

# **REVOLUTION OF SHOOTING IN VILLAGE JOHRI**



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## **OBJECTIVE**

Through the following study, we analysed the working of rifle club, as an attempt at improving the socio-economic state of the village 'Johri' in Baghpat district, UP. Engagement in sports has proved to be resourceful in other parts of the world as well.

We tracked this movement in Johri, analysing the rigorous efforts of people behind this movement, the voluntary participation and the needed persuasion.

## **ABSTRACT**

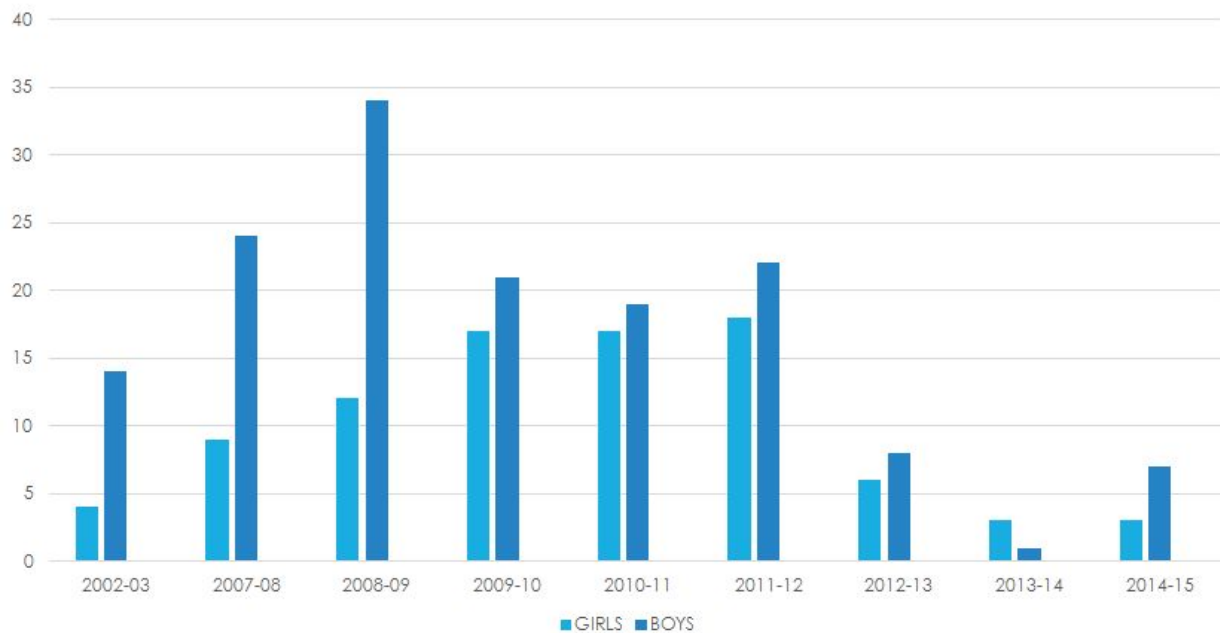
Initially a royal sport, shooting has come a long way in India. This sport was limited only to the royal and rich families of maharajas. Primarily used for military training, the game requires great concentration skills, in order to acquire precision while shooting the target. In the last two decades the Indian shooters have marked their presence on the world map and gained success in many prestigious international sports events including the Olympics, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and SAF games. Out of total 26 medals won by India in the Olympics, four are from shooting. Of course India was a world power in hockey, with 11 medals in the Olympics but in recent years shooting has been a great success story. The only individual gold medal in the Olympics has been won by Abhinav Bindra in shooting at the 2008 Beijing Games. In the last 2012 London Olympics, India had the largest contingent of 11 shooters among which four were females. This shows that shooting has gained immense popularity amongst the young sports enthusiasts in India.

In the last half century then shooting has moved from royal palaces and army centres to include urban areas. In the recent past it has further shifted to the village level. To see the advances made by this sport at the village level, we surveyed a village named Johri in Baghpat district of western Uttar Pradesh. The village is just 70 KM away from the national capital Delhi, has its own rifle range from which many national and international shooters have come. Though people were initially hesitant to send their girls for shooting, slowly their mind set changed when they realised that this sport can empower their girls, make them economically independent and pull them out of poverty by providing job opportunities. But most of the Dalit families are helpless as they cannot send their children even when they wish to, since shooting is an expensive sport.

