

## Annexure No. 1

### Experiences from Jaulke Village

This report is an outcome of the documentation process to support the study on 'Review of Jalswarajya Project, through Gender and Development Perspective'. A field visit was carried out prior the field investigation at Jaulke (D) village<sup>1</sup> located at Dindori Taluka of Nashik District.<sup>2, 3</sup> Jaulke implemented Jalswarajya Project as Phase I Batch I in the year 2002 and yet was not completed in 2007.

When the deputy Sarpanch was asked as to, why it took so long to implement the project and which was still not completed, his response was, '*it took a year for the District Facilitating Team (DFT) members to understand the project. In 2003 when these officials understood the project, it took another year for the villagers to understand, so in the year 2004 to 2006 the Jalswarajya Project was finally implemented*'.

Although, a local contractor completed the construction of water supply infrastructures but there was not water supply. The construction of water supply infrastructure was part of the private sector handling the provisioning of water supply across rural areas within drinking water sector reform projects. As per the Project norms, the villagers had contributed 10 per cent of the contribution to the project capital cost. The Village Water and Sanitation Committee's bank statement (passbook) indicated a large sum of fund was not utilised, yet 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the fund was to be realised by the District Facilitating Team (DFT).

Through cross-verification, the Gram Panchayat (GP) accountant stated that, '*the unutilised budget would be used for other purposes*'.<sup>4</sup> But the villagers revealed that, '*the local contractor paid the five per cent contribution in the form of labour*'. This indicated that that there was no people's participation in planning and implementation of the scheme.

Jaulke was known for 100 per cent open defecation free village. When the deputy Sarpanch was asked about the veracity of the claim, he confessed that, '*it was very difficult for the old people to change their habits, so usually before the team arrived for monitoring the sanitation practices an intimation was sent to us, and we asked the elderly during this period not to defecate in open but to use the toilets*'.<sup>5</sup>

### The functioning of SHG as a Gender Development Strategy in Jalswarajya Project

---

<sup>1</sup> Jaulke village is about 10 kms away from Nashik City

<sup>2</sup> From 18-21 March 2007

<sup>3</sup> Jaulke village was randomly selected to understand the process of implementing the Project activities since it was implemented in 2002.

<sup>4</sup> Do not know what purposes

<sup>5</sup> When asked to the deputy Sarpanch of why not putting a compulsion for the elderly to use toilets, he responds, '*it is offensive to lay conditions for the elderly as their new practices*'. This shows within socio-culture practices at villages there are hierarchal power structures even between men (in terms of their age and experiences).

At Jaulke village there were four savings groups or SHGs, out of which two SHGs (e.g., SHG A and SHG B) consist of BPL families. SHG A although has BPL members, it's essentially dominated by influential women (such as the woman Sarpanch from the BPL family) as the members of the group.

The SHG A carried out sanitary mart as an income generation activity (IGA) under the Project at the village level. The members produced sanitary marts only when there was demand from other villages. On an average the IGA was carried out for about four to six months.

On the other hand, SHG B saved INR 50 per month. There were no IGAs carried out by the group. After one year of savings, today the SHG is on the verge of dismantling as some members have discontinued savings on regular basis. The members reported that, *'they do not receive any benefits from the government schemes, most of the BPL benefits/services are used by other BPL group (SHG A)'*. The members of SHG B felt that without IGAs, savings alone was not sufficient to bring changes in their economic conditions. Besides, they had also not received any training for IGAs.

Reflecting on the Addendum III (women empowerment component) of Jalswarajya Project Implementation Plan Document (PIP) it states:

“...the BPL families or the needy would initiate village development activities with a focus on water and sanitation like, developing RSM (rural sanitary mart), construction of soak pits, Roof Top Rain water Harvesting structure, Hand Pump/Platform repairing, Water quality testing Water Tax collection, Record and Account keeping etc” (GoM, 2003).

At Jaulke, SHG A carried out the most of the village development activities. There was no distribution of activities between these two groups as per the directives of Addendum III. In fact the power dynamics even amongst the poor could disenfranchise the others by hindering their access to development activities in the Project.

This was reconfirmed by villagers reporting that, *'most government officers visit the village to motivate villagers for establishing SHGs. They do not consider the power structure, they are more concerned to fulfil their target'*. This showed that while establishing SHGs within BPL families no need assessment was carried out; the officials had established these groups just to fulfil their targets. Due to limited benefits from the women's empowerment component<sup>6</sup>, not all SHGs could reap the fruits of development. It favoured those who occupied influential positions at the village institutions.

