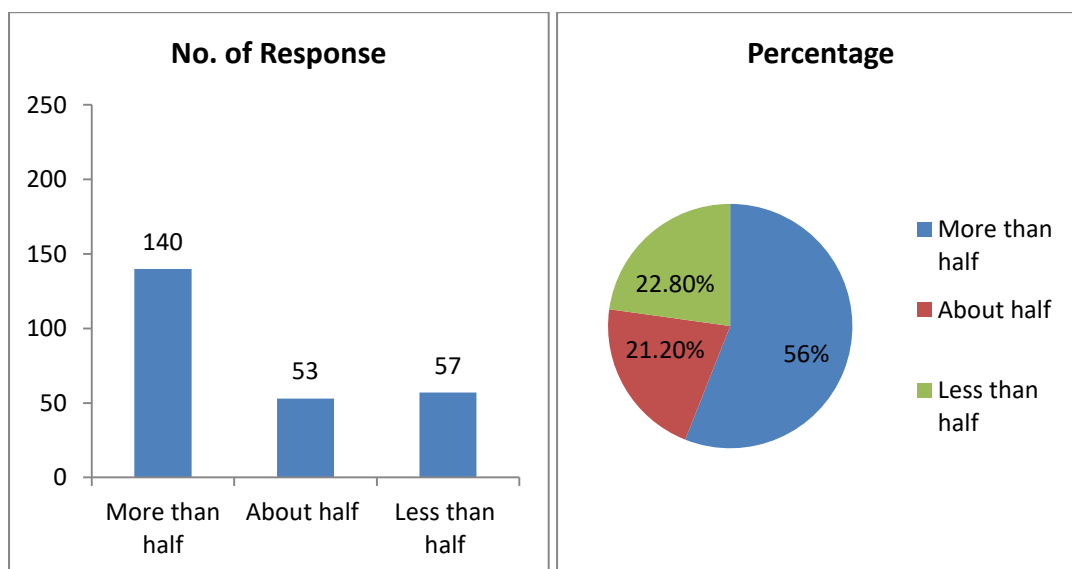
The response of respondents is divided into three categories: (i) more than half (ii) about half (iii) less than half.

Response of respondents is given below in the table:

Table: 4.31: Number of Panch present in Gram Sabha Meeting.

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	More than half	140	56
2.	About half	53	21.2
3.	Less than half	57	22.8
4.	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.



This table shows that out of 250 respondents 140(56Percent) say that more than half Panches used to be present in Gram Sabha meeting. 53 (21.2Percent) respondents say that about half number of Panches used to be present in Gram Sabha

meeting and 57 (22.8Percent) say that less than half number of Panches used to present in Gram Sabha meeting.

The overall analysis shows that more than half number of Panches be present in Gram Sabha meetings.

4.3.12) Participation of Govt. Officers in Gram Sabha Meeting

An effort is made to know about the participation of Govt. Officer in Gram Sabha Meeting by asking a question “Do the Govt. Officers take part in all Gram Sabha Meetings?”

This answer is divided into three categories- (i) yes (ii) no (iii) no respond
Response of the respondents is given below:

Table 4.32: Participation of Govt. Officer in Gram Sabha Meeting

	Responses	No. of Response	Percentage
1	Yes	53	21.2
2	No	128	51.2
3	No Response	69	27.6
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

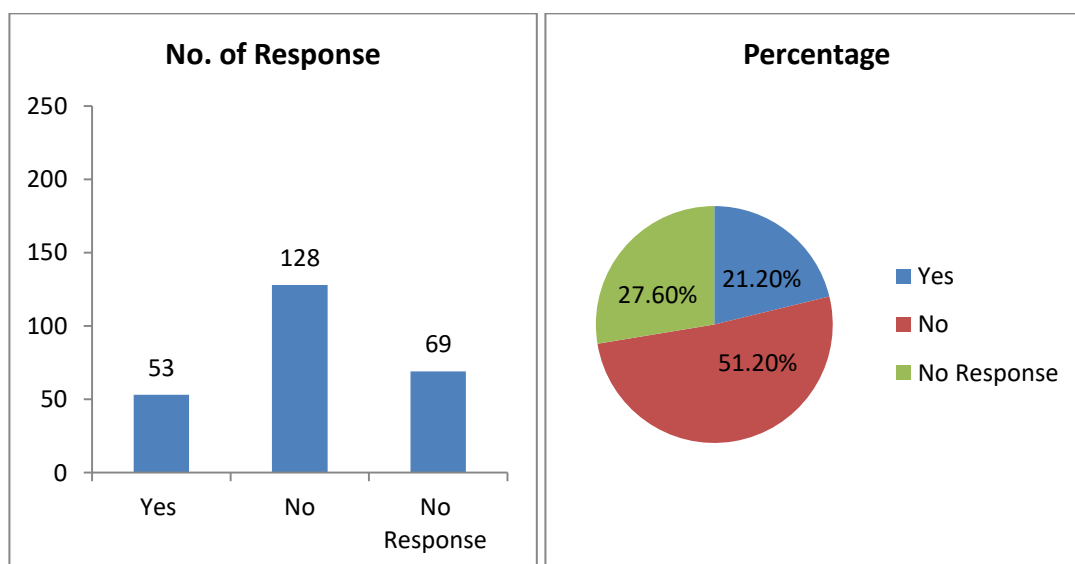


Table 4.32 shows that out of 250 respondents 53 (21.2Percent) answer that Govt. Officers take part in Gram Sabha Meetings. 128 (51.2Percent) respondents say that govt. officers do not take part in Gram Sabha Meetings. 69 (27.6Percent) respondents don't give any response.

The overall analysis shows that Govt. officer sometimes take part in meeting of Gram Sabha. There is some importance given to the participation in Gram Sabha Meeting.

4.3.13) Keeping the records of presence in Gram Sabha meetings

To know their view question was asked, "Who keep the record in meeting of Gram Sabha?"

Their response is divided into three categories (i) yes (ii) no (iii) no respond

The data is given in the table below-

Table 4.33: Keeping the records of presence in Gram Sabha meetings

	Responses	No. of Response	Percentage
1	Yes	125	50
2	No	83	33.2
3	No Response	42	16.8
	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.

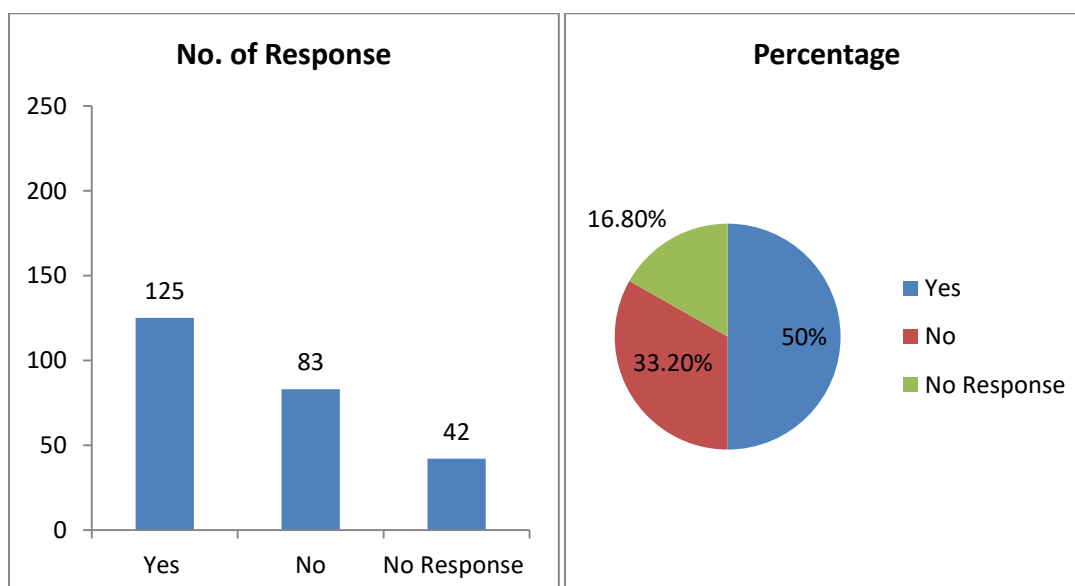


Table 4.32 shows that out of 250 respondents 125 (50Percent) say that record of presence is kept in Gram Sabha meeting, 83 (33.2Percent) respondents respond that no record keeping is done in Gram Sabha meetings. 42 (16.8Percent) respondents don't give any response. The overall analysis shows that record is kept almost in Gram Sabha meeting. There is importance of keeping record of presence in Gram Sabha meeting.

4.3.14) The member who keeps the records of Gram Sabha Meeting

In last question 50Percent respondents say that record of presence in Gram Sabha meeting is kept. In this question we know about "who keep the records of Gram Sabha meeting?" To know their view question was asked, "Who keep the records of presence in Gram Sabha Meeting?"

Their responses have been divided in to four categories:-

- (a) Gram Sachiv (b) the members of Gram Sabha(c) Sarpanch (d) Block development & Panchayat officer.

The data is given in the table below-

Table 4.34: The member who keep the records of Gram Sabha meeting

	Responses	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Gram Sachiv	68	54.4
2.	The members of Gram Sabha	20	16
3.	Sarpanch	29	23.2
4.	Block Development Panchayat Officer	8	6.4
	Total	125	100.0

Source: information from respondents

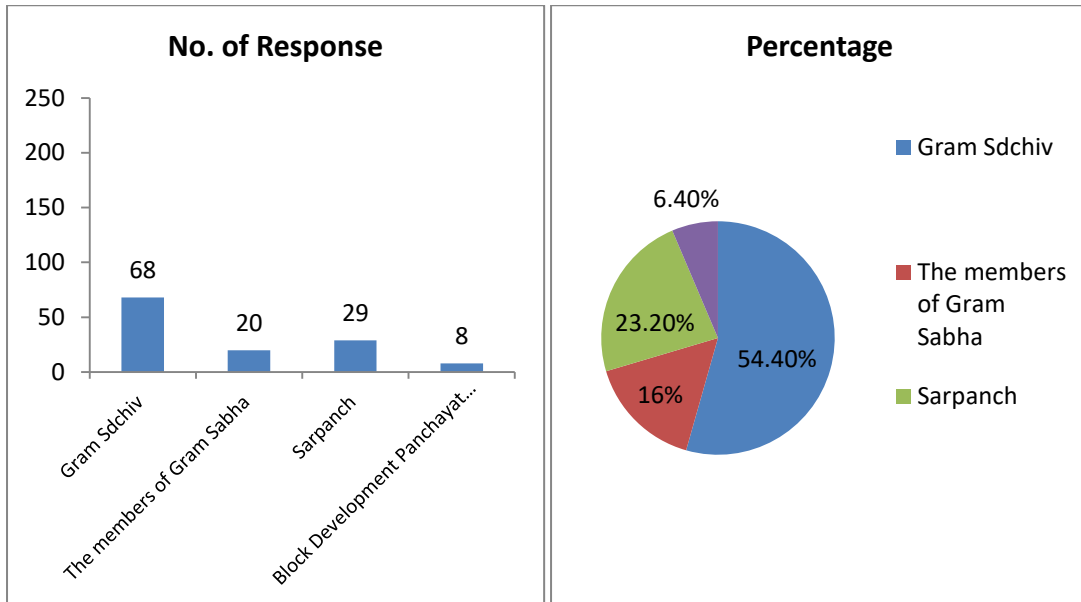


Table 4.34 shows that out of 125 respondent, 68 (54.4Percent) say that Gram Sachive keeps the records in Gram Sabha meeting. 20 (16Percent) respondents say that the members of Gram Sabha keep records in Gram sabha meeting, 29(23.2Percent) respondents say that Sarpanch keeps record in Gram Sabha meetings. 8 (6.4Percent) respondents say that block development and panchayat officer keeps records in Gram Sabha meetings.

The overall analysis shows that Gram Sabha keeps record in gram sabha meeting.

4.3.15) Attendance and information of Gram Sabha meeting:

In this question we asked respondents about the attendance of the member of Gram Sabhain the form of signature and thumb impression. To know their view question was asked “Are signature and thumb impression of the members of Gram Sabha taken in Gram Sabha meetings?” And other question asked “Is there is any information given before meeting?”

Their response has been divided into three categories:

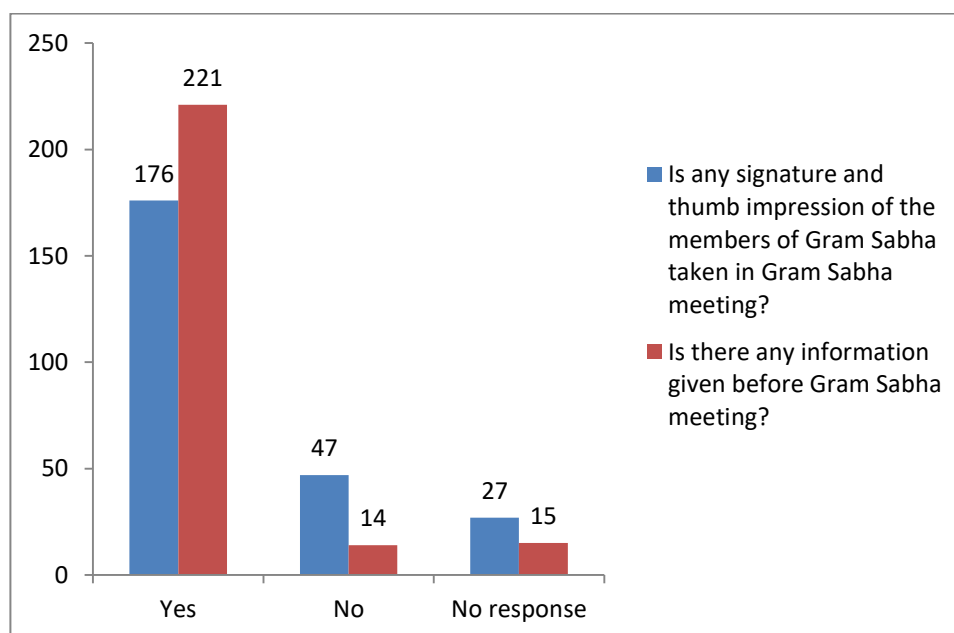
- (i) Right (ii) wrong (iii) no response

The data is given in the following table-

Table 4.35: Attendance and information of Gram Sabha meeting

a. Is any signature and thumb impression of the members of Gram Sabha taken in Gram Sabha meeting?	Yes		No		No response		Total	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
	176	70.4	47	18.8	27	10.8	250	100.0
b. Is there any information given before Gram Sabha meeting?	221	88.4	14	5.6	15	6	250	100.0

Source: information from respondents.



