The present research paper throws light on various issues of scheduled tribes of Gujarat. The study conducted case study of study village namely: Tadvi Maheshbhai Ranchodbhai said about issues of village people those who are victims of narmada. The sarpanch namely: Tadvi Maheshbhai Ranchodbhai said about issues of village people those who are victims of narmada affected. In this concern the study highlighting the issues of tribes of Gujarat; the detail is given in below.

Suka is a small newly inhabited village of Nadod district, which has total population of 1874, actually this is the village of Narmada affected village, it has group gram panchyat, whereas Suka, Mankuva and Bakhar villages. The Tadvi, Bhil and Patel are residing in the village whereas Tadvi has largest population, wherein 175 household living in the village that’s why Tadvi enjoying dominate position in the village, followed by Bhil tribes with only 60 house hold and Patel community with four households. Hindu is the main religion in the village. The study also collected the detail of their old village Panch Muligam, moreover sarpanch is coming from village Vadgam which was also demolished in the project of Sardar Sarovar. It was second number of largest village of Nadod taluka but now days the Sardar Sarovar replaces on land of Vadgam village. The sarpanch stated that the village Vadgam just like Jammu kasmir village. Before migration of Tadvi from Suka village was known as Juna Suka whereas Bhil and Patels was residing in the village, wherein 500 hundred populations of Bhils and 25 Patels household inhabited, all the 175 Tadvi household migrated from the Panch Muli village and residing in the Suka village. Afterward the implemented of Sardar Sarovar project government purchased land from 20 Patel household and distributed these land to the Tadvi, total 875 acre land distributed. The Bhils community is old habitats of the village, before they got livelihood from the agriculture labour from the approximately 20 acre barred land of Suka village but after the land distribution to the Tadvi, they are being landless, that’s why they have to migrate for livelihood of their household.

Sarpanch also shared some their experience and issues of village people those who are Narmada affected; the detail is given in below.

Civic Amenities: as per the collected data the village has primary school and an Anganwadi which provide mead day meals to the children. The village has been provided with hand pump for drinking water. Moreover earlier safe drinking water was not available for the Bhil, hence the issues discussed in the gramsabha and made Tharv for the hand pump provided in the Bhil Faliya therefore Taluka officials provided 7 hand pump and one water tank provided to the Bhil for removing their drinking water problem. Furthermore as per the field experience, Kaccha and Pacca roads in the village and village also have transport facilities. The ST bus coming in the village, only one time it’s available in the day. The bus is arriving in the late night 1 pm and departure early morning 7pm. The village people want to increase the frequency of the ST bus and this is discussed in the gramsabha also. Besides according to collected data, Suka and Mankuva milk cooperative in the Mankuva village majority of the village people engaged in labour and agriculture. Besides village don’t have Fair Price Grain shop(Sasta Anaj ni Dukan) facilities hence they have to go to nearing village Sandhiya for collection of grocery. Moreover the flour mill available in the village. The village doesn’t have any self-help group but have 11 Sakhimandal where in one Sakhimandal 10 to 15 women. Mission Mangalm established these Sakhimandal for empowerment scheduled tribe’s women of the village. Furthermore, none of the NGO’s is working in the village.

Gramsabha: According to sarpanch, every month they conducted general meeting (Samanya Sabha) and every three month gramsabha is regularly organized in the village. approximately 250 to 400 people are attend the gramsabha, during the Kapni, Vavni season and festival or social occasion people are not able for attend the gramsabha otherwise large number of the people attend the gramsabha wherein youth and women participation are also notable. Most of village issues i.e. water, irrigation, road, and government schemes i.e. MANREGA, Nirmalgram Yojana, BPL issues etc. are discussed in the gramsabha. During the general meeting which conducted in the panchayat office, the sarpanch and Talati are noting the issues of village people and send it in the taluka office and all these issues prepared in the agenda of the gramsabha. The Talati stick this agenda letter on the notice board of the panchayat. The Talati and sarpanch also provide information about gramsabha meeting date and time, they are sending the circular to the every house of village and also get sign of village people. In the gramsabha village people those who are water, sarpanch, deputy sarpanch, former sarpanch, village leaders. Asha worker, Anganwadi worker, women, village youth, Talati, government officials who are coming from taluka office etc people are attending the gramsabha meeting.