On the other hand, the SHGs of Above Poverty Line (APL) members were said to be the most successful groups in the village. The IGAs carried out by the two SHGs were: Cashew Nut Processing and Provision of Mid-day Meals to the Aaganwadi at the village.

---

<sup>6</sup> Women Empowerment Fund comprised on INR 1 lakh, out of which 60 per cent of the budget was to be utilised for women's capacity building training programmes and 40 per cent as seed money to the SHGs to instigate IGAs.

The Cashew Nut Processing was considered an IGA activity of the APL SHG. But only two women from the groups owned the processing unit as they brought it with their personal funds rather than using the SHG loan. The rest of the group members were employed in the processing unit. Thus, in the name of SHGs, it was actually only two women running the IGA. At the village level, this activity was used as a cover to justify SHG's IGAs under the Addendum III of Jalswarajya Project. Nonetheless, such situation reaffirmed the lacunas in functioning of SHGs that were usually followed to justify the implementation of women development plan at the village level.

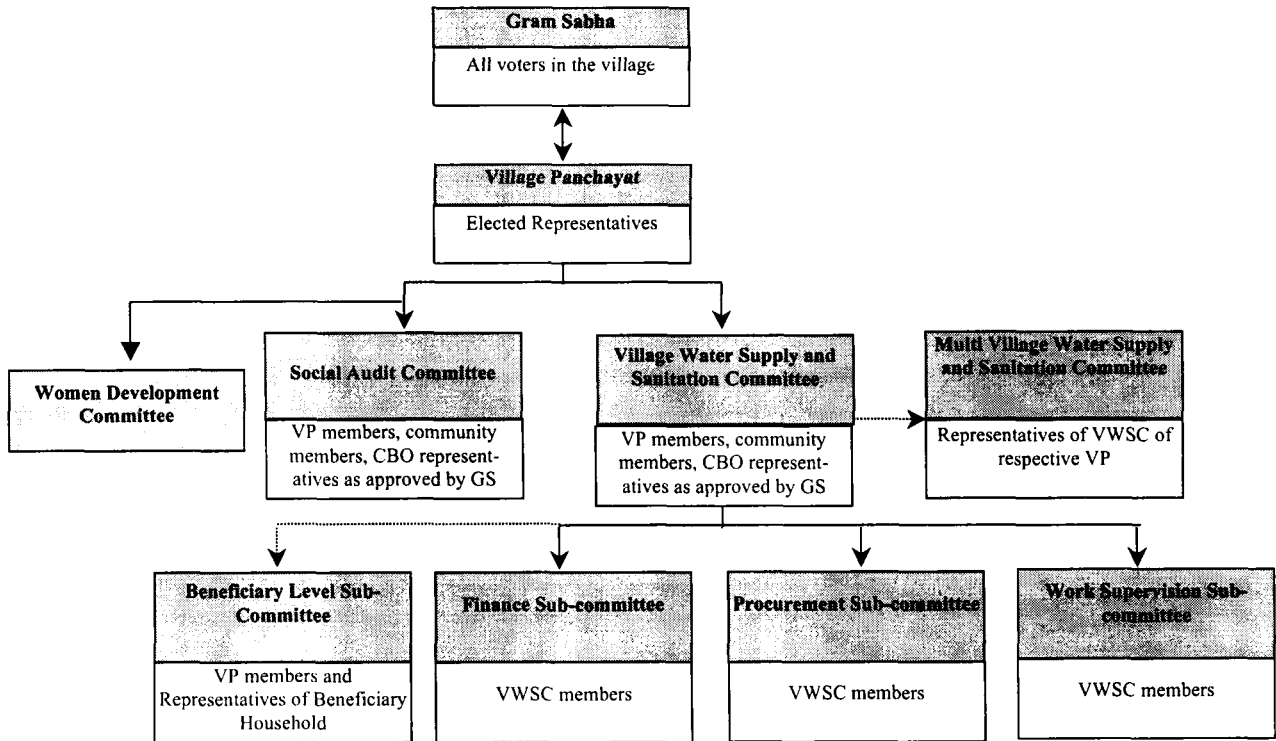
However, besides the IGA problems within SHGs, there were other credit-related factors, which inhibited the process of income generation. Women from the SHGs reported that, '*the nationalised banks provided them loan up to INR 25,000 and this amount was not sufficient to produce innovative products, so many SHGs had to undertake low end IGAs such as papad, pickle, paper bag and pottery making*'. Thus, the loan conditions and the lack of diversification of IGAs coupled with social discrimination discouraged women to initiate and sustain IGAs.

