



7. To study the Chaupal as medium of rural communication

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Abstract

Chaupal is as a centre of villages in Haryana. Chaupal is a public place where people gathered and they communicate on various subjects. Chaupal is also use for panchayat. Panchayat where villager take decisions on any issue related with village or villagers. Panchayats are exist in India in two type formal and informal but in mostly villages of India Panchayats are very influential. Chaupals are also use as a centre of common entertainment.it also provide shelter for travelers, street vendors. Chaupal also considered as public place and also made by contribution of villagers. Chaupals are also useful for discussion and there topic can be based on common villager to international issue related. As we know that India is second populous country in the world so in India to get justice by the court in very lengthy task, various stories says that some cases may take thirty to forty years but as successful democracy justice system is very transparent and they take minute observation process, so various cases solve by panchayat in chaupal because there is no advocate fee and there is also not a process of to study the background of the case. Mostly people familiar with the case any body can put their opinion. In panchayat the justice panel is called panch parmashwar. Decision of panchayat is also considered legal by the court if accepted by both parties.

Keywords: Chaupal, Panchayat, Hukka, Ragini, Panch & Sarpunch

Introduction

Chaupal is a common place in village where people gather. Gathering on the chaupal can be in various forms like formal and informal gathering. Formal gathering like panchayat, announcement of any government policy etc. informal gathering such as any show of ragini. Ragini is a form of folk singing in Haryana, by the help of ragini artist also gives the messages such as female feticide, illiteracy, sex ratio and various stories of local or folklore hero their contribution. Chaupal is also considered a very sacred place mostly people touch the soil of



chaupal. Chaupal is also a centre point of village but its also for a control of village. Earlier when society was formed the controlling on society was based on religion's faith and belief. From ancient days to now panchayat also control and make the laws. In any village where chaupal and panchayat existing they create some ethics or rule people follow them because this ruled are accepted by whole society. In Faridabad area old people take the decision in chaupal that they will not enter the barat if they will visit with loud music, DJ(Disk Jockey). Now in various villages barat come with DJ but barati enter in the village but DJ go back out of village. Delhi NCR as we know the state that follow the popular culture. Delhi is also a representative of modernity and set show off standard as individual as well as city, but if we study the data in Delhi there are one fifty plus villages and fifty plus chaupals exist. In India when trading was not a easy task and e market was not develop, that time traders, street vendors used to stay in night at chaupal.

Chaupal is also a center where people gather and they gossip, play card, hukka is also a part of chaupal. If anyone disobey the rule or he/she misbehaved with any one then people don't offer him hukka, people don't call them during social gathering, its also considered social stingma (Hukka Pani Band).

Chaupal is also a center of communication because old age people gathered there they communicate there with there age group people. They also communicate with their son or grandson. In cities old age homes are developed day by day but in village there is no concept of old age homes and aged people also less affected by lifestyle deceases such as anxiety, insomnia etc.

Literature Review

- Chandhoke, S. K. (April 1977). "Chaupal" : The traditional village centre. Athens Center of Ekistic.

In this research paper researcher discussed that chaupal is the traditional centre of village. Chaupals are useful in villages because in villages there are no hotels or rest houses. Chaupal is also considered in this paper common and neutral place for entire village. Meetings of elected body of villagers occurred on chaupal. Villagers gathers on chaupal they somke hukka and play card. Government officials when visit village for pension distribution, health checkup etc. researcher also mentioned a case that when new teachers were appointed in government school all teachers used to live in chaupal of Chhatera village in western UP.



- Mishra, K. K. (October 2002). Chaupal as multidimensional public space for civil society in India. IGNC&A & National folklore support centre, Chennai

in this research paper author mentioned that chaupal can be in various forms like constructed, semi-constructed, open space, the shadow of peepal or banyan tree. He also mentioned that no individual or family can claim for the ownership of chaupal it's a property of entire village. It is a place where peoples of all category, class, caste, age sit together and discuss on various issues. In chaupal elders and panches sit together to sort out of dispute or take collective decisions. He also mentioned that chaupal is not new concept for India because its roots are form vedic period. He also added that Gandhi ji who was working for gram panchayat, the term gram panchayat also comes from chaupal. His imagination of self government's roots were in Self Government. Mr Mishra also mentioned that true or real disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave started a agitation of Bhoodan Andolan (Gift of Land) he also take the help of chaupal to convey is message. He also discussed that munshiprem chand, faneshwarnath and baba nagarjun also mention panchayat in their stories and the panches were also called the God or Panch Parmeshwar. Both parties used to come to them for great hope. All India Radio has completed many radio programmes on the name of chaupal. Chaupal is also very frequently used by Indian cinema. Author also mentioned that use of chaupal in Indian judiciary system : Lok Adalat's root is from traditional chaupals. He also mentioned that villages of Delhi have more than fifty chaupals.

