

APPENDIX

STATE ORDER OF BROTHERS OF HOPEFUL AND FAITHFUL MEMBERS

State	Brother	Percentage of Total of 1870	Percentage of Total of 1880	Percentage of Total of 1890	Percentage of Total of 1900	Percentage of Total of 1910	Percentage of Total of 1920	Percentage of Total of 1930	Percentage of Total of 1940	Percentage of Total of 1950	Percentage of Total of 1960	Percentage of Total of 1970	Percentage of Total of 1980	Percentage of Total of 1990	Percentage of Total of 2000	Percentage of Total of 2010	Percentage of Total of 2020
I	Alabama	20.15	20.45	10.5	30.15	43.15	68.0	17.85	34.57	27.66	57.60						
II	Arkansas	65.17	65.45	2.1	17.20	14.74	114.2	19.20	29.21	20.35							
III	California	16.72	16.85	16.40	22.5	19.00	20.2	14.17	20.60	20.90							
IV	Colorado	20.25	20.17	15.8	12.00	12.00	120.0	22.39	22.10	35.00							
V	Connecticut	20.48	27.17	5.3	24.00	32.00	24.0	14.50	17.17	25.31							
VI	Delaware	20.24	10.52	3.17	3.00	14.00	14.0	17.22	22.12	31.50							
VII	Florida	20.20	43.27	3.3	20.0	10.01	14.0	19.53	22.04	17.55							
VIII	Georgia	20.61	41.25	4.6	25.5	19.50	24.3	21.44	24.05	22.77							
IX	Illinois	21.29	56.02	7.1	27.0	10.0	21.1	24.33	27.29	22.45							
X	Indiana	16.01	19.12	5.2	10.0	20.0	20.3	16.12	16.55	29.03							
XI	Iowa	9.89	17.84	1.5	10.0	20.0	10.0	17.07	16.55	24.57							
XII	Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							

MEMBERS NOT QUALIFIED

APPENDIX-II

Socio-Economic Status Scale

(Udai Pareek and Trivedi (1963))

<u>Caste</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Scheduled caste-1	Labour-1
Lower caste-2	Caste Occupation-2
Artisan caste-3	Business-3
Agricultural caste-4	Independent profession-4
Prestige caste-5	Cultivation-5
Dominant caste-6	Service-6
<u>Social participation</u>	<u>House</u>
Not member-0	Hut-1
Member of one-1 organization	Katcha-2
More than one -2 organization	Mixed-3
Office holder-3	Pacca-4
Wider public leader-6	Mansion-6
<u>Education</u>	<u>Size (Number of Rooms)</u>
Illiterate-0	1-1
Can read only-1	2-2
Read and write-2	3-3
Primary-3	4-6-5
Middle-4	7-8-6
High School-5	9-10-7
Graduate-6	Above 10-8
Post-graduate-7	<u>Farm Powers</u>
<u>Land in Acres</u>	No drought animals-0
No land-0	1-2 " " -2
Upto 1- 1	3-4 " " -4
1-5- 2	5-6 " " -6
5-10-3	<u>Material Possession</u>
10-15-4	Bullock cart-1
15-20 -5	Cycle-1,
Above 20-6	Radio-1
	Chairs-1
	Improved Agril.Implements-2
	Motor cycle-2
	Fan-1
	<u>Family</u>
	<u>Size</u>
	Nuclear-1 Upto 5-1
	Joint-2 Above 5-2

APPENDIX-III

Agricultural Machinery in Haryana.

Number of Tractors and Cropped Area Per
Tractor in Haryana

Year	Cropped Area per tractor (hectare)	No. of Tractors	Percent increase (1966-67 base)
1966-67	957.53	4803	0
1967-68	783.87	6570	36.79
1968-69	431.03	9403	95.77
1969-70	467.76	10563	119.93
1970-71	402.62	12312	156.34
1971-72	323.22	15618	225.17
1972-73	267.23	19414	304.21
1973-74	244.43	21069	338.66
1974-75	265.66	23544	390.99
1975-76	214.18	25451	429.90
1976-77	190.91	27667	476.04
1977-78	169.83	32002	566.29

(Statistical Abstract of Haryana)