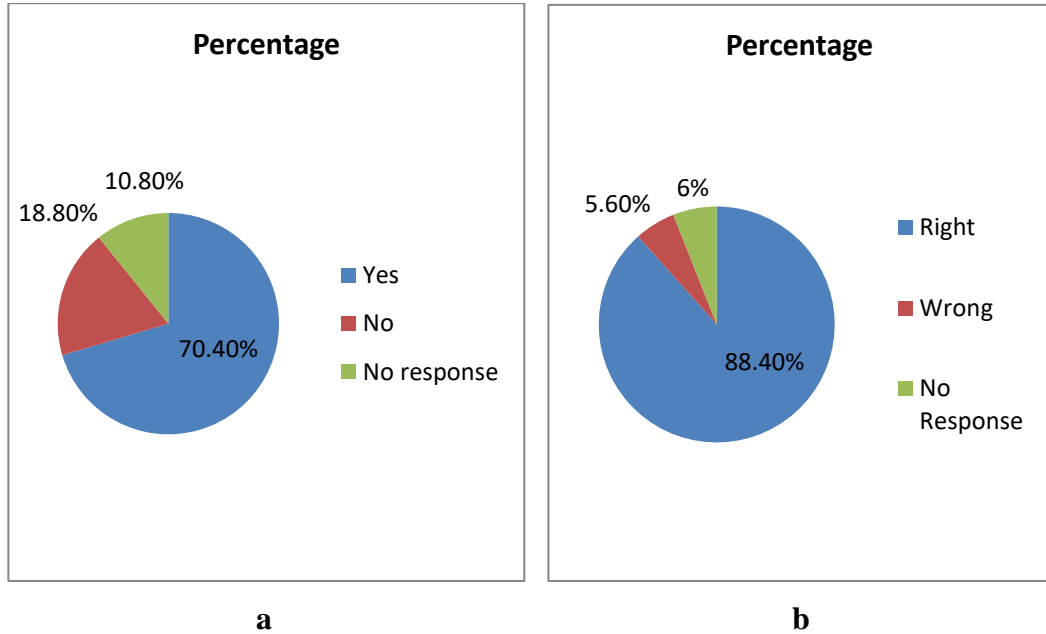


Table 4.35 shows 176 (70.4Percent) respondent say that signatures and thumb impression are taken from the members of Gram Sabha in Gram Sabha Meeting. 47 (18.8Percent) respondents give wrong answer and 27 (10.8Percent) respondents do not give any response.

The overall analysis shows that signatures and thumb impressions are taken from the members of Grams Sabha in Gram Sabha Meetings.

4.3.15A) Future Table 4.35 shows 221 (88.4Percent) respondents say that before Gram Sabha meeting the information is given. And 14 (5.6Percent) respondents give wrong answer and 15 (6Percent) respondents do not given any response.

The overall analysis shows that they are given information before Gram Sabha Meetings.

4.3.16) Information about Gram Sabha Meeting:-

The last question 221 (88.4Percent) respondents agree for receiving information before Gram Sabha Meetings. Now we know about the Gram Sabha

Meeting. To know their views the question asked was “Before how many days the information is given regarding Gram Sabha Meeting?”

Their answer has been divided into three categories.

- (1) Before 1 to 2 days
- (2) Before 1 week
- (3) Before 15 days

Following tables shows the response of respondents:

Table 4.36: Information about Gram Sabha Meeting

Sr. No.	Response	Number of Response	Percentage
1.	Before 1 to 2 days	170	77
2.	Before 1 week	16	7
3.	Before 15 days	35	16
4.	Total	221	100

Source: information from respondents.

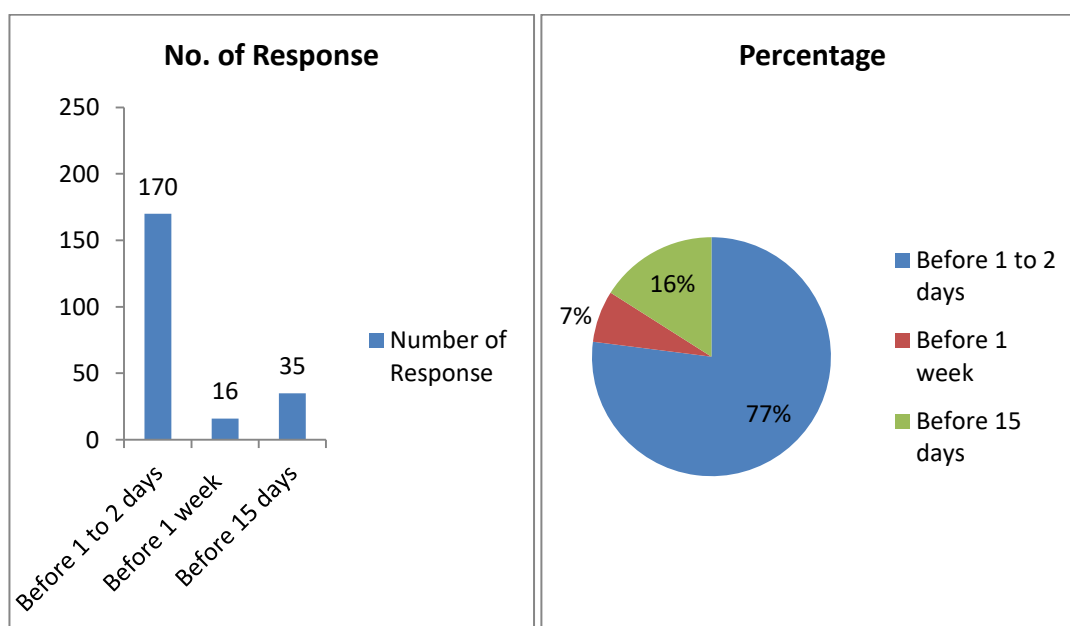


Table 4.36 170 (77Percent) respondents say that before 1 to 2 days they get information of Gram Sabha Meeting. 16 (7Percent) respondents say that before 1 week information is given about Gram Sabha Meeting. 35 (16Percent) respondents say that before 15 days the information is given about Gram Sabha Meeting.

The overall analysis shows that before 1-2 days the information is given about Gram Sabha Meeting.

4.3.17) Medium of Information of Gram Sabha Meeting:-

In the last question 170 (77Percent) respondents respond to get information before 1 to 2 days of Gram Sabha Meeting. Now we want to know that information of Gram Sabha Meeting is given by which medium. To know their views the question asked was, “By which medium, information of Gram Sabha Meeting is given?”

Their responses have been divided into three categories

- (1) Yes (2) No (3) No respond

Table 4.37: Information of Gram Sabha Meeting:-

By which medium information of Gram Sabha Meetings is given	Right		wrong		No response		Total	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
	161	64.4	74	29.6	15	6	250	100.0

Source: information from respondents.

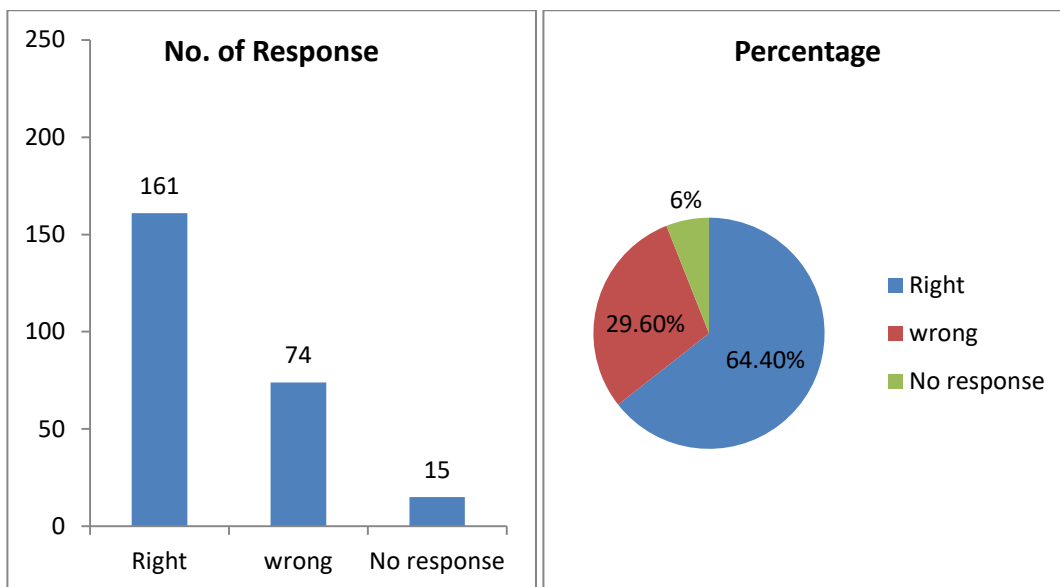


Table 4.37 shows 161 (64.4Percent) respondents give right response 74 (29.6Percent) respondents give wrong response and 15 (6Percent) respondents do not give any response.

The overall analysis shows that 161 (64.4Percent) of respondents give right answer as they know that by which medium information of Gram Sabha is given.

4.3.18) The functions of Gram Sabha in Sawani Meeting:

The function of Gram Sabha in Sawani Meeting is important in dreads. Now we ask question “What are the functions of Gram Sabha by Sawani Meeting in your area”...

Their answer has been divided in to three categories- 1. Yes 2. No 3. No response

Following tables gives result of response of responds.

Table 4.38: Functions of Gram Sabha in Sawani Meeting:

What are the functions of Gram Sabha by Sawani meetings in your area?	Right		Wrong		No response		Total	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
	74	29.6	20	8	156	62.4	250	100.0

Source: Information from respondents.

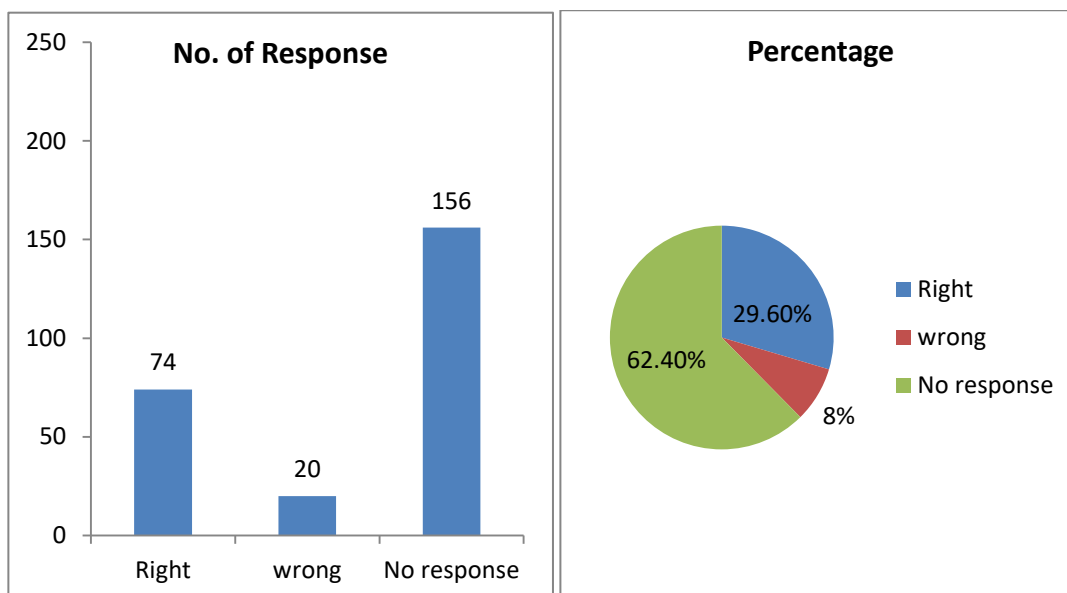


Table 4.38 shows 74(29.6Percent) respondents give right answer and they know the functions of Gram Sabha by Sawani Meeting in their area. 20(8Percent) respondents give wrong answer, 156 (62.4Percent) respondents do not give any response.

The overall analysis shows that most of respondents do not give any response and 74(29.6Percent) respondents give right answer and they know the functions of the Gram Sabha by its Sawani meeting.

4.3.19) The function of Gram Sabha in Hari meetings:

In last question 74 (29.6Percent) respondents give response about the function of Gram Sabha in Sawani Meeting. In this question we want know about the function of Gram Sabha by Hari Meeting. To know the answer we asked question, “What are the functions of Gram Sabha by Hari Meeting in your area?”

There answers are divided into three categories

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) No response

Following table show the response of respondents.

Table 4.39: Functions of Gram Sabha in Hari Meeting:

What are the functions of Gram Sabha by Hari meetings in your area?	Right		wrong		No response		Total	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
	62	24.8	20	8	168	67.3	250	100.0

Source: information from respondents.