## SOCIAL HISTORY

The Johri rifle club was founded by Dr. Rajpal Singh in 1998 under a banyan tree in the courtyard of a Pathan family. A doctor by profession, Dr. Rajpal Singh who himself is an international shooter wanted to expand the reach of the game. The range was funded by the first salary of his son. It is run in the courtyard of an old house constructed of bricks with its arched entrance doors under a tin shade. It has 10 shooting pulleys to practise. The shooting pulleys are locally made. The tables on which these shooting pulleys are kept look like they belong to a roadside dhaba. Initially only 8-10 villagers living in the neighbourhood came, among which the number of girls were only two. The pistols were donated by Dr. Rajpal Singh and his acquaintances. The coach, Mrs Neetu Sheoran who herself is an ex-student of the rifle club has 30 students who are registered under Sports Authority of India (S.A.I) but she also teaches many others. The fees of the rifle club is Rs.200 per month for girls and Rs.500 for boys. SAI gives a monthly scholarship of Rs.600 to the students registered under it. Not all students can be registered under S.A.I since it takes an enrollment test. The cost of participation, conveyance over and above the scholarship is born by the students. The club only takes boys in the age group of 10-12 years since it is believed that children can be trained at an early age.

PARTICIPATION OF GIRLS AND BOYS ENROLLED UNDER S.A.I





The old Rifle Range in Johri

The families who were hesitant in sending their girls, got inspiration from the two famous 'dadis' or grandmothers. The dadis, Chandro Tomar and Prakashshi Tomar, started shooting in 2001 at the age of 67 and 62 respectively. Despite the initial criticism and mockery by village elders, the dadis kept playing and won several awards. This motivated and attracted many young as well as elderly to join the rifle club. Of late the number of girls though has not outnumbered the boys but the gap has narrowed. In 2002 year for the first time a senior army officer came to this village and recruited about 15 students from the rifle club for the post of 'havildar' in the Indian Army.

Soon many students joined in motivated by the prospect of getting a job. When inquired from the coach, Neetu Sheoran said around 200 students have been placed but a list acquired mentioned the names of 63 students who have got jobs in different central and state government departments like the Army, Air force, Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Delhi and UP police, railway. Apart from these government jobs a larger number of ex-shooters from Johri have got offers from banks and other private institutions. Some are engaged as bodyguards and security guards by industrialists and celebrities. Out of seven coaches of the Sports Authority of India (S.A.I), three are johri which accounts more than one-third of its total shooting coaches.

The Johri Rifle Association has produced 37 international shooters, 25 national medallist, 9 All India Inter-varsity medallist and 10 qualified coaches. 20 other shooters from this club have coached at various other shooting training centres across the country. Some ex-students from Johri have opened their private shooting range in Johri and nearby villages. On the 13<sup>th</sup> of June, 2015 a new range named the B.P. Singhal indoor shooting range was inaugurated which



was followed by a week long training session exclusively for girls. 126 girls attended this training session.



The new rifle range

## **DATA INSIGHTS**

### **Johri Village**

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	867	-	-
Population	5,337	2,913	2,424
Child (0-6)	775	409	366
Schedule Caste	1,107	598	509
Schedule Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	71.35 %	83.07 %	57.09 %
Total Workers	1,728	1,463	265
Main Worker	1,196	0	0
Marginal Worker	532	0	0

(Source: Census 2011)

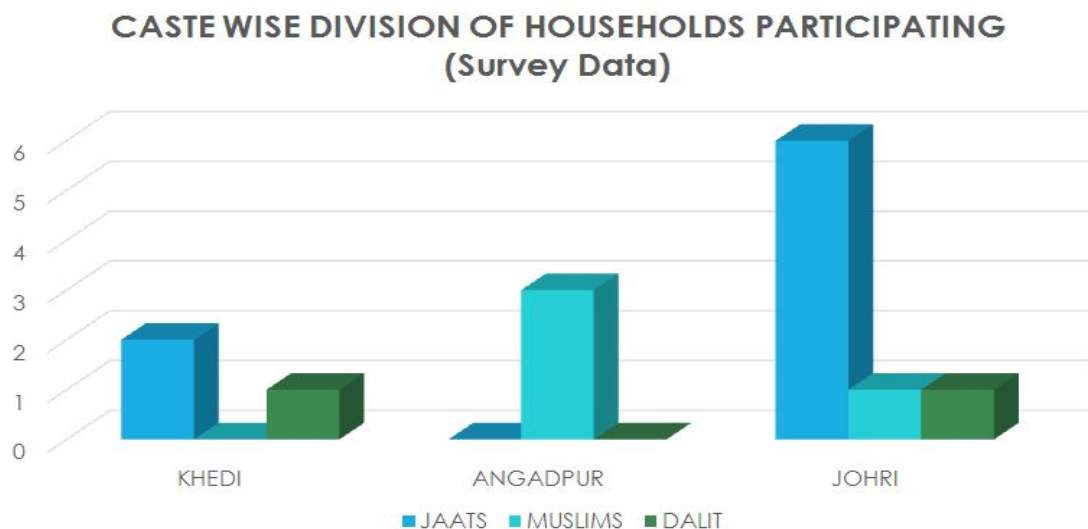
### **HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED**

VILLAGE	JAATS	MUSLIMS	SOCIALLY BACKWARD( Harijans)	KASHYAP (Brahmins)	TOTAL
KHEDI	27	1	15	-	43
ANGADPUR	2	17	3	-	22
JOHRI	26	4	18	2	50

Our study is based on the survey of 115 households in Johri village, conducted during May-June 2015. The village well known by the name of Johri actually comprises of 3 villages: Khedi, Angadpur and Johri. It is hard to distinguish between the three villages as they don't

have any differentiated boundaries. Our survey included 43 households in Khedi, 22 in Angadpur and 50 in Johri.

