

Tribal Participation In MGNREGA: An analytical study

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Abstract: *The present paper is going to focuses on tribal participation level in MGNREGS. In India, various type of scheme has been implemented to development of tribes so what is contribution of this scheme in tribes development study is totally based on secondary source analyzed with the statistical information in particularly tribes. There are as many as 513 tribes and sub-tribes in India. According to the 2011 census, the scheduled tribes (ST) constituted 8.6 per cent of the total population of the India population of the country. The India is one of the countries that having a large concentration on tribal population after the African countries. When we are thinking about development process, development cannot image without socio and economic aspect. Overall developments of any community need to form policies and programme to welfare of marginalized people. MGNREGA is one of the programmes that give legal right of work to provide a legal guarantee for on hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural households willing to work related to unskilled manual work statutory minimum wage of Rs. 100 per day.*

Key Words: MGNREGA, Tribal Development, tribal participation, employment, poverty.

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the last decade, central and state has been providing number facilities to development of tribe people by various policies after got independence to our country and an attempting to reduce migration, generate employment and alleviate poverty but could not achieve the changes and still exist such kind of issues in community. In India, there are as many as 513 tribes and sub-tribes in India. As per the 2011 census, the scheduled tribes (ST) constituted 8.6 per cent of the total population of the India population of the country. The India is one of the countries that having a large concentration on tribal population after the African countries. When we are thinking about development process, development cannot image without socio and economic aspect. Overall developments of any community need to form policies and programme to welfare of marginalized people. MGNREGA is one of the programmes that give legal right of work to provide a legal guarantee for on hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural households willing to work related to unskilled manual work statutory minimum wage of Rs. 100 per day.

Through this scheme changes in different an aspect of tribes means raise life of marginalized group rural masses people in India. Mainly this scheme is formed for rural development but if we see in context of participation level in MGNREGS majority of tribes next to schedule cast. Through this scheme government has been focusing on marginalized group like tribe community it comes under inclusion group its help to raise the life of tribes. The extreme economic and educational backwardness of the tribe's in the country has drawn the attention of the state and Central Governments. Many socio-economic measures to uplift the tribes were initiated by India under the Colonial British rule. The efforts of various commissions and legislative measures have proved futile. A number of developmental activities intended for protecting the tribe's from exploitation and are meant for helping them to further their socio-economic development have not yielded fruitful results as expected. But, many programmes are taking an effort to development of tribes in overall country. A main aim of this scheme is to reducing poverty and generates migration its help to reduce poverty among tribe community.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- To study the MGNREGA and its role in tribal development.
- To study the tribal participation level in MGNREGA.
- To study the present status of MGNREGA in Maharashtra.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present paper is based on secondary sources which are collected through the journal, articles, research papers, and books. Published thesis, government reports, internet source and literature regarding this issue and mostly focuses on analytical study of secondary sources in the mostly highlighted on statistically data related to MGNREGS and tribal development.

4. An Overview on MGNREGS:

Through this paper, highlight on historical background of this scheme is known as employment guarantee scheme then started as a pilot project in Tasgaon Block of Sangli district in Maharashtra in 1965. In the beginning, this scheme was called Page Scheme after the name of V.S. Page, chairman of the State Legislative Council and this scheme was further expanded to 11 districts of the state on May 1, 1972. Soon after the scheme was adopted in the whole state, it was suspended during the period of late 1972 to 1974 but later the Maharashtra Government provided statutory support to the program by enacting Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act (1977), which came into force on January 26, 1979. Then to formed scheme that is National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) 1980-89; Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) 1983-89; Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) 1989-1990; Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) 1993-99; Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) 1999-2002; Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) from 2001; National Food For Work Programme (NFFWP) from 2004 were national rural employment schemes. Among these, the SGRY and NFFWP have been merged with NREGA in 2005. The central government launched NREGA on February 2, 2006. The NREGA was implemented in three phases in the whole country. Firstly, the programme was launched on February 2, 2006 from Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh after the made act, initially covering 200 most backward districts of India is expected to increase the purchasing power, reduce distress migration and to create useful assets in rural areas. In this paper an attempted that tribal participation level in MGNREGA in Maharashtra and its employment and ensure the job provided. If we highlight on the MGNREGS 2005 started on February 02, 2006 is a primary goal is to reduce rural unemployment; poverty and migration by providing guaranteed 100 days of employment in financial year to every rural household those who are adult member are willing to work unskilled manual work.