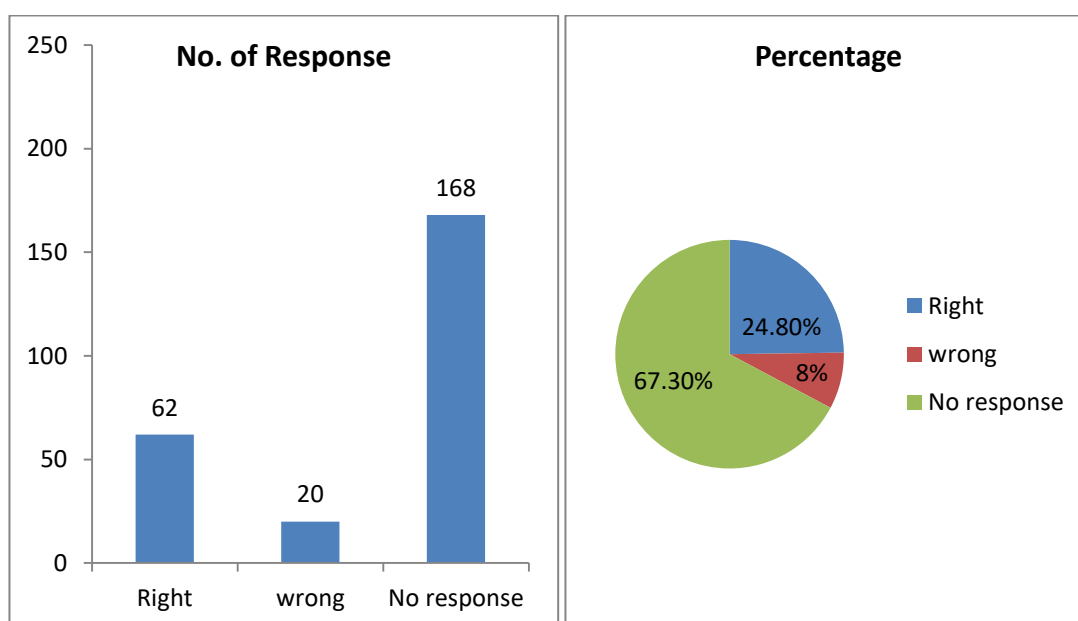


Table 4.39 shows out of 250, 62(24.8Percent) respondents give right answer and they know the functions of Gram Sabha by Hari Meeting. 20 (8Percent) give wrong answer and 168 (67.2Percent) respondents do not given any response.

The overall analysis shows that 168 (67.2Percent) respondents do not given any response. Only 62(24.8Percent) respondents know the function of Gram Sabha by Hari Meeting.

4.3.20) Do the priorities are decided in Gram Sabha Meetings for the working of village development?

To know the setting of priorities in the Gram Sabha Meetings regarding village development we ask question “Do the priorities are decided in the Gram Sabha meetings regarding working of village development?”

Now we ask another question to know the view of respondent “If yes do they follow the basics for work priorities of village development.

We ask another question “If No, one which basis the criticism of these works are done?

There answer divided into three categories:-

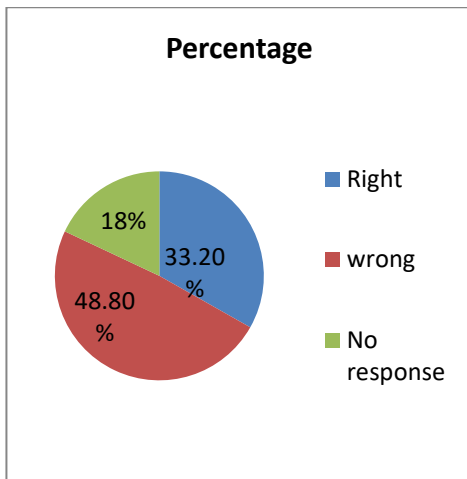
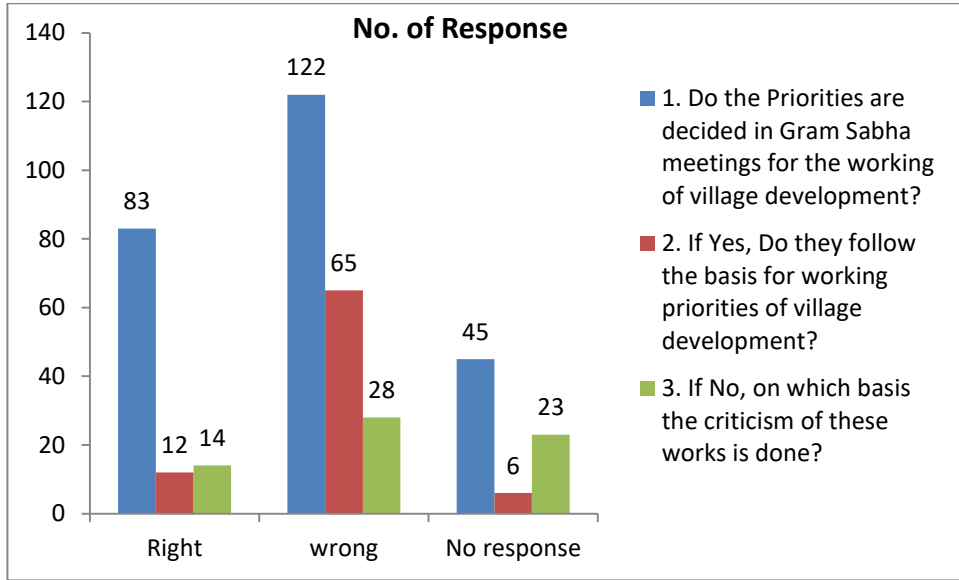
- (1) Yes (2) No (3) No response

Following table shows the response of respondents.

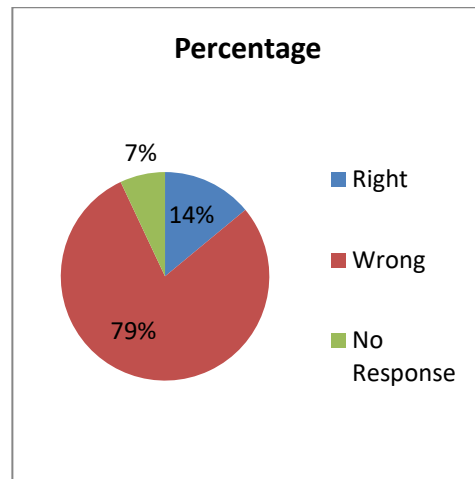
Table No. 4.40: Priorities Decided in Gram Sabha Meetings for Village Development

	Right		Wrong		No response		Total	
	No.	Percent age	No.	Percentage	No .	Percentage	No.	Percentage
a. Do the Priorities are decided in Gram Sabha meetings for the working of village development?	83	33.2	122	48.8	45	18	250	100.0
b. If Yes, Do they follow the basis for working priorities of village development?	12	14	65	79	6	7	83	100.0
c. If No, on which basis the criticism of these works is done?	14	22	28	43	23	35	65	100.0

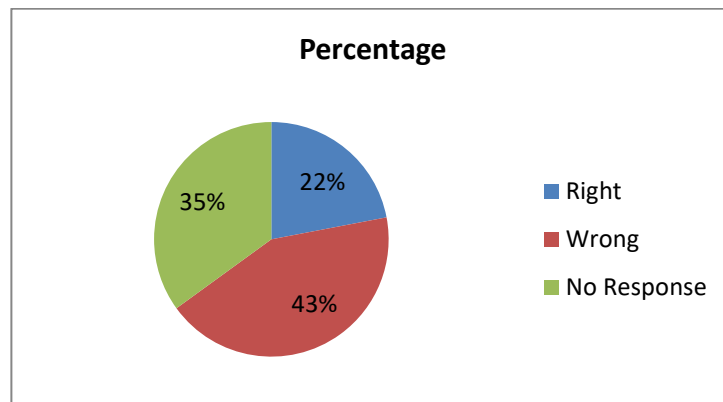
Source: Information from respondents.



a



b



c

Table 4.40 shows that out the 250, 83 (33.2) respondents give right response.

Respondents say that the priorities are decided in Gram Sabha Meetings for the

working of village development. 122 (48.8Percent) respondents give wrong answer, 45(18Percent) respondents do not give any response.

The overall analysis shows that 83 (33.2Percent) respondents give right answers. They know that in the Gram Sabha Meetings, the priorities are decided for the work of village development.

Table 4.40 shows that out 83, 12(14Percent) respondents give right answers. 65 (79) give wrong response. 6 (7Percent) respondents do not give any response.

The overall analysis shows that 12 (14Percent) respondents give right answer.

Table 4.40 shows that out of 65, 14(22Percent) respondents give right answer, 28 (43Percent) respondents give wrong response, 23 (35Percent) respondent do not give any response in answering the question regarding if no, on which basis the criticism of these works are done?

The overall analysis shows that 14(22Percent) respondents give right answer and they know that “on which basis the criticism of these works is done?”

4.3.21) Annual Budget of Gram Sabha:

In this question we want to know about the annual budget of Gram Sabha presented by whom. To know their views the question asked, “Who present the annual budget of Gram Sabha?” The annual budget of Gram Sabha is presented by Sarpanch.

Their responses are divided into four categories

1. The members of Gram Sabha
2. Gram Sachiv
3. Sarpanch
4. Block developmental & Panchayat officer

Following table shows the response of respondents.

Table 4.41: Annual Budget of Gram Sabha

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	The member of Gram Sabha	29	11.6
2.	Gram Sachiv	84	33.6
3.	Sarpanch	137	54.8
4.	Block development & Panchayat officer	0	0
5.	Total	250	100.0

Source: Information from respondents.

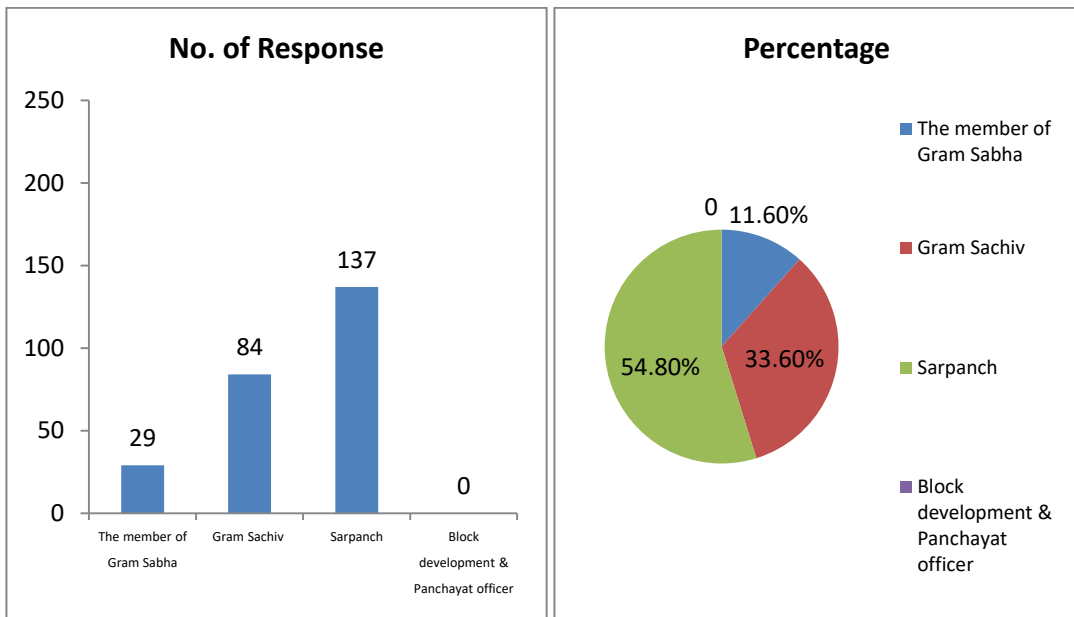


Table 4.41 shows that out of 250, 29 i.e. (11.6Percent) respondents say that the annual budget of Gram Sabha is presented by the member of Gram Sabha. 84(33.6Percent) respondents say that the annual budget of Gram Sabha is presented by Gram Sachiv. 137 (54.8Percent) respondents say that the annual budget of Gram Sabha is presented by Sarpanch. No response given about block developmental and Panchayat Officer.

The overall analysis shows that 137 (54.8Percent) respondents say that the annual budget of Gram Sabha is presented by Sarpanch. It means more than half respondents are aware about annual budget of Gram Sabha.

4.3.22) Provision of Amendment is Annual budget:

In this question we want to know about the provisions of Amendment & annual budget. To know the views, the question asked was, “Can the amendment proposal bring out in the presented annual budget”?

Their responses are divided into three categories:

- (1)Yes
- (2) No
- (3) No response

Following table show the response of respondents.

Table 4.42: Provision of Amendment in Annual Budget

Can the amendment proposal bring out in the presented annual budget?	Right		wrong		No response		Total	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
		158	63.2	33	13.2	59	23.6	250

Source: information from respondents.

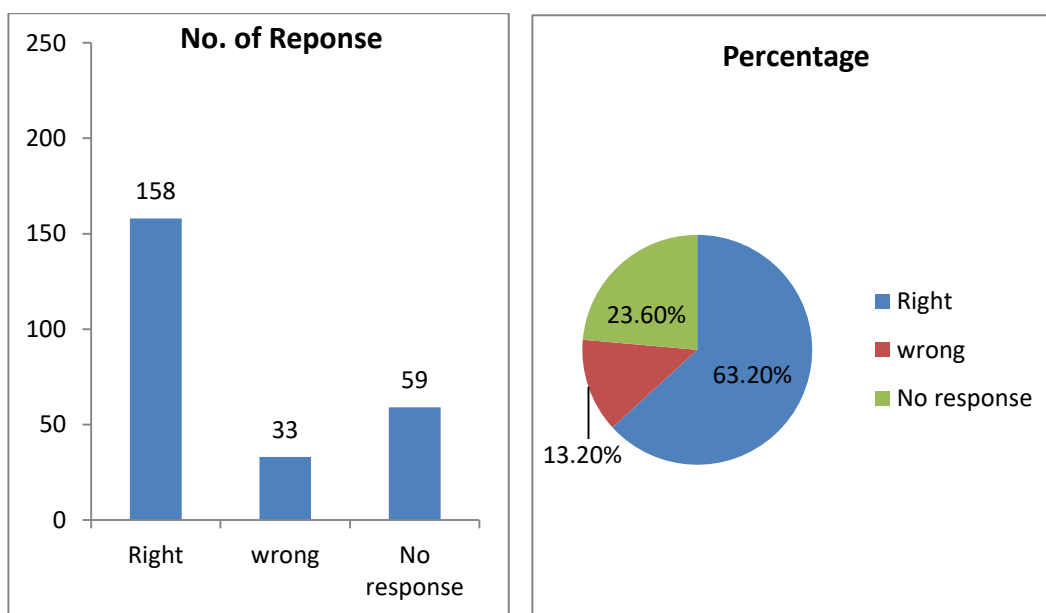


Table 4.42 shows that out of 250, 158 (63.2Percent) respondents give right answer and they say that the amendment proposal can bring out in the presented annual budget. 33(13.2Percent) respondents give wrong response, 59 (23.6Percent) respondents give no response.