Out of the 43 households surveyed in Khedi 15 were Socially backward(Harijans), 27 Jaats and 1 muslim (being the only one in Khedi). Angadpur is a muslim dominated village, we surveyed 2 jaat households, 17 muslim and 3 harijans. Johri is a comparatively larger village than Khedi and Angadpur. Households from various castes reside in this village. Out of the 50 households surveyed in Johri, 26 were Jaats, 4 muslims, 18 Socially backward(Harijans) and 2 kashyaps(Brahmin)



## **OBSERVATIONS**

### **PARTICIPATION RATE**

Out of the 43 households surveyed in Khedi, 3 were found to be participating in shooting, 3 out of 22 households in Angadpur and 8 out of the 50 households in Johri.

The participants cited different reason for taking up the sport, while the majority people wanted to join for better job opportunities and admission into reputed colleges and universities utilizing the sports quota, some also wanted to pursue it because of their interest in the game and aimed at excelling at the sport at an international level. Although some participants claimed that they would like to pursue shooting as a career but mostly people wanted to utilize the benefits associated with it to get into jobs and had no intention of continuing to play later in their life.

From the data collected from the range we found that around 63 people have got jobs in different areas which include the Army, Air force, Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Delhi and UP police, railways etc. This has served as a

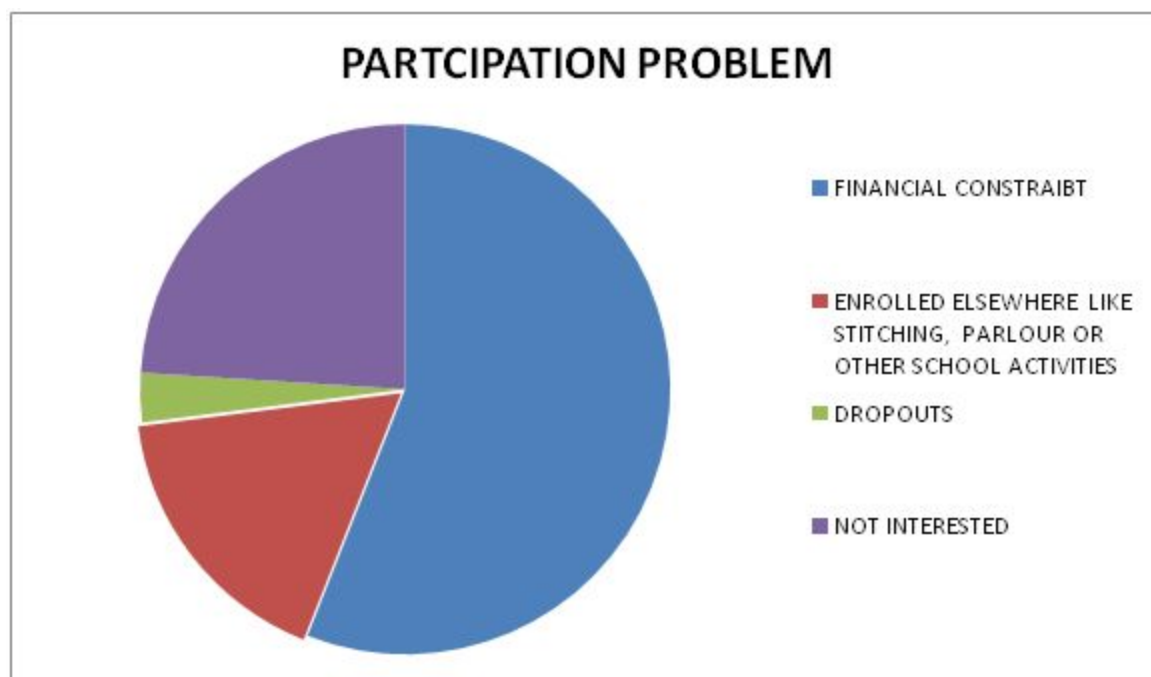


major inspiration for many households in the village, who now willingly enroll their children for shooting with the hopes for a bright future.

### PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING (Survey Data)



## PARTICIPATION PROBLEM



Most of the children who come here to learn shooting skills are from relatively poor backgrounds. Life is hard and resources are abysmally low, and they have too many tangible hurdles to clear.

One of the major deterrents for participation in the game is the high cost associated with the it. Shooting is a very expensive sport, while almost all households in this village have a very modest per capita income or standard of living. 56% of the households reported that it was because of the financial constraints that they could not send their children to participate in the game.

