

ROLE OF GRAM PANCHAYAT SOCIO, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF BAIGA TRIBES AFTER IMPLEMENTATION IN MADHYA PRADESH

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INTRODUCTION

After Independent, the policy makers of India tried to ensure equal participation of all sections of society in social, economic and political growth. Constitution maker felt that Indian tribal's were the most deprived and marginalized because Indian ruler and landlords exploited them most by which their livelihood, culture and identity suffered a lot. Moreover, the Indian administration system which was being adopted was new to them. Seeing it, a separate part-10 and schedule 05 and 06 were added to the constitution (Bare Act.2006, P-138). Apart from it, it is clarified in other provisions also. In these provisions, along with separate administration system, various stands and concepts were also adopted for them. The onus of all these provisions

ease laid on the President and governors. Moreover, the President was given the right to appoint such commissions can suggest easy ways to implement them for this, as for two commissions were set up under the leadership of U.N. Dhewar in 1960 and Dilip Singh Buuriya in 2002 respectively.

Due to these efforts, these tribal's' social, educational, economic and political got tremendous improvements but these improvements are not as per the set targets. Even today, the bulk of these tribal's did not come out of the crises of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, ignorance, superstitious, dug-additions etc. Through the study present, this is tried to understand that what changes surfaced by implementation and conviction in the Indian Panchayati System increased.

Table-1.1

S.No.	District	Development Block	Number of Village		Female		Male		Frequency	Percent
	Dindori	Karanjia	08	40%	14	36.84	18	42.86	32	40%
		Bajag	03	15%	06	15.79	06	14.28	12	15%
		Samanapur	09	45%	18	47.37	18	42.86	36	45%
	Total		20	100%	38	100%	42	100%	80	100%

Table-1.1 In it, we selected 20 Gram Panchayats of 3 Blocs out of 7th of Dindori District of M.P. which is known as 'Baiga Chak'. In these Gram Panchayats, 80 Panchayat representatives (equal ratio of Men and Women) are included. In this study, from Karanjia out three blocks, 8 Panchayats which is 40% of total

Panchayats; From Bajag, 3Panchayats which is 15% and from Samanapur 9 Panchayats which is 45% of the total included for the study. Study out of 80 representatives 38 women and 42 men which is 47.5%, and 52.5%, respectively. From Karanjia bloc, 14 women and 18 men were including which is 36.84

and 42.86% respectively. In the same way, from Bajag, 6me and 6women are the native which is 15.79% and 14.28% respectively. From Smanapur

block, 18women and 18mwn representatives were included which 47.37% and 42.86% respectively.

Table-1.2

Sl.No.	Designation	Frequency	Percent
1.	Sarpanch	15	18.75
2.	Up-Sarpanch	06	07.50
3.	Panch/Member	59	73.75
4.	Member of Janp & Jila Panchayat	00	00.00
		80	100.00

Table-1.2 in MP, Panchayati system comprise village Panchayat, Block Panchayat and District Panchayat. In a village Panchayat, there are a village head, a deputy village head, and Ward members. In this survey, the former and current office holders of

village Panchayat were included, out of 80 representatives 15 village heads, 06 deputy heads and 59 members were include. The present of the figures is 18.75%, 7.50% and 73.75% respectively. No members of block and district level was available.

Table-1.3

Sl.No.	Age of the Representatives	Frequency	Percent
1.	21-30 Years	15	18.75
2.	31-40 Years	50	62.50
3.	41-50 Years	14	17.50
4.	51-60 Years	01	01.25
		80	100.00

Table-1.3 The age and educational background of those representatives of took part in the development of Panchayati system were also included. If young and educated people take interest in Panchayat, it is a good sign. In the survey, it is found that 15 of 80 representatives were 21-30 age

groups. In India this age group is taken to be youths. 50 representatives were of 31-40 age group, 14 of 41-50 age group and one was of 51-60 age group. As present, it is respectively 18.25%, 6.25%, 17.5% and 1.25%, the maximum number belong to 31-40 age group.

Table-1.4

Sl.No.	Education of the Representative	Frequency	Percent
1.	Illiterate	38	47.50
2.	Literate	15	18.75
3.	Primary	11	13.75
4.	Middle	06	07.50
5.	High School	06	07.50
6.	Higher Secondary	04	05.00
7.	UP	00	00.00
8.	PG	00	00.00
	Total	80	100.00

Table-1.4 After studying educational background, we got that 38 of 80 representatives were illiterate, 15 educated, 14 primary levels, 06 secondary levels, 06 high schools, 04 10+2 and no graduate and post-graduate representative was found. As present, it is

47.5%, 18.75%, 13.75%, 7.50%, 7.50% and 5.00% respectively. Thus, even today, less educated people are being elected in these areas. The reason of this is that these are a low number of well-educated people and they don't tend much to get educated.

Table-1.5

Sl.No.	Occupation of the Representative	Frequency	Percent
1.	Unemployed + Labour	40	50.00
2.	Agriculture + Labour + house Wife	38	47.50
3.	Student + Unemployed = Agriculture + Labour	01	01.25
4.	Non-Government service + Business	01	01.25
5.	Only Agriculture	00	00.00
	Total	80	100.00

Table-1.5 After knowing the occupations of Panchayat representatives, we come to know that 40 out of 80 have been leading their lives by doing daily bases work. 38% representatives do both

telling and labour. One was absolutely unemployed and another was doing a private job. Their percent is respected 50%, 47.05%, 1.25% and 1.25%. Thus most of the representatives rely on agriculture and labor.