APPENDIX-III

Number of Tubewells in Haryana

Year	Diesel Pumping Sets	Electric Tube-wells	Total
1968-69	14079	43968	58047
1969-70	15973	68226	84199
1970-71	17903	86455	104358
1971-72	19866	99643	119529
1972-73	34542	114618	149160
1973-74	42649	126010	168659
1974-75	58217	132857	191074
1975-76	65092	139644	204736
1976-77	70349	151243	221592
1977-78	74743	164109	238857

(Statistical Abstract of Haryana)

APPENDIX-IV

(Scale For Level of Improved Household Technology

(Narwal (1981)

Here improved household technology has been used to refer to the devices used at home for efficient working, which are considerably time and labour saving and also adds to the prestige of the family. Various items included in the scale and respective scores are as follows-

Stove (1), Beater (2), Milk Cooker (2), Toaster (2), Coal Iron (1), Cooking gas (6), Rice-Cooker (4), Pressure Cooker (4), Sewing Machine (4), Electric Iron (4), Electric Heater (4), Juice Extractor (4), Electric Kettle (6), Immersion Rod (4), Mixer (6), Electric Grinder (6), Cooking Range (6), Refrigerator (9), Gobar gas plant (6), Coffee Percolator (9), Knitting Machine (9) and Geyser (9)

APPENDIX-V

Village Schedule

- 1) The Village Name _____
 Block _____
 Tehsil _____
 District _____
- 2) Complete location of the village (in relation to other villages, town, city, district headquarter).
- 3) Size and Settlement Pattern.
 - a) Total area of village _____ Residential area _____
 - b) Total cultivable area _____ Irrigated _____
 unirrigated _____
 - c) Total population of village _____ Males _____
 Females _____
 - d) Total number of households.
 - e) Caste-wise distribution of households.
5. Different institutions in the village.
 - i) Educational
 - ii) Economic
 - iii) Religious
 - iv) Political
 - v) Health.
6. Means of communication.
7. Various programmes operating in the village.
- 8) Agricultural machinery in the village.

APPENDIX-VI

RESPONDENT SCHEDULE

EMERGING STATUS-ROLE OF RURAL WOMEN IN THE CONTEXT OF
CHANGING TECHNOLOGY IN HARYANA

Name of the village... Tehsil.....

Block.... Distt....

Q.No.1. General Information.

Name of Respondent..... W/O.....

Sub caste.... Age.... Education...

Main occupation.... Annual income....

Subsidiary occupation...

Type of family.

Total land	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Source of irrigation
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Owned.

Leased in

Leased out

operated

Material possessions.

Bicycle, Wrist watch, Daily newspaper, Sewing machine,

Electric fan, Radio, Motor, cycle, Furnitures

1.1. Family information

Sr. No.	Relation with head	Age	Education	Occupation Mair	Subsidiary	Annual income
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1.2. Demographic trends.

No. of children born Died....
Age at death..... Sex..... Reasons of death....

1.3) Cropping pattern

Crop Area cultivated Production Amount of Pesticide/
Desi/ HYV fertilizer insecticide

.....

1.4. Machinery and equipment.

Item Number Year brought Item Number Year brought

.....

Tractor		Winnower	
Pumping set		Tubewell	
Trailor or haulage		Chaff cutter (elec)	
Disc harrow		Cane Crusher,	
Cultivator		Gobar gas plant	
Levellor		Spray pump	
Seed drill		Thresher	
		Cobine harvester	

1.5) a) Type of house - Katcha/pacca/mixed rooms.

b) Kitchen- Indoor/outdoor/outlet for smoke

Cooking facili- Angithi/Stove/Gas/Gobar gas/other ties.

Source of water supply

1. Cleaning utensils
Cleaning kitchen
2. Purchasing clothes
Sewing clothes
Mending clothes
Washing clothes
Ironing clothes
3. Bathing children.
Feeding children
Caring for children
Caring for sickchild
4. Cleaning rooms
Cleaning lawns
Cleaning cattleshed
5. Entertaining
guests
6. Purchasing house
hold articles
7. Processing food
Cleaning grains
Storage of foods
8. Poultry feeding
Poultry shed cleaning
Sale of eggs
9. Animal care
Bringing fodder
Chaff cutting

..... 1 2 3

- Preparing feed
- Giving feed and water
- Bathing and cleaning
- Milking
- Cleaning cattle shed
- Making cow dung cakes
- Preparing Bitova.
- Compost making
- Making curd, butter etc.