The overall analysis that 158 (63.2Percent) respondents say that the amendment proposal can be brought out in the presented annual budget which is more than half.

4.3.22A) The Amendment Proposal Present

In this question we will know about the amendment proposal presentation the last question 158 respondents gave response that amendment proposals can bring out in the presented annual budget. Now to know the views the question asked “Who present the amendment proposal?”

Their responses are divided in to four categories:

- 1) Sarpanch
- 2) Gram Sachiv
- 3) The member of Gram Sabha
- 4) Block development and Panchayat officer

Following table shows the respond of respondents

Table 4.43: Who present the amendment proposal

Sr. No.	Response	No. of response	Percentage
1.	Sarpanch	99	63
2.	Gram Sachiv	19	12
3.	The member of Gram Sabha	35	22
4.	Block development and Panchayat Officer	5	3
5.	Total	158	100

Source: Information from respondents

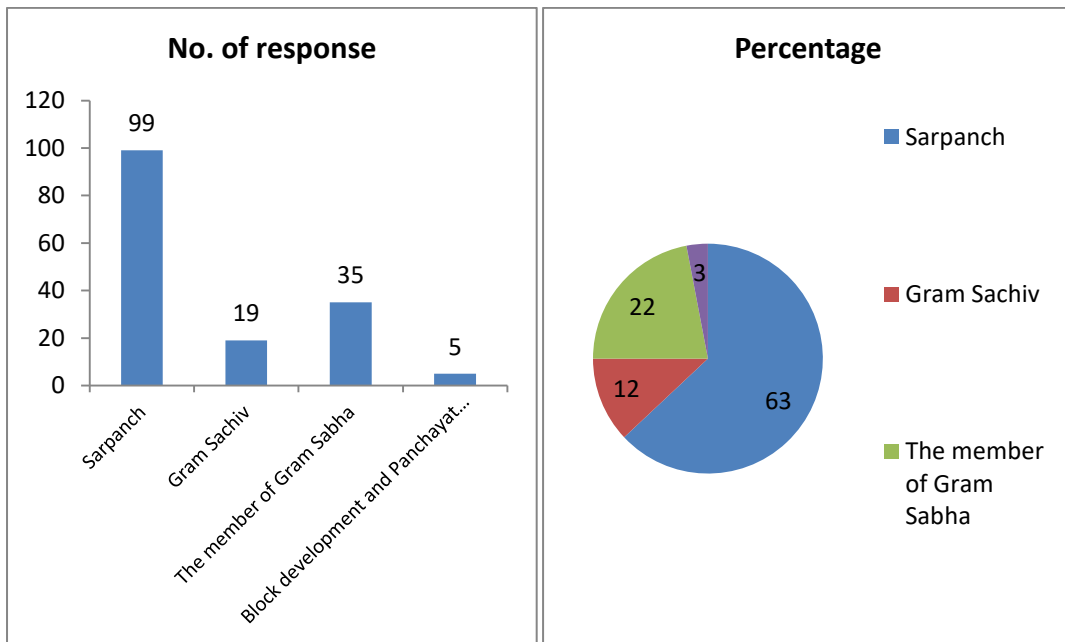


Table 4.43 shows that out of 158 respondents, 99 (63Percent) respondents say that the amendment proposal is presented by Sarpanch. 19 (12Percent) respondents say that the amendment proposal is presented by Gram Sachiv. 35 (22Percent) respondents say that the amendment proposal is presented by the Members of Gram Sabha. 5 (3Percent) respondents say that the amendment proposal is presented by Block development and Panchayat officer.

The overall analysis shows that mostly amendment proposal is presented by Sarpanch only, 9(12Percent) respondents say that amendment proposal is presented by Gram Sachiv. 35 (22Percent) amendment proposals are presented by Gram Sabha.

4.3.23) Discussion on amendment in Gram Sabha Meeting

4.3.24) Passing of amendment proposal:

In this question we will know about the discussion on amendment in Gram Sabha meeting and know about the amendment proposal passed. To know the

views, the question was asked “Is there any discussion on amendment?” and “Is the amendment proposal pass?”

Their answer is divided into three categories:

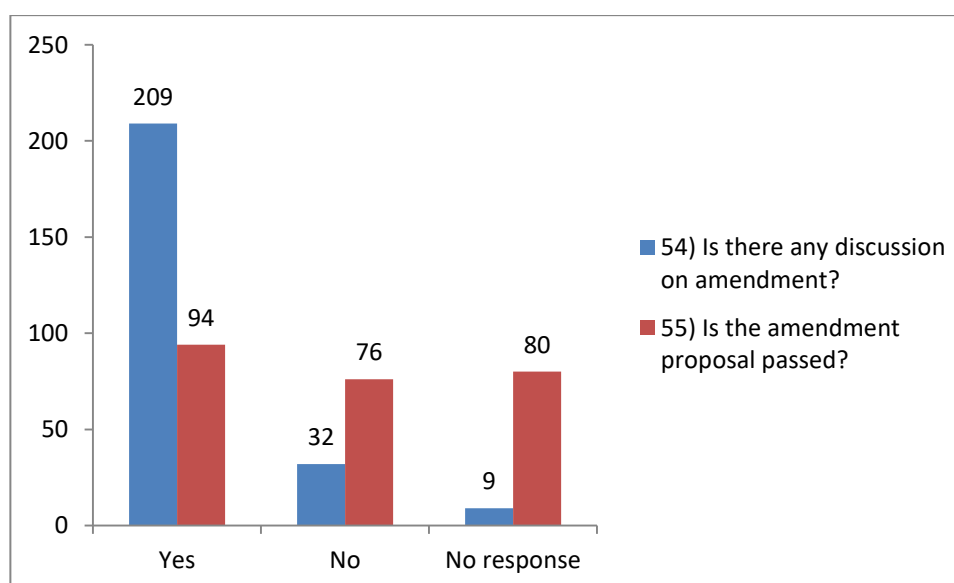
- (1) Yes (2) No (3) No response

Following table shows the response of respondents:

Table 4.44: Discussion and Passing of Amendment Proposal

	Yes		No		No response		Total	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
a. Is there any discussion on amendment?	209	83.6	32	12.8	9	36	250	100.0
b. Is the amendment proposal passed?	94	37.6	76	30.4	80	2	250	100.0

Source: Information from respondents.



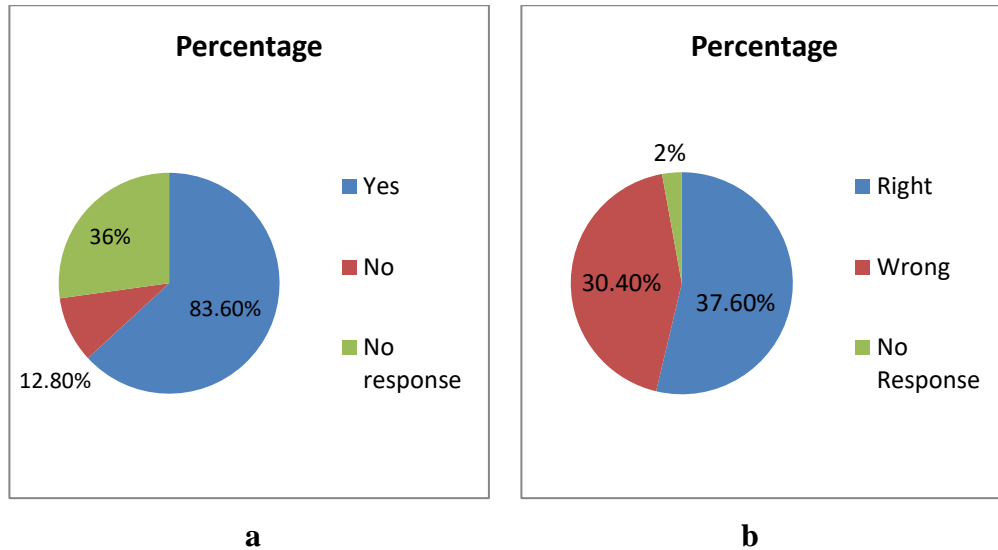


Table 4.44 shows that out of 250, 209 (83.6%) respondents say that amendment is discussed in Gram Sabha meeting. 32 (12.8%) responses give wrong responses and 9 (3.6%) respondents do not give response.

Table 4.44 shows that out of 250 94 (37.6%) respondents say that the amendment proposal is passed. 76 (30.4%) respondents say that the amendment proposal is not passed and 80 (32%) respondents do not give any response.

The overall analysis shows that respondents know that the amendment proposal is passed.

4.3.25) Approval of Budget in Gram Sabha:-

Approval of budget is an important task of Gram Sabha. To know the method of budget approval a question was asked to the respondents “How does the budget approve in Gram Sabha?”

Their responses are divided into four categories:

- (1) Unanimous
- (2) Majority

(3) 2/3 Majority

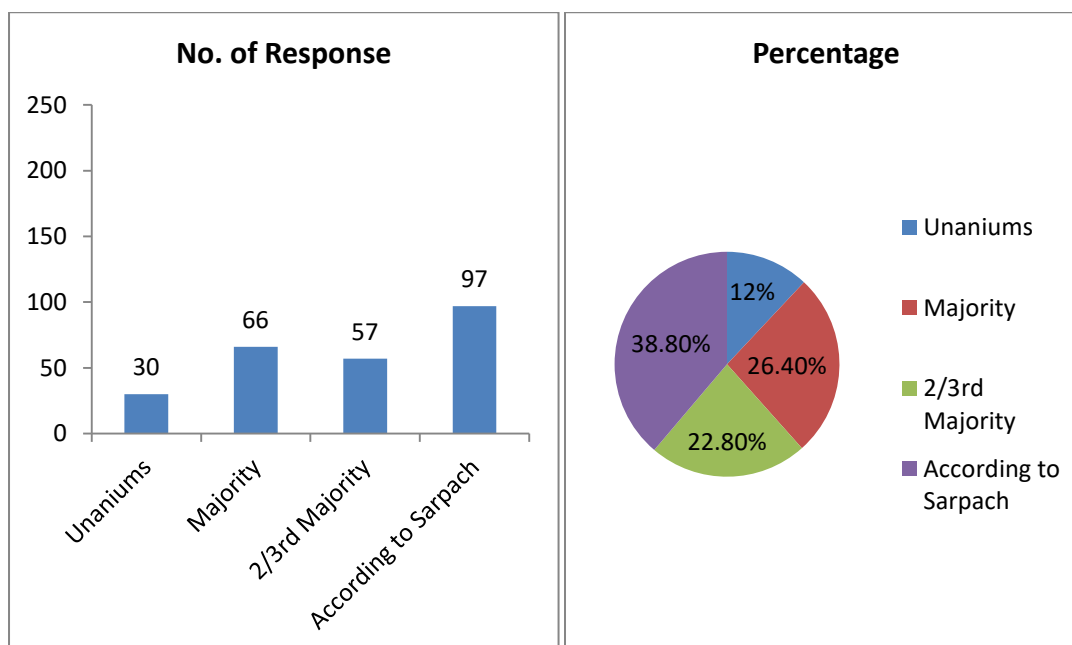
(4) According to Sarpach.

The following table represents the data regarding this question:-

Table 4.45: Approval of budget in Gram Sabha

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Unanimous	30	12
2.	Majority	66	26.4
3.	2/3 rd Majority	57	22.8
4.	According to Sarpach	97	38.8
5.	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.



This table shows that out of 250 respondents 30 (12Percent) say budget is approved in Gram Sabha unanimously. According to 66(26.4Percent) respondents budget is approval in Gram Sabha by majority. 57 (22.8Percent) say that budget approved is done by 2/3rd Majority and 97 (38.8Percent) say that budget is approved in Gram Sabha according to Sarpanch.

The overall analysis shows that budget approval in Gram Sabha is done by Sarpanch. The Sarpanch has the power to make budget.

4.3.26) Groupism during budget approval:-

To find out the groupism during budget approval, a question was asked to the respondents “Is there any groupism during budget approved?”

Their answers are divided into three categories:-

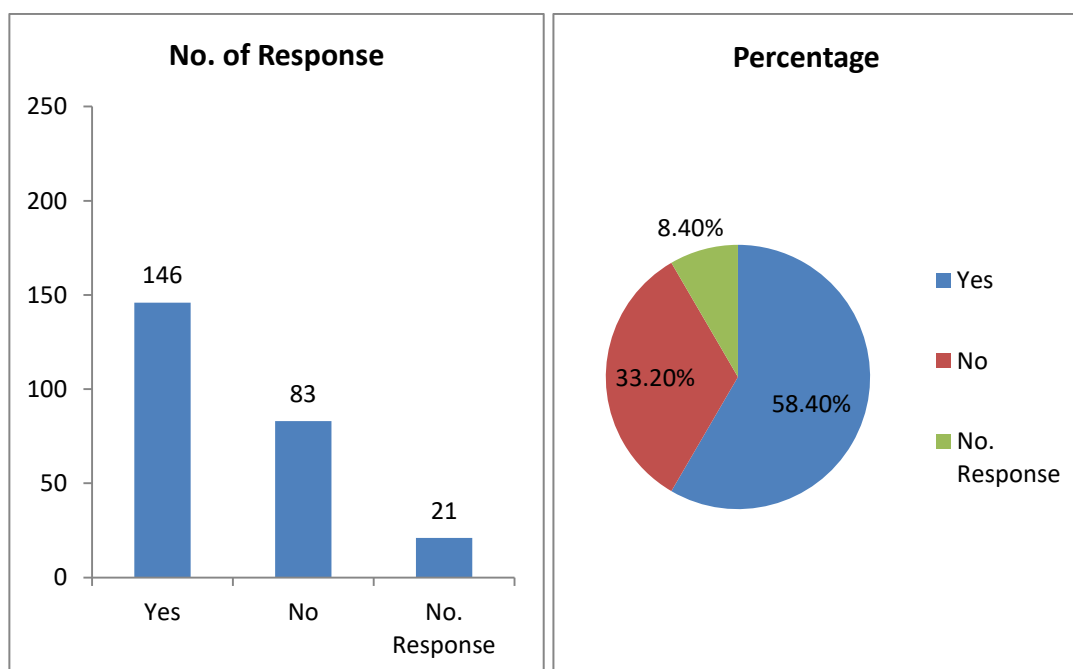
- (1) Yes (2) No (3) No response

The following table shows the response of respondents:-

Table 4.46: Groupism during budget approval

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Yes	146	58.4
2.	No	83	33.2
3.	No Response	21	8.4
4.	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.



