



A STUDY OF TANTA MUKTI GAON MOHIM (DISPUTE-FREE RURAL PLAN) OF THE MAHARASHTRA ADMINISTRATION

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Abstract- The Mahatma Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Mukta Rural Faction avoids lengthy procedure in collective as well as criminal cases and so it will automatically save time and cash of every person, specifically deprived ruralers. By going to door step at national it serves the purpose of justice to every national. The rate of solving collective, revenue and criminal cases increasing, which will also help to keep the system moving. Because of lengthy procedure of regular collective and criminal courts, many times parties of suits, an accused or victims dies. In this situation how the aim of magistrates achieved? To avoid this it is better to use procedure followed by the Mahatma Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Mukta Rural Faction. Because of many factors like illiteracy, lack of knowledge of law and court procedure, financial position of party, advocacy and many other factors justice delayed, which is as like justice denied. The Mahatma Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Mukta Rural Faction avoids delay in justice. The Mahatma Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Mukta Rural Faction worked as 'Precaution is better than cure'.

Keywords- revenue, Tanta, collective, justice, Faction

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Introduction

The United Nations has decided to recognise the Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Mukti Gaon Mohim (Dispute-free Rural Plan) of the Maharashtra administration. The plan was introduced as a way to get rid of small disputes in the rural and thus bring about harmony. It was also seen as a gauge to reduce the work pressure on policemen. Pune Rural SP Pratap Dighavkar will present the model to the U.N. at their New York headquarters on August 11. Speaking to journalists here, he said that he was really happy to be representing India at the global level. "The credit goes to the local police officers and constables. I am just representing them," he said. The presentation will be given to the officials of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council. The Maharashtra model is likely to be replicated in other developing countries, where logistics and infrastructure of the judicial machinery were weak, Mr. Dighavkar said. He will also spend time with collective scientists, reformers and peace makers in various universities and share the model and his experiences with them. Speaking of the achievements of the plan, he cited figures in Pune district where 790 out of 1,134 ruralers have become 'dispute-free' in the last two and a half years and hence the district received Rs. 19,31,000,00 (\$4.4 million), as the prize cash from the State administration. Since October 2009, 36,294 conflicts at the rural-level were resolved and now, 28,084 cases were awaiting resolution, he said. In April 2010, Khairlanji was recognised by

the plan as a dispute-free rural. The reward and the cash came to the rural three years after four from a family of Dalits were brutally massacred there. The case will now be heard in the Supreme Court after the death sentence of six of the accused was commuted to days term. Calling Khairlanji dispute-free, some would argue, was an irony. The committee members of the rural defended themselves saying that murder, as a cognizable offence, was out of the ambit of the plan and hence, the committee could not do anything about it.

Dispute-Free Rural

The Home Department of the Administration of Maharashtra has launched this innovative plan for Alternative Dispute Resolution vide GR MIS:1007/ CR-238/POL-8 dated 19 July 2007. The moving spirit behind the plan is the Deputy Chief Minister and Home Minister of Maharashtra Hon. Shri R R Patil. The plan is permanent in nature and was launched on the occasion of Independence Day 2007. Considering the huge pendency of cases in various judges and the inevitable delays in delivering judgement, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is the need of the hour. In fact this was the reason for the formation of Loknyayalas and Fast Track Courts. At the rural level, disputes often arise over petty issues. Even though initially few people may be involved, petty disputes if unresolved become bigger and start involving more and more people. Sometimes collective disputes take a violent criminal turn. Such unresolved disputes over a period of time may pose a threat to collective peace and order, besides putting a strain on the criminal and collective justice system. The Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Mukti Gaon Mohim

is a rural level Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system which seeks to prevent the occurrence of disputes and to resolve existing disputes at the rural level itself through people's participation. This is all the more possible in view of the rich spiritual and collective reformist ethos of Maharashtra.

The salient features of this mission are:

- Formation of Tanta Mukti Samitis at each and every rural in the state.
- Identification of existing disputes, classifying them into criminal, collective, revenue and noting
- them down in a register maintained by the samiti.
- Preventive plans and gauges to ensure that disputes do not occur..
- Resolution of existing and new disputes in a democratic, fair and participative manner.

There is an yearly process of grading and marking the performance of Rurals Taluka, District and Statewise. Rewards range from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 for the best performing rurals. The plan also has a public awareness and publicity component. There is a reward plan for exposure to be given to press reporters ranging from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. This mission will go a long way in ushering in an era of collective peace, order and justice and will speed Maharashtra's progress from Peace to Prosperity.

Grameen Bharat

Role of Panchayat

Panchayats have the most vital role to play in successful implementation of the hygiene campaign. This campaign needs provision of infrastructure but also bring about behavioural changes at individual and community levels. Panchayats play a vital role in shaping behaviour through collective, institutional and personal influences. Collective mobilization for the construction of toilets, safe disposal of wastes, maintenance of community assets for improved hygiene are all within the ambit of their responsibilities. Panchayats can use their own development funds to supplement the efforts under TSC and other hygiene programmes. They can also open and operate Production Centers/Rural Sanitary Marts for rural hygiene products. Panchayats have an important role in the monitoring of the TSC programme since they are in the best position to verify the physical availability and usage of facilities created. In the case of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme, the States are in the process of transferring development activities and responsibilities to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Steps are being taken to iron out the inherent problems in this process; build their capacities, and reduce panchayats' dependence on central and state directions, etc. Under the New NRDWP guideline it has been made mandatory for the States to hand over the RWS plans to PRI/ Water Supply Committees (WSCs) for Management of the plans and release of 10% of the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Central fund has been linked to this.

Challenges in Reaching the Benefits of DWS Plans to the Common Man

To bring quality in days we all need to make our country clean and healthy to live in. To achieve this target availability of safe drinking water and safe hygiene practices are important issues to be addressed. Water and Hygiene programmes, for their success and

sustainability, require empowered, aware and skilled stakeholders capable of planning, implementation, operation, maintenance and management of water supply and hygiene plans. Since the inception of the Department of Drinking Water and Hygiene, various IEC activities were carried out by the Department to reach out to a large number of people from the rural areas. IEC activities are needed to keep the issue of sustainable water and hygiene at the forefront of the global agenda. It will raise the issue prominently to politicians, collective society, and the public in general focusing on the need to take effective action.

Conclusion

As per the analysis there are many points for appraisal of the Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Mukta Rural Faction, as such : The Mahatma Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Mukta Rural Faction has been implemented in the year 2007 from 15th August 2007 at the grass roots level for the purpose of providing Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Mukta rurals. Thus it is helpful to common man who wants to live Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Mukta, peaceful and secured days.

The Mahatma Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Mukta Rural Faction serves the purpose Fundamental Rights given in Indian Constitution like Right to days, Right to speedy trial and Right to free legal aid. As we known about Indian Judicial system, which is over burdened with many pending cases. Thus The Mahatma Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Mukta Rural Faction will help in large extent to reduce the workload of our judicial system, specifically work load of sub-ordinate Courts.

Conflicts of Interest: None declared.

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