Besides every month regularly organized the meeting of local body of village panchayat and said mentioned issues are discussed and also discussed about types of work like road, employment etc. and budget (Last year budget). The sarpanch also made sudgestion for increasing the budget for facilities of civic amenities i.e. road, water-hand pump, irrigation, etc. work and
Health and hygiene Consciousness: The village has many health facilities i.e. sub center, ICDS, ANM, Asha worker, private doctor, visiting doctor, traditional healer, Dai, government doctor, 108 ambulance etc. the village has PHC facility in the nearing village of Zariya. The village is Narmada affected village therefore government doctor from SSPE (Sardar Sarovar Punvansan Agency) arriving in the village for health issues of the village people. Moreover there in 10 Dais in the village but most of pregnant women is preferring hospital treatment. Asha worker and Anganwadi workers are also active in the village for health care of the village people.

Educational issues: The village has only primary school facility therefore village children have to go to nearing village and city for getting higher education in the secondary, higher secondary schools and college. The village children are going to secondary and higher secondary school of Kevadiya village which is 14 km far away from their village. Besides colleges are locating in the Rajpippla city and district, the student has to passes 50 km distance for the graduation. Sometimes due to long distance student and parents are not interested in the education and because of poverty they are preferring household occupation i.e. agriculture, labour, animal husbandry etc. the study found out that due to migration educational disturbance among the Bhil. As per the study 98 percent Bhil household have to migrate during the April to January in the Kathiyavad for livelihood therefore their children’s had to drop out from the school. The government is taking steps for education of migrate child and providing educational facilities i.e. Prerak Teacher, enrolment in the government school, etc. in the new village whereas parents are seeking employment opportunity. Nonetheless sometimes parents are not interested and due to ignorance of needful document (school enrollment letter, LC etc.) Children’s are not enrolled in the schools and not enjoying any school benefits with their schoolmate. Sometimes because of attitude of teachers, some social and cultural disturbance i.e. new society, new school, new class fellow, etc. children are also not interested in the education and have to dropout and engaged in the agriculture labour with their parents. Besides while their parents come back from the Kathiyavad, again the children enrolled in their old school, but here they are also facing the study disturbance like syllabus is completed, exam scheduled etc. sometimes the teachers are ready for learn remaining syllabus, but due to some attitude teacher, attitude class fellow, the children didn’t preferring to going to school. Thus the illiterate and less literate parents’ ignorance and didn’t understand the importance of education they are not taking interest in the children enrolment in the school and education. Sometimes due to poverty parent want to that if children are helpful in the labour hence they earn more therefore children have to earn for supplementary income of the household. Thus due to these study disturbance atmosphere the children stay in the one class till two and three years. The sarpanch told that illiterate and less literate Bhil parents are not interested in the children’s education. They also discussed this issue in the gramsabha but didn’t pass any thevaravo. Here we also understand increasing dropout and child labour rates.

Irrigation Issues: The River Narmada is very near from the village however the village has irrigation issues. As per the collected data village people have irrigation facilities from the canal, private bore and well. The sarpanch stated that village people have water facilities in the only three months January, February and March in the year, after 31st march canal water is stop. Moreover only 15 days canal water is available in the above mentioned three month. Beside half of the land of the villages have the irrigation facilities and those who are getting irrigation the water is not enough and getting less quality crop due to less irrigation facilities i.e. oil seeds crop. The said issue also discussed in the gramsabha and demanded for the full irrigation facility. The procedure is continue and village people waiting for the decision.

Government schemes and issues: The study found that MANREGA, Nirmal Gram Yojana, Vanbandhu Kalian Yojana, Sardar Awas Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana etc. are running in the village. The village has many problems i.e. road, irrigation facility, toilet facility etc. all are these issues discussed in the gramsabha and tries to solve it in above mention government scheme. The study discussed in below.