The following is the cost structure associated with the game:

1. Rifle	A new rifle costs about three lakhs. Some students brought a second hand rifle for around one lakh, while majority of the children could not afford a rifle and used one of the pistols available at the rifle club.
2. Bullets and targets	These constitute a monthly expenditure of about Rs. 700.
3. Monthly fees	The SAI club does not take any monthly fees from the girl students, while they charge Rs. 500 for a boy. Apart from this club, there are a no. of private clubs in the village which charge a fees in the range of Rs. 1000 – Rs. 5000 on a monthly basis.
4. Tournaments	The students selected at the inter school level go for pre national and national matches, for which they incur a yearly expenditure of around Rs. 30,000.

The only support the rifle club gets from the government is Rs 10,000 as salary for coach. A few students are selected by the Sports Authority of India who receive Rs 600 every month as a scholarship. This is very low compared to the cost these children have to bear. The new 10m range with 30 shooting pulleys has been introduced, but requirements for professional shooting are much more than a tentative brick and tin structure. Most students find it difficult to afford the guns, pellets and services of a private coach.

Apart from the high amount of expenditure associated with the game, 24% children reported that they were not interested in shooting and 3% of the children were dropouts. The main reason for the dropouts specially for the socially backward class was negligence on the part of the coaches since they encouraged the higher caste children more.

17% of the girls said that they preferred to participate in stitching or working at a beauty parlor.

## **SOCIAL PERCEPTION**

Johri, being in close proximity to cities like Delhi and Meerut is influenced by its culture and clothing which is quite prominent among the youth. The women of the village still wear the traditional attire, 'ghagra and shirt with a veil over their head. The girls were mostly found in *salwar kameez* with a few in jeans and t-shirts.

One could feel a sense of segregation among males and females at public places within the village. On the contrary during practice hours in the rifle range, one could find girls and boys training together and very much at ease with each other.

One could clearly make out the difference between the households of the participants and otherwise. Their families had a history with the club and henceforth all the siblings practicing shooting.

When enquired about their marriage traditions and the associated expenses, it was found to be no different from the traditional hindu wedding elsewhere. Some households described how they managed to marry their daughters incurring huge expenses on the items given as dowry including cash. A girl from a fairly rich jaat household gave an account of her sister's wedding, and mentioned the giving away of air conditioner, refrigerator and 1.5 lakh in cash as presents to the groom's family.

The middle class households cried over the huge expenses incurred on marriages for the sake of their community tradition and in the wake of society's pressure.

One of them conveyed that "marrying a working girl was easier than otherwise, henceforth less dowry", but surprisingly this was the same household which prohibited their daughters from working outdoors. Substantially, we shed light on rifle club being a microcosm for changing perceptions towards women citing a few instances. The village emerged to be one on a transition path towards growth and innovation, not entirely attributed to rifle club but partly along with other factors at work.

### **Johri**

Housing a rifle range already and a new one this year, one did witness an appreciable participation from this village. Villagers mostly answered about the positive effect of the rifle club in affirmative. Everybody recited the story of dadis and Dr. Rajpal's family. The only reason for non participation was found to be lack of money among low income households.

Among the Jaats, almost all participants could name a family member associated with the club at some point, and hence owned a rifle. Whereas, among the less wealthy harijans who worked at the '*bhattas*' or as casual labourers elsewhere; and the *kashyaps* who were mostly tenants, seemed to be inspired with the successful players from their caste. Almost all of them used the rifles of the range as they could not afford to buy one. Muslims, however seemed to be

skeptical about sending their daughters. Households who had never been associated with the club probably because of uninterested children, anyways did appreciate the working of the club.



### **Angadpur**

In this village, a large fraction was motivated with the idea of female participation in activities other than household chores such as stitching and parlour training as it could fetch them a promising future. We could trace a few households who were unwilling to send their daughters to participate in any kind of outdoor activity citing her safety as a reason. However, the girls of these very households wanted to, following their peers, who did. A many households said they wished to send their girls as long as she did not have to travel to cities and was taught in a female exclusive environment.

In one of the muslim household, we met this girl who was stitching in verandah of her house. She was the eldest of the 4 sisters and the sole breadwinner of the family. She spelled out her struggle to educate her sisters and lamented for herself being unlettered. She wasn't even aware about her youngest sister attending the summer training and her desire to join the club. Very much to our expectations, she wasn't aware of the associated costs as well. Sorrowfully, she might have to quit at some point.

## **Khedi**

It is a jaat-dominated village with mostly well off families with almost each household owning a big house and buffaloes. The harijans usually worked in *bhattas* or as daily wage labourers elsewhere.

One of the Jaat coaches from the rifle club belonged to this village. We found to our surprise that this village saw very little participation in rifle club. The jaat girls were mostly uninterested.

Almost all were already enrolled in higher studies or schooling.

