The Impact of Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Abhiyan of Maharashtra State on Gram Panchayat Elections in Satara

Taluka

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Introduction :-

India has largest democracy all over the world, in which the state of Maharashtra is very positive, modern and the leading state being active in implementing various Social schemes. In Maharashtra there are many people living happily with their different religions, classes, castes and sub-castes; as well as people living together with local inhabitants, non-inhabitants and migrants, participated in various occupations, professions and trades. Maharashtra represents diverse society with their varied traditions, manners, rituals, festivals, attires and thoughts. There are not only geographical diversity but Social as well as economical differences. Socio-economic backwardness, illiteration, unknownness, economic & Social variedness, unemployment etc. are the obstacles in the way of stability & peace. And it shows the increase in quarrels.

In Maharashtra there are many cases pending in civil and criminal court. Day by day the cases are increasing. In that case to provide cheaper & quicker justice to people some alternative judiciaries has been created by supreme court & central government. In 1980 the public court (Loknyayalaya) is established as a alternative judiciary. At taluka & village level such public courts has been arranged for to give quicker judgment on different cases. In a appeal Adv. Salem vs Central Government, the Supreme Court decided to change the civil procedure code No. 89 to implement the system like Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). And according to it the Alternative Dispute Resolution system is being established, and it is very effective medium now-a-days. In this system the healthy, friendly environment is created and the disputes are being resolved without creating hatred.

The quarrels are being started for futile reasons at villages. Few people involves in it initially. Such minor disputes being transferred into big one, and the involvement of people increases. Some times civil disputes paves the way to criminal disputes. The dispute created with minor reason (causes) changed into big criminal dispute and the peace process of a village, a family and a society shakened. Resolving such dispute creates panic at administrative and judicial system. There are alternative systems like public courts, ADR, available to resolve such disputes, but if there is a system which works with the public support for not to create the dispute, and if created resolve at village itself, then it will be very effective and beneficial. By creating healthy and supportive background at village level and to resolve the disputes by public support, the government of Maharashtra appointed a committee under the leadership of secretary of then deputy C.M. The committee reported the plan, implementation and awards for this scheme.

1. Study Region :-

In 1848 the Satara district is divided into following 11 administrative divisions (from long ago the Satara district is known as Satara Prant): Vijapur (Now in Karnataka), Jawali, Karad, Khanapur, Khataw, Koregaon, Pandharpur, Satara, Tasgaon, Walwa, and Wai. In 1863 the
Tasgaon taluka is attached to Satara district removing from Belgaum district. The Malkkam peth is being created in 1884. Later it is known as Mahabaleshwar. The centre of South Satara was Sangli. It was included the talukas like Khanapur, Tasgaon, Walwa and Shirala, Peth. The remaining northern part is known as North Satara. After the restructurisation in 1956 both above districts are included into Mumbai state. In 1960 the North Satara became Satara and South Satara changed into Sangli. Today’s Satara district includes the 11 talukas like Satara, Wai, Khandala, Koregaon, Phaltan, Man, Khatav, Karad, Patan, Jawali and Mahabaleshwar. According to the census of 2011, the geographical area of Satara is 10480 sq.k.m. and it is of 3.4% of Maharashtra. Regarding the occupied area the Satara is at 12th in total 35 districts of Maharashtra. There are 11 tahsils in the district. There are the same feeding (working) areas of tahsil & panchayat sammittee so that number of Samittees are same as 11. The district is divided into four administrative (Mahsul) divisions as Satara, Wai, Karad & Phaltan.

1) In Satara division, there are Satara, Koregaon & Jawali.
2) In Karad division, there are Karad & Patan.
3) Wai division includes Wai, Khandala & Mahabaleshwar.
4) Phaltan division includes Phaltan, Man & Khatav talukas.

According to total percentage of area the tahsils are divided as follows; Satara 8.8, Wai 5.7, Khandala 5.0, Koregaon 9.0, Phaltan 11.4, Man 13.8, Khatav 13.8, Karad 10.2, Patan 12.7, Jawali 8.6, Mahabaleswer 2.2. The nature of district is as the ranges of Sahyadri, hills, valleys, plateus, sliding lands etc. There are two ranges of Main Hill in which the 93K.M. Sahyadri hill occupied from North to south which is the boundary of district known as Bamnoli range. Mahadev hill and its parts is the second hill range which is started 16 k.m. away from north of Mahabaleshwar. Except Mahabaleswer-Koyana Vally, the remaining hills are small, unplanted and stoney. Mahabaleswer is the top of the district which has 1436 m height from sea level. Krishna is the main river. Koyana, Venna, Kudali, Urmodi, Vasana, Yerala and Tarali are the sub - rivers of Krishna. At plateau level the weather of district has hot & humid in summer and at hilly areas cold one. In winter the weather is cold and hyper cold. There is varied rainfall according to specific geographical conditions. The rainfall in eastern region i.e. in Man has annual average of 473 m.m. while in western region i.e. in Mahabaleshwer it becomes 6209 mm.

