



SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF MANAREGA STAKEHOLDERS IN TRIBAL AREA OF MELGHAT

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ABSTRACT

MGNREGA is a boon to BPL families in India. Especially in tribal and rural areas MGNREGA is playing very vital role in economic development. Under the programme is of MGNREGA various development activities are being undertaken where the employment is generated. In this situation getting the tribal people involved in the mainstream of the development becomes much more easy. Socialist inclusion is very predominantly observed due to MGNREGA . The poor families bourgeois economically weaker, staying in the villages or in tribal areas, migrating for want of livelihood such families are involved in MGNREGA program. Most of the tribal people are facing several problems for their survival. The details in this regard is investigated and given in following paper.

KEY WORDS: MGNREGA. Socio economic condition, active participation, gender, education, tribal area, tribal culture.

INTRODUCTION

India is the 2nd largest country of the world and number of people from different caste, class and religion are living in this country. As per the census data 2011 the total population of India is 1,21,08,54,977. It comprises 20.1 crore SC population and 10.4 crore ST population. As far as Maharashtra state is concern the total population of Maharashtra state is 11, 23, and 74,333. Out of that 1, 05, 10,213 (9.35%) people comes under ST category. Out of total ST population of India 10.08% people stays in Maharashtra.

INTRODUCTION TO MELGHAT

As the name implies, Melghat is literally a meeting place of Ghats. The area is very hilly and consists of succession of hills and valleys in a confused pattern with constant abrupt variation in attitude, aspect and gradient. Melghat is a scheduled tribal area and main resident of this is the predominant tribe in the region comprising of 89.27% of the tribal population. The major part of Melghat region is covered with Tiger Reserve (buffer zone) and the reserve forest. There are 2 villages evicted out of 22 villages, which comes under buffer zone. The forest department of the Maharashtra Government prohibited access to natural nutrition and medicinal plants traditionally relied upon by the Korku tribe.

BEGINNING OF THE NREGA

NREGA was implemented in phases across rural India. In February 2006, it was launched in 200 backward districts in India. An additional 130 districts were covered in year 2007-08 in the second Phase. The rest of the districts came under NREGA in third Phase in year 2008-09. The phase wise implementation ensured that some districts remained uncovered during 2006-07 (Phase II and Phase III districts) and during 2007-08 (Phase III districts).

MGNREGA is a powerful instrument for ensuring inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic empowerment. Its important objectives are:

The objectives of the programme includes

- Ensuring social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India through providing employment opportunities
- Ensuring livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets
- Improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity
- Strengthening drought-proofing and flood management in rural India
- Aiding in the empowerment of the marginalised communities, especially women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), through the processes of a rights-based legislation
- Strengthening decentralised, participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihoods initiatives
- Deepening democracy at the grass-roots by strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)
- Effecting a greater transparency and accountability in governance

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To study the socio-economic profile of the stakeholders of Tribal community in MGNREGA program
2. To study the overall situation of MANAREGA program in Melghat area

GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

In tribal community the gender discrimination is comparatively very less. Due to cultural impact on the traditions in the tribal community the women in tribal community or in playing much better status as compared to nontribal is stop however low level of education economic condition is very weak low facilities at local level living conditions are extremely poor very high fertility rate at very high mortality rate all these aspects of the social problem are bound to be there bad the overall situation indicates that remains are taking very active part in decision-making process at family level naturally it is expected that while participating in MANAREGA there should be the same proportion of males and females. The details in this regard is collected and given in following table

Table No. 1 distribution of respondents according to gender

Panchayat	Village name * Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Chikhali	70	24	94
	74.5%	25.5%	100.0%
Badanapur	67	32	99
	67.7%	32.3%	100.0%
Baglinga	67	31	98
	68.4%	31.6%	100.0%
Nanduri	64	32	96
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Total	268	119	387
	69.3%	30.7%	100.0%

