



## The Tribal Upliftment and User Perception Assessment of the Resources Constructed Under Mahatma Gandhi – NREGA

**Dr.R.Hariharan**

Asst prof in education, IGNTU,Amarkanatak

**ABSTRACT**

The rural masses of India are enhanced by Mahatma National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which guarantee the beneficiaries to be employed with the developmental works related to fulfilling the basic amenities in their respective villages. The magnitude of the social progress can further be strengthened by making a detailed analysis of the existing accomplishments as well as any lacuna of the program that has been implemented over the years as for as the tribal welfare programs are concerned. The tribal predominant area of Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh comprises 7.25 % of S.C's and 46.41% of S.T's with 49.54% of below poverty line spreaded across the 581 villages. Though the various governmental schemes are thoroughly implemented to elevate their lives, there are some notifiable issues related to the beneficial aspects of their livelihood which are identified like lowest income, lack of house hold amenities, lack of drinking water facility and lack of transportation. The essence of the scheme is realised if the resourceful assets are possessed by the beneficiaries as they are downtrodden for so many years.

**KEYWORDS**

Tribal Upliftment, User Perception Assessment, Mahatma Gandhi – NREGA.

**Introduction**

The rural masses of India are enhanced by Mahatma National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which guarantee the beneficiaries to be employed with the developmental works related to fulfilling the basic amenities in their respective villages. The magnitude of the social progress can further be strengthened by making a detailed analysis of the existing accomplishments as well as any lacuna of the program that has been implemented over the years as for as the tribal welfare programs are concerned.

**Description of the research problem**

The tribal predominant area of Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh comprises 7.25 % of S.C's and 46.41% of S.T's with 49.54% of below poverty line spreaded across the 581 villages. Though the various governmental schemes are thoroughly implemented to elevate their lives, there are some notifiable issues related to the beneficial aspects of their livelihood are identified like lowest income, lack of house hold amenities like lack of drinking water facility, lack of transportation. The essence of the scheme is realised if the resourceful assets are possessed by the beneficiaries as they are downtrodden for so many years. Having these view points, the research investigation has been framed and entitled " The verification and user perception assessment of the resources constructed under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA"

**Brief review on the literature**

Since the Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh is populated by economically marginalised people the following studies have been reviewed for the present investigation. Further the literary works pertaining to the unfilled gap economical desires as well as the progressive developmental works for the fortify the poorest conditions through the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme. The densely populated with tribal community, the Anuppur district has also the features reflected in the following studies conducted in different parts of India.

Prasasti Ghosh (2015) has analysed Impact of Globalization on Tribal World of West Bengal.

The prime Objective of the Study is to analyse i) how the standard of living or the quality of life of the tribal people in West Bengal have improved by globalization process through modernization, improvement of communication and transport

network, industrialization, and improvement of infrastructural facilities and implementation of different schemes help to improve to the literacy level and the reservation policy for education and job by which they can change their livelihood improve the quality of life; and ii) to examine how far the tribal people should develop or transform their lifestyle in accordance with their ecological set up.

**Method of the study: the secondary data.**

Findings: In India impact of globalization is not equal in each segment of the society specially the poor marginalized people. The tribal are exploited more. In the constitution there is some provision for education and for the development of their socio-economic condition. In spite of this provision they are victimized by the industrialization and modernization process. Pattern and method of ownership have changed. Land and forest in some places which are the habitat of most of the tribe and also the source of income have exploited for industrialization and urbanization processes for which they have to loose tenancy.

Alok Chantia & Preeti Misra (2014) studied the Impact of Globalisation on Tribal Groups in India (An Anthropological Study on Dhankut of District Bahraich, India U.P).

Objectives: to find the real impact of globalisation on the tribal community of Dhankut of District Bahraich, India U.P.

**Method of the study: the secondary data.**

Findings: In the present study 300 respondents have been taken randomly to analyse the effect of globalization on their lives.90% respondents are of the view that globalization has taken away their traditional way of life and given nothing in return .79% think that traditional occupation is not of much help in the era of globalization. 80% feel that they have become poorer in last 20 years. The study revealed that though globalization is universal phenomenon but its effect is not homogenous at micro level as in case of Dhankut living in Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh. Further, the fruits of globalization have not reached to tribal areas fully. Except facilities like roads, elementary education, primary health centre, and panchayat, no concrete change has been taken place in their lives of tribal people.