The census of 2011 recorded 3,003,741 lakh population of district. In it the males are 14.08 while female population is of 14.01 lakh. According to 2011 census of district, the taluka wise percentage of population is as follows. Satara 16.09, Wai 6.74, Khandala 4.26, Koregaon 9.01, Phaltan 11.16, Man 7.11, Khatav 9.29, Karad 19.35, Patan 10.61, Jawali 4.44 and Mahabaleswer 1.94.

The review of the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Mohim upto 10th feb, 2012, the following information is shown. There are 11 talukas and 27 police stations in Satara District. Total number of Grampanchayat in district is 1503. The Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Samittees are 1502. The number of villages participated in the mohim are 1437. The disputes recorded until 31/01/2012 are 49486 and the number of resolve cases by samittee are 3166.
Among the 11 talukas of Satara district, Satara taluka has social, political and philosophical heritage. Satara taluka had direct heritage of Chh. Shivaji Maharaj. So that the taluka has historical importance. In Satara taluka the existent grampanchayatis are of two types: separate grampanchayat & Group Grampanchayat. The number of villages having less than 200 population are 9 in Satara taluka. The number of villages having population between 200 to 499 is 47 while 500 to 999 populated villages are 46. The total villages in Satara taluka are 146. Borgaon Police Station area is under Satara taluka. Borgaon Police Station area includes 59 villages. Total grampanchayats are 59, and Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Mohim Samittees are 59. The total number of village Security Group (Gram Suraksha Dal) is 59 and participated members in this Abhiyan are 1600. Untill 28/02/2011 Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Samittee accepted 3510 cases, and resolve 646 among them. The panchayat elections in the area being completed in two phases. Among the elections in villages, 18 villages has election process being completed unopposed (non-polling) The village Padali is declared as Special Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukta Gaon. So that the present research is selected this area for study.

2. Problem Statement:
From 15th August 2007 the Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Mohim is started in Maharashtra. It secures tremendous popularity in a short time. There is impact of this Yojana on panchayat elections. Regarding this the impact of Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Mohim on the panchayat elections under Borgaon Police Station area, a critical study is being selected for deep study.

3. Objectives:
The evolutionary objectives of the present study are as follows:
1) The overall study of Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Mohim.
2) To study the government regulations regarding Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Mohim.
3) To review the Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Mohim in Satara Taluka since 2007.
4) To study the impact of Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Mohim on the panchayat elections in Satara Taluka’s Borgaon section.
5) To study the positive effects of Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Abhiyan.
6) To search out the advantages & disadvantages of Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon and to study its up and downs.
7) To conclude and instruct positively regarding Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Abhiyan.

4. Hypothesis:
Due to Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Yojana by government of Maharashtra many disputes in the villages are resolved. But the total eradication of such disputes are not done.

5. Research Methodology & Data Collection:
The present research project is regarding the Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Mohim implemented by Maharashtra Government. So the researcher is going to study the varied government regulations regarding it, its implementation, its impact on Panchayat elections, its success, its up and downs, advantages and disadvantages etc.

For the special study Satara Taluka is selected, 10 villages under Borgaon Police Station in Satara Taluka is going to study by
questionnaire. For that through questionnaires the data regarding Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Mohim is going to collect from Sarpanch, Tantamukt President, Gramsevak and villagers. The collected data is being circulated and being presented through statistical system.

For present research study the following secondary data is going to use: different government rules & regulations, orders, the government statistical reports, Assembly Library Mumbai, Z.P. Satara, Panchayat Samittee Satara, Gram Panchayat offices in Satara Taluka, reference books, thesis, published thesis, magazines as well as articles from newspapers & websites etc. The primary data is going to collect by questionnaire. The field visit is also going to take for to collect primary data at Borgaon Police Station area in Satara Taluka.

6. Study Importance:-

There are all talukas in Satara district. Within these 11 Talukas there are many villages who changes through peace to stability. Many disputes are resolved out in village it-self. The group - politics in the villages is eradicated and villages becomes developed with their unity. The Grampanchayat elections takes place with constitutional and developmental ways. At the same time elections are taken without opposition. The number of villages which doesn’t have polling(who have elections without polling) are increases in Satara Taluka. So that the researcher needs to study deeply the Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Mohim in Satara Taluka.

