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## OBSERVING PARTICIPATING PATTERN IN POLITICS BY THE GRAM PANCHAYAT MEMBERS OF WEST BENGAL

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### ABSTRACT

*To satisfy the attempted study goals, the study has been directed in Birbhum area and Burdwan region of West Bengal. The current study additionally plans to test the issues and prospects related with the Panchayat Raj Institutions. The main aim of the study is to analysis the awareness level and planning process of decentralization and analysis the planning and implementation of the gram panchayat of elected members the whole study depends on the data gave by the respondent just as secondary data as gathered from different workplaces of the Panchayati raj organizations.*

**Keywords:** Politics, Members, Gran panchayat, Participation.

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

In the Indian setting West Bengal expects an exceptional status in regard of decentralization and nearby level self government. Among the Indian states West Bengal is exceptional in being first to give another facelift to the three level Panchayat Raj arrangement of nearby government. It additionally started the mix with the functioning of different branches of the government. After the underlying happiness of the presentation of the new arrangement of nearby level government the inquiry that normally comes up is the manner by which far it has prevailing from a simple development to turn into a vital piece of administration in the life and society of country West Bengal. In basic

terms what have been degree and accomplishments of the cycle of decentralization and its effect on the conveyance of public merchandise to the individuals. The last is assigned to be a definitive target of the decentralization cycle. The current writing gives some powerful proof on the impacts of decentralization on the conveyance of public products and the effect on the issues identifying with administration. However, there are insufficient experimental examinations that can well build up these issues in unequivocal terms.

The West Bengal government gave a 3-level structure to encouraging direct vote based system for example zilla parishad, panchayat samiti and gram panchayat. In the gram

panchayat ward base bodies are named as gram sansad. Gram sansad represents reinforcing gram Sabha. The gram Sabha directs and exhort the gram panchayats about plans for monetary turn of events, recognizing the recipients for poverty lightening programs, giving recommendation with respect to spending plan, review report, yearly organization report and recording complaints in regards to inability to execute improvement plans.

In the fundamental perception it is discovered that, however the top-down methodology switched into base up approach in the arranging cycle somewhat, by and by in genuine circumstance decentralized arranging till now unfit to tackle the issue of grassroots level. As per decentralized arranging measure, gram unnyan samiti will set up the nearby arrangement. This arrangement comes in the gram sansad meeting for endorsement. After endorsement of the arrangement it goes to the gram Sabha, at that point block arranging council lastly in area arranging advisory group.

## II. REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

**Nath, Suman (2020)** West Bengal, in contrast with different conditions of India, witnesses huge scope political brutality during the time which, be that as it may, sees a rise especially during the hour of decisions. Regardless, aside

from a couple of irregular notices, such viciousness is yet to get insightful consideration. In light of my longitudinal ethnography (2008-2017) in four Gram Panchayats-the lowest to the three-level nearby administration framework, I show the manners by which political polarization and viciousness possess a predominant situation in ordinary town life of the state. I show that while spaces of predominance subjection and disdain discourse shape a significant part of the rambling circles of the state, individuals, through an assortment of formal and casual channels will in general rely upon ideological group and panchayat. Such politico-monetary reliance, improvement of criminal overwhelmed political control, and continuation of brutality through immediate and subtler methods are a portion of the significant underlying foundations of viciousness.

**Datta, Prabhat (2019)** This article endeavors to make a basic assessment of the working of the institutional arrangement of democratic decentralization in country India against the background of its chronicled improvement. It has been contended that in spite of the fact that it isn't hard to follow the underlying foundations of decentralized government in old India it scarcely takes after the advanced model of decentralization imagined and created by a large group of the Western researchers. The pilgrim rulers acquainted decentralized administration in India with elevate pioneer goals and to help

propagate the British guideline. The post-pilgrim state found a way to start the cycle of rustic decentralization in 1950s yet it left steam soon. In 1990s there was a change in perspective in India's policy. Furthermore, in 1992 the Constitution was corrected to clear the street for democratic decentralization however presently it is by all accounts in the go across streets. This paper looks to catch the recorded advancement of the excursion of decentralization and distinguish the detours and the takeaways from the experience of working of the establishments of provincial decentralization in India.

**Agyemang-Duah, Williams & Gbedoho(2018)**

The incomplete plan in the theory and practice of monetary decentralization is the way financial decentralization influences the widespread plague of poverty decrease in creating economies. Zeroing in on creating economies particularly Ghana, and furthermore utilizing auxiliary wellsprings of information, this paper made an endeavor to give a comprehensive audit of the idea of monetary decentralization and its impacts on poverty decrease from the confident person and doubter sees. The paper confirmed that monetary decentralization has the potential for poverty decrease when it is described by more noteworthy money related self-sufficiency of the nearby units with legitimate budgetary portion, prioritization, responsibility and responsiveness. Responsibility and appropriate guideline may decrease some institutional

misfortunes, for example, debasement from the framework. We, thusly, suggested for a more viable, proficient, and straightforward institutional and lawful system to guarantee compelling monetary exchange between the focal and nearby governments so as to dispose of different omissions related with financial decentralization as featured by the worry warts.