Concluding, it can be stated that although, the Jalswarajya Project brought in the process of women's empowerment through provision of drinking water services, the structural factors such as the power and control by the rural influential within the governance process created a non-conducive environment for the poor and women to avail of the fruits of development services. There were loopholes in terms of people's contribution and the power capture by the rural elites who were in total control of Jalswarajya Project.

## Annexure 2

### Mechanism for Implementing Jalswarajya Project

Institutional Arrangement in the Jalswarajya Project at Gram Panchayat Level (GoM, 2006)



### Annexure 3

#### Historical Overview of Rural Water Supply Efforts in Maharashtra

Description	Period	Highlights
Dug Well Era	1960-1970	Providing dug wells
		Mainly manual drawing, sparingly with power pumps
Bore Well Era	1971-1985	Bore well digging technology introduced
		Providing hand pumps and power pumps on bore wells
		As on date around 2.2 Lakh hand pumps and 14,000 power pumps/ piped water supply schemes functioning in the state
		Large scale digging of bore wells for irrigation purposes (around 20lakhs bore wells dug) causes drying up of bore wells for drinking water supply
		About 90,000 community dug wells
Rural Piped Water Supply Era	1985-1997	Increase in the number of piped water supply schemes in rural areas based on surface water sources
		First World Bank project with a cost of INR 504.25 crores implemented during the period 1991 to 1998 implementing 17 single village schemes and 47 multi-village schemes covering 560 villages in 10 districts
		DFID project (1990-2000) building 3 regional schemes in 3 districts costing INR 74.3 crores
		A White Paper on drinking water supply was published in 1995 to set a direction to the plans and programmes to solve drinking water problems.
Master Plan Era	1997-2000	Highest expenditure for regional and single village piped water supply schemes
		Estimated cost of INR 7,300 crores
		Till December 2002 expenditure INR 4,500 crores
		As on date 1,907 on going schemes which require INR 1,750 crores for completion
The Policy Reform Era	Since 2000	First state in India to adopt a state wide new reform policy in water supply and sanitation sector
		Demand-driven approach to delivery of rural water supply and sanitation services
		Use of participatory processes
		Adoption of 10% capital cost sharing and 100% of O&M cost sharing by beneficiaries
		Shifting the role of Government from direct provider of service to that of policy formulation and capacity support □ Beneficiaries to participate in planning, implementation and O&M of facilities
		Emphasis on women involvement in water and sanitation related decision-making through VWSCs and Mahila Mandals
		Introduced norms for social audit of the activities under the new policy
		A three pronged strategy was adopted for water conservation, preservation and utilisation through increasing water supply, managing demand and regulating over abstraction of ground water
		Well designed IEC campaigns to precede planning/designing of schemes
		Independent monitoring and evaluation studies by reputed institutions
Human resource development activities or village level employees		