Among the Jaats, a few commented about the hypocrisy of Dr. Rajpal Singh describing him as the 'bad-man' since they believed that he promoted the students of Johri more than those from Khedi though the villages were hardly differentiable, while a dalit family narrated the withdrawal story of their son from the club citing caste bias and preference for Jaats.

A woman from this village narrated a story of her nephew being unable to find a job using the sports quota, hence restraining her son for the same.

The harijans although interested, cited poor finances and dicey jobs as reasons for non-participation. Thus we would say that the village portrayed a rather weak participation.

One possible reason for this behaviour may be attributed to the fact that households from this village being *Jaat* dominated were mostly well off and had their children already enrolled in other activities at school or elsewhere. The other possible reason could be discrimination among *jaats* from Johri as a few of them exclaimed.

## **WOMEN**

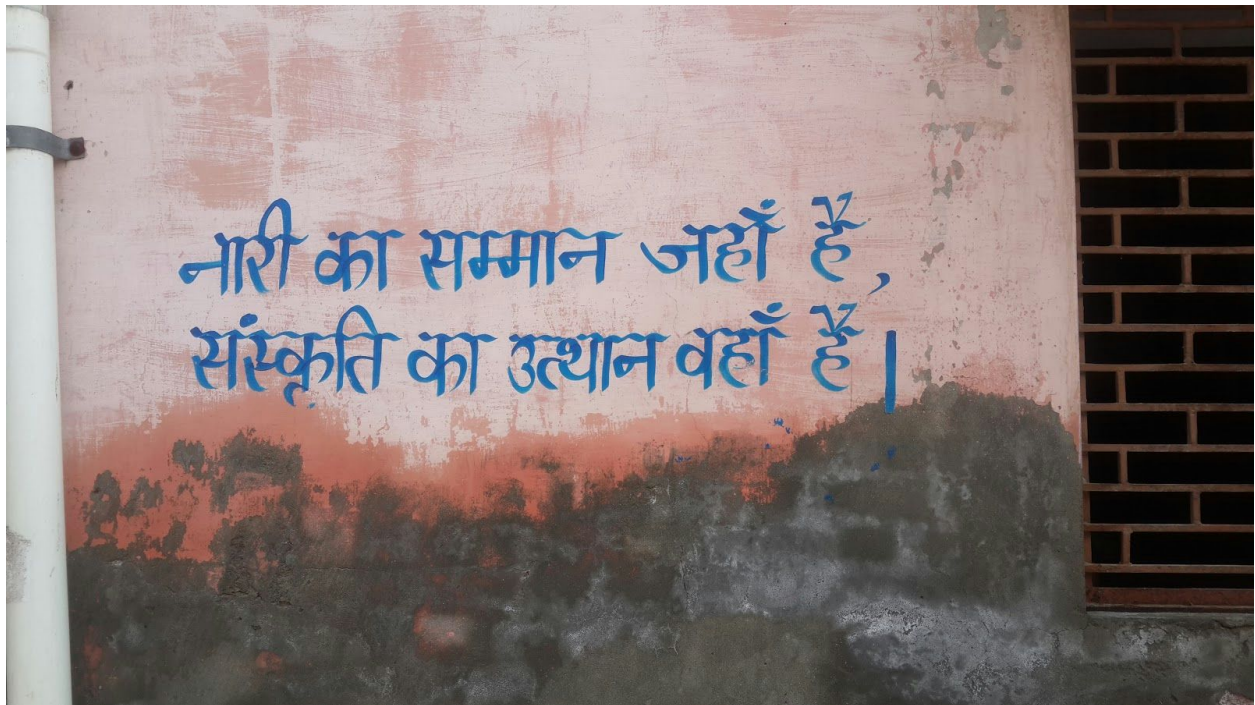
There has been tremendous change in the attitude of people towards women participating in shooting over the years. Earlier when a woman wanted to participate in any such sport activity, people made fun of them. The famous "Dadi" of Johri, Chandro Tomar said "When I first made an attempt to learn shooting, I was laughed at by others. Some of them told me, you should call son back from the military and go and fight yourself on the border."

Mostly families did not find it lucrative at that time for women to participate in these activities, they preferred that either women should sit at home and do household chores or at the maximum engage themselves in the family's farm activity or work like stitching and parlour training. After the success and glory that the two Dadi's received, people's perceptions have changed; now they don't want to stick to any traditional mindset, rather they want their daughters to go forward and participate in sports activities.

A number of families reported that they had no problems with their daughters taking part in shooting and in fact they encourage their daughters to do so. But the main reason behind wanting their daughters to participate in shooting is not that they want them to pursue the game all their life but to utilize the sports quota and get a decent job somewhere. Many *jaat* families



said that they have seen a lot of children getting jobs in railways etc. using the sports quotas and they wish the same for their daughters too.