**Ali, Md & Rahaman(2018)** Financial specialists have thought that decentralization of administration advances development and improvement. The administration and improvement talk keeps on holding onto resident investment as a crucial system for building neighborhood limit towards poverty decrease and financial interface. The decentralization cycle just as the way toward arranging, specifically has achieved sensational changes with regards to focal and nearby level connections, which thusly have created a colossal effect on neighborhood level arranging and advancement. The arranging cycle has been persistently changing over various timeframe since the freedom of India. This paper endeavors to break down the arranging decentralization and change in arranging measures. The decentralization of arranging brings about the grass-root-level improvement with dynamic just as democratic support of individuals in the arranging cycle of nearby governments. The paper gives a summed up model to accomplishing improvement from grass-root

level through a coordinated arrangement which in mix will bring about advancement at greater spatial unit, prevalently known as base up arranging.

**Mandala, Srinivasa & Mohapatra(2017)** The discussions on the devolution of forces to the panchayats since the most recent twenty years got tremendous consideration due to the expanding pretended by these organizations in arranging and usage of the advancement programs in provincial India. However, it is seen that devolution plan including the plan of financial devolution and expense decentralization has not been taken up truly in numerous states including the conditions of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. In light of the survey of auxiliary information, the current article fundamentally looks at the status of the monetary devolution to the panchayats in the conditions of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. This article contends that both the states need to fortify the own income of panchayats dependent on the proposals of the Finance Commissions of the separate states. In this specific circumstance, the cycle of expense decentralization and standards of sharing the state duties ought to get principal significance.

**Nath, Suman (2017)** Trinamool Congress' unequivocal second term in West Bengal in 2016, even after genuine debasement allegations were collected on the gathering, makes it clear

that defilement isn't as significant as was suspected by the resistance. It is contended that debasement is considered as an "important fiendishness," connected with speedy and unmistakable conveyance of public administrations. The ongoing ascent of Bharatiya Janata Party, corresponding to strict polarization in the state, shows a contracting political space for non-BJP resistance in West Bengal.

**Faguet, Jean-Paul & Poeschl, Caroline (2015)** Decentralization research has gotten more quantitative and formal in the course of recent many years. However, as specialized meticulousness has expanded, the focal point of exploration has limited to decentralization's consequences for specific policy factors, leaving aside bigger, more nuanced and complex inquiries critical to policymakers pondering change. This book tries to restore regard for issues like this that position among policymakers' first concerns, however are methodologically hard to reply. We do this by wedding the bits of knowledge and experience of senior policymakers associated with driving decentralization forward at the most elevated levels, with scholastics working at the front line of the field in financial matters, governmental issues, and advancement and policy examines. This part presents the book by examining the accompanying inquiries: Why do government officials decentralize in any case? In what

capacity can change be made politically attainable? By what method would decentralization be able to prompt improved advancement results? Do regions contend among themselves, and what impacts may this have on public policy and administrations? Will decentralization advance clientelism or wide based turn of events? Lastly, will decentralization fortify or debilitate creating states? The proof introduced in the book gives a firm premise to solid responses to these inquiries, partnered to explicit policy guidance for hopeful reformers.

**Rumbach, Andrew (2015)** Decentralization, the devolution of monetary, political, and managerial forces and duties from brought together governments to neighborhood ones, has spread quickly all through Asia. Advocates of decentralization contend that it can possibly improve neighborhood limit with respect to administering many testing issues, including the administration of risks, calamities, and the impacts of worldwide environmental change. Calamity administration is especially testing in little urban communities, networks that house a huge bit of Asia's metropolitan populace however where catastrophe the executives establishments, information, and limit are frequently deficient. Across Asia, a considerable segment of metropolitan development is happening in little urban areas. This paper inspects whether decentralization has prompted

more viable calamity administration in little urban areas in India, utilizing the territory of West Bengal as a contextual analysis. It finds that decentralization has made the potential for improved calamity administration, by giving constitutional and lawful position to improved metropolitan administration and neighborhood fiasco the executive's plans and programs. As a general rule, notwithstanding, decentralization presently can't seem to altogether diminish metropolitan fiasco danger in little urban areas in West Bengal.