.....

Q.No.2.1 a) Are you or females in your family doing any of the following work?

Work	Purpose		quan- tity	Cost/ item	Value	Source of finance
	Family Consumption	Commercial Use				
Spinning						
Weaving						
Rice Pounding						
Tabacco						
Processing						
Paper Mashie						
Oil Pressing						
Leather work						
Dal grinding.						
Non-edible oil soap making						

.....

2.3. Improved Home Technology

Items	Possession Yes / No	Knowledge score 0,1,2,3,4	Ranking in order of impor- tance	Reasons for non- adopt- tion
.....				
Stove (1)				
Heater (2)				
Milk Cooker (2)				
Toaster (2)				
Cooking gas (6)				
Rice cooker (4)				
Pressure cooker (4)				
Sewing machine (4)				
Electric Iron (4)				
Electric heater (4)				
Juice extractor (4)				
Electric kettle (6)				
.....				
Immersion Rod (4)				
Mixer (6)				
Electric grinder (6)				
.....				
Cooking Range (6)				
Refrigerator (9)				
Gobar gas plant (6)				
Coffee percolator (9)				
Knitting machine (9)				
Geyser (9)				
Washing machine (9)				

Role in Farm-3

Q.No.3.1: Do you participate in farm activities? Yes/No

3.2) If yes, what is the status of worker?

- a) Cultivator b) Family farm helper c) Regular salary labourer,
- d) Casual labourer

Q.No.3.3) Indicate your participation in the following activities

Activities	Technology used	Participation Before/now
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-
- 1) Help man in preparing the field for sowing.
 - 2) Breaking Clods and mallets.
 - 3) Making embankments of the field.
 - 4) Follow the plough, dropping seeds during sowing.
 - 5) Managing water application in the field.
 - 6) Nursery Raising.
 - 7) Weeding and hoeing.
 - 8) Harvesting.
 - 9) Threshing.
 - 10) Winnowing.
 - 11) Transportation (from farm to home.)
 12. Picking cotton.
 13. Chaffing fodder.
 14. Plucking maize cobs and millet earheads
 15. Harvesting groundnuts.
 16. Stripping sugarcane before crushing.

- 17) Fertilizer application
- 18. Spraying.
- 19) Bunding and making water courses.
- 20) Farm yard manure application.
- 21) Pre-sowing treatment of cotton and paddy.
- 22) Storage.

Q.No.3.4) a) Have you participated in any prog.related to agri/Animal Husbandry?

If yes, specify.

If no- why.

b) Do you think that women should be included in such training?

Yes/No

c) What are the areas related to agriculture and Animal Husbandry in which you want that training should be given?

Q.No.3.5) Employment and utilization pattern of Agril. labourers before and after mechanization

.....

<u>Number</u>		<u>Payment</u>	
Before	After	Cash	Kind

.....

Family labour

i) Permanent

Male

Female

Children

ii) Temporary

Male

Female

Children

Hired Labour
(in/out)

i) Permanent

Male

Female

Children

ii) Temporary

Male

Female

Children

Q.No.3.6) Do you think that introduction of new technology
on the farm has affected your work?

Yes/No

If yes- in what way.

For those working on own farms

- a) Increased/decreased the work load per day.
- b) Increased/decreased the working days.
- c) Increased/decreased leisure time
- d) Increased/decreased your share in decision making
- e) Improved/worsened your condition.

For Agricultural Labourers

- a) Increased/decreased employment
- b) In/decreased the wages.
- c) Inc/dec. leisure time.
- d) Improved/worsened your condition

Q.No.3,7) Who takes the decision related to the following matters,

	Males only	Joint but dominated by males	Joint	Joint dominated by females	Females only
<u>Decisions related to farm</u>					
Purchase of land.					
Cropping pattern.					
Lease in and lease out					
Trying new crop varieties.					
Where and when to sell produce.					
Taking loan					
Using loan					
Purchase of farm machinery and inputs.					
<u>Decision related to home</u>					
Daily food articles.					
Food articles on festive occasions.					
Husband's clothes.					
wife's clothes					
children's clothes.					
Miscellaneous (bedding) etc.					
Kitchen articles					
Other household articles					
<u>Socio-religious obligations</u>					
Marriage ceremony					
Birth feast					
dowry					

Age of marriage.