Although, a majority of the households reported that they do not have any problems with the girls of their house participating in shooting, some were quite the opposite. They did not view participating in any such activity as useful for their daughters and believed that their daughters should take up some other small job, as they will be married off soon and their major responsibility is to manage their house and not go after all this.

At the summer training inaugural ceremony in the club, we talked to a few women who were there to admit their daughters in the club. The women had their head covered with a veil and seemed plain folks with not much to spare. On conversing with them, to our surprise, all of them sounded radical and fairly optimistic for their daughter's future. These women very much realised the importance of educating girls and the associated opportunities and spillovers which followed the same.

Most of the girls were found to be attending school and parents did consider it important to educate their daughters. There were very few instances where we could spot girls not getting education, these households were basically the one's which had financial problems and could not afford to educate their children.

## **CASTE/RELIGION**

The village has people from different castes and religions. There were both Muslim and Hindu households in the village. While Khedi is predominantly a Hindu area and consists of mainly Jaat households, Angadpur consists of a majority of Muslim households. We did not find any evidence of discrimination on the basis of religion in either of villages that fall under the name of Johri. Almost all households claimed that all people from different religions etc. co existed peacefully together. Even in the past years there have been no incidences of religious conflict or any sort of rivalry amongst the different religious groups there. A few households in fact reported that in the past years whenever there is any Hindu-Muslim clash in the neighboring villages or districts, many families came to Johri to take shelter to avoid those troubled circumstances. A muslim family residing in Angadpur proudly narrated the story of how their relatives took shelter in the village during the 2013 Muzaffarnagar riots. They acknowledged the fact that communal harmony has been maintained in the village despite communal riots in the state.

Although there was no major discrimination on the basis of religion, some people belonging to the caste of the Harijans do claimed that they were looked down by the so called Upper caste or richer class that were either the high caste Brahmans or the wealthy Jaat households. Some households reported that even in the rifle club although people from the Harijan community were selected for training, they were not given ample opportunities to move forward in the game and were generally held back.

About two households, we spoke to in Khedi claimed that although they enrolled their children into the rifle club inspired by the success of the club in helping the young boys with jobs very often only the youngsters from a higher caste were encouraged. One of the families pointed out that although the club did not stop their child from participating but when they seeked help from the coaches, they were kept on a backfoot.

## **CRIME**

Crime records from 1995-2014 were accessed from four police stations Baraut, Chaprauli, Doghat and Binauli.

The statistics reveal an increasing trend as the rate seems to have grown, probably due to the increased population.

On discussing the matter with assistant superintendent of police, he told us that most crimes were family feuds and land disputes leading to murders and kidnapping. One of the family member of a participant from a rather low income household mentioned that each student enrolled in any kind of sports, shooting in their case was another adolescent severed from the shady world of crime into which he would have probably sunk into.

However, the villagers although aware of the crime in Baghpat and the regular outbreak among various groups in nearby areas mentioned 'their' village being free any kind of dispute related to the rifle club.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Registered crimes</b>	<b>Preventive Actions</b>	<b>Murders</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Theft</b>	<b>Road Holdup</b>	<b>Kidnapping</b>
<b>1995</b>	649	371	65	1	17	0	11
<b>1996</b>	535	498	62	4	18	1	14
<b>1997</b>	559	407	62	3	27	1	12
<b>1998</b>	610	285	58	4	19	0	16
<b>1999</b>	621	531	72	1	21	0	17
<b>2000</b>	684	590	70	9	14	0	20
<b>2001</b>	561	739	53	5	13	1	10
<b>2002</b>	467	829	44	0	13	0	12
<b>2003</b>	332	586	44	2	12	0	8
<b>2004</b>	426	653	39	3	7	0	4
<b>2005</b>	534	661	41	3	3	0	7
<b>2006</b>	542	868	43	2	15	1	11
<b>2007</b>	471	1155	41	1	13	0	11
<b>2008</b>	722	1392	40	0	24	0	30
<b>2009</b>	680	2096	51	0	12	0	29
<b>2010</b>	474	2443	27	0	10	0	13
<b>2011</b>	777	1105	33	1	17	0	36
<b>2012</b>	790	1291	43	0	26	0	28
<b>2013</b>	791	1447	44	1	39	0	18
<b>2014</b>	833	1588	45	0	19	0	35

## **SPILOVER EFFECTS**

On the lines of the Johri rifle club and the surges in the popularity for this sport, the neighbouring districts have come up with private rifle ranges coached by former students of the Johri club. Sports has brought these people united. In the evenings, one could find defence services aspirants practising their daily fitness routine. The sudden upsurge of various students in government services can partly be attributed to the bulk enrollment of students from the rifle club in BSF and other government services.

## **SUCCESS STORIES**

Dr. Rajpal Singh founded this firing ring along with two other shooters, **Maroof and Farooq Pathan**, to mould latent local talent into successful shooters. Farooq Pathan is currently serving as a coach at the Johri Rifle Club and has got a job at the railways under the sports quota. The Johri Rifle Club has gained all its fame from the success of Chandro Tomar and Prakash Tomar, the two famous Dadi's of the village.