For to remove the Social, political and religious crisis in society the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gaon Mohim is useful not only in Satara Taluka but at district, state and national level. Even at international level also the Yojana is very effective and useful. To resolve the disputes without documentation, rules & proofs is only possible by healthy, friendly environment and by joining the minds. This principle is very useful for to eradicate the international disputes.

Conclusion (Summary) & Recommendations

7.1 Conclusion:

While studying the Mahatma Gandhi Tantmukt Gaon Abhiyan & its effect on the Grampanchayat Elections in Satara Taluka one would get the information regarding the active implementation of Abhiyan, about its participant authorities the problems under it as well as elections & remedies on it. Keeping these information the researcher find out the following conclusion:-

1) Considering the study of educational condition of people of Satara Taluka, it is shows that the primary education spreads over 45% the ration of graduates are as 45% while post graduates are less in number. They are only 10% it is shows that illiteratation is still alive.

2) While considering professional conditions in Satara Taluka it is shows that the farming is the main profession of the people. The people belonging to employment (beaurocracy) are23% But less percentage of people belonging to other professions or business. The number of it is 13%.

3) While considering the percentages of the people registered thier complaints under this Abhiyan it is shows that 80% people registered varied cases. They are from of different types belonging to social, religious, family matters, political as well as other fields. But we can state
that still 20% peoples are not in the way of the Abhiyan.

4) For to participate actively in Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukt Gaon Abhiyan the complaints must be registered. People mentioned their problems while enrolling their complaints in this Abhiyan. It includes, unknown about process, absent due to hard schedule of work political pressure, illiteration, special Complaint for special awards, faith lessees abut members, political parties etc.

5) After registration of complaint by the application there is discussion & justice process 63% people mentioned about justice results etc. it explained the usefulness of the Abhiyan. But 37% people are away from justice which shows that still the vast number of people are out of way of this Abhiyan, and it is a need to much up them in main stream.

6) For to create peaceful & healthy condition in the village the abhiyan is very useful 69% people mentioned that this abhiyan creates or very helpful for spread peace & healthy atmosphere in a village.

7) The villagers mentions that the response of president members and authorities under this abhiyan is very effective & creative 57% villagers mentioned positive response of members. But 23% villagers are still unsatisfied so that the response must be increased.

8) The villagers registered their problems while enrolling their complaints under this abhiyan. They includes, it requires a lot of time partiality, absent of members the complaints regarding selection of members, political pressure etc. it is need to study out these problems.

9) It is cleared out that the authorities under this Abhhiyan are 100% literate.

10) Considering the posts of authorities in this abhiyan, it is cleared out that all posts are acquired by the men. 100% men are posting as authoritative in Satara Taluka Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukt Gaon. The women are not in this stream.

11) Considering the professions of the authority active in this Abhiyan 55% people are related to farming while 25% people belonging to job this points out that this Abhiyan includes all type of people.

12) It is points out about the registration of M.G. T. Gaon Abhiyan and the awareness about it, the presently of monthly meeting is less in number, but the meeting for judgment crowded 78% people participated in this process. But 79% authorities mentioned about the less paperwork or record of this Abhiyan.

13) The authorities explained the usefulness of this Abhiyan for the village. 69% people explained the very need of this Abhiyan. The Abhiyan saves money time. The conflicts cleared out in village itself. It creates healthy, hygienic environment, bad habits decreases and new thoughts come into existence.

14) The lot of cases in between 2009 to 2014 has been cleared out in Taluka. 65% family matters, 48% social complains, and religious political & other complaints also decrease. It clearly pointed out the very usefulness of the Abhiyan.
15) While working in Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukt Abhiyan one has to pressurized by political parties. It is cleared out that 87% political pressure faced by authorities of Abhiyan. 75% percentages of social problems and 70% religions problems are also there to face out by the authorities it affects the work of authorities.

16) The presiding members have suggested some remedies to empower & effectiveness of Satara Taluka M.G.T.G Mohim. They are as follows: the samittee needs protection co-operation in between samittee & police, the registration of samittee and the appointment of government officials increase in membership lesssen the political interference, public awareness etc. There is need to rebuild the Abhiyan keeping in mind & studying these remedies.

17) While considering the effect of M.G.T.G. Abhiyan on Satara Talukas Grampanchyat election it is shows that 35% Grampanchayat elections are complited unopposed i.e. without polling. But 65% Grampanchayat elections are done with high opposition. It means the need of awareness, education about Abhiyan. But the good sign of the Abhiyan is that 35% elections completed without polling.