Kavindra Kiyawat & Rajendra Singh (2011). Scheme of Award for Excellence in MGNREGA Administration Presentation & Evaluation. Objectives: 1) to give district information related to

the population living in 581 villages which are comprised of 7.25 % of S.C's and 46.41% of S.T's with 49.54% of below poverty line. 2) to examine the problems of payment to the beneficiaries of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme.

**Method :** direct analytical study of the payment problem faced by the people under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme. Problems of the analytical study: Payment of MGNREGA wages to beneficiaries takes atleast 1 month; To receive the payments beneficiaries are supposed to travel between 25 to 40 KM on average; Lack of branches of commercial banks in rural areas; Unpleasing attitude of bankers towards the beneficiaries with respect to payments; Considerable delay in collection of cheque payments; Slow pace of payment mechanisms followed by banks; Loss of one day's wage of labourers

**Findings:** To reduce the time from 1 month to 7 days to make payments to labourers. For this purpose the following schemes are adopted: Aapki bank Aapke Dwar scheme, Strengthening of Panchayat Bhawan, HELLO ANUPPUR- The Call Center, Video Conferencing, Chalo Gaon ki Aur are introduced with effective implementation so as to reach the poor masses with payment facilities of Mobile banking system introduced by the district administration. As a solution of wage payment to labours in a week at their home/village place, "Aapki Bank Aapke Dwar" Scheme has been launched on 26 January, 2010 in co-ordination with District Central Co-operative Bank, Anuppur. Under this scheme 06 mobile vans are provided to the bank for the purpose. 4908.00 Lakh Wages payment has been made through mobile banking services of 196294 Job Card Holders of four blocks of the district by 06 mobile vans till date 24.12.2010. The average 730 persons per day are benefited under this scheme. The Payment facility is processed by the Nodal Agency: District Central Cooperative Bank ANUPPUR.

#### **Process:**

- Preparation of separate ledger for every Gram Panchayat.
- Open a bank accounts of Implementing agency and the job card holder in the same branch of District Central Co-operative Central Bank.
- Payments of wages on specified date ( atleast 2 days in a month) and time at the village Panchayat premises.
- Publicity of the date of payment.
- Issue Tokens to labourers at payment time.

#### **Social auditing of the process undertaken by the Aapki Bank Aapke Dwar.**

- Payment at public places in village Panchayat.
- To make the payment system transparent the payments are made right in front of the public.

#### **Disposal of Complaints**

- Display the information of payments at village Panchayat.
- Adopt the Transparent process
- Maintenance of complaints register at village Panchayat.
- By Hello ANUPPUR (call centre).
- Inspection by Government officials

#### **Monitoring:**

- By district programme coordinator/Add. District programme coordinator at District level.
- By programme officer at block level.
- By field staff.
- By bank management.

#### **Significance of the study**

Indian stride is totally aimed at alienating the economic deprivation of the underprivileged and hence this problem of the study stated here in this research is highly important and pertinent. If the exertions of the scheme are partially identified with any lacuna, the social system of the beneficiaries will be greatly affected as the district administration has found the obstacles in timely payment as for as this scheme is concerned. The critical analysis is need of the hour as this scheme is for the societal transformation of the deprived rural people

of India. Considering these views in mind, the present study is undertaken so as to make the policy makers as well program executive officers at all levels to have a comprehensive feature of the scheme implemented.

#### **Research questions**

Based on the theoretical assumptions of the livelihood nature of the rural grassroots as well as the program implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh, the following research questions are framed.

Can the livelihood nature of the rural people of the Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh be critically analysed and verified based on the reliable sources of data collected?

Is there any possibilities to find the reliable information of the program implementation paves the way to have tangible social and economic growth of the people concerned?

What the beneficiaries of this scheme of this district have the real perception so as modify their lives?

#### **Objectives**

Based on the theoretical backdrops as well as the research questions framed, the following objectives are formulated for this present study.

To analyse the data of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme in Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh the over the years to verify and assess the quality process of its performance towards the livelihood of the beneficiaries.

To find the information about the factual perception of the beneficiaries of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme in Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh.