Selection of mate for boy/girl.

Education of girls.

Education of boys.

Q.No.3.8) a) Do you have control over

i) Your earnings-Yes/No

ii) Your dowry or jewels- Yes/No

b) Do you have an account in bank or
post-office? Yes/No

If yes- i) In your own name 2) Jointly with husband

3) Jointly with some one else.

Q.No.3.9) Do you think that women's

Increases her status in family	Increases her status in society	Increases prestige of family	Increases economic authority of women.	Increases her say in deci- sion making
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.....

1) Working
on their own.

2) Working
on other's
farm.

3) as labourer
in constru-
ction.

4) Working in
other's home

5) Working in
white collar
jobs.

Social Position of Women- 4

Q.No.1 a) Do you observe Purdah?- Yes/No

b) What are the benefits and drabacks of observing it.?

Benefits.

Drawbacks.

- c) Should purdah system continue/stopped
- Q.No.4.2. a) Awareness about the law regarding age at Marriage
- i) Name Yes/No
- ii) Content Yes/No

b) Has it benefitted women? Yes/No

If yes- how

If no-why

c) What was age of marriage of:

You

Your husband

Son

Daughter

d) What do you think is the suitable age for marriage of:

Boy

Girl

e) At what age will you marry your:

Son/G.Son.

Daughter/G.Daughter.

Women's Right to Property

- Q.No.4.2 a) Awareness about the law
- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| 1) Name | Yes/No |
| ii) content | Yes/No |

b) Has it benefitted women- Yes/No

If yes- how

If no-why

c) Have you got/will you demand a share from your parental property?

If no-why Yes/No

a) attitudes	S. Agree	Agree	Neutral/ Disagree	S. Disagree
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1. A daughter should have some share along with sons in parental property.

2. A daughter should get equal share along with sons in parental property.

3. Share in property will destroy the affection between brother and sister.

4. A girl's share is given in dowry.

5. Sharing would make land holdings per unit family uneconomical.

Widow Remarriage

Q.No.4.4. a) Awareness about the law.

1) Name- Yes/No

2) Content- Yes/No

b) Has it benefitted women? Yes/No

If yes-how

If no-why

c) Has any widow in your family remarried? Yes/No

d) Is there any unmarried widow at present your family? Yes/No

If yes 1) At what age she became widow

2) Was she willing to marry. Yes/No

e) What is the condition for remarrying a widow and widower in your family/society?

Widow Widower

- 1) Can marry if don't have young issues and is young.
- 2) Can marry if children are small.
- 3) No condition.
- 4) Should not remarry under any condition.
- f) Attitudes.

Attitude towards widow remarriage (scale by Kamla Gopala 1974)

Attitude	S.	Agree	Neutral	Dis-	S.
Statements	Agree			agree	dis-
					agree

- 1) Society must strongly support widow remarriage.
- 2) Increase in number of widow remarriages reduces many tensions in the joint family and hence desirable.
- 3) When widowers can remarry, widows too can do so.
- 4) Virgin widows can re-marry.
- 5) Law should enforce that all widows below 30 years should re-marry
- 6. Widow-remarriage is a curse on ideal Indian womanhood.
- 7. Widow-remarriage degrades the sacred bond of marriage to the status of a contract.
- 8. It is inauspicious even to see a remarried widow.
- 9. Objecting to widow-remarriage increases immorality in society

10. Widow-remarriage will be a blot on Hinduism, known for its high principles.
11. Widows without children can remarry.
12. Special agencies must be established to arrange proper alliances for widows to remarry.
13. Widow remarriages create many social problems.
14. Widows should lead a life of self-restraint and never think of remarriage.
15. It is a sin for a widow to remarry.
16. The state should instal funds to aid widow marriages.
17. A widow who remarries should be treated as an outcaste in her community.
18. Young, and charming widows may remarry.
19. It is inauspicious for a young man to marry a widow.
20. A widower can marry as many times as he likes but a widow should never remarry.

20.10.4.5 a) Dowry prohibition act.