Source: GoM, 2003a, p.7

Annexure 4

Village Profile

District Taluka/Block	Buldhana		Nashik		Osmanabad				Yavatmal			
	Shegaon	Nandura	Baglan	Kalwan	Paranda	Osmanabad	Bhom	Paranda	Kalamb	Yavatmal	Darwha	Kalamb
Village	Sagoda	Wadi	Kikhware Kh.	Nalid	Aasu	Ansurda	Bedarwadi	Bhojnja	Ganeshwadi	Moha	Nimbha	Potgavan
Tribal/Non-Tribal Village	Non-Tribal	Non-Tribal	Non-Tribal	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Non-Tribal	Non-Tribal	Non-Tribal	Tribal	Tribal	Tribal	Tribal
Households	267	396	346	177	454	314	127	192	151	708	80	286
Population	1199	1919	1764	1126	2184	1540	506	946	715	3457	400	1135
Male	608	981	888	571	1120	815	244	490	354	1789	201	590
Female	591	938	876	555	1064	725	262	456	361	1668	199	545
Sex Ratio (per 1000 male)	972	956	986	972	950	890	1074	931	1020	932	990	924
SC	20	144	37	9	161	109	40	80	None	276	14	44
Female	20	138	35	5	160	96	33	87	None	244	15	43
Male	117	24	250	559	3	None	1	None	354	835	21	345
Female	118	18	243	549	2	None	3	None	361	795	20	302
Date of Jalswarajya Project Implementation	04/02/2004	04/02/2004	09/01/2004	10/02/2004	09/05/2005	05/11/2005	11/03/2009	09/05/2009	06/02/2004	06/02/2004	06/02/2004	06/02/2004
Batch	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Total	8	28	28	14	25	14	9	13	10	18	7	12
Old	4	4	23	12	5	5	3	5	4	11	3	5
New	4	14	5	2	20	9	6	8	6	7	4	7
Seed Money Distributed (Rs)	80000	60000	27161	31497	53490	49498	67250	55740	27318	52000	24102	56000
SHG Training	14	15	13	15	14	8	11	9	11	13	9	11
Planned												
Conducted	14	15	5	8	16	7	11	9	11	13	9	11
Total Women Empowerment Expenditure (Rs)	140320	98400	48643	52807	100000	100000	100000	100000	66500	97339	47500	91619
Local NGO (Support Organisation)	Youth Welfare Association	Guruwara Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Baglan Seva Samiti	Baglan Seva Samiti	De Padmasinha Patil Youth Foundation	Swayan Shikshan Prayog	Swayan Shikshan Prayog	Gramin Vikas Shikshan Sanstha	Youth Welfare Association	Youth Welfare Association	Saiprm Gramin Vikas Sanstha	Youth Welfare Association

Household Pipeline Connection	Target	250	310	385	82	274	208	114	128	137	186	101	Community well
	Completed	209	270	385	82	197	180	62	102	129	702	101	
	Success Rate	84%	87%	100%	100%	72%	87%	54%	80%	94%	377%	100%	NA
Group Water Connection (no. of households)		24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exit Addendum III (Date)	Yes (Date not available)	01/26/2008	03/31/2008	Yes (Date not available)	Yes (Date not available)	Yes (Date not available)	Yes (Date not available)	Yes (Date not available)	Yes (Date not available)	08/17/2007	12/07/2007	01/26/2008	09/12/2007

Source:

1. GoM; Water and Sanitation Department – Jalswarajya Project: [http://www.mahawssd.gov.in/dataentry/GP\\_Info.asp](http://www.mahawssd.gov.in/dataentry/GP_Info.asp)
2. Census 2001 – Maharashtra: [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/PopulationFinder/Population\\_Finder.aspx](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/PopulationFinder/Population_Finder.aspx)

**Annexure 4**

**FACTOR ANALYSIS OUTPUT [SPSS]**

**Communalities**

	Initial	Extraction
Increase participation in decision making process within household	1.000	.727
Taking decisions on children's education and health (esp.girls)	1.000	.691
Taking decision on self health	1.000	.589
More control over household income	1.000	.507
Decrease of violence (physical and verbal)	1.000	.527
Increased use of toilet/stopped open defecation	1.000	.654
Increase in income	1.000	.753
Gain in any income generating assets (eg., Tailoring machine)	1.000	.759
Small Loans are easily provided	1.000	.682
Women start entrepreneurship	1.000	.724
Women are respected more in the community	1.000	.773
More involvement of women in Gram Sabha	1.000	.775
Women articulate issues concerning violence, dowry, girl child education etc.	1.000	.519
Campaign against alcohol	1.000	.820
Ability to form women's collectives and mobilise them for action	1.000	.575

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.



**Total Variance Explained**

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	6.230	41.531	41.531	6.230	41.531	41.531	2.988	19.917	19.917
2	1.630	10.866	52.398	1.630	10.866	52.398	2.639	17.592	37.509
3	1.174	7.824	60.222	1.174	7.824	60.222	2.225	14.834	52.343
4	1.042	6.944	67.166	1.042	6.944	67.166	2.223	14.823	67.166
5	.905	6.037	73.202						
6	.689	4.595	77.797						
7	.564	3.757	81.554						
8	.528	3.521	85.075						
9	.468	3.117	88.192						
10	.423	2.819	91.011						
11	.324	2.158	93.169						
12	.311	2.071	95.240						
13	.272	1.811	97.052						
14	.234	1.559	98.610						
15	.208	1.390	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