**Chakrabarti, Bhaskar (2013)** So as to defeat wasteful portion of normal assets, there is a pattern to make government more responsible to neighborhood individuals through decentralization. Today, when ranchers are moving endlessly from the farming area in West Bengal, India, for which water shortage is one of the primary driver, low investment in the nearby government are a reason to get excited. I look for the causes behind the low level of investment of nearby individuals in dynamic cycles with respect to water the executives. I break down the intricate cycle of decentralization, and show how water assignment at the town level is settled inside different levels of pecking order. These include legislative issues over admittance to water and relations of intensity that incorporate cooperations between ideological groups, government offices and the neighborhood world class. The political obstruction in the

decentralization cycle makes issues in nearby interest and dynamic that lead to a slanted assignment of water.

**Hatti, Neelambar & Sonawane(2010)**

Decentralization is viewed as a conceivably compelling methodology for participatory turn of events and conveyance of help, especially with regards to rustic turn of events. It adds to decrease of imbalance and poverty and, hence, advances neighborhood popular government. India and Indonesia have impressive social and financial imbalance and poverty. In spite of the fact that the two nations have picked decaying capacity to neighborhood governments, they contrast in their methodologies. India went in for 'gradualist approach' underscoring Panchayati Raj Institution, while Indonesia picked 'huge explosion approach' stressing the philosophy of svadaya gotong royong (network self improvement). This has brought about a more proficient conveyance of public administrations in Indonesia, however at the expense of democratic freedom. In both the nations there is a dire need to improve the components for satisfactory and impartial financial exchanges, consequently empowering more unfortunate districts to completely use their development potential. This would positively affect poverty.

**III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

To satisfy the attempted study goals, the study has been directed in Birbhum area and Burdwan region of West Bengal. The state West Bengal has a one of a kind component for example this state administering by the left front gathering for most recent 35 years. The political awareness among the people of West Bengal is exceptionally amazing. It is respected that the Panchayati Raj Institutions of this state is extremely solid body.

**• Data Collection**

Different methodological procedures like perceptions, meetings and contextual investigations have been utilized for assortment of data. Both organized and unstructured strategies embraced thinking about the field circumstance.

**IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

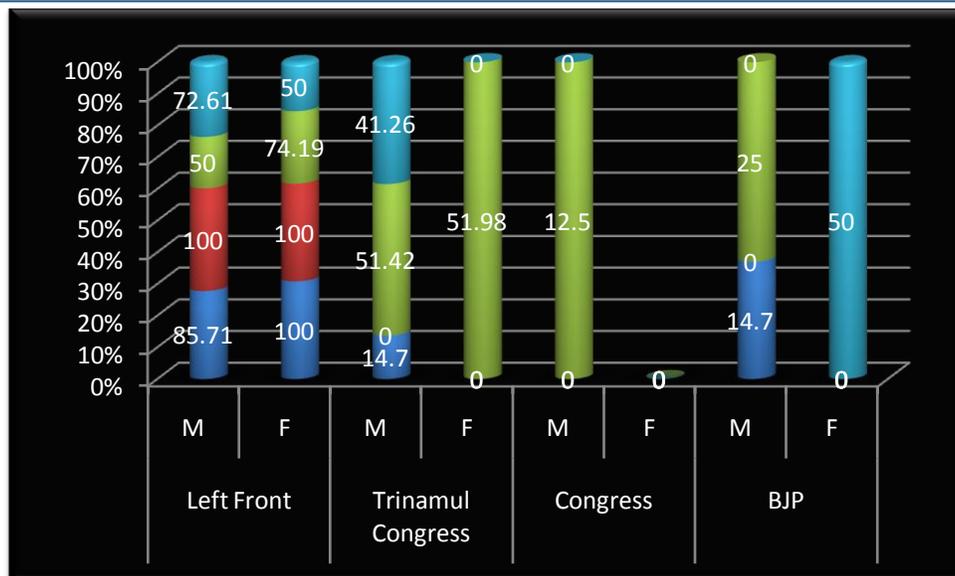
**Involvement in the Politics by the Gram Panchayat Members**

According to the proposal of Ashok Meheta Committee, West Bengal promptly acknowledged the recommendation for political inclusion in the year 1978. In West Bengal, political race is held in at regular intervals and different political coalitions effectively partake in this political decision. Following diagrams are demonstrating the political portrayal of the gram