5. MGNREGS and Tribal

Tribal livelihood is depend on the forest resource but time has been changing nowadays, forest is destroying to intention of developing industries and establish new urban so tribes are comes in development process and spread in rural community some of the tribes. The present study is an attempt to critically examine the implementation process of this programme and its impact on tribal development and their livelihood on this programme i.e. to what extent MGNREGS has given justice in sustaining the livelihoods of tribal communities in a tribal dominated in India. The study going to reveals the how much impact of MGNREGA on tribal different parameters. The faulty implementation strategy has ruined the spirit of this programme. Religion and street biasness and favouritism in case of distribution of job card, dominance of dominant families, defective leadership and improper coordination among the stakeholders have stood as major hurdles in this programme. As per the 2012 MGNARGA report 59.82(17%) tribal people were participated out of total participants under this scheme. In this paper also an attempt to tribal participation in MGNREGA and their participation level in this scheme. Basically, the main aims of this scheme are to eradication of poverty as well as stops migration and generate employment in rural masses. In the rural, this scheme is playing an important role in different parameters of rural development with that some tribes are inhabitant rural area a number of tribal people have been living so these schemes are very helpful and pivotal role in to raise their life. In spite of a number of schemes has been implemented by government there is not any kind of impact on rural people presently situation is mostly people looking under the poverty line not availability of employment and a number of people are migrant to other near cities for employment. To describe the in this paper that directly and indirectly an impact of this scheme on tribal people in rural areas different sphere.

6. Financial outlays of MGNREGA:

The following table shows the financial outlay per year from 2008 to 2012.

Sr. No	Year	Amount in cores	% Increased
1	2008-09	30000	285.49
2	2009-10	39000	396.02
3	2010-11	40100	354.87
4	2011-12	40000	353.98

(Source: Annual Report- Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India)

The above table shows that financial out lay by government per year sanctioned budget for MGNREGS. For this means 2008-09 budgets was allocated only Rs.30000 and it has increased by 285.49 following this 2009-10 year amount was allocated Rs.39000 it's increased by 396.02. In 2010-11 year amount was allocated Rs.40100 it's increased by 354.87. In 2011-12 amounts was allocated Rs.40000 it's increased by 353.98, finally to know that budget is increased per year for MGNREGS. Through this analysis point out that in case of financial outlay yearly increased budget.

7. MGNREGA progress: selected Statistics (2009-10 to 2011-12)

Year	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Employment provided to households (in corer)	5.25	5.47	5
Person days (in corer)			
Total	282.83	256.64	209.3
S.C	86.69(30.6%)	78.72(30.7%)	46.2[22%]
S.T	58.19(20.1%)	53.25 (20.76%)	37.7 [18%]
Women	137.39 (48.6%)	122.94 (47.94%)	101.1 [48%]
Others	137.95(48.8%)	124.47 (48.54%)	
Total works taken up	45.97 lakhs	50.74 lakhs	73.6
Work completed	20.84 lakhs	25.89 lakhs	14.3
Work in progress	25.12 lakhs	24.95 lakhs	
Expenditure (Rs. Crore)	37,250	39,377	38,034

(Source: (Source: Annual Report to the people on Employment, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India, 2010 & Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, 2010-2011)

From the above table come to know that the tribal participation in this scheme in this researcher has to focus on the tribal participation in this scheme. This scheme has been taking crucial role in development process it's consider anti-poverty program me. Here, an attempt to show the status of employment tribal people has provided employment per households in rural areas in that directly participation of tribe in MGNREGS. In the year of 2009 to 2010, we come to know that from the above table is 58.19(20.1%) tribal people has provided employment out of total households to this scheme. In 2010 to 2011, there is, 53.25 (20.76%) tribal people has provided employment out of total employment of this scheme. In the year of 2011-2012, there is 37.7 [18%] tribal people has provided employment out of total population of this scheme.