It is seen from the table about that even though the demonstrators in the tribal community is very high as To nontribal is the participation of women is comparatively very less inMANAGARA program in our study area it is observed that about 70% of the males and only 30% of the females no large variations have been absurd between various study areas it this clearly indicates that the participation of the women in this program is very less. This may be due to that the women's are engaged in wage earning activities at local level which is available in the village.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Age is one of the important factors to take the decision at various levels either in public life or in personal life. Age provides maturity to take the decisions about development. The development of decision about overall development is very crucial. In tribal community there is a hardly any effort made by an individual or their own development. If the efforts were made chances of development is very less as economically they are very poor and they do not have access to the developmental process. In tribal community is socially excluded community. Government of Maharashtra is trying to make the ape words for developing their economic condition as well as the social condition by providing and schemes however it is observed that most of the schemes are not been reach the to the tribal people because there is no effective implementation of the schemes on tribal development. MGNREGA is one of the major program which provides a special help in social economic development of the tribal people. Food security and employment security these two aspects are being provided by MGNREGA however one finds that there is a very less participation of tribal people in developmental activities that are being implemented at village level through gram panchayat.

The details about the age education and gender of the respondents those who participated in MGNREGA program is collected and given in following table.

Table No 2: Distribution of respondents according to the age

Village name * Age						
Panchayat	Age					Total
	Up to 20 yrs	21 to 30 yrs	31 to 40 yrs	41 to 50 yrs	51 + yrs	
Chikhali	0	15	30	28	21	94
	0.0%	16.0%	31.9%	29.8%	22.3%	100.0%
Badanapur	1	23	34	28	13	99
	1.0%	23.2%	34.3%	28.3%	13.1%	100.0%
Baglinga	0	18	37	25	18	98
	0.0%	18.4%	37.8%	25.5%	18.4%	100.0%
Nanduri	0	14	24	35	23	96
	0.0%	14.6%	25.0%	36.5%	24.0%	100.0%
Total	1	70	125	116	75	387
	0.3%	18.1%	32.3%	30.0%	19.4%	100.0%

It is seen from the table about that about 3% of the respondents belongs to 21 to 40 years age group disease biggest age group followed by 41 to 50 years age group that is 30%. There are hardly 20% of the respondents who have above 21 years age and very negligible proportion of the respondent is observed who are less than 20 years of age. This clearly indicates that in MGNREGA are most respondents are participating who are about 21 years of age. It is also important to note that to participate in monorail a program even though age criteria is not kept as a condition but generally it is observed that one about 21 years of age they are actively participating in MGNREGA program

It is expected that educated person will take the appropriate decisions about his or her own development. Whatever the resources are available at local level he will be able to realise it very effectively for his own development. For the education government of India is trying to give free education under education act but very unfortunately the level of education is observed to be very low in tribal community. There are ashram schools, scholarships, high schools and residential schools to promote education of the tribal student but very unfortunately tribal peoples are not getting much more benefit of these schemes. The data of participants participating in MGNREGA program is collected and given in following table.

Table No 3: Distribution of respondents according to the education

Panchayat	Education					
	Illiterate	-4 th	-7 th	-10 th	-12 th	HSC +
Chikhali	29	15	24	16	10	4
	30.9%	16.0%	25.5%	17.0%	10.7%	4.3%
Badanapur	25	13	24	21	16	0
	25.3%	13.1%	24.2%	21.2%	16.2%	0.0%
Baglinga	26	7	32	19	14	0
	26.5%	7.1%	32.7%	19.4%	14.3%	0.0%
Nanduri	23	4	35	10	24	4
	24.0%	4.2%	36.5%	10.4%	25.0%	4.2%
Total	103	39	115	66	64	8
	26.6%	10.1%	29.7%	17.1%	14.5%	2.1%

It is seen from the table about that in all study areas about 27% of the respondents are totally illiterate followed by hardly 10% are educated upto fourth standard 30% educated upto seventh standard and 17% educated upto the 10th standard about that in standard there are hardly 15% respondents were educated more than 10 standard no large variations between various study areas are observed however it is predominantly observed that the overall educational level is very low in all the study areas.