**Component Matrix(a)**

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
Increase participation in decision making process within household	.667			
Taking decisions on children's education and health (esp.girls)	.633	.450		
Taking decision on self health	.581	.424		
More control over household income	.575			
Decrease of violence (physical and verbal)	.537			
Increased use of toilet/stopped open defecation	.581			.474
Increase in income	.673	-.516		
Gain in any income generating assets (eg., Tailoring machine)	.647	-.542		
Small Loans are easily provided	.653	-.458		
Women start entrepreneurship	.718	-.440		
Women are respected more in the community	.714			-.506
More involvement of women in Gram Sabha	.692			-.461
Women articulate issues concerning violence, dowry, girl child education etc.	.618			
Campaign against alcohol	.658		-.592	
Ability to form women's collectives and mobilise them for action	.687			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.  
a. 4 components extracted.

**Rotated Component Matrix(a)**

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
Increase participation in decision making process within household		.621		.543
Taking decisions on children's education and health (esp.girls)		.702		.436
Taking decision on self health		.708		
More control over household income		.630		
Decrease of violence (physical and verbal)		.664		
Increased use of toilet/stopped open defecation		.434	.666	
Increase in income	.826			
Gain in any income generating assets (eg., Tailoring machine)	.837			
Small Loans are easily provided	.777			
Women start entrepreneurship	.751			
Women are respected more in the community				.785
More involvement of women in Gram Sabha				.779
Women articulate issues concerning violence, dowry, girl child education etc.			.512	.453
Campaign against alcohol			.844	
Ability to form women's collectives and mobilise them for action			.585	

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 8 iterations.

**Component Transformation Matrix**

Component	1	2	3	4
1	.551	.511	.460	.472
2	-.780	.587	.075	.202
3	.287	.533	-.782	-.150
4	.070	.331	.414	-.845

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

## **Annexure 6**

### **Questionnaire**

#### **Women's Studies Centre**

University of Pune

Ganeshkind, Pune

411007

Tel. No: 25601298/2569061

#### **Consent Statement**

Mr. Aditya Bastola is conducting a survey on the review of Jalswarajya Project through a gender and development perspective as part of the doctoral research, registered with The Women's Studies Centre, University of Pune. I would like to ask you a few questions regarding your social, economic and educational conditions. The same questions are being asked to a number of women members in the decentralized institutes created under Jalswarajya Project across Maharashtra.

However, as a conscious citizen and an active participant in the decentralized institution of Jalswarajya Project, your participation is highly appreciated. I would like to assure you that the information provided by you will be used only for the purpose of the study and your identity will not be revealed to anyone either in the final report or in any other way. Through this study, it will help us to learn the socio-economic conditions and the empowerment of women through delivery of water and sanitation services in Maharashtra.

The interview process will approximately take about 30 minutes. If you want any clarifications you can stop the interview process and seek from the person interviewing.

For any further inquires regarding this study you may contact:

Aditya Bastola

Women's Studies Centre,

University of Pune,

Ganeshkind Road,

Pune 411007

Tel: 020-25601298/2569061

Thank You

Aditya Bastola

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Interviewer

Name of the Interviewer:

Date:

Time of Interview:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Interviewee

## Questionnaire

Questionnaire No:

--	--	--	--	--

### *Personal Characteristics*

1. Name of the Village \_\_\_\_\_ (v-01)
2. Age \_\_\_\_\_ (in years) (v-02)
3. Religion (v-03)  
Hindu – 1    Muslim – 2    Christian – 3    Sikh – 4    Others (specify) – 5
4. Caste (v-04)  
General – 1    SC – 2    ST – 3    OBC – 4    VJNT – 5    Others (specify) – 6
5. Education (v-05)  
Illiterate – 1    Primary – 2    Secondary – 3    Higher Secondary – 4  
Graduate – 5    Post Graduate – 6    Others (specify) – 7
6. Marital Status (v-06)  
Married – 1    Unmarried – 2    Separated/Divorce – 3  
Widowed – 4    Deserted – 5    Others (specify) – 6
7. Occupation (v-07)  
Agriculture (Cash Cropping) – 1    Labour – 2    House-wife – 3    Govt. Service – 4  
Private employed – 5    Self employed (Shops etc.) – 6    Others (specify) – 7
8. What is your annual income? \_\_\_\_\_ (Rs/per annum) (v-08)
9. What is the colour of your ration card? (v-09)  
White -1    Saffron – 2    Yellow – 3

