APPENDICES
**AMENDIX - I**

**INTERVIEW SCHEDULE**

(Administered among all the heads of household in the village)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Name ................ Father's Name ......................................
2. Age ....................................
3. Sex ....................................
4. Marital status ....................................
5. Caste ....................................
6. Education ....................................
7. (a) Main occupation of family ....................................
   (b) Subsidiary occupation ....................................
   (c) Respondent occupation ....................................
8. (a) Land owned (in acres) ....................................
   (b) Leased in (in acres) ....................................
   (c) Leased out (in acres) ....................................
   (d) Operational holding (in acres) ............................
9. House ............... Kaccha/pucca/mixed
10. Family type ............. Joint/nuclear
11. Family data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>J.No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relation with respondent</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Annual income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
12. Mass media exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) radio</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) T.V.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Newspaper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Material possessions

(a) Household equipments (Scale developed by Narwal, 1981)

Stove (1), Stone grinder (1), manual grinder (1), coal
iron (1), toaster (2), beater (2), milk cooker (3),
electric heater (4), pressure cooker (4), rice cooker (4),
juice extractor (4), sewing machine (4), electric iron (4),
immersion road (4), gobar gas plant (6), cooking gas (6),
mixer (6), electric kettle (6), cooking range (9),
electric grinder (9), coffee percolator (9), refrigerator
(9), knitting machine (9), gysers (9).

(b) Means of transport and communication (scale developed by
      Buatti, 1985).

Radio (1), Tape recorder (2), T.V. (5), Telephone (9),
Cycle (2), Vicky (3), Motor cycle/scooter (5), Car/Jeep (9).

(c) Farm Machinery (Scale developed by Singh and Singh, 1970)

Fedder cutter (2), Seed drill (2), Leveller (2), Trailor
(2), Thresher (3), Winnowing (3), Cultivator (3), Disc-
harrow (4), Pumping set (6), Tractor (7).

14. Please give name of the persons whom you think more
efficient to look after general village welfare (Limit your
reply to 3 names only)
15. If you need advice, help or information regarding the following matters from whom in the village you seek advice or help first. If the respondent mentions an extension worker e.g. village level worker ask again (limit your reply to 3 names only in each field)

(a) Agricultural

(b) Health

(c) Education

(d) Economic

(e) Political
APPENDIX - II

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
(Administered among rural leaders)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Name ........ Father’s Name ........
2. Age ........
3. Sex ........
4. Marital status ........
5. Caste ........
6. Education ........
7. (a) Main occupation of family ........
   (b) Subsidiary occupation ........
   (c) Respondent occupation ........
8. (a) Land owned (in acres) ........
   (b) Leased in (in acres) ........
   (c) Leased out (in acres) ........
   (d) Operational holding (in acres) ........
9. House Kacchu/pucca/mixed
10. Family type Joint/Nuclear
11. Are you head of the family? Yes/No
12. Family data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relation with respondent</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Annual income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

13. Are you a member of any organisation of the village?

Name of the organisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Mass media exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Radio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) T.V.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Newspaper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. Contacts with officials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oftenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 2. 3. 4.

16. Are you affiliated to any political party? Yes/No
   If yes, give name of the party.

17. Did you participate in any political rally or meeting (Jalsa) during the last 6 months? Yes/No
   If yes, give details
   Name of the party ....
   Number of times ....
   If no, give reasons
   1. 2.

18. Have you ever occupied formal leadership position in village organisation? Yes/No
   If yes, give details
   Name of the organisation Position Year
   1. 2. 3.

19. Give details of your family member or relatives who have ever occupied leadership positions in village organisations? Yes/No
   If yes, give details
   Name of the organisation Position Year Relation
   1. 2. 3.

20. Do you favour women’s participation in panchayat affairs? Yes/No
    If yes, give reasons
    1. 2. 3. 4.
    If no, give reasons.
21. In your views, what changes have occurred in panchayat leadership during the last 10 years? 

- Increased 
- Decreased 
- Same/No response

1. Importance of caste
2. Importance of education
3. Economic status
4. Social status
5. Importance of age
6. Women's participation
7. Weaker section participation
8. Any other

22. Whether the local leaders are developing links with the state and national leaders? 

- Yes/No

If yes, has these links proved helpful in village development? 

- Yes/No

If no, give reasons

23. Is panchayat in your village functioning well? 

- Yes/No

If no, give reasons

1. Party politics
2. Custom
3. Economic problems
4. Lack of support from the people
5. Factions
6. Any other

24. Attitude statements related to authoritarianism, radicalism and political responsibility (Scales developed by International Studies of Values in Politics, 1971)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Undecided</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>One should have full confidence in the higher ups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Socially beneficial programmes should be forcibly enforced</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A leader can be successful only by pleasing a select few</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>If the country has strongly and firm leaders, programmes of public interests will be better implemented.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Heavy penalties should be imposed on those who do not co-operate in development efforts.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>If a leader can retain his position he can do more for the people instead of being frank and outspoken.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Matters of public interest should be left to the judgement of a few accepted leaders instead of the people.

8. What was good for our forefathers is equally good for us.

9. It is quite justifiable for a leader to avoid taking clear-cut position on important issues if it threaten his career.

10. Loyalty to higher leaders is the duty of every citizen.

11. The older ways life should be preserved at all costs.

12. A leader should never forget that he cannot keep his position by selfless work alone.

13. Participation of all in decisions of public interest is not necessary as it creates unnecessary differences of opinion.

14. There is no place in modern society for people who still stick to the older ways.

15. A leader should place all the facts before the people even if this impedes beneficial public work.

16. If people coming together fail to take decisions on important matters, they should be forced to accept the decisions of the higher ups.