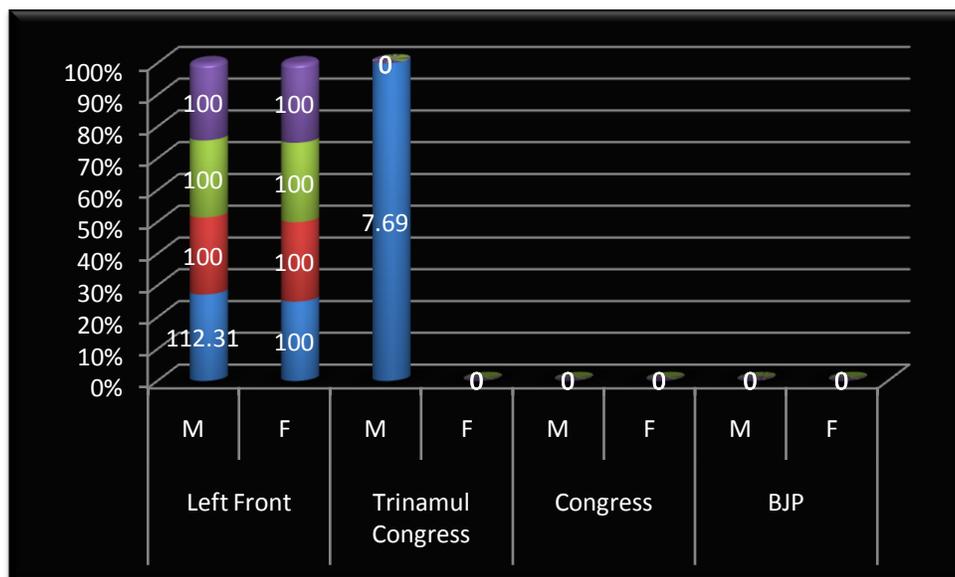
panchayat individuals from chose gram panchayats.

**Table: 1 Representations or participation in the politics**

District	Name of	Name of Gr	Left Front		Trinamul Congress		Congress		BJP	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Birbhur	Bolpur-	R u p p u r	85.71	100.00	14.70	0	0	14.70	0.00	0.00
		Kankalitala	100.00	100.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajnaga	Rajnagar	50.00	74.19	51.42	51.98	12.50	25.00	0.00	0.00
		Tantipara	72.61	50.00	41.26	0	0	0.00	50.00	0.00
<b>District Average</b>			76.79	28.93	11.08	9.52	5.13	0	8.04	51.42
Burdwa	Kanksa	Trilokchandrapur	112.31	100.00	7.69	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		B o n k a t i	100.00	100.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Memari-	Gope-Gantar -I	100.00	100.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Daluibazar -I	100.00	100.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>District Average</b>			66.77	100	1.92	0	0	0	0	0



**Figure: 1** Representations or participation in the politics in Birbhum



**Figure: 2** Representations or participation in the politics in Burdwan

In Ruppur Gram Panchayat of Bolpur-Sriniketan Development Block, out of all out male individuals, 85.71% are having a place from Left Front and just 14.7% each from Trinamul

Congress and BJP. Be that as it may, if there should arise an occurrence of female agent, all the females are from left front. All the delegates

(both male and female) of Kankalitala Gram Panchayat of a similar square are from left front.

Rajnagar Gram Panchayat from the Rajnagar Development Block is speaking to by all major political factions. Here out of absolute male delegates 50.00% from Left Front, 51.42% from Trinamul Congress, 12.5% from Congress and 25.00% from BJP. Among the female agents, 74.19% are from Left Front and 51.98% from Trinamul congress.

In Tantipara Gram Panhayat, 72.61% individuals are from Left Front and 41.26% from TrinamulCogress. Yet, if there should arise an occurrence of female delegate, out of all out female individuals, 50.00% are from Left Front and rest 50.00% are from BJP.

In the district of Burdwan, the portrayal of other political coalitions, aside from left front is nearly nil. Out of four gram panchayats, three gram panchayats are involved by left front completely, just if there should arise an occurrence of Trilokchandrapur Gram Panchayat, 7.69% male delegates are from TMC.

If there should arise an occurrence of political contribution of the chosen gram panchayat individuals, it is discovered that all chosen eight gram panchayats are governed by the Left Front.

## V. CONCLUSION

In West Bengal, the planning cycle at grassroot level has a few phases from proposition to execution. From the outset, neighborhood arranged by Gram Unnyan Samiti and this plan submitted in the Gram Sansad meeting. At that point all neighborhoods of all Gram Sansads come into the Gram Panchayat. At that point the Gram Panchayat prepair the Panchayat level plans according to Upa-samiti. The last Draft plans come into the Gram Sabha. Gram Sabha is dependable to distinguish the issues of advancement and recognize the nearby needs. Unique endeavors are made for guaranteeing people's cooperation. The main rule is to have bunch shrewd conversation in every Gram Sabha as indicated by different improvement sectors.

The current study likewise shows that the awareness level of the gram Panchayat delegates as divider as normal residents are not upto the imprint. Gram Panchayat individuals from the chose study region are till ignorant about the exercises of gram Panchayat related different issues like its operational structure, need of gram sabha and gram sansad meeting; different plans which going through the gram Panchayat. In the event of everyday citizens it is discovered that lone some underestimated recipient are checking out the movement of the gram Panchayat yet the working class and privileged people are simply disregarding this institution. Because of low degree of awareness, everyday citizens are not

partaking in the planning and implementation measure. Helpless thinking about the average folks is eventually hampering the whole decentralization measure which isn't attractive in popular government.

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