**10. Which Committee member do you belong to? (v-10)**

VWSC (Village Water and Sanitation Committee) – 1

WDC (Women Development Committee) – 2      SAC (Social Audit Committee) – 3

**11. Since when were you the member of the VWSC/WDC/SAC? (v-11)**

5 years – 1

4 years – 2

3 years – 3

2 years – 4

1 year – 5

Six months – 6

Any other (specify) – 7

**12. What is the normal attendance of the members present at the committee meetings/how many members attended the meeting? (v-12)**

Less than 24 % - 1

25 to 49% - 2

50 to 74% - 3

75 to 100% - 4

**13. What is the duration of the committee meetings? (v-13)**

Less than, an Hour – 1

Approximately 1 to 2 hours – 2

More than 2 Hours – 3

Do not know – 4

Any other (specify) - 5

**14. What is the proportion of women and men attending the committee meetings? (v-14)**

More men than women – 1

More women than men – 2

Equal men and women – 3

Any other (specify) – 4

**15. What could be the reasons for women who do not attend the committee meetings? (v-15)**

Inappropriate timing and location of meeting – 1

Chairperson/President of the

Committee makes all the decision – 2

Busy with household activities – 3

Women are not interested – 4

Women have to seek permission from their

In-Laws or husband. – 5

Any other (specify) – 6

Not applicable – 7

**16. How did you become the member of the committee? (v-16)**

Self recommended to the Gram Sabha (Volunteered) – 1      Family member  
recommended to the Gram Sabha – 2      Others recommended to the Gram Sabha – 3  
Do not know – 4      Any other (specify) – 5

**17. What do you think could be the reason for women's participation in the decentralised committees of Jalswarajya Project? (v-17)**

Drinking water as women's responsibility to provide to the family members – 1  
Women's domestic work and the works requirement for water – 2      Women are  
better managers of the fund – 3      Women could draw villagers participation – 4  
To bring change in the women's conditions – 5      Mandatory by the project – 6  
Do not know – 7      Any other (specify) – 8

**18. Do you know the budget for constructing the village water and sanitation infrastructure? (v-18)**

Yes – 1 (IF "Yes" THEN GOTO 20)      No – 2

**19. If Not, Why do you think so? (v-19)**

Budget not disclosed – 1      Not interested to know – 2  
Any other (specify) – 3      Not Applicable – 4

### ***Gender Mainstreaming***

**20. Who is the signatory of the VWSC's (Village Water and Sanitation Committee) bank account? (v-20)**

Woman – 1      Man – 2      Both man and woman – 3      Do not know – 4

**21. Who is the signatory of the WDC's (Women Development Committee) bank account? (v-21)**

Woman – 1      Man – 2      Both man and woman – 3      Do not know – 4



**22. Who is the president of VWSC (Village Water and Sanitation Committee)? (v-22)**

Man – 1                      Woman – 2                      Any other – 3                      Do not know – 4

**23. Who is the president of SAC (Social Audit Committee)? (v-23)**

Man – 1                      Woman – 2                      Any other – 3                      Do not know – 4

**24. How was the Women Development Plan made? (v-24)**

Through Mahila Gram Sabha – 1      Through the help of Support Organisation (SO)/

NGO – 2                      Support of DFT – 3                      Support of SHGs/Bachat Gat – 4

Support of Gram Panchayat – 5      Any other – 6                      Do not know – 7

**25. How is the women development fund utilised? (v-25)**

Training SHG/Bachat Gat members to initiate income generation activities – 1

Training women for collection of water tariff – 2                      Training women for the

maintenance of the water supply infrastructures – 3                      Providing loan to

SHG/Bachat Gats for initiation of income generation activities – 4

Do not know – 5                      Any other (specify) – 6

**26. Do you think that the public stand post/community toilet is constructed on the convenience of the women? (v-26)**

Yes – 1                      No – 2                      Not Applicable – 3

**27. Are there any women group trained for collection of tariff? (v-27)**

Yes – 1                      No – 2

**28. Are you a member of the SHG/Bachat Gat? (v-28)**

Yes – 1                      No – 2 (IF "No" THEN GOTO 31)

