CHAPTER V

THE PROBLEM

Failure in various programmes of rural development in the pre-independence era, motivated the leaders of this country to find out some better approaches to ameliorate the ill plight of teeming millions residing in the Indian Countryside. Encouraged with the success of the Etawah Pilot Project, etc, the Government launched Community Development Programme in India on 2nd October, 1952. This programme came as a dynamic tool to change the face of India. Much to the satisfaction of all concerned, the achievement made in the beginning appeared spectacular. As years rolled on, many weaknesses of the programmes came to limelight, which gradually impeded the progress. It took little time to dawn on the planners and social workers of this country that man behind the plough was much more important than the plough itself. In other words, the entire mental horizon of rural folk has got to be changed first, if at all, a desirable change is envisaged in the wake of Community Development Programmes in this country. However, this is by no means an easy task. To break the hard crust of old way of thinking and doing of the village people, requires Herculean effort on the part of all concerned. Love for tradition and custom still reigns supreme in the head and heart of the huge mass of Indian Villages. The so called centripetal forces of conservatism, apathy, prejudice etc, bind the village people very firmly and hardly permit them to shake off the shackles of the out-dated past, which, of course, have stood the test of time.

Change is the law of nature. Consciously or unconsciously every society does undergo a change over a time period. Change in society basically calls for a change in its members i.e. individuals. However, change ought to be in a desired direction based on some sound lines. Ever since the start
of Community Development Programme, attempts have been made to bring about an all-round improvement in the rural setting. This improvement is nothing but the outcome of desirable changes in the social environment. Further, it needs a change in man and material. Man occupies the pivotal position in the superstructure of Community Development Programme, because it is a programme of the people, by the people and for the people. It would be hard to conceive of any change if the man is not changed mentally which, in turn, would enable him to change the use and handling of the old and new material.

Community Development is a complex institution where all the facets of rural life are tackled effectively and efficiently. To achieve socio-economic transformation of rural life, would naturally mean a change in the various aspects of rural community. Community Development has been viewed differently by different thinkers and social workers, as a movement, a method, a process and a programme. Whatever might be the implications of the concepts of Community Development, it has all pervasive activities in India. It is difficult to think of any activity, mainly rural, in India, which does not come in the purview of Community Development. In reality, Community Development has become a system of rural life in India and it would not be easy to isolate one from the other. Observations of Taylor, and Wilson and evaluation reports of Programme Evaluation Organization have highlighted the failure of various Community Development Programmes in India. The reasons are not far to seek. Undue reliance on the achievement of physical target, failed to motivate and thereby educate the rural mass for inducing permanent changes in their ways of life. A movement can have its impact for a shorter duration, but cannot ensure permanent solution of various problems confronting the rural India. Likewise, method and programme do not necessarily mean that the programmes of Community Development have got to be introduced gradually and that too, cautiously. The concept of process implies that one has to pass through
a series of stages or steps before any change is introduced. Thus, Community Development which strives to imbalance the very base of the age-old rural life by inoculating centrifugal forces cannot succeed all too soon. It has to pass through a succession of steps in order to guarantee a permanent and lasting change in the man and material of rural India. It is with this spirit and understanding that the present study has viewed Community Development as a process of social change with the objectives of—

a) Making a systematic and comparative evaluation of the nature and rate of social change which occurs in communities covered by community development and the communities not covered by the same.

b) Finding out whether the rate of social change accelerates over a period of time as the programme progresses.

c) Locating the internalization and institutionalization of the programme by the people.

d) Identifying the success or failure of the programme and factors responsible thereof.

e) Studying the role of people's participation in the programme.

f) Analysing the extent to which the programme has enthused in the people the spirit of cooperation and self-reliance and helped them in realizing their problems and motivated them toward their solution.

Focus Of The Study

Focus of the study has been social change in: (a) occupations, occupational structure, and occupational relations of the people; (b) family pattern inter and intra family relations and choice of career for the children; (c) caste and class structure; (d) participation of women folk in the community life; (e) participation of Youth in the community life; (f) outlook towards education and other voluntary organizations; (g) role of panchayats in change; (i) community problems and power structure, and (j) perception of the community development programme and of the external agents.
Occupational System. Great emphasis has been laid upon agricultural innovations through the popularization of modern methods of agriculture, improved seeds, fertilizers and through provisions of other necessities. Also, economic prosperity is sought through part-time job opportunities to the agriculturists and other sections of the community and through the introduction of small scale and cottage industries for the non-agriculturists groups. The point for consideration is whether the external agents have provided or popularized innovatory facilities to the people? Whether they have been adopted by the people? What is the impact of their adoption upon the community life and community structure? If the programme has not been accepted what are the forces which hinder the acceptance?