- | | | |
|---|---------|--------|
| Awareness about the law- | Name | Yes/No |
| | Content | Yes/No |
| b) Has it benefitted women? | | Yes/No |
| If yes-how | | |
| If no-why | | |
| c) How much dowry have you given or will you give to your daughter? | | |

Cash-

Kind (value)

Attitudes

S.A. A. N. P.A. C.A.

- 1) Dowry should be given.
- 2) Dowry prohibition act should be strictly implemented.
- 3) Practice of dowry is undesirable.
- 4) Practice of dowry should be stopped.
- 5) Dowry gives status to a women.
- 6) Dowry gives security to a women.

Divorce law

Q.No.4.6 a) Awareness about the law:

Name- Yes/No

Content- Yes/No

b) Has it benefitted women? Yes/No

If yes-how

If no-why

c) Is divorce practiced in your society-? Yes/No

If yes-since when-time immorial/after legislation/any other.

d) Has there been any case of divorce in your family?

If yes-who wanted it Man/women.

e) To whom the right of divorce should be given men/women/both.

f) Should divorce be- completely free/ granted of exceptional circumstance
Never be granted.

15. If marital difficulties are serious enough, divorce may be obtained.
16. Divorce is bad, as it leads to suffering for the emotionally- dependent partner.
17. It is better not to exist, if one cannot adjust, rather than to seek divorce.
18. In cases where the temperaments of the husband and wife do not agree, divorce is inevitable.
19. Divorce is more of a personal problem than a social one.
20. As our ethical background emphasizes tolerance rather than selfishness, it is wrong to seek divorce.
21. Society should look down upon a women who has divorced her husband.

Girls Education

Q.No.4.7 a) Should girls be educated? Yes/No

If no-why?

If yes- upto which level?

- b) What is the purpose of girl's education?
- i) To improve marriage prospects.
 - ii) To be able to earn a living.
 - iii) Education is helpful in misfortune and emergency.
 - iv) Education brings prestige to the girl and the family.
 - v) Education is good for all round development of girl.
 - vi) any other
- c) In which subject should girls be educated?
- d) What are the difficulties which come in the way of girl's education?

- 1) Absence of separate schools.
- 2) Distance of school from home.
- 3) Girls have household and family responsibilities.
- 4) Education is costly.
- 5) Girls are married at an early age.
- 6) No women teachers in schools.
- 7) Girls are engaged in labour work and contribute to family income.
- 8) Any other.

o) Attitudes

- 1) Education spoils the girls. Yes/No
- 2) After getting educated girls do not do house work.
- 3) Education results in alienation of girls from household.
- 4) Educated girls develop a distaste for village environment and aspire to get married in towns.
- 5) Girls do not have to ^{do} service, so no need for educating them.

Political Status.

Q.No.4.8 a) Have you voted in.

- 1) Last Panchayat elections.
- 2) Last assembly elections.
- 3) Last parliamentary elections.

b) Who asked you to vote for particular candidate?

own decision/husband's decision/friends/relatives/
caste decision/ any other

c) Have you ever been consulted for bringing about improvement in your village?

Yes/No

If yes-specify:

d) Do you know the following and parties to which they are affiliated?

- 1) Prime-Minister of India
- 2) Chief Minister of Haryana
- 3) M.L.A. of the Area.

e) Attitudes

- 1) Women should vote according to the wishes of male members of the family.
- 2) Women should not contest election.
- 3) Women should be affective office bearers of Panchayats, Cooperatives etc.
- 4) Women should be consulted for any programme in bringing about improvement of the village.

Health Status-5

Q.No.51. a) Is there a doctor or a medical facility in or near your village? Yes /No

If so, have you ever used it for your own health problems?

Always/sometimes/never.

b) Do you visit P.H.C. for your pre-natal and postnatal care-? Yes/No.

If no-then where do you seek care?

c) i) Who was called at the time of delivery?

First child A.N.M./Village midwife.

Second -do-

Third -do-

2) Where is the mother shifted for delivery?

d, 1) Is any body in your family suffering from any illness.

Yes/No

Male

Female

Illness

2) What kind of treatment is she/he getting?

Male

Female

Home
treatment.

Medical
treatment.

Any other
(Specify)

3) Do the boys and girls in your family get same treatment
when ill?

Yes/No

If no- what is the difference:?