Summary

After studying Satara Taluka M.G.T. Gaon Abhiyan the above mentioned conclusions are there. Bu there are some more important factors completed to be shown in this taluka. It includes the protection for senior citizens, the communal harmony, the yatras without police force, restrictions on non veg, control on population, regulations for flex boards & do by systems, helpful for save the girl child Abhiyan, the help for superstitions, supportiveness for intercaste marriage etc.

7.2 Remedies / Suggestions

Some important issues has been solved while studying detailly about Satara Taluka M.G.T.G Mohim. There is need to look out these matters to empower the Abhiyan. The following remedial or suggestions has to suggest for the betterment of Abhiyan.

1) The percentage of post graduation education is Satara Taluka is very less. Only 10% people got post graduation. For the increment in it there is need to support at all level. At the sometime there is need to increase in literacy ration which is only 2%.

2) There is very enthusiastic response for M.G.T.G. Abhiyan. But it is shown that 20% people are still away from it. So there is need to educate people giving them the ideas of the greatness of biyan.

3) The villager has mentioned lot of problems while participating in this abhiyan. They are unknowingness about process, absently in the meetings, political command, the unbelievableness about members, political interference etc. These are the obstacles in the active participation for villagers. But they have to overcome. Their needs some remedies the mohim, keep away from political interference, do not use the Abhiyan only for awards,
members must be selected with the confidence of all villagers.

4) This Abiyan keep always 37% people from judgment. So there is need to review the complaints. The villagers must force out in main stream of mohim. The government would arrange the programmers so that the villagers got confident.

5) Though the selection of president, secretary, members of Abhiyan are donw through Gramsabha, 28% people are unsatisfied with the selection. That means that the polities done for selection must be stopped out. The Abhiyan is the social movement so that the committee must be formed up with partiality faithfullness etc.

6) In M.G.T.M Abhiyan the complaints are registered but there are always delays in the judgment. So that the samittee would form out the time table and tried their best to save the time of applicants. Keeping in mind the nature of complaints the time table must be mads. Very imp issues, problems related to social peace etc. should be sort out early. In another words there is need to solve out the problems as per their priority.

7) Partiality or previews in the minds of members and villagers should be cleared out. Due to partiality or faithlessness the Abhiyan should be uneffective.

8) Another important issue is that the absenty / irregularity of members in the meetings. The member should think about the samittee works as social service so that he should provide some additional time to it. The villagers should select the members who provide their time for the imp work of Abhiyan

9) The percentage male members in the Abhiyan is 100% this is considerable. There is need to create participation for women. The government would take initiative for that as well as public awareness is also essential.

10) The core for Abiyans meetings is lower in number. So that there is need to make awareness among people. People have to teach the way of progress goes through peace. The issues related to our villages is that of ours won is the motto, people has to teach through this Abhiyan.

11) Some issues are raised against the record maintaining of the Abhiyan. There are good decision taken in Abhiyan. But there is need to maintain the record of such decisions. The 79 percent officials are disagree that records are maintains. For keeping rewrds of different decision samitttee has to used various easy ways.

12) After the overall study of Abhiyan within five years, it is said that in between 2009 to 2014 the 65% family matters are recorded in the Abhiyan the increasing numner in family conflficts in the Taluka is very considerable. So that there is need to study out the solutions on that by many socialist, economist as well as psychologists.

13) Social peace and harmony is the base of this Abhiyan 87% officials opined that this Ahiyan face political interference in all it its processes. But to achieve the chief aim of the Abhiyan it must keeps away from the political interference.
14) In the judgment the decisive people keeps aloof from the process. So there is need to protect them, so that it will useful for smooth functioning of the Abhiyan. There must be cooperation or interline in between police & samittee there is need to increase in membership etc. are the beneficial factors for the development of Abhiyan.

15) One of the important reasons among others is the grampanchayat election. In between 2009 to 2014 there are varied electoral process taken place in satara taluka. Among them 35% grampanchayat polling has completed without election i.e. unopposed to increase in this percentage the Abjiyan tries to take initiative.

16) The information regarding Abhiyan should have includes in school syllabuses. It would increases the awareness among people, so that the Abhiyan develops through many ways.

Considering all the above solutions there is needed to empower the Abhiyan. This mohim implemented many more useful social policies. It includes lifeness for animals & birds remedies for senior citizens inter cast marriages save the girl child abhiyan, irradiation of superstition the yentas without police mohim etc. All these socially important issues are remarkably success full due to this Abhiyan.

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