With the adoption of the agricultural innovations farm will provide not only family needs and interests but also the needs of the market. "Making living" for the family as a goal is replaced by "making money". This affects the reciprocity of roles both of the heads of the households and of the other members of the family. The effects will not be limited to the family of an agriculturist but families of other occupational groups too.

Family System. Adoption of innovation will bring about a change in traditional life and outlook of the family its composition and nature. The role of the women may gain importance which will influence the inter and intra family relations, mode of socialization, expenditure, consumption and occupational choices. Role assumption and role allocation of the members, family solidarity as a social group and socio-cultural factors responsible for its existence are also likely to be affected. How family has changed over the period? What role the programme has played in this change? These questions, which require answer for understanding the success of the programme, have been analysed in terms of inter and intra family relations, individual's adjustment in the wider range of occupational, social, recreational and other such pursuits, attitudes of the parents
towards the career and future life of the children.

Social System In Youth. Family pattern may further undergo a change because of emphasis of the programmes to work with youth. The youth of the generation are the home makers of the next generation. If the youth accept with full understanding, what is opposed by the elders, it may become the part of community in next generation. Though their own initiative they may become effective transmitters of new ideas to their parents and elders, and thus may inaugurate a change in traditional attitudes and create a climate for early and widespread acceptance of new methods and practices. The youth who are early involved in programmes will grow up as adults looking to science for guidance rather than to the traditions of the past. As the youth participate in group projects and in group activities, they will naturally move into effective community participation and cooperation. Through these experienced youth an intelligent and enlightened village leadership for the future, will be assured.

The responsibility of change agent is enormous in this respect. His functions at this level are more educational and of guiding nature rather than that of the administrative nature. The point which deserves empirical consideration is whether the change agents have helped or oriented the village youth to the above mentioned essentials? If so, to which extent they have been successful? Second important consideration is if the youth have been motivated how they have contributed to the acceptance of community planning programmes? Finally how far these mobilized youth have been aided and encouraged by the change agents to assume responsibility for village programmes and activities which logically fall within their areas of interest? Socialization of the youth within the family and change in family outlook, that is attitude, are of great importance in the program.
Social System in the Women. The village women are the biggest and the most important driving force in this regard and their participation in all round village development is desirable. The mental and emotional involvement of the village women is needed in planning and in working side by side with the men in the rebuilding of the rural communities of India. To achieve the objectives of enhancing the welfare of the family and of the community the external agents must organize the women and must teach them to throw off their isolation and retirement and enlist them in programme of community improvement. This requires the change agents to work on two fronts. On the one hand, they must assure the men to release women from their isolation and retirement and on the other hand, the women must be motivated to assume new social positions as self-respecting citizens of equal importance with men. It is only when the women learn to participate in the community-wide activities that they can be more useful in the developmental endeavour. Through their participation and leadership among the children who will be the future of the community. How far they have been stimulated for such role may be studied from the field data.

Group Dynamics System.

An important consideration for the creation of cooperative and leadership spirit is the existence of motivations and desires for change from the traditional values to the new ways of life. Whether the old value system has been replaced by the new and whether the villagers show an interest in and accept the new ways of life is a problem for the present? Community development intended to create these motivations and desire to change through the creation of new groups, strengthening the old ones or through a modification of the old ones. The problems which require attention in the field to analyse the success of the programme in this regard are: Whether such groups have been created?
Whether the old groups have been strengthened? How these groups have been reconciled in the matter of power distribution and community leadership? If new groups have not emerged, have the existing groups and existing centres of power been motivated to change to their functional basis to allow a greater flexibility and harmony so that the different parts of the sub-system can move easily and make their influence felt?