Occupation and level of income of the respondents

As discussed in the earlier section interview areas there is a no any Port unity for getting employment in industrial sector. The study area is mainly located in hilly region hence industrial development is not be. For the tribal people they have to work in agriculture or any other sector as a casual worker. Indeed these are the main sectors where unskilled population is being absorbed. When employment opportunities are not there then there are several restrictions about the economic level or economic condition. The details in this regard is collected and given in following table.

**Table No 4.
Distribution of respondents according to income and occupation**

Village name * Occupation			
Panchayat	Occupation		Total
	Agriculture	Labor	
Chikhali	35	59	94
	37.2%	62.8%	100.0%
Badanapur	7	92	99
	7.1%	92.9%	100.0%
Baglinga	2	96	98
	2.0%	98.0%	100.0%

Nanduri	8	88	96
	8.3%	91.7%	100.0%
Total	52	335	387
	13.4%	86.6%	100.0%

It is seen from the table about that almost 87% of the respondents are engaged in casual work that may be available either in the village or in nearby village. MANAGREGA is one of the most important program for getting the employment opportunity to the tribal people. There are hardly 18% respondents those who are following agriculture as a main mission. Large variations have been absurd between various study areas as in Chikhali the land holding size among the respondents is comparatively much larger as compared to other study areas in this village 37% respondents are engaged in agriculture whereas in other village is it ranges between RS 7%. However it is to state that working as a labourer in the agriculture or some other places is the main occupation of it is 7% of the respondents this clearly indicates that there is a no any opportunity for getting the employment which is associated with the economic condition of the tribal.

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OCCUPATION

In continuation of the earlier table of the tribal community is engaged in casual work they do not have any industrial employment about unity hence the wages whatever that they are earning are definitely less than the industrial worker. Most of the time they do not get casual work in the village where they stay naturally they help to working in some other villages. This situation affects their economic condition. The details in this regard is collected and given in following table. One point is to be mentioned here that the data is presented in cross tabulation of income and the occupation.

Table No. 5 distribution of respondents according to income and occupation

Occupation --->	Agriculture		Labor		Total	
	N=	%	N=	%	N=	%
Up to Rs. 15,000	3	5.8	54	16.1	57	14.7
Rs. 15,000 to 20,000	6	11.5	108	32.2	114	29.5
Rs. 20,000 to 25,000	40	76.9	140	41.8	180	46.5
Rs. 25,000 to 30,000	3	5.8	20	6.0	23	5.9
Rs. 30,000 to 35,000	0	0.0	2	0.6	2	0.5
More than Rs. 35,000	0	0.0	11	3.3	11	2.8
Total	52	100	335	100	387	100

It is seen from the table about that about 15% of the respondent have income up to the 15,000 of them 16% of the Labour and 6% are engaged in agriculture. About 30% of income up to 15 to 20,000 of them 32% respondents are working as a labourer and 12% respondents are working in the agriculture. 47% of the respondent having income about 20 to 25,000 per and asked them 77% are engaged in the agriculture and 42% of the respondents are working as a labourer. Majority of them have the income up to only 25 more than 25% there are hardly 9 to 10% of the respondents and most of them are the farmers cultivating their own agricultural land. A probing question was asked about the sources of secondary occupation it is reported that keeping the livestock is one of the sources of secondary occupation and income to however it is not adequate to meet the needs of family hence most of them they are working either in the village or working in the nearby villages in agriculture sector or as you casual worker. In brief it is to state that the economic level is extremely low in the tribal population as there is a no any employment about unity and there is a no any consistency in the wages that they are going to either from village or in nearby villages. Uncertainty in the employment is creating major problem among the tribal people.