**Chandro Tomar**, attained national fame as an accomplished shooter, having won more than 25 national championships. After two years of training she entered a competition in which she had to compete against the Deputy Inspector General (DIG) of Delhi Police. Since 2002, Chandro has competed in and won 25 national championships throughout India. She won a gold medal at the Veteran Shooting Championship conducted in Chennai.

**Prakash Tomar**, went on to become a national champion in the veteran category in 2001. Her house has females from three generations making a mark in shooting - all of them have been trained at the same school. Her daughter **Seema Tomar** has participated in several world meets with the best performance of finishing 34th in a 2006 championship in China in the trap category. Seema is a national champion in trap sport.

**Rajiv Jaatav** is the son of a brick kiln worker. He distributes milk in the morning and sells eggs in the evening to supplement his income so that he can buy more pellets to hone his shooting skills. Recently, he scored 590 points out of 600 at the national trials.

**Vivek Singh** won a gold medal at the 1999 Oceanic Shooting Championship in Sydney and another gold in the Third Commonwealth Games in Auckland, New Zealand, the same year.



PRAKASHI TOMAR

## **DISCUSSION**

Many families were motivated to take up shooting to utilize the sports quota in order to open their avenues for various job opportunities. We observed that there were common training sessions for boys and girls and they were kept on an equal footing.

The high cost associated with shooting proved to be the biggest hindrance, many households did not have access to the sport because of the high cost associated with it. Thus rich and poor did not have equal opportunities in this sense.

The sports culture with strong foundations can strengthen and promote interaction among rural people through increased youth concentration through sports. It appears that sports and recreational activities can affect perceptions, further uplifting people's lives through social cohesion and mutual harmony. Sports with minimal facilities and expenses can influence the lives of people.

The changing perceptions cannot be solely attributed to the club as various other factors must have influenced the same. But we would like to conclude that the changing attitude towards girls in the village is very much a result of a few females participating in shooting, especially the 'Dadis', who alongside inspiring girls to pursue their interests, even fought for the same. On



talking with the girls who were a part of the club, one could grasp the airs of motivation and optimism.

It appears that sports and recreational activities can affect perceptions, further uplifting people's lives through social cohesion and mutual harmony.

The considered village and the particular model may not be replicated exactly elsewhere, but nevertheless, it does suggest a few effective strategies.

Such a program can be effectively expanded with wider fields of sports in naxalites affected areas, and the villages of Punjab

Most of the villagers enrolled their children for having access to jobs or admissions into good universities. They view this an opportunity to make them economically independent and pull them out of poverty. But most of the Dalit families are helpless as they cannot send their children even when they wish to, since shooting is an expensive sport.

It is an expensive sport since it requires a large amount of money to be spent on pistols, targets and bullets. Even after the initiative taken by the johri rifle club to provide infrastructure as at a minimal costs, children need to bear the cost of going for any national level competitions, which is a heavy expenditure for most households. A very few students get scholarships from the sports authority and these scholarships aren't enough to support their year long expenses.

Sports and physical education not only facilitate human interaction with rural development but also reconciles humans with development economic upliftment. Thus the sports culture with strong foundations can strengthen and promote interaction among rurals. Sports with minimal facilities and expenses can influence the lives of people.

## **TABLES FOR ANNEXURE**

Dr. Rajpal Singh (C.M.O Delhi)  
President- Rifle Association Johri  
International shooter, International coach  
Participated in Asian Games  
President Award- 1994  
Shri Guruji Award- 2002- by Maharashtra Government  
Real Hero Award- 2008- by Mr. Mukesh Ambani

### **Patrons – Rifle Association Johri**

1. Dr. Satyapal Singh- I.P.S. (Commissioner of Mumbai Police)
2. Mr. Syyed Mansoor Agha- Journalist
3. Mr. Chander Verma
4. Mr. Suresh Dutt Sharma

### **Oldage Lady Shooters India from Rifle Association Johri**

S.No.	Name	Age	Shooting started
1.	Dadi Chandro Tomar Pistol shooter	81 years	2001
2.	Dadi Prakashshi Tomar	76 years	2001

### **Youngest Shooter India from Rifle Association Johri**

S.No.	Name	Age	Shooting started
1.	Km. Preeti	12 years	2010

### **All India Interversity Medallist from Rifle Association Johri**

S.No.	Name	Event
1.	Aruna Tomar	Air Pistol
2.	Suparna Punia	Air Pistol

3.	Neetu Sheoran	Air Pistol
4.	Km. Monika	Air Pistol
5.	Vijay Tomar	Air Rifle
6.	Vinay Dangi	Air Pistol
7.	Anil Kumar	Air Pistol
8.	Moh. Hassan	Air Pistol
9.	Amit Rana	Air Rifle