Community Leadership System

Allied to the problem of motivation and perception is to understand the basis of group formation, intergroup relations, nature of leadership and the distribution of power structure. Community development in India lays great emphasis on the local leaders in the development of the rural communities. The development of these leaders who in turn educate their followers and who become, each in his own sphere, a kind of voluntary local village worker is important. This principle of the development of the community headed by local leaders has been an important factor in creating understanding and in demonstrating the utility of accepting innovation in other countries. It has demonstrated that such leaders can quickly develop in the community if given opportunity and assisted by training and education. It is, therefore, interesting to note from an actual field study if the programme has created new leadership in the rural communities? How this new leadership differs from the traditional leadership and how the two have been reconciled if they were antagonistic to each other. And finally how the local leaders have contributed for the community betterment? External agents in this regard should aim at working with many groups in each community rather than with one, should work on programmes that are wide and flexible rather than narrow and rigid and work by informal and democratic methods rather than by directives.

Many people especially the poor and depressed people avoid group affiliation and group participation. It is they who require greater attention of
the change agents. They should mobilize their zeal for betterment which may be found abundantly in depressed people and they should utilize the 'natural leadership' to be found among them. In this way the depressed groups can be brought close to the other groups. Through the process of free interaction, the members of people's organizations locate their common goals, mobilize their antagonism toward common enemies, and are prepared to fight existing foci of power. It is interesting to evaluate if the change agents have given special consideration to their conditions and if they have made efforts to induce them to produce leaders? How these leaders pull on with the leaders of other interest groups? These are some of the crucial questions which may be kept in view to understand the effectiveness of the community development as a process of social change for the better.

Social System in Democratic Decentralization

Early experience with the community development programme supported the conclusion that for its consolidation the programme must grow in the communities and from its early stages be sponsored and given guidance by responsible body. Consequently a study team, headed by Shri Balwant Rai Mehta, in 1957 reviewed the entire situation and suggested that there should be devaluation of powers and decentralization of administration so that the responsibility for planning and execution of development programme should be exercised by the popular representatives of the local areas. The team recommended the formation of panchayats at the village level, the Panchayat Samiti at the block level and the Zila Prishad at the district level. Panchayats with two other institutions viz, the cooperative and the village school have been accepted as the primary means of democratic decentralisation. These basic institutions are to be vitalized and made responsible both for planning and for the execution of the programmes. It is, therefore, one of the objectives of community development to take the
village Panchayats into confidence and to develop close and friendly relations
with them for the purpose of creating interest in all the phases of development.

The duty of the change agents is to help the Panchayats to accept
their new responsibility and to make maximum endeavour so that the maximum
number of people both participate and share the benefits from the wide range
of village development programmes. This can be attained in explaining them
that it is in their interest to work and band together in small co-operatives
which may and in many cases should be multipurpose in character. The change
agent is supposed to guide the villagers through a systematic educational
process of seeing that group effort... a cooperative... can assist in the
solution of a problem or problems. Cooperative is a method of helping people
to do things for themselves through a set of defined group relations, which
they cannot effectively do as individuals. It is essential that once organized
the cooperatives catering to the different fields of activities should carry on
their business in keeping with good business management practices.

To understand the effectiveness of the Cooperatives and of Panchayats
it seems necessary to ask the following questions: Whether cooperatives are
broad based? Whether they are actually participating in the planning and develop-
ment? To which extent they are responsible to orient the people to change
their outlook? To which extent they have been a force of solidarity in the
communities? Have they actually helped the people to form more rational functional
groups or to introduce rationality in the structure of the old groups? What
is the nature of relations of the Panchayats and Cooperative on the one hand,
and Panchayat, Cooperatives and Community Development on the other?

Educational Social System

An important consideration in the programme is to make the school a
focal point for village education and service. The future pattern for village
development must be to elevate the village school to a position of prominence making it vital centre of community education. That the school today is not capable of performing this broader role of guiding the community in its total educational growth is one of the problems which community development is capable of solving. If the school is to become an effective institution, capable of playing a significant role in the community development, the village teacher must be better trained, better paid, better housed, and elevated to the position of a self-respecting citizen.

The point for our consideration in this connection, therefore is: have the change agents helped or undertaken efforts to arrange better educational facilities? How the people have been made conscious of the necessity of education and if so what fruits it bears? Has the school teacher realized his duty in this task of nation building? If so, what efforts he has made to bring the change agents and the community closer to each other?