This table shows that out of 250 respondents 146 (58.4Percent) say that there is groupism during budget approval. 83 (33.2Percent) say there is no groupism during approval in Gram Sabha. Rest of 21 (8.4Percent) respondents doesn't give any response on budget approval in Gram Sabha.

The overall analysis shows that there is groupism during budget approval in Gram Sabha.

4.3.26 A) Types of Groupism:-

To know the type of groupism during budget approval in Gram Sabha a question was asked to 146 respondents, “If yes, which type of groupism is found during budget approval?”

In last question out of 250 respondents, 146 (58.4Percent) say that there is groupism during budget approval in Gram Sabha.

The responses given by respondents are as following:-

- More benefits are given to the people who are in favor of Sarpanch.
- More profit is given to people who share the caste of Sarpanch.
- More development work is done in area of Sarpanch.
- Facilities are given more to the people who are in favor the Sarpanch.

It is clear from the response of respondents that there is lot of groupism in budget approval. The people, who are against Sarpanch, don't get benefits as compare to those who are in favor of Sarpanch.

4.3.27) Video conferencing of Gram Sabha Meeting:-

The proceedings of Gram Sabha Meetings must be video graphed.¹³ A question asked to 250 respondents “Is there are video conferencing of Gram Sabha Meeting?”

¹³ Singh Ranbir, Gram Sabha in Haryana: Realities and Recommendations (Panchayati Raj Update: Our Panchayat: out future), Kalpana printing Hose, New Delhi, Vol. XIX, May 20`1, P.7

The responses of respondents are divided into 3 categories:

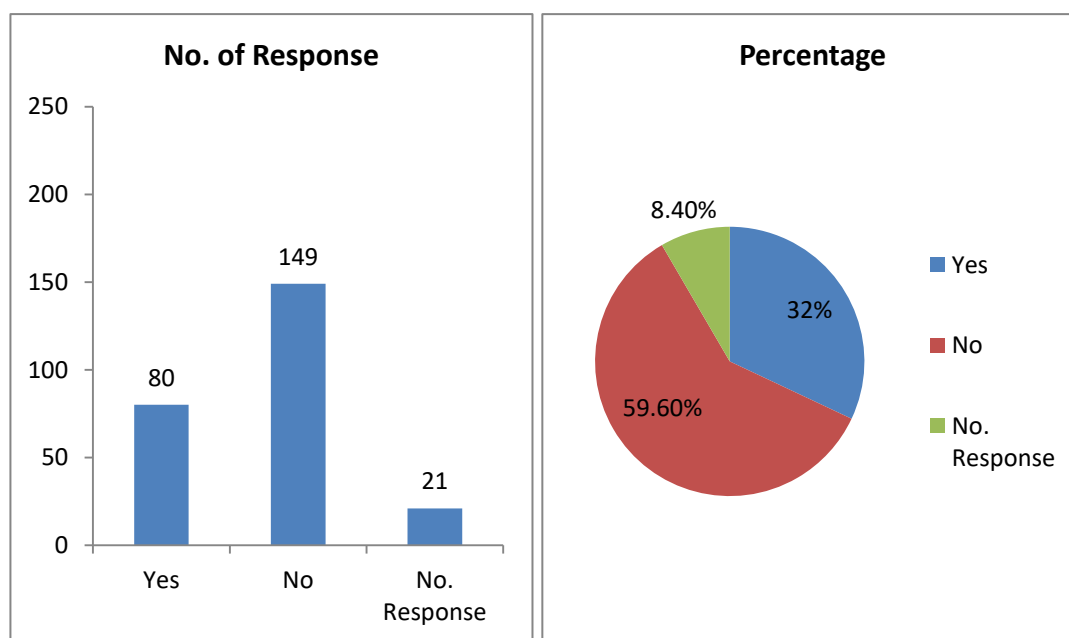
- (1) Yes (2) No (3) No response

The following table represented the data regarding to this question:-

Table 4.47: Video Conferencing of Gram Sabha Meetings

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Yes	80	32
2.	No	149	59.6
3.	No Response	21	8.4
4.	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents



This table reveals that out of 250 respondents, 149(59.6Percent) say that there is no video conferencing of Gram Sabha Meetings. According to 80 (32Percent) respondents there is video conferencing of Gram Sabha Meetings. Rest of respondents doesn't give any response.

The overall analysis shows that there is no video conferencing of Gram Sabha Meeting. There are no facilities for video conferencing in Gram Sabha.

4.3.28) Proposal in Gram Sabha meetings:-

The member of Gram Sabha can give proposal in meetings of Gram Sabha. A question asked was to 250 respondents “Can the members of Gram Sabha give proposal in Gram Sabha meetings?”

The response of respondents divided into 3 categories:-

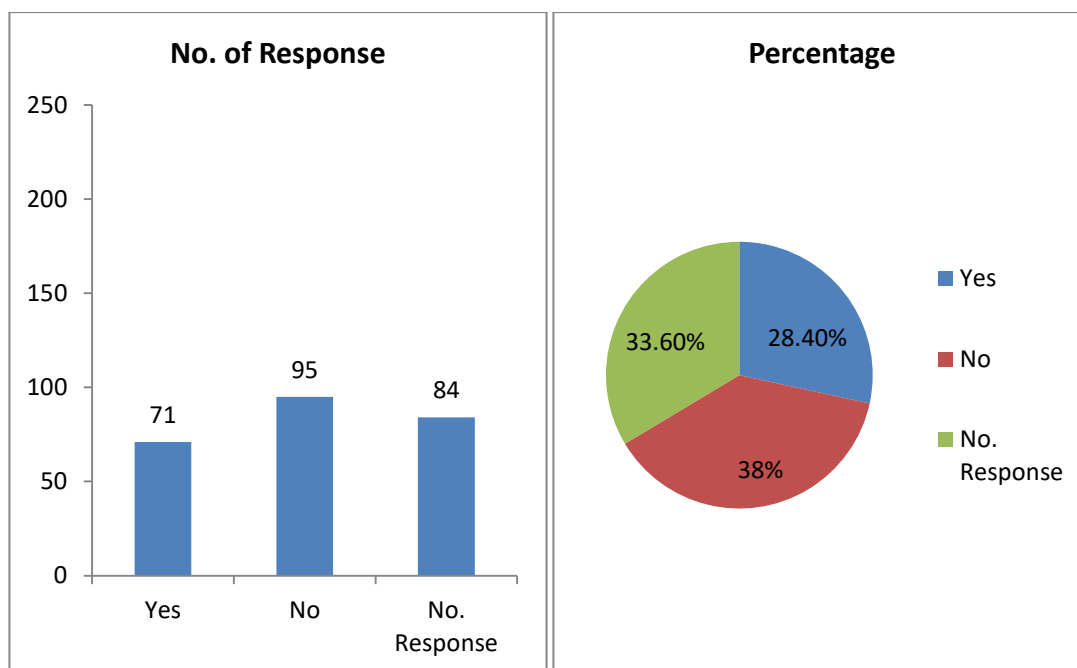
- (1) Yes (2) No (3) No response

The following table shows the response of respondents:-

Table 4.48: Proposal in Gram Sabha Meetings.

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Yes	71	28.4
2.	No	95	38
3.	No. Response	84	33.6
4.	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents



This table reveals that out of 250 respondents 95(38Percent) say that members of Gram Sabha can't give proposal in Gram Sabha Meetings. 84

(33.6Percent) don't give any response and rest of 71 (28.4Percent) say that member of Gram Sabha can give proposal in Gram Sabha Meetings. It is clear from above table that mostly members of Gram Sabha don't give proposal in Gram Sabha Meetings.

4.3.29 Permission Regarding Proposal:-

In last question we have asked about the proposal given by members of Gram Sabha in Gram Sabha Meetings out of 250 respondents, 71 say that members of Gram Sabha can give proposal in Gram Sabha Meetings.

A question was asked to 71 respondents "Who give the permission to give proposal in Gram Sabha Meetings?" Their response is divided into four categories:-

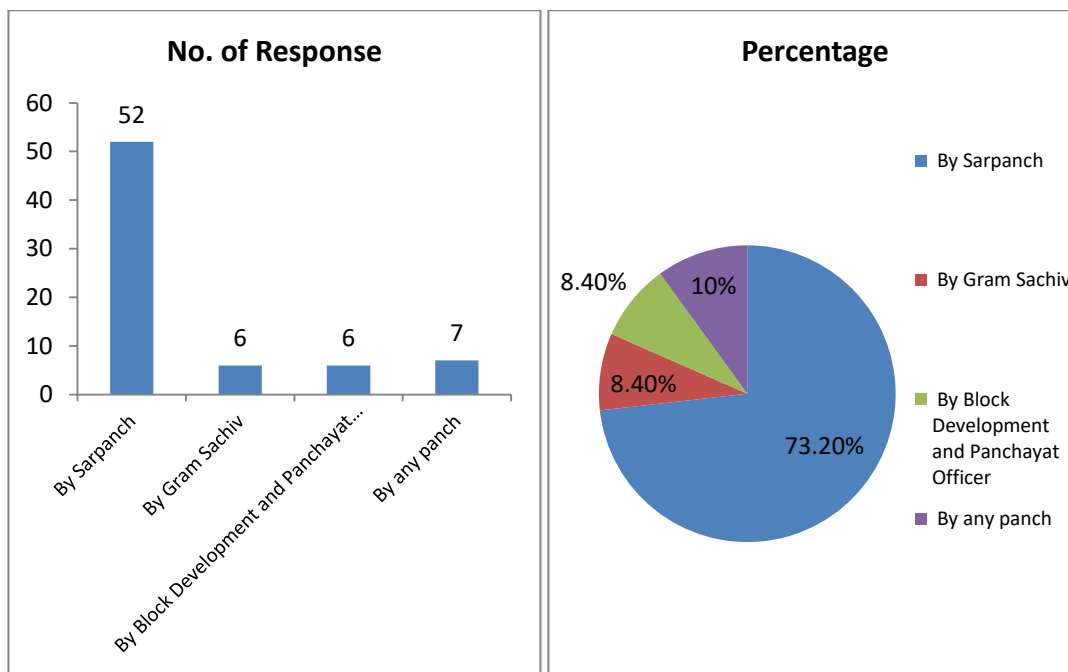
- (1) By Sarpanch
- (2) By Gram Sachiv
- (3) By Block Development and Panchayat Officer
- (4) By any Panch

The following table shows the response of respondents:-

Table 4.49: Response of Permission Regarding Proposal

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	By Sarpanch	52	73.2
2.	By Gram Sachiv	6	8.4
3.	By Block Development and Panchayat Officer	6	8.4
4.	By Any Panch	7	10
5.	Total	71	100

Source: Information from respondents.



This table reveals that out of 71 respondents 52 (73.2Percent) responds that permission is given by Sarpanch to for proposal in Gram Sabha by Gram Sabha members. According to 7 (10Percent) respondents agree that permission is given by any Panch. 6(8.4Percent) respondents say that permission is given by Gram Sabha and rest of respondents say permission is given by Block Development and Panchayat officer to give proposal by Gram Sabha members in Gram Sabha Meetings.

It is clear from the data shown in above table that the Sarpanch gives permission for giving proposal in Gram Sabha Meeting by Gram Sabha members.

4.3.30) Discussion on Proposal:-

To find out whether there is any discussion on proposal or not in Gram Sabha meetings, a question was asked to the 250 respondents “Is there any discussion on proposal given by Gram Sabha members in Gram Sabha Meetings?”

Their response is divided into the three categories:

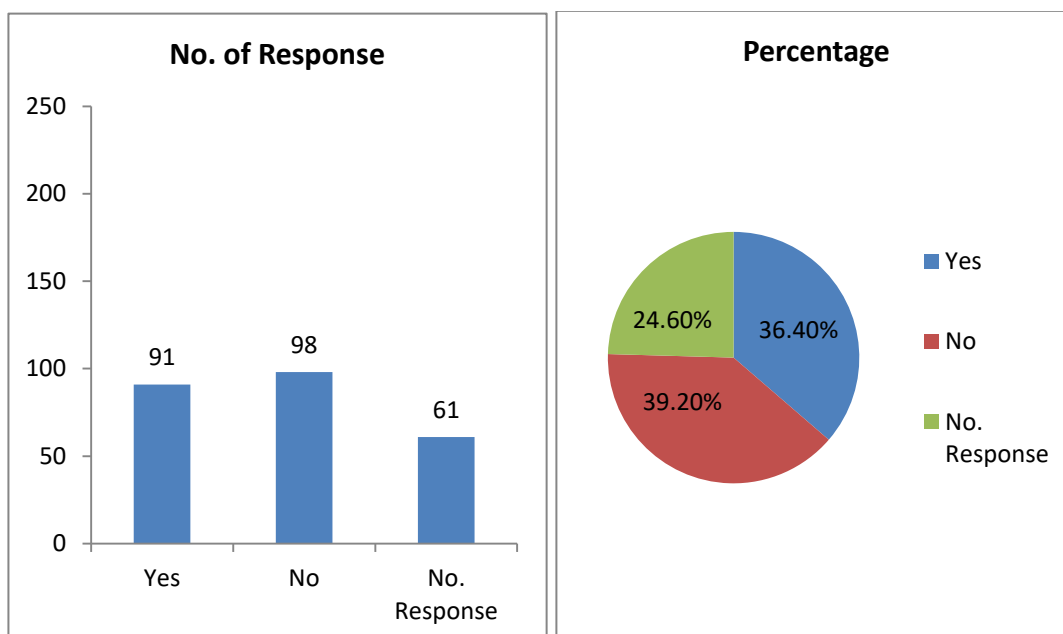
- (1) Yes (2) No (3) No response

The following table shows the responses of 250 respondents:-

Table 4.50: Discussion on proposal in Gram Sabha Meetings

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Yes	91	36.4
2.	No	98	39.2
3.	No. Response	61	24.6
4.	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.