## QUESTIONNAIRE 1

### OLDEST WOMAN OF THE HOUSEHOLD

1. For how many years are you staying in this village:
2. Age:
3. Household size and composition:
4. Mention if you belong to socially backward class:
5. How many earning members do you have?landholding?
6. What is your educational background?
7. How old were you when you got married? how many kids do you have?
8. Are you aware about the rifles club in your village? For how long have you known about it?
9. Can you describe any changes as a result of the same:
10. Has there been any occupational change in your family since then?
11. Has there been any change in the occupational structure in the village? How would you describe the evolution of new opportunities for the people of your village?
12. How many of your family members are enrolled in the rifle club?
13. How supportive are the other family members towards the ones enrolled? What about you?
14. Are the women of your household allowed to join the club?
15. Do you practise 'purdah'? For how long? Still practising?What about the women of your household?
16. Are the girls of your household allowed to leave the house at their will? Does anybody accompany her to say, school, club etc.
17. Do you remember any cases of dowry as per your knowledge?
18. Has there been any involvement of socially backwards households in the program? If yes, do you think of it as a positive change?
19. How do the different communities of your village i.e. socially backwards and others gel with each other?Do the women share a commonplace?

20. Have you noticed any changes in the crime for as long as you can remember? Any incident you would like to describe?
21. How would you describe the evolving educational and job opportunities in the village? Does it have anything to do with the rifle club?
22. How many members of your family have migrated to cities? How many among them are girls? What made them leave the village?
23. Has anybody from your household ever denied admission to the program?

## **QUESTIONNAIRE 2**

### **POLICE**

1. Average criminal cases registered in the police station per year :
2. Has there ever been a misuse of their acquired skills of shooting for some criminal activity?
3. How many cases on average are due to:
  - family dispute:
  - landholding dispute:
  - inter-community dispute:
  - crime against women:
  - dowry cases:
4. Who are the repeated offenders? Are they anyhow related to the rifle club?

## **QUESTIONNAIRE 3**

### **CONCERNED STAFF AND COACH**

1. What is the criteria for selection of interested persons?
2. What is the female-male composition of the people enrolled? How many from socially backwards classes?
3. What are the sources of funds received to aid the program and sustain the costs of the required sports kit, infrastructure development, tournament travel costs, health care expenses.
4. What is the enrollment rate in the village? How often do you admit participants?
5. Has there ever been an implementation of a different sport?
6. What have been the achievements of the coaches?
7. Any financial crunch?

## **QUESTIONNAIRE 4**

### **THE ENROLLED INDIVIDUAL**

1. Did u voluntarily join the program or were persuaded to do so? if so, by whom?
2. For how long have you been a part?
3. Did you face any opposition from any of your family members?
4. Do you have common sessions for males and females?
5. Do you belong to any socially backward class?

If YES:

Do you face any kind of seclusion from rest of the group within or outside the club?

Has there ever been any argument or some case of discrimination within peers or with the staff or coach on grounds of caste?

If NO:

How many of your peers belong to SC/ST/OBC?

Are they secluded from rest of the group? Do you share a commonplace within and outside the club?

4. For how long have you been practising this sport? Still practising? Are you happy to be a part?
5. Your education:
6. What do you do presently if you are 18 above? if student, mention the college and place:  
Where you admitted through the sports quota?
7. Do you have to incur any cost for the sports kit?How much?
8. What changes have you experienced in your life post the program?

## **QUESTIONNAIRE 5**

### **NOT ENROLLED**

1. What do you do:

Age:

Caste:

Education:

2. Was it a voluntary choice or did you face any kind of opposition from your family or the club members?
3. What are the reasons for not joining?
4. Were you ever a part?
5. How many of your family members, peers at school or workplace are a part of it?
6. Do you think the club has brought about any real change to your village, education, female upliftment, social harmony?



10. Do you oppose the members of your family from joining the club? Do you think of it to be any significant?

## QUESTIONNAIRE 6

### FOR DR. RAJPAL SINGH (PRESIDENT OF JOHRI RIFLE CLUB )

1. How did you think of such an intervention?
2. How easy or difficult was it to convince the people?
3. How supportive were they?
4. What was the initial response of the women?
5. How was the club and ranges sponsored? what about the cost of the rifles and the pistols?
6. Shooting is an expensive sport, how does the poor afford it?
7. What additional help and support did you need?
8. What other places did you start similar programs in?
9. What changes have been observed in the education sector?
10. How many students get admission in reputed colleges/institutions?
11. What other job opportunities have increased? what is the impact of the same on the welfare of the village?
12. Is there a selection criteria for choosing members?
13. What is the duration of the training period?
14. How many state level, national and international shooters?
15. What has been the impact on the crime rate?
16. How many students come from other villages?
17. How many permanent staff are there? and how much is their salary? How do you afford it?
18. Is it feasible to expand the program and include other sports as well?