Significance Of The Study

Community Development has come to stay in India. It aims at inducing changes all round the Indian Countryside. However, it would not be easy to reconcile with the haphazard and hasty approach in Community Development. One would like to know the way changes have been brought about in the wake of Community Development Programme in India.

Community development is in operation for the last fifteen years and it is now time to evaluate if the tools, procedures, and concepts developed in this area can be applied to more fundamental community changes. We may characterize persons, who understand and accept the notion of socio-economic change and thus help in the consolidation of innovations and improved practices so that their impact upon the different components of the social organization and upon social change be understood. Can better types of communication media be developed to help more families understand the nature and need for change, and to help them make choice consistent with maximum welfare in terms of value
system, family composition, and monetary returns? These appear to be the types of questions that are relevant and important today in the area of dissemination and communication of the Community Development Programme in India.

Many a person would raise the question: Why be so much concerned about the rate at which people adopt Community Development? The answer lies in the social background of the community life which requires immediate attention and thought for the national welfare. The important task today is to help the people to solve their problems and adjust with the new situations which emerge from problem solution. Such studies, therefore, may help the field worker to understand the forces of disequilibrium and thus adopt means for better communication of the programme.

Indian rural society does not place a high value on change and economic progress. Change has been especially slow because of poverty, ignorance and illiteracy among masses. This shows that pace of progress has been viewed differently by persons of different disciplines. It cannot be, however, denied that social frame-work of the individual is the main arena where all the activities grow and decay in course of time. Sociological researches occupy an enviable status in the study of Community Development in India and elsewhere also.

What may be optimum acceptable rate of change in respect both to the total society and the rural communities needs to be specifically attended to? In other words, it attention calls for adjustment in the process and these answers are possible only if intensive investigation is made in respect of success of the programme. The findings of the present study would throw light on the nature of changes in rural society as a result of Community Development. It would also pin point the strong and weak points of Community Development in the process of social change, the knowledge of which would be of great help.
to all the change agents of rural society and the social scientists. Moreover, its findings are likely to provide raw data to the sociologists in order that they might be able to develop some social phenomena particularly in relation to the Community Development.

Limitations of the Study

The study has been conducted in only four villages representing distinct regions of the Punjab State so that a complete picture of the state could emerge from the study under report.

The sociological aspects have been highlighted more than other aspects of rural life. However, it would not be possible for one study to dwell upon all the socio-psychological, economic and cultural aspects of Indian village community owing to obvious limitations of time and other related resources.

Methodology

Theoretical Framework. Research design is the construction of the adequate theoretical model of the whole. The whole in our study is a community (Social System) which has been operationally defined. Community as a social system is composed of sub-systems which may be termed as structural aspects of the system. Following aspects of the social system have been studied to provide comparative analysis of social change. Spatial systems, demographic systems, external agent systems, group dynamic systems, occupational systems, family systems, social systems in the women, social systems in youth, educational social systems, social systems in democratic decentralizations and community leadership systems.

Process of change or differentiation which community development aims at initiating can be analysed by taking community development as an independent variable and different sub-systems mentioned above as dependent variables.
Community Development itself is a function of different modes of initiating directed change. Since community development perceives change while retaining stability of the social system as such variables are mutually adjustmental and, therefore, variations without compensation will lead to disequilibrium in the system. In other words, stability or change in the system is a function of interaction with the external system and discrimination.

Therefore $S = f(x, y)$ where

$S$ = directed Social Change

$x$ = Interaction with the outside system that is the external agent who orient change and their programmes.

$y$ = Discrimination which includes two types of variables:

a) those which are maintained as properties of the system and

b) those which determine the presence and absence of these properties.

Besides the social system will undergo a change by the effects of the variables:

a) which affect 'S' by affecting either $x$ or $y$; b) which affect 'S' by affecting the relationship between $x$ or $y$; and c) which affect 'S' independent of $x$ or $y$. That is gradual process of social change.

Three types of variables are involved in the analysis of directed change:

i) External agents which set goals of initiating action into the local community, ii) Study of the relationship between external and local systems. These relationships will act as barriers or resources to permit, neutralize or block the achievement of the goals of the external system, iii) Analysis of the action pattern of the local community sub-system, to determine the effect of the external system and of the relationship upon the local community processes.