Tribal Participation under MGNREGS

Year	Total (in Lakh)	S.T.	%
2006-07	9050.54	32.98	36%
2007-08	14367.95	42.07	29%
2008-09	21632.86	55.02	25%
2009-10	28332.2	58.74	21%
2010-11	25715.25	39.59	18%
2011-12	21142.04	26.59	16%

(Source: www.nrega.nic.in)

The above table shows that tribal participation level in the MGNREGA every year. In between the year of 2006 to 07, there was 32.98 and 36 % tribal people was participated out of total population. In the next year of 2007 to 08, there was 42.07 and 29 % tribal people was participated out of total population. In the year of 2008 to 2009, there was 55.02 and 25% tribal people was participated out of total population of this scheme. In the period of 2009 to 10, there were 58.74 and 21% tribal people was participated out of total. In the year of 2010 to 2011, there was 39.59 and 18% tribal population was participated out of total population. In the period of 2011 to 2012, there was 26.59 and 16% tribal people was participated under this scheme out of the total population. Tribal participation level was in some year was increased and decreased.

Job Card provided under the MGNREGS in Maharashtra

Sr. No	Year	Total population of MGNREGS	Tribe Population of MGNREGS (in Lakh)
1	2009 to 2010	5754987	702272
2	2010 to 2011	6299578	745523

3	2011 to 2012	6797949	884478
4	2012 to 2013	7054107	928628
5	2013 to 2014	7032776	923246

(Source: www.nrega.nic.in)

The above table showing that there is provided job card through MGNREGS to worker. There is in the year of 2009 to 2010 has provided job card that is 702272 lakh to tribal population out of 5754987 total job card in Maharashtra. In next year i.e 2010 to 2011 has provided 745523 lakh to tribal population out of 6299578 totals job card. In the year of 2011 to 2012, has provided 884478 job card to tribal population out of 6797949 total job cards. In the year of 2012 to 2013, has provided 928628 job card to tribal population out of 7054107 total job cards. At present year i.e. 2013 to 2014, has provided 923246 to tribal people out of 7032776 total job card. From the above table is concluded that per year increased job card provided in that tribal people mostly has been participated below the poverty line people. Per year, tribal people are mostly participated under this scheme.

Employment provided under the MGNREGS in Maharashtra

Sr. No	Year	Total population	S.T. Population (in Lakh)
1	2009 to 2010	19166206	1417974
2	2010 to 2011	18890259	2949361
3	2011 to 2012	77201857	1520883
4	2012 to 2013	85154208	1325383
5	2013 to 2014	10320797	3639386

(Source: www.nrega.nic.in)

The above table indicates that about employment provided under the MGNREGS to worker. There is in the year of 2009 to 2010 has provided 1417974 lakh to tribal population out of 19166206 total employments in Maharashtra. In next year i.e. 2010 to 2011 has provided 2949361lakh to tribal population out of 18890259 totals employments. In the year of 2011 to 2012 has provided 1520883 employments to tribal population out of 77201857 total employments. In the year of 2012 to 2013, has provided 1325183 job card to tribal population out of 85154208 total employments. At present year i.e. 2013 to 2014, has provided 3639386 to tribal people out of 10320797 employments. From the above table is concluded that per year increased job card in that tribal people mostly has been participated below the poverty line people. Per year, tribal people are mostly participated under this scheme.

8. CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, this paper offers the new insights in the body of knowledge in sphere of social and economic an aspect this scheme impact on tribes and their status. On the contrary, find out this study that, In India, MGNREGS is an important and also consider large scheme anti- poverty programme in our country. Then, this scheme has been disseminated overall country. MGNREGS has been playing pivotal role in bringing changes in rural area in specially deprived class those who are away from basic need and look mostly belong to marginalized people and participation level of tribes mostly are comes under this scheme. Through this research paper has mostly an attempted to exposes the impact of this scheme on tribal development. In context of Participation level of tribes is better after the SC in scheme. Thus, this scheme is changing face of rural community with the help of many work has been undertaken MGNRENS different assets. MGNREGA is help to overall development of rural development with the intention of removing issues such as poverty, employment and migration many people are coming towards urban in remote areas in our country.

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