Table-1.6

Sl.No.	Annual income of the Representative	Frequency	Percent
1.	10000 – 20000	05	06.25
2.	20001 – 30000	38	47.50
3.	30001 – 40000	18	22.50
4.	40001 – 50000	14	17.50
5.	50001 – 60000	03	03.75
6.	60001 – Above	02	02.50
	Total	80	100.00

Table-1.6 One of the main aims of Panchayati system is that people be made prosperous. If a village prospers, on the one hand, people's needs will be met where as on the other hand, migrating of people to cities will be checked. Therefore at Panchayat level, employment oriented programmers are being run and their daily bases vends are being met at cheaper rates. When the earning capacity of members was odyssey, we got that 5 out 80 representatives earn about 10 to 20 thousand, 38

representatives' earning was above 20 thousand; 18 above 30 thousand to 40 thousand; 14 were above 40 to 50 thousand; 3 were above 50 to 60 thousand and 2 representatives earn more than 60 thousand. The percentage of their income is 6.25%, 47.5%, 22.5%, 17.5%, 3.75%, 2.5%. Thus, in this region, their income did not increase. Through, a fast change was seen in their income. It becomes possible because of the reform in Panchayat system. Thus, more improvement needs to be assured.

Table-1.7

Sl.No.	Land Holding of the Representative	Frequency	Percent
1.	00 – 01Acre	03	03.75
2.	02 – 03 Acre	46	57.50
3.	04 – 05 Acre	21	26.25
4.	06 – 07 Acre	04	05.00
5.	08 – 09 Acre	02	02.50
6.	10 – Above	04	05.00
	Total	80	100.00

Table-1.7 Even today most Baiga tribal's in forest and on high altitude as well. As per the MP government Protection and Conservation of Forest Act 1991, Bewar and Penda agriculture has been banned. Earline Baiga tribal's used to do shifting agriculture. Resultantly, Baiga people started permanent agriculture, Now, they are given holding of land, As per the input we got from the Panchayat members, 3 people have 1acre land; 46people have

2 to 3 acre land; 24 have 4 to 5 acre land, 4 have 6 to 7 acre; 2 have 0 to 9 acre and 4 have 10 acre or more land. The percent of their land holding is 3.75%, 57.5%, 26.25%, 5.00%, 2.5%, 5.00% respectively. Thus, most of the representatives hold 2 to 5 acre of land. They have land but due to the lack of systematic agriculture, their economic condition is not very good.

Table-1.8: Have you ever been a representative of Panchayat before

Sl.No.	Representative of Panchayat	Frequency	Percent
1.	Yes	30	37.50
2.	No	50	62.50
	Total	80	100.00

Sl.No.	If you have been member of Panchayat, which post	Frequency	Percent
1.	Sarpanch	18	60.00
2.	Up Sarpanch	05	16.67
3.	Panch	07	23.33
4.	Member of Janpad & Jila Panchayat	00	00.00
	Total	30	100.00

Table-1.8 and Table-1.9 When representatives were asked whether they have been members of the Panchayat or not, the response was that some were former members and some are working members at present. 30 out of 80 representatives have been office-holders at some land were as 50 representatives were elected for the first time. Their present is 37.5 and 62.5 respectively.

Such people were representatives, 18 of them were former village heads (60%), 5 deputy village head (16.67%) and 7 were members (23.33%). Rest of the representatives was neither related earlier nor rated.

Table-1.10

Sl.No.	Are you member of old Panchayat system	Frequency	Percent
1.	Yes	07	08.75
2.	No	73	91.25
	Total	80	100.00

Table-1.10 The traditional Panchayats system of Baiga tribal exists even today. In the old Panchayati system, there were Mukaddam, Diwan, Samarth, Kotwar and Dwar. Kotwar work for the new Panchayat system as well. He/she apprises of the meeting of village Panchayat assembly. Even today, Baiga people sort out their petty disputes by their

old Panchayat system. But these Panchayats have lost their earlier significance. Some members of the Panchayat belonged to the old Panchayat also 7 out of 80 representatives have been the members of old Panchayats (8.75%), while 73 representatives did not work for the old Panchayats.

Table-1.11

Sl.No.	Are you an active member of any Political Party	Frequency	Percent
1.	Yes	31	38.75
2.	No	49	61.25
	Total	80	100.00

Table-1.11 Even today, Baiga people don't have desired political awareness. The main reason of it is their separation from other societies. Their alienation is coming down because of infrastructural developments such, electricity, water, education, health etc being carried out by new Panchayats. In

order to know their political awareness, when they are asked about their association with political parties, their response was that 30 representatives were associated with some political parties, 49 of them don't believe in any political ideology. The

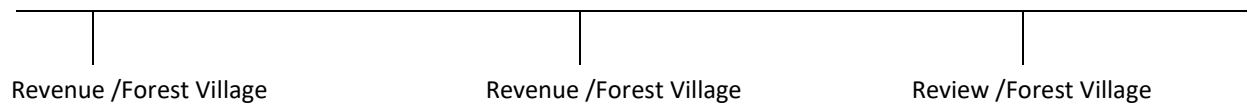
percent of these figures is 38.75% and 61.25% respectively.

CONCLUSION

Thus, after getting inputs of 3 blocks of Dindori district, it can be said that with the arrival of new Panchayati system, the social, economic and political

lives of Baiga people changed a lot. It is not only on the basis of data of the survey but also interaction with Baiga people that these people are gradually getting associated with other people of the society and they want to ensure quality education, health and employment to their children. Their outlook to Indian political establishment and society become very positive.

The structure of the village assembly in Panchayati system (5th Schedule)



Formation of the Gram Sabha in the voter list of the village Panchayat

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