Theoretically, therefore $C = F(S, G)$ where $C$ = Social Change in the community $S$ = Directed change, $G$ = Gradual Change or $C = f(x, y, G)$. 
Selection Of Communities

The Selection of the communities is based on area stratification of
the entire state into four strata. They are:

1) Areas in which community development programme has not been
   introduced,

2) Areas in which community development has been working at stage
   one that is between one and five years,

3) Areas in which community development has been working at stage
   two, that is between five and ten years and

4) Areas passing through post-extensive stage, that is to say,
   areas in which community development has been working for more
   than ten years and people are supposed to undertake the programmes
   at their own initiative.

One Community from each stratum was taken.

Study of the community from first group will reflect the gradual
change and normal life of a Community free from the introduction of planned
change. Study of the Community from second group in which community develop-
ment would have been working for three and a half years will show the response
of the people to the programme, their ability to recognize their problems,
and change in the social organization of the community as compared to be community
under group one. In the community in group three community development would
have been working for seven years. The programme in this group of communities
is assumed to have ingrained in the thinking of the people. The people,
therefore, not only respond to the programme and recognize their problems but
also will be in a position to solve their problems. The comparison of the
communities under group one and two will reveal the effectiveness of the programme,
people's adoption of the programme and changes in the community social system.
Finally a community under group four will be taken from areas where community development has been working for more than ten years. At this stage the people are left free to work themselves for their communities and no financial help is rendered to such communities. It may, therefore, be interesting to include one of the communities in this group to understand the actual adoption and participation of the people in the community development programme. This may help us to understand the emergence of new community dynamic. The basic assumption in the design is that community development will accelerate the rate of social change and development is change for the better.

**Sampling**

In order to conduct investigations, sampling was drawn on the lines discussed hereafter.

**Multi-Stage Sampling**

The State has 212269 village communities out of which four communities were to be chosen for study. These four communities were to represent the stage features of community development.

For sampling at first stage, the political boundaries that is, district administrative boundaries were taken for granted. The state was thus divided into nineteen administrative units and 228 blocks of community development.

At the second stage of the sampling the state was divided into six geographical units (zones) with each zone possessing certain characteristics of its own (Appendix 'A'). Along with the geographic division, the state was divided on the basis of language and culture of the State (Map - I in App. A). In the state there are marked differences between different cultural zones with regard to rainfall, development of irrigation facilities, average size of
holdings, density of population and its pressure on land, system of farming and level of agricultural prosperity and character and composition of rural population. These factors tend to limit the study in one cultural zone. No further sampling of the population within the rural area was made and the whole population in each community was taken into account.

Communities selected were chosen from one cultural zone of the state to minimise the variance of values. This, reduces the representative nature of the sample, but it gives a better prospective than that which may be derived from Communities in different cultural zones. The investigator, however, is aware of the fact that we cannot claim that there is cultural homogeneity.

This division was widely different from geographic division but in this process two districts i.e., political administrative units viz. Amritsar and Gurdaspur came to possess the same culture, language and geographic features.

These two districts have been completely covered by the community development programme. The number of blocks existing in each district are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No. of village communities</th>
<th>Nature of the Blocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amritsar</td>
<td>1173</td>
<td>Majitha, Jandiala, Verka, Raya, Chola, Sehib, Khaddar, Sehib, Ajnala, Valtaha, Chogasana, TeranTaran, Tarsikka, Mausharian-Panjran, Kessal, Bhikhiwind, Patti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurdaspur</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Dorangala, Narot Jaimal Singh, Gurdaspur, Dhariala, Pathankot, Khamran, Dharkalan, Pathegahar, Chamrian, Sri Har-Churian, Gobindpur, Fatehgarh, Batala, Batala, Dehra Baba-Nanak.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of these 26 blocks only one block viz. Dorangala was earmarked as shadow-block but no work or programme was undertaken by the external agents. Even the adequate staff was not posted to take up the work. The rate of social change in this area was, therefore, not planned but it was natural. Keeping the limitations of time in view three adjoining blocks viz. Dehra-Baba Nanak (Post-Stage Block), Fategharh Churian (Stage-II Block), both in district Gurdaspur, and Ajnala (Stage-I Block) in Amritsar district were taken up for research.