**29. How often are the SHG meetings held? (v-29)**

Weekly – 1                      Fortnight – 2                      Monthly – 3                      Six Month – 4

None – 5                      Any other (specify) – 6                      Not Applicable – 7

**30. Have the SHG undertaken any income generation activity? (v-30)**

Yes – 1                      No – 2                      Not Applicable – 3

**31. If not, why do you think? (v-31)**

No fund – 1                      No Training – 2                      Caste Differences – 3  
No marketing plan – 4                      Any other (specify) – 5                      Not applicable – 6

**32. After becoming the member of Bachat Gat, what new skills have you learned? (v-32)**

Enterprise development – 1                      Collection of water tariffs – 2                      Maintenance  
of Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure – 3                      Maintenance of books of  
accounts – 4                      Leadership Skills – 5                      Any other (specify) – 6  
None - 7                      Not Applicable – 8

**33. Have any Bachat Gat in the village linked to Banks for financial credit? (v-33)**

Yes – 1                      No – 2                      Do not Know – 3

**Household Decision Making Process**

**34. When you attend SHG meetings do you seek permission from your husband/In-laws at your house? (v-34)**

Yes – 1                      No – 2                      Not Applicable – 3

**35. Who made the decision at your house to construct the water pipeline/toilet? (v-35)**

Yourself – 1                      Husband – 2                      Parent-in laws – 3                      Brother-in Law – 4  
Sister-in law – 5                      Jointly with the family – 6                      Any other (specify) – 7

**36. Do you travel alone outside the village? (v-36)**

Yes – 1                      No – 2

**37. If not, with whom do you travel? (v-37)**

Husband – 1                      Relatives – 2                      Neighbours – 3                      Others (specify) – 4                      Not applicable – 5

**Gram Sabha Decision Making Process**

**38. How many Gram Sabha have you attended in a year? (v-38)**

One – 1      More than Two – 2      More than Four – 3      None – 4

**39. Are the Mahila Gram Sabha conducted before each General/Village Gram Sabha? (v-39)**

Yes – 1      No – 2      Do not know – 3      Any other (specify) – 4

**40. When you want to speak at the Gram Sabha do you take help from someone (husband/male relatives/ strong & vocal women)? (v-40)**

Yes – 1      No – 2

**41. Who are the most speaking at the Gram Sabha? (v-41)**

Men – 1      Women – 2

All women and men of the village – 3      Other (specify) – 4

**42. In a year how many Gram Sabha is chaired by the women? (v-42)**

One – 1      More than Two – 2      More than Four – 3      None – 4

***Understanding of roles and responsibilities***

**Village Water and Sanitation Committee/Pada Water and Sanitation Committee/Multi Village Water and Sanitation Committee**

Indicate whether each of the following items you are aware about the VWSC. Please check the appropriate box on the right-hand side of the table.

Sr. No	Items	Do not know	Minimally know	Moderately know	Extremely know
1	VWSC members are expected to do the planning, implementing and maintenance of the Jalswarajya Project				
2	Members of VWSC do not frame the rules of the committee				
3	VWSC is answerable to Gram Sabha				
4	VWSC reports to Gram Panchayat				
5	VWSC does the verification of the work conducted by sub-committees, service providers, care takers, and other personnel.				
6	VWSC can be larger than the Gram Panchayat body membership.				
7	The members appointed for VWSC, has to be changed with every election of the Gram Panchayat.				
8	The treasurer of the VWSC is a woman.				
9	VWSC members are responsible for tariff collection for water supply services.				
10	VWSC prepare progress report and submit to Gram Panchayat and Zilla Parishad.				
11	There need to be a minimum of 50% women members in the VWSC body.				
12	VWSC develops plan for source strengthening, improvement of water and sanitation facility.				

**Understanding of roles and responsibilities**

**Women Development Committee (WDC)**

Indicate whether each of the following items you are aware about the WDC. Please check the appropriate box on the right-hand side of the table.