This table reveals that out of 250 respondents, 98(39.2Percent) Percent agree that there are no discussion on proposal in Gram Sabha Meetings

According to 91 (36.4Percent) respondents there is discussion on proposal in Gram Sabha Meeting and rest 61 (24.4Percent) don't give any response.

The overall analysis shows that there is no discussion on proposal in Gram Sabha Meetings. 24.4Percent don't have knowledge regarding discussion on proposal in Gram Sabha Meetings. There is lack of awareness in most of people regarding proposal discussion in Gram Sabha Meetings.

4.3.31) Method of proposal/decision in Gram Sabha Meetings:-

To find out the methods how to take proposal/decision in Gram Sabha Meetings a question was asked to the 250 respondents, “How the proposal/decision is taken in Gram Sabha Meetings?”

The answer of respondents is divided into four categories:-

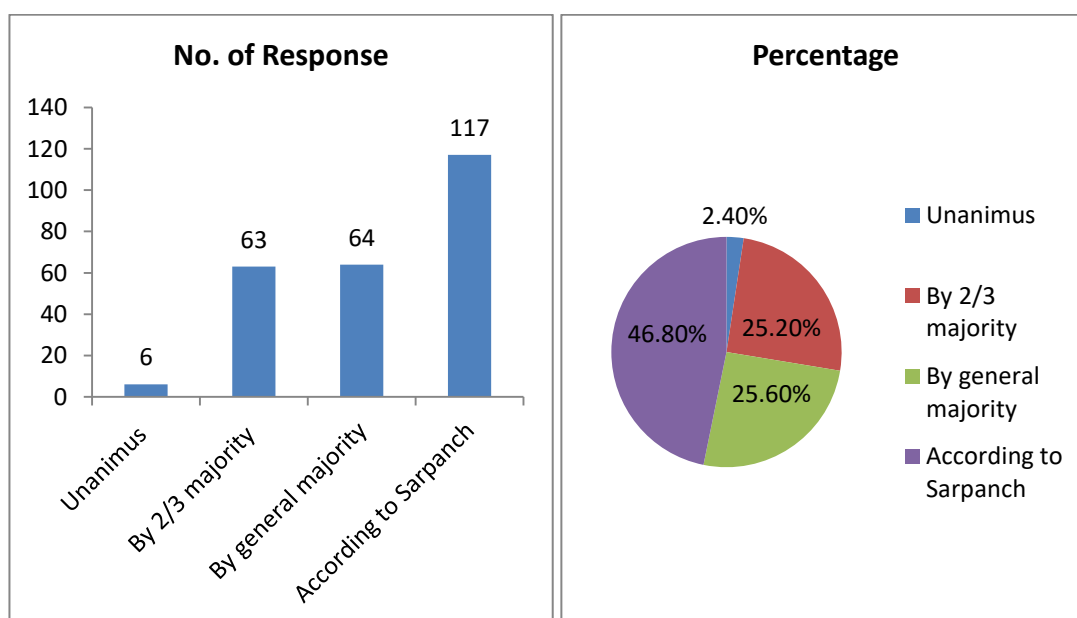
- (1) Unanimous
- (2) By 2/3 majority
- (3) By general majority
- (4) According to Sarpanch

The responses of respondents are given in following table:-

Table 4.51: Proposal/decision in Gram Sabha Meetings

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Unanimous	6	2.4
2.	By 2/3 majority	63	25.2
3.	By general majority	64	25.6
4.	According to Sarpanch	117	46.8
5.	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.



This table reveals that out of 250 respondents, 117(46.8Percent) say proposal/decision is taken by Sarpanch. According to 64 (25.6Percent) proposal/decision is taken by general majority. 63 (25.2Percent) respondents say that proposal/decision is taken by 2/3rd majority. Rest of 6 (2.4Percent) respondents says that proposal/decision is taken unanimously.

The overall analysis shows that the Sarpanch have the power to take decision.

4.3.32) Decision on Majority in Gram Sabha:-

To know how to decide majority in Gram Sabha a question was asked to 250 respondents, “How majority is decided in meetings of Gram Sabha?” Their responses are divided into four categories:

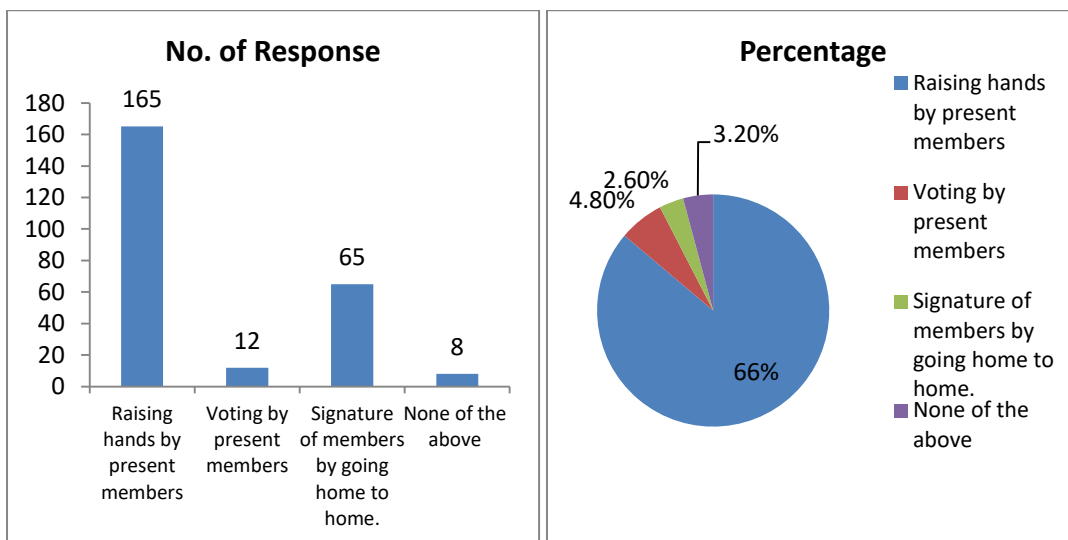
- (1) Raising hands by present members
- (2) Voting by present members
- (3) Signature of members by going home to home.
- (4) None of the above

The responses of respondents are given in the following table:-

Table 4.52: Decision on Majority in Gram Sabha

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Raising hands by present members	165	66
2.	Voting by present members	12	4.8
3.	Signature of members by going home to home.	65	2.6
4.	None of the above	8	3.2
5.	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents



Above table 4.52 shows out of 250 respondents 165 (66Percent) say that, decision on majority in Gram Sabha is made by raising hands of present members. 65 (26Percent) respondents say that decision on majority is taken by signature of members by going home to home, 12(4.8Percent) say that decision is taken by voting of present members. Rest of 8 (3.2Percent) respondents says none of above takes decision on majority in Gram Sabha.

The overall analysis shows that the method used to take decision on majority in Gram Sabha is by raising hands of present members.

4.3.33) Work done by Gram Sabha:-

To know the works which are done by Gram Sabha for Gram Sabha area, a question was asked to 250 respondents “which works are done by Gram Sabha for Gram Sabha area?”

The responses of respondents are given below:-

- Suggestion regarding development works.
- Management of water supply.
- Maintaining hygiene and sanitation in village.
- Monitoring of Gram Panchayat work.

The overall analysis reveals that a few have confusion between Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabhas duties. Yet they know about the working of gram Sabha as a whole.

4.3.34) Formation of committee for development works:-

To know about the formation of committee for development works a question was asked to 250 respondents “Is there any formation of committee for developmental works in your Gram Sabha area?”

The responses of respondents are divided into three categories:-

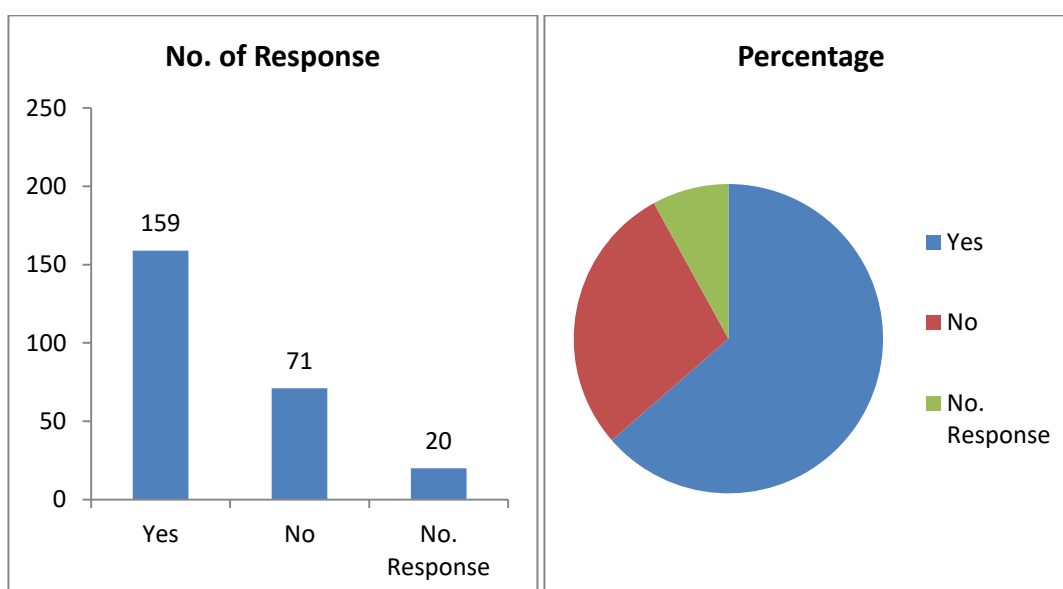
- (1) Yes (2) No (3) No Response

The following table shows the responses of the respondents:-

Table 4.53: Responses of Formation of committee for development works

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Yes	159	63.6
2.	No	71	28.4
3.	No. Response	20	8
4.	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents.



This table reveals out of 250 respondents 159 (63.6Percent) respondents say that there is formation of committees in them Gram Sabha area for developmental works. 71 (28.4Percent) respondents say there is no committees in them Gram Sabha area for developmental works. Rest of 20(8Percent) respondents doesn't give any response.

It is clear from above table that in Gram Sabha area there is formation of committees for developmental works.

4.3.35) Number of Committees in Gram Sabha Area:-

In previous question we have asked about the formation of committee for development work in Gram Sabha area. Now we find the number of committees in Gram Sabha area. A question was asked to 159 respondents, “How many committees are formed in Gram Sabha area?”

The respondents give the following respondents:-

- Out of 159 respondents 81 (51Percent) say that number of committees in Gram Sabha area is 1 to 5.
- 47 (30Percent) respondents say the number of committees is more than 15.
- Rest of 31(19Percent) say that the number of committees in Gram Sabha area is 6-15.

Overall analysis shows that most of the respondents know about the number of committees in Gram Sabha area.

4.3.36) Name of committee:-

To know the name of committees formed in Gram Sabha area, a question was asked to 250 respondents “What are the names of committees formed in Gram Sabha area?” The respondents give the following responses:-

- Development Committee (Vikas Samiti)

- Sports Committee (Khel Samiti)
- Environment Committee (Paryawaran Samiti)
- Health welfare Committee (Swasthya Kalyan Samiti)
- Sadbhawna Samiti
- Mandir Samiti

The overall analysis shows that respondents are aware about the Gram Sabha committees and their related works which reveals their knowledge regarding Gram Sabha.

4.3.37 Social audit of budget

Social Audit

The Gram Sabha conducts social audit of performance of gram Panchayat. It is assisted in this task by its social audit committee elected by the Gram Sabha and consisted of a retired government servant/army man, a representative each of Sakshar Mahila Samooh. (Group of the educated women), self-help group, Nehru Yuva Kendra and members of Panchayat Samiti and Zila-Parishad representing the Gram Panchayat area.¹⁴

After that we ask question about social audit of budget. To know the views the question was asked, “Does social audit exists?”

Their response divided in to three categories:-

(1) Yes (2) No (3) No response

Following table shows the response of respondents

¹⁴ Reference- Singh Ranbir, Gram Sabha in Haryana: Realities and Recommended (Panchayati Raj update our panchayats- our future, opcit, p. 1.

Table 4.54: Social audit

	Yes		No		No response		Total	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Does social audit exist?	58	23.2	112	44.8	80	32	250	100.0

Source: information from responses.

