

CHAPTER- 02

STUDY ON MALE ADULT AND CHILD MIGRATION IN GOGUNDA BLOCK, UDAIPUR, RAJASTHAN

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INTRODUCTION

Basic services, encompassing aspects such as sanitation, including clean drinking water, health, and education, are crucial for the well-being of communities. The responsibility of managing and maintaining these basic services falls under the purview of the Gram Panchayat at the district level. The Gram Panchayat plays a pivotal role in delivering essential services to the grassroots level, ensuring the provision of basic amenities to the residents [1] [2].

Sanitation, which involves the management of clean drinking water and the proper disposal and treatment of human excreta and sewage, is essential for maintaining public health conditions. The primary goal of a sanitation system is to prevent the transmission of diseases and safeguard human health by

creating a clean and hygienic environment. Drinking water, being a limited resource on Earth, requires careful management for the survival of mankind. However, there exists a significant disparity between the demand and supply of drinking water in rural areas of India. Addressing this gap is essential for ensuring access to safe and sufficient drinking water in villages [3].

In parallel, there is a need for improvement in sanitation facilities, particularly in rural settings. Additionally, amenities such as streetlights and playgrounds are also within the ambit of the Gram Panchayat, emphasizing the comprehensive role it plays in enhancing the overall quality of life in villages. The Panchayats have been assigned a significant role in rural development in India, particularly post-independence. Various plan documents from both the central and state governments, as well as recommendations from different committees, underscore the importance of these local bodies in the country's governance. The emphasis on the role of Panchayats in rural development is evident in the plan documents, with special attention given to this aspect in the second five-year plan [4].

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To comprehend and categorize the nature and varieties of basic services offered in Talwara and Bhattukalan, Fatehabad district of Haryana.
2. To assess the level of satisfaction among the community regarding the services provided by the Gram Panchayat.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research adopts a descriptive research type, utilizing techniques for uncovering facts through various inquiries. The specific methodology encompasses the sources of data collection,

selection of the study area, determination of the sample size, sampling technique, survey design, and data processing methods. The study is conducted in the villages of Talwara (population: 2,848) and Bhattukalan (population: 19,114) in the Fatehabad district of Haryana. The research spans a duration of two months, from February 5th, 2018, to April 7th, 2018. The sample size comprises 200 villagers, with an equal representation of 100 individuals from each of the Talwara and Bhattukalan villages. Additionally, 50% of the sample size is constituted by women and adolescent girls.

Convenience sampling is employed as the sampling technique for the study. The selection of the sample is done randomly, with each unit having an equal chance of being chosen, and there is no basis for the rejection of any unit. Primary data is collected directly from the field, ensuring that the gathered information is fresh, firsthand, and original. The collected data is subjected to tabulation and represented through graphs, Focused Group Discussions (FGD), and case studies. The data collection instruments employed in this study include a 'schedule,' which integrates Focused Group Discussions, questionnaires, and case studies. This comprehensive approach ensures a thorough and nuanced exploration of the nature and satisfaction levels of basic services in the selected villages of Fatehabad district, Haryana.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The majority, comprising 83% of respondents in Talwara express dissatisfaction with the existing basic services. This dissatisfaction is primarily attributed to issues with the drainage system, drinking water facilities, and sanitation. Around 63% of Talwara residents desire additional services, with a breakdown

indicating a need for new amenities like electricity in fields (55%), proper drainage systems (19%), garbage pickers (13%), sanitary pads (8%), and internet (5%). Despite the dissatisfaction, 65% of respondents acknowledge the effective implementation of basic services by the Gram Panchayat. The remaining 35% highlight concerns about the slow pace of implementation, citing reasons such as insufficient funds and perceived corruption. A significant 75% of Bhattukalan residents express the need for additional services, with a breakdown indicating preferences for electricity in fields (40%), proper drainage systems (33%), garbage pickers (18%), and internet (9%).

The focused group discussions (FGDs) conducted in Talwara and Bhattukalan villages reveal a common theme of dissatisfaction among residents with the basic services provided by the respective Gram Panchayats. In Talwara, discussions with both female and male groups highlighted issues such as inadequate sanitation facilities, unreliable electricity supply, and poorly maintained roads. Despite the provision of services like toilets and streetlights, the residents expressed dissatisfaction, emphasizing a gap between displayed services and their practical utility. Similarly, in Bhattukalan, both female and male groups outlined challenges related to drinking water, road quality, and electricity, indicating a pervasive issue of inadequate infrastructure and weak management. The villagers expressed dissatisfaction, citing instances of broken water pipelines, insufficient repair initiatives, and the detrimental impact on agriculture and education due to frequent electricity cuts. Overall, these FGDs underscore the urgent need for improved service delivery, effective management, and community involvement in shaping and implementing development plans in these rural areas.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the present study reveals a significant gap between the expectations of the villagers in Talwara and Bhattukalan and the actual delivery of basic services by the respective Gram Panchayats. Despite the constitutional provisions outlined in the 73rd amendment (1993) aimed at empowering local governments to provide essential services; the study finds a dissatisfaction rate of 81% among the surveyed population. This underscores a clear discrepancy in the effectiveness and quality of services provided. The study recommends a focused effort by the Gram Panchayats to enhance the quality of basic services, with particular attention to constructing toilets to improve women's security and eliminate open defecation.

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