Sr. No	Items	Do not know	Minimally know	Moderately know	Extremely know
1	If rules of project not followed, Gram Sabha reject the members of WDC				
2	Members of WDC do not frame the rules of the committee				
3	The Gram Panchayat member appointed for WDC has to be changed with every election of Gram Panchayat.				
4	WDC is answerable to Mahila Gram Sabha/Mahila Pada Gram Sabha/Gram Sabha				
5	WDC scrutinize payments and report to Gram Panchayat				
6	WDC monitors the working of VWSC, sub-committees, Mahila Mandals/CBOs.				
7	WDC need to have a minimum of 75% women members in the body.				
8	WDC need not have members from SHGs				
9	WDC has to inform Gram Panchayat to call Mahila Gram Sabha/Mahila Pada Sabha prior to Gram Sabha				
10	WDC provides leadership support to women members in Gram Panchayat, VWSC and other committees.				
11	WDC select women group/para-professionals for record and account keeping.				
12	WDC select women for income generation training.				

## ***Understanding of roles and responsibilities***

### **Social Audit Committee (SAC)**

Indicate whether each of the following items you are aware about the SAC. Please check the appropriate box on the right-hand side of the table.

Sr. No	Items	Do not know	Minimally know	Moderately know	Extremely know
1	Members of SAC do not frame the rules of the committee.				
2	SAC ensures all people of various class and caste receive equal benefit of Jalswarajya Project				
3	SAC identifies problem and address complaints.				
4	The Gram Panchayat members appointed for SAC have to be changed with every election of the Gram Panchayat.				
5	SAC is answerable to Gram Sabha.				
6	SAC reports to Gram Panchayat.				
7	SAC does the verification of the work conducted by Gram Panchayat, all committees, Government and Service provider.				
8	SAC need to have 50% of women member in the body.				
9	In SAC at least one member need to have an experience of accounting and book keeping.				
10	One person cannot be a member of VWSC and SAC.				
11	SAC conducts technical and social audit of all project processes and activities.				
12	SAC ensures financial transaction is correct and the benefit reaches all segments of the village population.				

**Benefits of Water & Sanitation Project**

Sr. No	Changes	Strongly Agree	Agree	Indifferent	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
<b>Changes within household on personal level</b>						
1	Increased participation in decision making process within household					
2	Taking decisions on children's education and Health (esp. girls)					
3	Taking decisions on self health					
4	More control over household income					
5	Decrease of violence (physical and verbal)					
6	Increased use of toilet/stopped open defecation					
<b>Changes on economic level due to Women Development committee</b>						
7	Increased in income					
8	Gain in any income generating assets (ex. Tailoring machine)					
9	Small loans are easily provided					
10	Women start entrepreneurship					
<b>Changes you feel within the community towards yourself since you became a Committee member</b>						
11	Women are respected more in the community.					
12	More involvement of women in Gram Sabha					
13	Women articulate issues concerning violence, dowry, girl child education etc.					
14	Campaign against alcohol					
15	Ability to form women's collectives and mobilize them for action.					

**Gender disaggregated activities**

Sr. No	Activities		Household Member Responsible	Code
	<b>Agricultural</b>			Yourself – 1 Adult Male – 2 Male Child – 3 Female Child – 4 Not Applicable – 5
1.	Ploughing/Preparing fields	(v-43)		
2.	Sowing	(v-44)		
3.	Weeding	(v-45)		
4.	Irrigating	(v-46)		
5.	Preparing field channels	(v-47)		
6.	Harvesting	(v-48)		
7.	Threshing	(v-49)		
8.	Marketing	(v-50)		
	<b>Livestock</b>			
9.	Grazing small Livestock	(v-51)		
10.	Large Livestock	(v-52)		
11.	Collecting fodder	(v-53)		
	<b>Household</b>			
12.	Cooking	(v-54)		
13.	Collecting firewood	(v-55)		
14.	Fetching water	(v-56)		
15.	Washing utensils	(v-57)		
16.	Washing clothes	(v-58)		
17.	Cleaning the House and Surrounding	(v-59)		
18.	Childcare	(v-60)		
19.	Care for elderly	(v-61)		
20.	Construction and home repair	(v-62)		
21.	Weekly Market	(v-63)		
22.	Economic transaction (bank etc)	(v-64)		
23.	Any other	(v-65)		



***Then and Now Analysis***

**1. Role of Women**

Before Implementation of the Project Vs After Implementation of the Project

**2. The happiest moment in your life.**

Before Implementation of the Project Vs After Implementation of the Project

**3. The saddest moment in your life.**

Before Implementation of the Project Vs After Implementation of the Project