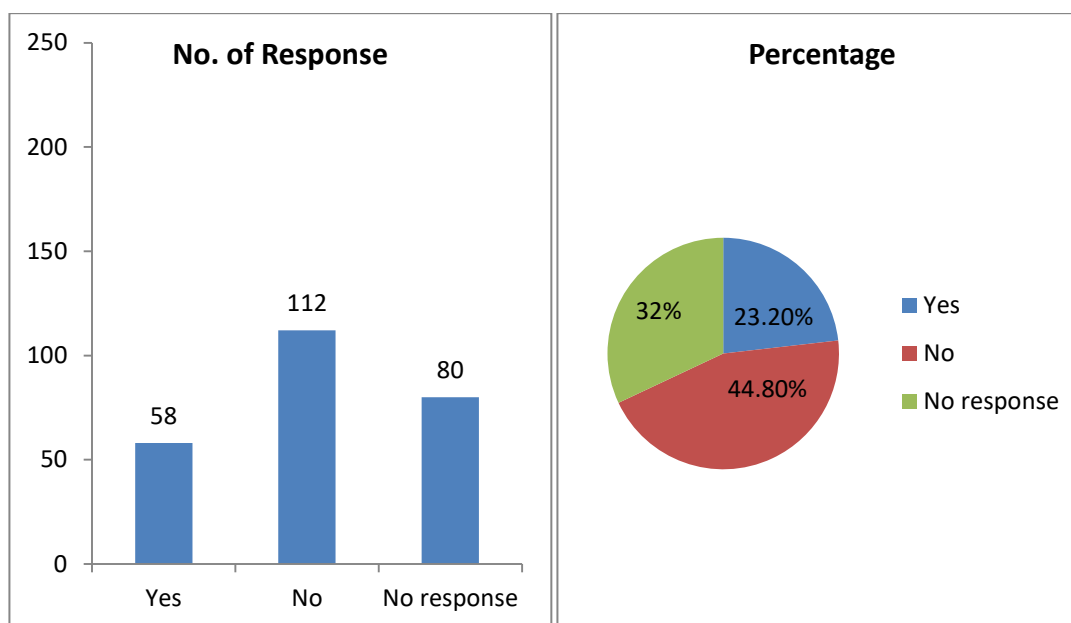


Table shows that out of 250 58 (23.2Percent) respondents say social audit exists. 112(44.8Percent) respondents give wrong answer. 80 (32Percent) respondents do not give any response.

Overall analysis shows that 58 (23.2Percent) respondents say that social audit is in trend, 112 (44.8Percent) respondents give wrong answer and 80 (32Percent) give no response. It shows that less respondents are aware about social audit.

4.3.38) In this question we will know the social audit of budget is done by whom.

To know the views of respondents the question asked was “By whom, the social audit of budget is done?” The social audit of budget is done by Gram Sabha. According to the response of respondents, their answer is divided into four categories:

- 1) Sarpanch
- 2) Gram Sachiv
- 3) The member of Gram Sabha
- 4) Block development officer

Table4.55: Who do the social audit?

Sr. No.	Response	No. of response	Percentage
1.	Sarpanch	28	48
2.	Gram Sabha member	13	22
3.	Gram Sachiv	9	16
4.	Block development Officer	8	14
5.	Total	58	100

Source: Information from respondents

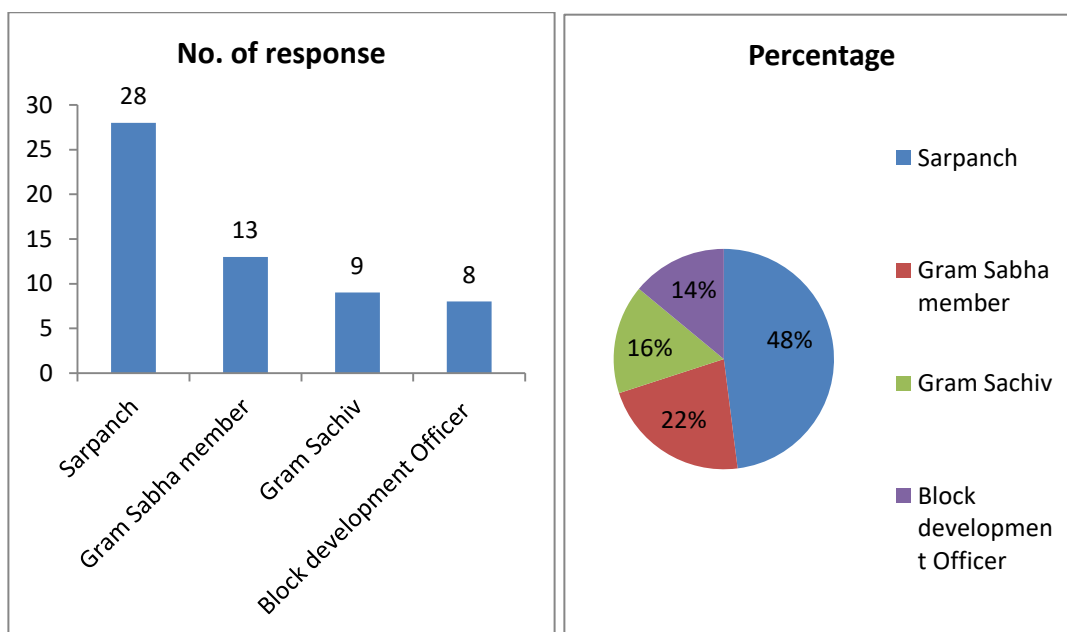


Table 4.55 shows that out of 58 respondents who know about Social audit in previous question, 28(48Percent) respondents say that the social audit of budget is done by gram pnachayat.13 (22Percent) respondents say that the social audit of budget is done by Gram Sabha. 9 (16Percent) respondents say that the social audit of budget is done by Gram Sachive. 8(14Percent) respondents say that the social audit of budget is done by Block Development officer.

The overall analysis shows that only 13 respondents say that the social audit of budget is done by Gram Sabha.

4.3.39) Implementation of Development Programme in Gram Sabha Area:-

In this question we will know about the implementation of development programme. Now to know the views, the question asked was ‘which of developmental programme are implemented in your area.

According to respondents the responses are given as below:-

(1) MNREGA

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

(2) SGSY (Sawarn Jyanti Gram SawarjgarYojna)

(3) IAY (Indira Awash Yojna)

(4) Sawsthya KalyanYojna.

The overall analysis shows that maximum respondents are aware about implementation of development programme.

4.3.40) Discrimination During Development Programme Implementation:-

In this question we will know about the discrimination during developmental programme implementation. To know their views the question asked was “Is there any discrimination during developmental programme implementation?”

Their responses are divided into three categories:-

- (1) Yes (2) No (3) No response

Following table shows the response of respondents:

Table 4.56: Discrimination During Development Programme Implementation

	Yes		No		No response		Total	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Is there any discrimination developmental programme implementation	166	66.4	52	20.8	32	12.8	250	100.0

Source: Information from respondents

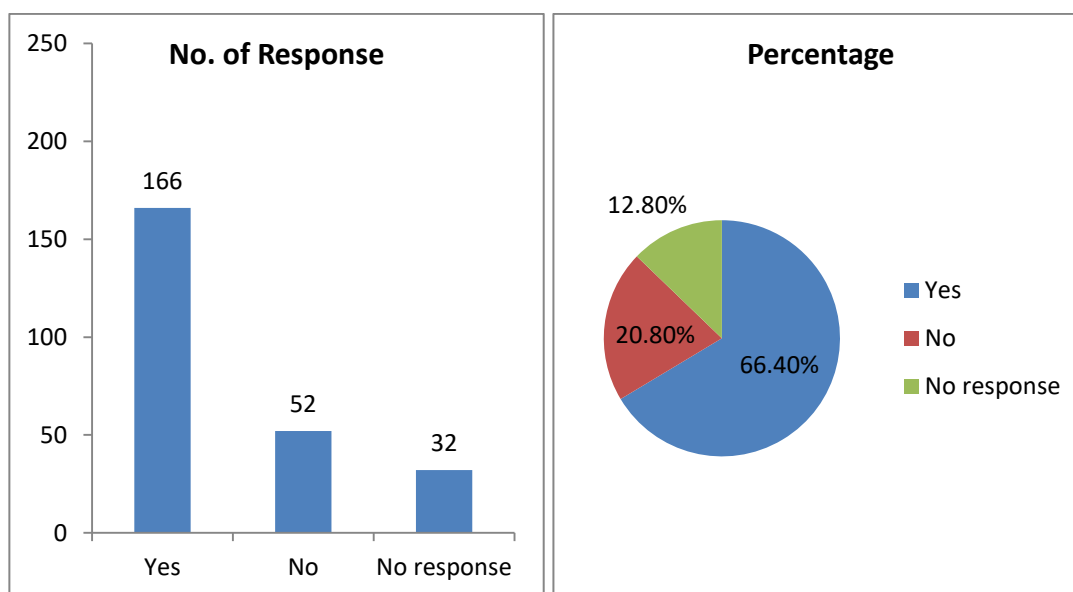


Table shows that out of 250, 166(64.4Percent) respondents say that the discrimination is done during implementation of development programme. 52 (20.8Percent) respondents say that the discrimination is done during implementation of developmental programme. 32(12.8Percent) respondents do not give any response.

The overall analysis shows that 166(66.4Percent) respondents say that the discrimination is done during implementation of development programs. which

means discrimination is prevalent and many factors like caste, religion, group etc. Play an important role during implementation of development programs.

4.3.41) Misuse of Money in Gram Sabha:-

In this question we will know about misuse of money in Gram Sabha. Now to know their views the question asked was “According to you, is there any misuse of money in Gram Sabha?”

Their responses are divided into three categories:-

- (1) Yes (2) No (3) No Response

Following table shows the response of respondents:

Table4.57: Misuse of Money in Gram Sabha

	Yes		No		No response		Total	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
According to you, is there any misuse of money in Gram Sabha?	179	71.6	71	28.4	0	0	25	100.0
							0	

Source: Information from respondents

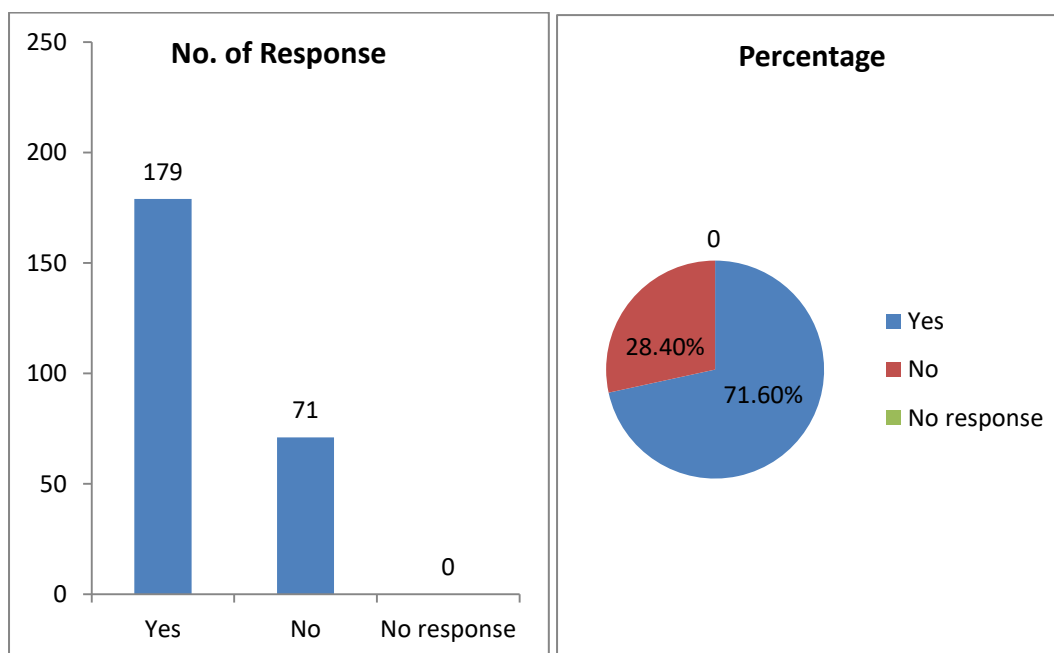


Table shows that out of 250, 179(71.6Percent) respondents say that there is misuse of money in Gram Sabha. 71 (28.4Percent) respondents say that there is no misuse of money in Gram Sabha.

The overall analysis shows that mostly respondents say there is misuse of money in Gram Sabha.

4.3.42) Misuse of Money in Gram Sabha:-

In the last question, 179(71.6Percent) respondents say that there is misuse of money in Gram Sabha. Now we know, by whom the misuse of money is done. To know their views the question asked was “If yes, the misuse of money in Gram Sabha is done, by whom?”

The overall analysis shows that mostly respondents say that the misuse of money is done by Sarpanch.

4.3.43) Role of Block Development Officer:-

The role of block development officer and Panchyat officer in Gram Sabha meetings is very important. To know the views, the question asked was “Is there any role of block development officer and Panchyat Officer in Gram Sabha Meetings?”

The overall analysis shows that most of respondents say that the role of Block Developmental Officer and Panchyat Officer in Gram Sabha Meetings is very important. Some respondents say that the role of Block Developmental Officer and Panchyat Officer in Gram Sabha Meetings is important.

4.3.44) Participation in Gram Sabha Meetings:-

To know the participation of Gram Sabha members in questioning, discussion, amendment, proposal and evaluation of work a question was asked to 250 respondents that is “Do you take part in questioning, discussion, amendment proposal and evaluation of work in Gram Sabha Meetings?”