AVAILABILITY OF RATION CARD

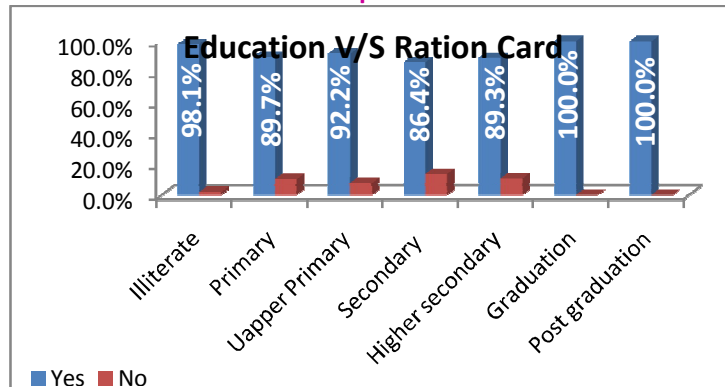
Another food Security program government of India is trying to provide the foodgrains to the tribal people and economically weaker sections of the nation. For this purpose the government of India has issued the ration card to all the nuclear families to get prescribed amount of foodgrains. In tribal areas government of India is trying to provide foodgrains in public distribution system. The details in this regard is collected and given in following table.

Table No 3: Distribution of respondents according to the Education and availability of ration card

Education of respondents	Availability of ration card		Total
	Yes	No	
Illiterate	101	2	103
	98.1%	1.9%	100.0%
Primary	35	4	39
	89.7%	10.3%	100.0%
Upper primary	106	9	115
	92.2%	7.8%	100.0%
Secondary	57	9	66
	86.4%	13.6%	100.0%
Higher secondary	50	6	56
	89.3%	10.7%	100.0%
Graduation	7	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Post graduation	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	357	30	387
	92.2%	7.8%	100.0%

It is seen from the table about that almost 92% of the respondents ration card. Almost in all study areas of ration card is available. As regard to the education and availability of ration card it is observed that even though the tribal people do not have education or less education they are having ration card. This shows that irrespective of education they are aware about the government schemes related to food Security. There are about 14% and 11% respondents who are educated upto secondary and higher secondary level respectively do not have ration card. The main reason for this is them who their village for more than seven months in a year hence even though that they get the card it is not maintained properly.

Graph No



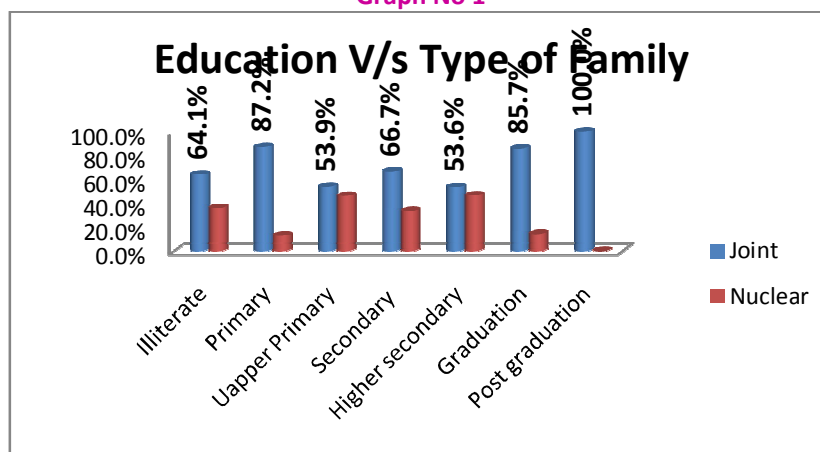
EDUCATION AND TYPE OF FAMILY

Generally it is observed that the educated people they are moving from one place to another place for job hence usually the family is nuclear type family and the families were engaged in agriculture or engaged in casual work they how the line type of family. This clearly indicates that the education of the respondent is one of the determinant for the type of family the details in this regard is given in following table

Table No 4: Distribution of respondents according to Education and type of family

Education of respondents	Type of Family		Total
	Joint	Nuclear	
Illiterate	66	37	103
	64.1%	35.9%	100.0%
Primary	34	5	39
	87.2%	12.8%	100.0%
Upper primary	62	53	115
	53.9%	46.1%	100.0%
Secondary	44	22	66
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Higher secondary	30	26	56
	53.6%	46.4%	100.0%
Graduation	6	1	7
	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
Post graduation	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	243	144	387
	62.8%	37.2%	100.0%

Graph No 1



It is seen from the table about that among the illiterates 64% respondents of the joint family system and 36% of the nuclear family system. The highest proportion is observed among the respondents were educated up to primary level that is 87% of the respondents having joint family system and in Upper primary or secondary level education they how about its percent then family system.