- Rural Market e-Choupal

Authors mentioned in this research paper that chaupal means village meeting place where people meet with each other. Chaupal is a common place so traders and vendors also visit and they sell or buy product on the basis of chaupal they are supposing to develop e chaupal. It's a virtual chaupal where people will visit and they will buy and sell the products. E chaupal is a have various benefits but root of this concept is traditional chaupal.

- Modi, I. (2012). Leisure and Social Transformation. Indian Sociological Society. Sage Publications, Inc.

Author mentioned that chaupals are centre of villages and people use chaupal for leisure time along with serious discussions. He also mentioned that hukka culture is also a part of chaupal. Mostly people come to chaupal for smoking hukka.

- Jain, R.K. (2001). Culture and Class in Indian Diaspora: India vs Bharat. Economic and Political Weekly, 1380-1381.



Author mentioned that people were sit in chaupal during social gathering. People were sitting on Khatiyas on chaupal mostly people were crossed there legs, other villagers was also a part of that social gathering.

- Yadav, A. (2007). DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN HARYANA: 1803-1857. Indian History Congress. India.

Author mentioned that in villages that time there was two types of teacher used to teach. First teach was giving personal or home tuition and second type of teacher used to teach in chaupal. Chaupal is a public place or centre point of village so chaupal was used for group study.

Objectives:-

- To study the influence of chaupal on youth
- To study the Role of chaupal as a centre of village
- To study the role of chaupal as a centre of rural communication

Research Methodology:-

To study the objectives and research questions researcher have used qualitative research because this included opinion and views of villagers. Researcher also used qualitative research method because this study is also associated with culture flexible research design will be beneficial to find the appropriate answer of research questions. To find the appropriate solution researcher take the help of mixed method approach because mixed data will also be use in this research. Descriptive research design have used to study the role of chaupal. According to contact with respondent researcher have used cross sectional study approach.

Universe :- Villagers Anangpur Village Faridabad, Haryana

Sampling Frame :- More than eighteen years old

Sample Size :- 50

Sample selection method : probability sampling method

Sub type of Sample selection method :- Questionnaire

Data Analysis and Interpretation

1. Do you go to chaupal?

Responses	No. of Responses	Percentage
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Yes	50	100%
No	0	0

Researcher analyzed the data that all fifty respondent go to chaupal.

2. Do you understand the functioning of chaupal?

Response	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	50	100%
No	0	0

Researcher has analyzed all the data collected through questionnaire that all respondent know the functioning of chaupal.

3. What do you understand by the term chaupal?

Response	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	50	100%
No	0	0

Researcher has analyzed all the data through questionnaire respondents accepted that chaupal are centre of village.

4. Importance of chaupal in internet era?

Response	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	50	100%
No	0	0

Researcher analyzed the data through questionnaire that all respondents agree that chaupal is very important in internet era because it provide platform to all.

5. Importance of chaupal for youths

Response	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	50	100%
No	0	0



Researcher analyzed the data that chaupals are very useful for youth because chaupal is a platform where youth learn new things from their old age peoples.

6. Which improvement do you want in chaupal?

Response	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	40	90
No	10	10

Researcher analyzed that which are collected through questionnaire that people want some change in chaupal. All youth respondent show their interest that chaupal must have a library.

7. Is chaupal is helpful as a preservation centre of culture?

Response	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	50	100%
No	0	0

Researcher analyzed the data that chaupal is very helpful to preserve the culture because here people also share their experiences with each others.

8. Chaupals are getting proper support by the side of government?

Response	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	40	90
No	10	10

Researcher analyzed all the data and found that chaupals are not getting proper benefit from government or any other officials.

9. Chaupals are centre of communication?

Response	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	50	100%
No	0	0

Researcher analyzed that all respondent accepted that chaupal is a centre of communication.

10. Any change in chaupal?

Response	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	40	90
No	10	10



Researcher analyzed the data and find that respondents want some change in traditional chaupal system. Chaupal must have facilities of inverter, mike, speaker, projector.

Conclusion

This study concluded that chuapls are important part of Indian society. Chaupals are exist in various Indian societies by different names. As society is changing day by day chaupal is also changing now we can track E-Choupals on various online platforms. People have different opinions old age people don't want any type of change in chaupals but youth want various type of change in chaupals. Analyzed data shows that existence of chaupals are important.

References:-

- Chandhoke, S. K. (April 1977). "Chaupal" : The traditional village centre. Athens Center of Ekistic.
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