- i) Girls are usually given home treatment,
unless and until condition becomes critical.
- ii) Boys are always given medical treatment.
- iii) Boys are better attended to in the home.

Q.No.5.2) a) Have you adopted family planning?

Yes/No

b) Are you in favour of family
planning

Yes/No

If yes why?

- 1) Economic difficulties of the parents.
- 2) To ensure better life for the children.
- 3) Problem of health of children.
- 4) Problem of education.
- 5) To ensure good health for the mother.
- 6) Heavy expenditure on social obligations.
- 7) Any other.

If not why no?

- 1) Religious taboo.
- 2) Natural sex relation will be hampered.

- 3) It is un-natural.
- 4) High infant mortality.
- 5) More children for supporting family.
- 6) Any other

c) If the respondent favours family planning but did not use any method. Reasons.

- 1) Lack of knowledge.
- 2) Health badly affected.
- 3) Causes discontent in marital life.
- 4) Opposition from elders.
- 5) Opposition from husband.
- 6) Shyness in purchasing the article.
- 7) Social value.
- 8) Was not aware earlier.
- 9) Any other.

d) 1) Are you aware of any family planning centre in your area? Yes/No

2) Did you ever attend it? Yes/No

3) If no reasons.

e) From where did you first heard about F.P.?

Friends/relatives/radic/news paper/magazines.

f) Attitudes Agree Disagree

1. F.P. has improved the condition of women as she can have desired number of children.

2. It has not affected condition of women, as still decision is taken by males.

3) As the creater will take care of the created, one need not worry about family size.

4) Since in a small family, number of children is less, family income also decreases.

5) Large family adversely affects the health of mother and child.

6) Parents will be able to bestow more love and care on children, only if the family is small.

7) As children are joy of life, there is no need to restrict their number.

8. Whether a family is small or large, it matters little.

9. Whether rich or poor, a planned family with two or three children will be ideal.

Q.No.5.3 a). What is the ideal number of children that a family should have?

b) What is the ideal composition of family?

1) Two sons and one daughter.

2) Three sons and one daughter.

3) One son and one daughter

4) Two sons and two daughters.

5) Five or more than five sons and one daughter.

6) One son only.

7) Any two children

8) Any three children.

9) Any four children.

Q.No.5.4) Fertility value index (developed by Siddh, K.K.1974)

1) a) Are you satisfied with your existing number of children?

Yes/No

- b) If no, how many children do you want more?
- c) (From those who have no issue) how many children you want for your family?
- 2) How many children do you suggest for a family having no issue?
- 3) What would you suggest for a family having two daughters and one son, should they have more or should they stop?
- 4) What would you suggest for a family having two sons and one daughter, should they have more or should they stop?
- 5) What would you suggest for a family having one son only? Should they have more or should they stop?
- 6) What would you suggest for a family having all daughters, should they have more or should they stop?
- 7) What would you suggest for a family having all sons, to have more or to stop?
- 8) How many children should there be for a family having income of Rs.150/- p.m.?
- 9) How many children should there be for a family having an income of Rs.500/- p.m.?
- 10) How many children should there be for a family having an income of Rs.1000/- p.m.?
- 11) What should be the ideal size of a family in your opinion?

Communication-6

Q.No.61. How often do you read/listen to following?

Frequency:	News	Magazine	Radio
.....	paper

Never.

Once a week.

Twice or thrice a week.

Almost daily.

Kind of information sought, related to:

Home management

Child development

Family Planning

Clothing

Food and Nutrition.

Education

Health.

Agriculture.

Social Problems.

Women's problems.

Q.No.6.2. How often have you attended/contacted the following?

Often	Occasionally	Seldom	Never
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.....

- a) Kisan Mela
- b) Demonstration/Film
- c) Meeting with development and Extension agents.
- d) Meeting with lady health visitor.
- e) Meeting with gram sevika

h) Sewing centre teacher.

Q.No.6.3 a) How often do you visit.

Outside village	Nearest city	Outside State
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Frequency.

Never (0)

Yearly (1)

Monthly (2)

Daily (4)

b) Purpose of visit

Visiting Kins and relatives.

Visiting friends.

Marriage purposes.

Religious purposes.

Visiting health centre, Hospital.

Sales and purchases.

Entertainment.