According to sarpanch, therein kachha and pacca road in the village and it was damaged during the monsoon and sometimes village people are facing problem in the commute. The issue also discussed in the grmsabha and tried to remove this problem under the MANREGA. They passed thevaravo for road, and decided to construct a road. The sarpanch issued the job card to the village people therefore they will be able for doing work in the MANREGA. The sarpanch stated that none of the issues i.e. less wages, not enough days, job card, muster roll etc. in the MANREGA. Besides under the Nirmal Gram Yojana only little work has been done. As per the data of the study the all the people of the village those who are BPL, APL and haven’t toilet facility in the house are being beneficiaries. The scheme is start from the last year. In the starting round only 45 houses cover in this scheme and due to monsoon half work is done yet. Moreover rest of the work will be finished in next round after the Diwali. According to sarpanch BPL list also in the village, during the survey the government prepared BPL and APL list. The beneficiaries are selected as per the score of the BPL, and they are getting house under the Sardar and Indira Awas Yojana. Therein 60 villages are built under the Sardar Awas Yojana and another 60 houses are constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana. The condition of the houses is not very good, Sardar awas houses found kaccha-pakka besides indira awas houses roof was not paccka. The water shade also build in the village, besides Vanbandhu Kalian Yojana also running in the village but only 15 farmers got benefit under the said scheme.

Land Issues: As per the recorded data the land issue is the big issue of the village, because the village is new and only Narmada affected people are residing in the village. All the village people coming from the Panch Muligam village which was demolished during the construction work of Sardar Sarovar. The sarpanch stated that government provided 5 acre lands to every people of Panch Muligam in the Suka village, but some of the people are not satisfied because those who have 10 acre land and those who have 5 acre and 2 acre land getting 5 acre land from the government. Forest land issues are also in the village because they needs of panchayat. The Talati, Deputy Sarpanch, members of Panchayat , Village leaders etc. people attend the panchayat meeting and discussed above mentioned.
claimed that their grandfather had forest land therefore they should have forest rights. The government sold this land in 1980-81 in the Rs. 4200 per acre. Besides the government provided land to the new generation but didn’t provide any land to the Khatedar.

One more big issues of Bhil community of the village, Earlier they were engaged in the labour on the land of Suka gam. While government distributed the land to the village people the Bhils totally ignored. Therefore they haven’t any land besides government distributed the entire land of Suka village whereas the Bhils got livelihood from the labour. So the Bhils lost their livelihood opportunity and haven’t any land that’s why their life is much miserable in the village and they have to migrated. The Bhil are going to Kathiyawad in the April-may for the seeking livelihood. They are being Bhagiya in the farms of Patels and other dominates caste. After January they back in the Suka gam. During the migration they are suffering from socio-cultural disturbance.

The study also collected the information about celebration of social custom and festivals. The village people celebrate every Hindu festival i.e. Utran, Navratri, Dashera, Holi, Diwali etc. During the field work we also show the Ganesh Stahan in the village. according to Vinodbhai Pramukh of watershed they are more enjoying in the Holi festival, they are playing holy with dug cake, mud, water etc. moreover Amdalla is a hearving village of Suka whereas people are walking on the burning wooden(Angara) without any physical injury. They believe that natural power (Kudarati Shakti) protected them and given power. As per the collected data marriages are organized as per the Hindu rituals, it’s all covered in the three days functions i.e. Ganesh Sthapan, Grah Shaniti, Mangalfera etc. besides as per the society custom divorces are happened but now a day’s some of the spouse mostly women are preferring court procedure and demanded the livelihood expensive. According to Vinod Bhai sometimes society people didn’t find any solution and negotiation was collapsed at that time husband or wife are going to court for divorce. Recently 5 cases of divorces are running in the court. Among them one husband didn’t able for the provision of livelihood expensive therefore he was in the jail. The society people blaming on the female because her husband is labour and father in low has government service as a peon however the women demanded for the more livelihood expensive.

Alcohol addiction: as per the collected data the alcohol addiction also in the village, the sarpanch said that all the members of group gram panchayat and leaders of the village organized meeting and sent application to the S.P. of Raj Pipla. S.P. assigns this work to the Garudeswar police station. But it is very surprise that the addiction of alcohol is increasing in the village.

Conclusion: this case study presents some eye opener findings about life of scheduled tribe’s people. After independence so many legal provisions, statues, relief, schemes and special PESA Act which is made for welfare of scheduled tribes people how ever above mentioned issues i.e. land, primary facilities, educational etc. related issues are found in the villages of Gujarat. For the betterment the study suggested that government should be made good attempt for the bring PESA Act awareness among the scheduled caste people therefore they are getting advantage of the act and also being a beneficiaries of the various government scheme of the PESA Act and should be give one look towards the successful implementation of PESA act.

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