MIGRATION

Migration is the common in India especially in rural and tribal areas where the opportunity for employment and livelihood resources are scanty and or not available adequately most of the tribal people or people they migrate for want of employment in the urban areas. If the illiterate people take loan education they are going in urban areas get the employment opportunities and if the person's elite rate or unskilled they are also very in urban areas or getting the job opportunities on the casual basis stop the details in this regard is collected and given in following table a point is to be noted here that irrespective of education migration is this is a continuous.

Table No 5: Distribution of respondents according to the education and number persons migrated

Education of respondents	Number of people migrated			
	None	One	Two	Total
Illiterate	26	55	22	103
	25.2%	53.4%	21.4%	100.0%
Primary	5	29	5	39
	12.8%	74.4%	12.6%	100.0%
Upper primary	41	63	11	115
	35.7%	54.8%	9.6%	100.0%
Secondary	19	44	3	66
	28.8%	66.7%	4.5%	100.0%
Higher secondary	23	28	5	56
	41.1%	50.0%	8.9%	100.0%
Graduation	4	1	2	7
	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%	100.0%
Post graduation	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	118	221	48	387
	30.5%	57.1%	12.4%	100.0%

It is seen from the table about that there is a no any consistency in the data whether the person either educated or non-educated. Hence one cannot conclude any religion from the above data.

As regard to the type of family and migration the data is presented in following table

Table No 6: Distribution of respondents according to the

Type of Family of respondents	Number of people migrated				Total
	None	One	Two	Four	
Joint	52	148	41	2	243
	21.4%	60.9%	16.9%	0.8%	100.0%
Nuclear	66	73	5	0	144
	45.8%	50.7%	3.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	118	221	46	2	387
	30.5%	57.1%	11.9%	0.5%	100.0%

It is seen from the table about that in the joint type of family the large number of the persons are migrating naturally the reason is there is an opportunity for the employment at village level.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

As regard to the gender it is seen that males are more than the females this clearly indicates that females are trying to get the job opportunities or employment on the various in the village itself. The workplace of MANAGARA program is comparatively away from the village hence of the village women prefer to stay in the village itself. As regard to the age 31 to 50 years is the main age group of the respondents who are participating in MANAGARA program. No large variations have been observed in various study locations. As regard to the education overall educational level is observed to be very low among them 27% are the illiterate 28% are educated upto 7thstd and rest of the respondents are educated upto the 10th or 12th. As regard to the occupation regular employment is not available in any of the location hence about 87% of the respondents are observed to be working as a casual worker in agriculture sector or in some other sector. The level of income is extremely low more than 50% of the respondent having the income less than 20,000 and very few of the respondents are having the income more than 25,000. Ration card is available with 93% of the respondents and one shifting from the village for more than six months they do not have ration card in that village. In type of family is predominantly observed in all the locations however there is a very relationship between the education of the respondent and the type of family. Migration is the common phenomena at everywhere as discussed in the several points that there is a no any opportunity for the Ryman hence most of the people they are moving from one place to another place for getting the employment opportunities there for the migration is predominantly observed in all the locations. It is observed that there is a know any Association between the type of family and the migration however generally it is observed that more migration is taking place in the kind and the type of system.

In conclusion it is to state that in the study area there is a known any about unity of employment or wage earning activities were for most of the tribal are moving from their village some other village for want of employment. MANAGARA is playing very vital role in providing employment opportunities in the remote area. There are a substantial number of females which are taking very active part in wage earning activities provided through MANAGARA program. Migration is probable predominant and the joint family system is also very predominant in the study area. Educational level is very low.

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