17. If we really want to progress, the older ways will have to be rooted out completely.

18. A responsible leader should never forget the interests of his friends and loyal supporters.

19. Even if people may not be able to understand the intricacies of a problem, they can take better decisions than the leaders.

20. It is necessary to bring about changes eventhough they may not be as fruitful as expected.

21. It is not necessary for a leader to be strictly honest in public dealings if this should interfere with his getting things done.
22. The decisions of higher leaders should be unquestionably accepted by the people.

23. If the people object, new programmes or schemas should not be implemented.

24. It is quite justifiable for a leader to join another party if he can better serve the people.

25. Leaders should act according to the dictates of the public.


27. A leader should not publically accept his mistakes if it may harm his public career.

28. Higher leaders fully know what is good for the people.

29. Programmes which brings about changes in the accepted ways of doing things should not be carried out.

30. If a leader is highly skilled in his work, one should overlook minor instances of his dishonesty.

31. If leaders look to the people for guidance, nothing will ever get done properly.

25. Scientific orientation (Scale developed by Chattoradhyay, 1963)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nos.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Unde.</th>
<th>Dis.</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>'Mantras' have far reaching effects. If one can chant recite accurately right 'Mantras' on right occasion, he can produce miraculous effects.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Every event in a man's life has already been settled and determined by his fate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>There cannot be any real relationship between massive Chinese attack and congregation of 8 planets in the same year though some astrologers claim it to be so.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. A basic human tragedy is that man proposes but God disposes.

5. It is better to disbelieve in what is not proved or tested but when proved it is to be relied on.

6. Those who say that they have seen ghosts, either distort the truth or tell a lie.

26. **Attitude towards socialistic economic policy (Scale developed by Rao, 1974)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Un-</th>
<th>Dis-</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Labour unions must grow stronger by gaining political influence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No individual should be allowed to earn more than 1000 rupees/month</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Confiscation of extra land from land owners, will kill all incentive in the present owners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>It is wrong to prevent private investment and enterprise in industries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Private property has succeeded in making nations economically prosperous as in USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Labour unions are a source of trouble to the management and society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>It is impossible to achieve equality of wages even under best economic systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Abolition of land lordism is a hasty measure</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>State ownership of all means of production is desirable, as it ends profiteering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Private ownership of property leads to aggression by the rich</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Labour unions must not merely be tolerated but actually encouraged</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. The difference in salaries between the labours and other professional people must be minimised.

13. Govt. must distribute land freely among people, on the basis of the size of the family and redistribute as the family changes.

14. Govt. ownership of industries and factories, fails to provide necessary incentive to efficiency.

15. It is essential to abolish all private property, so as to reduce inequalities of wealth.

16. Participation of labour in the management of industry is not possible at all.

17. Lessening the disparity in income between various occupations will weaken all incentives among people of higher occupation.

18. The tenant must have the full right of ownership of the land he is cultivating.

19. State ownership of industries will render the objects we need in our lives, cheap.

20. Complete abolition of private property is impracticable.

21. What are the major socio-economic problems of your village? Give details.
   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.

22. Roles of leaders in various fields.
   a) Activities in the field of agril. development
   
   Extent of participation
   To great  To some  No
   extent  extent  participation

   1. Mobilization of credit
   2. Irrigation facilities
   3. Populatión of latest agril. technology
   4. Supply of various inputs at an appropriate time
5. Management of common land
6. Planting/preservation of trees
7. Maintenance of trees

(b) Activities in the field of health and family welfare
1. Look after the functioning of primary health centre
2. Arranging immunization facilities for children
3. Supervise the functioning of anganwadi centre
4. Motivating villagers to adopt family planning
5. Provision of drinking water
6. Construction of streets
7. Maintenance of streets

(c) Activities related to upliftment of weaker sections and scheduled castes
1. Implementation of untouchability act.
2. To provide information about various programmes launched for them by Govt.
3. Helping the victims of atrocities
4. To encourage to participate in political activities like voting
5. To motivate them to attend the meeting of gram sabha
6. To motivate them to take part in discussion

(d) Activities related to women's development
1. Education facilities for girls
2. Look after the functioning of craft centre
3. Implementation of child marriage restraint act
4. Implementation of Dowry prohibition act
5. Safeguard the property rights of women
6. Motivate women to participate in voting
7. Motivate women to take part in village affairs, attending the meeting of gram sabha etc.

(c) Activities related to educational development
1. Look after the functioning of school
2. Motivating parents for sending their children to school
3. Look after the functioning of adult education centre
4. Motivating adult illiterates to join the adult education centre

(f) Miscellaneous activities
1. Solving of disputes
2. To make arrangements for the safety of lives and properties of rural people
3. To help extension agents in convincing village people
4. To help people in getting jobs.
5. To help elderly in getting old age pension
6. Construction of link roads
7. Liquor prohibition
8. Maintenance of street lights
9. Raising contributions for creation of community facilities

29. What problems do you face in carrying out the development activities?
APPENDIX - III

1. Caste-wise distribution of households and total population in developed village (Bad Khalsa)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of caste</th>
<th>No. of household</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Per cent population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brahmin</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>16.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1057</td>
<td>60.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nai</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumhar</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khati</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luhar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valmiki</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>5.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chammar</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>7.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>255</strong></td>
<td><strong>1754</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Caste-wise distribution of households and total population in under-developed village (Berlikalan)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of caste</th>
<th>No. of household</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Per cent population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brahmin</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>3.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dania</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jat</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>1337</td>
<td>64.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khati</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>5.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumhar</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nai</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chammar</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>12.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valmiki</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>6.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>312</strong></td>
<td><strong>2070</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>