#### **Hypothesis**

This research study has the following hypothetical order based on the objectives framed.

Is there any improvements in the quality level of the livelihood of the beneficiaries of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme in Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh?

What is the perception of the beneficiaries pertaining to the livelihood under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme in Anuppur District of Madhya Pradesh?

Is there any change in perception of the beneficiaries pertaining to the livelihood under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme in Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh?

#### **Research Methodology**

The research methodology is formulated based on survey method made through collection of cumulative reliable and valid information sources.

#### **Sampling**

This study is inclusive of purposive sampling method to collect the relevant data from the beneficiaries of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme in Pushprajgarh block of Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh state in India. Totally 80 persons of Bejori village and Thali village were the respondents this research work.

#### **Empirical research methodology**

The survey method is adopted in this study and data will have to be collected from the primary as well as secondary resources. This part is inclusive of tool of the study which will be framed as to analyse the quality livelihood of the beneficiaries.

#### **Justification of the study area**

The under developed or any job sided developments of rural area is treated to be a blow to the real national growth and it will be a threat to the amicable social system as well. The study area of this investigation is having above mentioned features and hence it is more vital to carry a research study in this

locality where the social and economic growth has been hindered. To get the real aspects of the scheme the Pushprajgarh block of Annupur district of Madhya Pradesh state is selected for the study.

#### Data Collection and Instruments and procedures

The data collection process of the present study is encompassed with the following.

#### Direct Relevant Data Tool (DRDT)

The relevant data bank information collected directly from the web site or from the officials of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme, Department of Rural Development, Government of India for analysing the data related to beneficiaries of the Pushprajgarh block of Pushprajgarh block of Annupur district of Madhya Pradesh state.

#### Authentication and Assessment Tool (AAT)

The data related to verification of the various process of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme is to be collected by this standardised questionnaire which will be used to collect the data for the verification of the project undertaken in the area of study. This tool is to be standardised with more validity as well as reliability.

#### Perception of the Beneficiaries Tool (PBT)

This is also a questionnaire to be standardised to get the real data on the perception level of the beneficiaries concerned in the area of the study.

#### Data Analysis

The rate of beneficial aspect of the scheme will be analysed by the following statistical tool.

#### Percentage analysis.

The other relevant statistical tool if any suitable for this study.

#### Research outcome

The expected research outcome will be of much use to the officials of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme, Department of Rural Development, Government of India to take more trustworthy measures to adopt new schemes or to modify the present day schemes. Institutionally, the research will boost the further exploration process in future with strong evident base.

The 16 males and 28 females of Bejori village, and 13 males , 23 females of Thali village of Annupur District were interviewed by the questionnaire and they were of opinion that their unfamiliarity of NREGA scheme which is carried over other parts of the Madhya Pradesh. So the beneficial aspects of NREGA scheme is not much realised as of now in these two villages which is still in intimidated of economic conditions and disheartened of the unconducive living environment due to poor infrastructural facilities.

The lowest and negative representation of the respondents in these two villages shows that the people are uninformed by the government officials regarding the benefits.

Since the future of the scheme are represented by the Perception of the Beneficiaries Tool (PBT), it is highly predicted that these villages must be well informed so as to reap the benefits of the various schemes by which their life can be enlightened.

#### Conclusion

The rural reconstruction program can be framed to create an organised intellectual set of the rural youths to alleviate burden of the poverty by embracing the practicable economic systems of agricultural trades. Further, it is to be ensured for the development of capacities self – help in their clientele (Rural customs) to have economically most vibrant social conditions with appropriate and adoptable measures.

#### References

1. Pandey, G.D. and Verma Arvind (1997), Social Demographic Characteristics

2. Singh, A.K. (1997), Endangered Tribals of India: Booby trap of development, Social change, (March-June, Vol-27).
3. Singh, P.K., Singh J., Mahanti S.C. and Modi S. (1995), Watershed approaches in improving the socio-economic status of tribal area: A case study, Journal of Rural Development. 14(2).
4. Department of Women and Child development (1995), Ministry of HRD GOI: Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing.
5. Kavindra Kiyawat., & Rajendra Singh,. (2011). Scheme of Award for Excellence in MGNREGA Administration, A report of District Administration Annupur District.