Their responses are divided into three categories:-

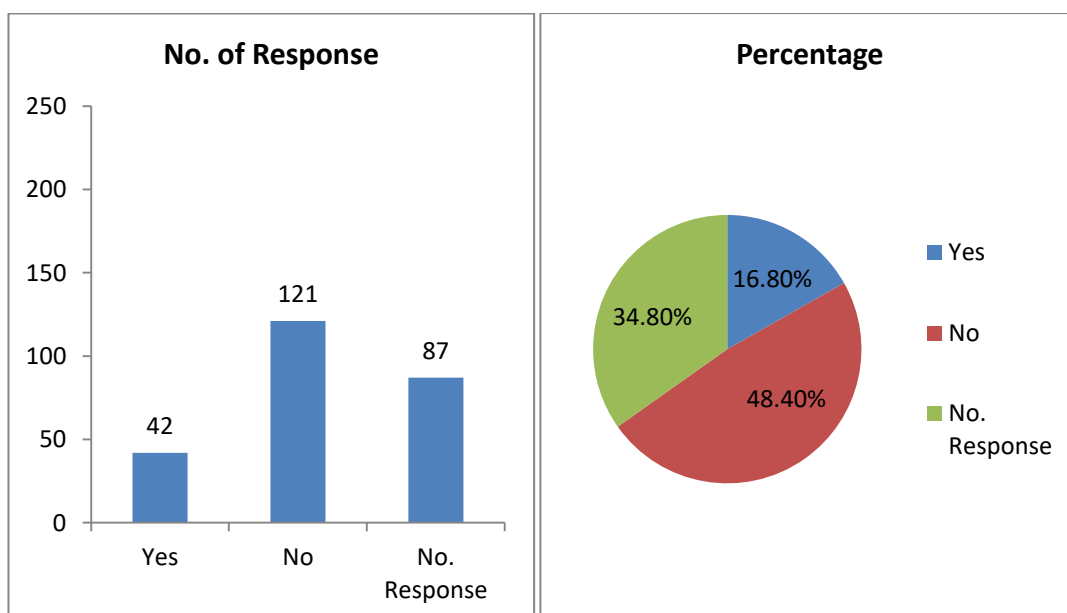
(1) Yes (2) No (3) No response

Following table shows the response of respondents:

Table 4.58: Participation of Gram Sabha Members in Gram Sabha Meeting

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Response	Percentage
1.	Yes	42	16.8
2.	No	121	48.4
3.	No. Response	87	34.8
4.	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents



This table reveals that out of 250 respondents, 121 (48.4Percent) don't participate in Gram Sabha Meetings. 87 (34.8Percent) respondents don't give any response. Rest of 42 (16.8Percent) respondents take part in Gram Sabha Meetings and perform their role actively.

The overall analysis shows that the members of Gram Sabha don't take interest in participating Gram Sabha Meetings and their role in questioning, discussion, amendment, proposal and evaluation of work as a Gram Sabha member.

4.3.45) Role in Gram Sabha meetings:-

In previous question we have asked to 250 respondents about participation of Gram Sabha members in Gram Sabha Meetings out of 250 respondents 42 (16.8Percent) said that they participate in Gram Sabha Meetings.

Now to know their role we ask a question to these 42 respondents “what is their role in Gram Sabha Meetings?” The respondents give the following responses:-

- (1) 24 (57Percent) respondents say that they give suggestion for development works in Gram Sabha Meetings.
- (2) Rest of respondent doesn't give proper answer of this question.

4.3.46) Satisfaction from Work and Power:-

To know the view of people about the satisfaction from work and power of Gram Sabha, a question was asked to 250 respondents “Are you satisfied from work and powers of Gram Sabha?”

The responses of respondents are divided into three categories:

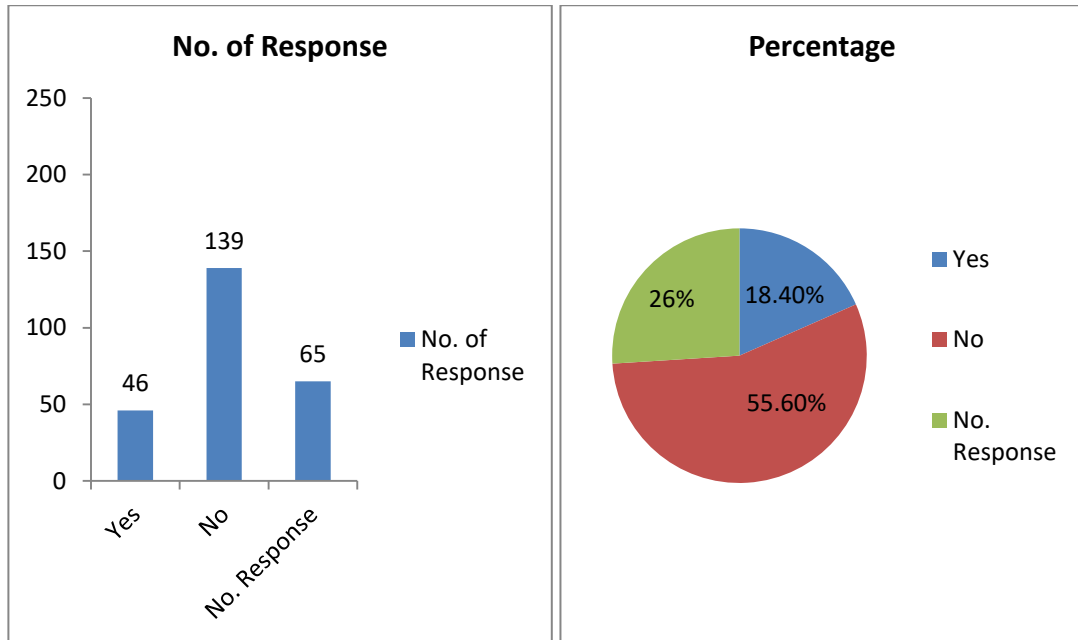
- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) No Response

Following table shows the response of respondents:

Table 4.59: Satisfaction from work and power of Gram Sabha

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Response	Percentage
1	Yes	46	18.4
2	No	139	55.6
3	No. Response	65	26
4	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents



This table reveals that out of 250 respondents, 139 (55.6Percent) respondents are not satisfied by working and power of Gram Sabha. 65 (26Percent) respondents do not give any response. 46 (18.4Percent) respondents are satisfied with works and power of Gram Sabha.

The overall analysis shows that the people are not satisfied with works and powers of Gram Sabha.

4.3.47) Reason for Dissatisfaction:-

To find out the reason for dissatisfaction from work and power of Gram Sabha a question was asked to 139 respondents of no response from the previous question. “What are the reasons for dissatisfaction from work and power of Gram Sabha?”

The respondents give the following responses:-

- Monopoly of Sarpanch and Panchyat members.
- Improper organization of Gram Sabha Meetings.
- Lack of awareness and participation.

4.3.48) Effectiveness of Gram Sabha:-

To know the view of people about effectiveness of Gram Sabha, question was asked to 250 respondents, “Do you think that Gram Sabha is an effective organization?”

The response of respondents is divided into three categories:-

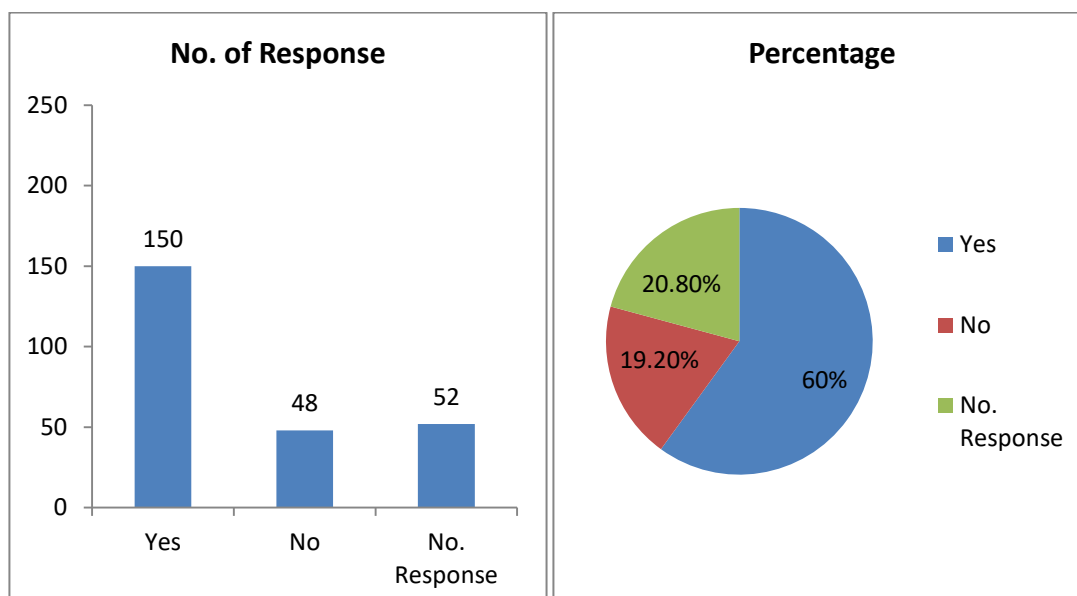
- (1) Yes (2) No (3) No Response

Following table shows the response of respondents:

Table 4.60: Responses for Effectiveness of Gram Sabha

Sr. No.	Response	No. of Response	Percentage
1	Yes	150	60
2	No	48	19.2
3	No. Response	52	20.8
4	Total	250	100

Source: Information from respondents



The above table reveals that out of 250 respondents 150 (60Percent) say that Gram Sabha is an effective organization. 52 (20.8Percent) respondents don't give

any response. Rest of 48 (19.2Percent) respondents says that Gram Sabha is not an effective organization.

The overall analysis shows that Gram Sabha is an effective organization.

4.3.49) Methods To Make Effective Gram Sabha:-

To know the methods for making effective Gram Sabha a question was asked to 48 respondents, “If No, how can we make Gram Sabha an effective organization?” In previous question 48 respondents gave answer that Gram Sabha is not an effective organization. The 48 respondents give the following suggestion for making the Gram Sabha effective-

- By active participation of all members of Gram Sabha.
- Spreading awareness about working of Gram Sabha.
- Regular meetings of Gram Sabha.
- Presence of higher authority and time to time for supervision.
- Less monopoly of Sarpanch and Panches.

4.3.50) Number of female Panches in gram Panchayat:-

Number of schedule caste Panch in gram Panchayat. Who is the Sarpanch of your village?

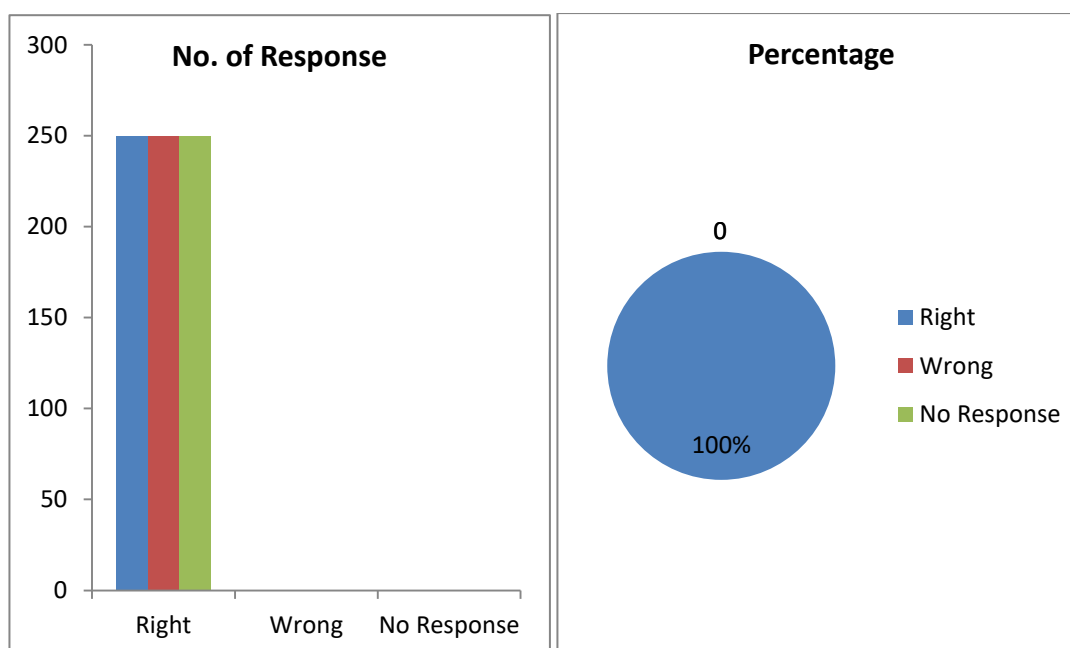
To know the number of female Panch, schedule caste Panch and name of Sarpanch questions were asked to 250 respondents “How many female and Schedule Caste Panches are present in your Gram Panchayat and what is the name of Sarpanch of your village?”

The following table shows the responses of 250 respondents:-

4.61: Number of Female, Schedule Caste Panch & Name of Sarpanch

Question	Yes				No	
	Right		Wrong		No Response	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
a. Number of female Panch?	250	100	-	-	-	-
b. Number of schedule caste Panch?	250	100	-	-	-	-
c. Name of Sarpanch?	250	100	-	-	-	-

Source: Information from respondents



This table shows that all the respondents have proper knowledge about their Gram Panchyat. Its members, female Panch, schedule caste Panch and Sarpanch and all the respondents give right answers.

In brief, it can be said that mostly respondents of our study are educated, married, householders and from joint family with poor income. A majority of middle age group and women are almost equal in our study. The level of awareness is significant. People know about Gram Sabha and its members but a little unaware about some basic things like Gram Sabha member's name in voter list. They are

aware about Gram Sabha Meetings, rights of Sarpanch. But they don't have proper knowledge about the Sawani and Hari meetings, Video conferencing during Gram Sabha meetings and venue of Gram Sabha Meeting as they have lack of participation in Gram Sabha Meetings due to their personal matters. They are aware about groupism in Gram Sabha working. Implementation of development programme, discrimination during works and misuse of money by Sarpanch. 48.8 Percent participants don't participate in Gram Sabha meetings; don't give proposal during Gram Sabha meetings. 55.6Percent respondents are not satisfied with Gram Sabha because of monopoly of Sarpanch, improper organization of Gram Sabha meetings and lack of participation. 60Percent people consider that Gram Sabha is an effective organization. It can be made more effective by active participation, awareness regarding working of Gram Sabha and regular meetings of Gram Sabha, presence of higher authority in Gram Sabha Meetings and time to time supervision by them. The study reveals many aspects of awareness, participation and knowledge regarding social audit etc. Gram Sabha should be made more effective as an organization by spreading awareness among its members.