Controlled Variables In The Choice Of Communities

Selection was made with the help of following controlled variables:

1. Population and nature of the inhabitants: that is to say that, communities may have similar compositional nature of the population (1951 census database).
2. Time factor: that is change was to be studied after the introduction of community development.
3. Distance Factor: to reduce the impact of urban contact or urbanization the communities were chosen away from the urban centres. Their distances from the nearby towns or urban centres was relatively equal and had similar means of communication.
4. The communities were possessing the same type of land, irrigation and other agricultural facilities prior to the introduction of community development.
5. Similar educational facilities.
6. Similar provisions for the necessities and facilities of life.
7. Similar occupational structure.
8. Similar social characteristics of the population.
9. The same cultural background.

With these criteria at hand fourteen communities in the controlled area, twenty-one in the stage-I block, twenty-eight in the stage II blocks and twenty-eight in post-stage block were chosen. Out of these one community from each category was chosen through random sampling on the basis of criteria already mentioned. In this way communities selected were Salachack in the shadow-block,
Longomshal in the stage-I block, Nikosarai in the stage-II block, Sangarai in the post-stage block.

**Schedule Construction.** The empirical data in connection with the study has been collected with the help of field schedule and interview guide, field observation and discussions with the people. Two set of schedules were used to study the communities in different groups. One set was used for the community in group one which represents the social change under normal conditions. The second set was used for the communities in group two, three and four. The variable aspects, however, in both the cases were the same.

The population of each community was further sub-divided into three broad categories on the basis of occupations followed by the people. Three broad categories were: agriculturists including agricultural tenants and share-croppers; labourers; and others. On these basis each set of schedule was further broken up into three sub-sets. (Appendix-B)

Because community development programme also aims at seeking the cooperation of women and youth and make them an instrument for setting in the process of social change, it was, therefore, felt necessary to elicit their views on programme, and their consciousness of the programme. With these considerations, separate schedules were prepared for the youth and women. These schedules were also divided into two sets. One set for the women of the community in the first group and the second for the women in other three groups. Likewise the schedules administered to the youths were prepared in two sets. One set was meant for the youth in the community in first group and other set for the community in other three groups already mentioned. (Appendix, B - I ).

**Pre-testing Of The Schedules.** It is difficult to plan field research without a good deal of knowledge of its subject matter, the population it covers, the way people will react to questions and the answers they are likely to give. One should
have an approximate idea of time which the field data collection will take. Furthermore, one should be sure that the questions are as meaningful to the average respondent as to the investigator himself. Also there is need to decide the relevance of the question.

This necessitates doing of a few test interviews by the way of preparing for the main task ahead. Pre-testing was done at two stages. At first, a series of small pre-tests on isolated aspects of the Community life were conducted and when a broad plan of enquiry was established then a pilot study was undertaken. Pre-tests on the series of isolated problems were conducted with fifty respondents. On the basis of their response the main body of the interview schedule was modified where necessary. The pilot interviews were undertaken with twenty respondents and thus the over all accuracy, adequacy and reliability of the schedules was checked.

The same method was followed in case of the interview schedules of women and youth. After the pilot study was over a field report on all aspects of the problem was prepared and discussed with the supervisor in order to eliminate undesired and unnecessary questions and to modify those which were not eliciting proper response. On the basis of these discussions the schedules were further modified and effectiveness of various ways of reducing non-response were discussed for adaptation in the field work. The field investigation was conducted from October, 1962 to July 1963. The investigator stayed with the people for the period of field work. The recorded response of the people was thus checked through the observation of their behaviour in their day-to-day life. In all 942 respondents of different categories (viz, males, females and youths) were interviewed. Their distribution in the four villages is given in table - 1.
Table - 1
Distribution of respondents community-wise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communities</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Youth</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis Of The Data.

The data was tabulated by hand and content of codes was, for the most part, developed empirically that is, categories emerged only for such items which appeared fairly frequently in the interviews. In case of items which were of particular interest to us separate categories were developed, even though they occurred infrequently. The codes developed were uniform for all the four communities studied.

Statistical tools applied in the present study were simple average, ranking, mean average scores and correlations. Highly polished statistical tools were avoided, so that the qualitative aspects of the community life may be highlighted.