

Livelihood Security and Inclusive Growth- An Impact of MGNREGP in Selected Rural Area

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INTRODUCTION

“Inclusive growth” is the word which has caught the attention of the policy maker, researchers, academicians, etc., in the recent time and India is a country of very old and rich socio-economic history. The other side is that still there are various sections of the society which are not benefited from the growth and development of the nation. One of such biggest section of India is Rural sector. Many villages do not have access to the very basic facilities to sustain their life till date. Still Indian farmers are dependent on rain in many parts of our country and still using old tools and techniques for farming.

Inclusive growth, is a growth process participated by and benefiting all population segments. Inclusive growth stresses on equality of advancement opportunities rather than on equality by redistribution of income: and is tolerant of ‘good inequalities’ that are incentives for competitive efficiency, like income differences arising from rewards for innovation, and for superior skills, aptitudes and education.

Murthy and Mohan (2000) analysed the impact of developmental programmes on the disparities between Scheduled castes/ Scheduled tribes and concluded that there is a need to intensify caste based targeting to reduce the deprivations of Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes. The basic reason behind their miserable socio-economic conditions are illiteracy, lack of required skill, inequalities in agrarian structure due to failure of land reforms, lack of income generating assets and ineffective implementation of the welfare schemes.

In the present scenario the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) funded equally by central and state governments has been under implementation since 1980. The programme aimed to create a job opportunities among the SCs/STs, particularly in the lean period of the year.

METHODOLOGY

The study is fully based on primary data collected for the period 2009 from Coimbatore district. The total sample size consists of 144 tribal households, who were surveyed from Nallurpathy village in Coimbatore district of Tamilnadu with the help of structured interview schedules, by using an interview schedule. The total tribal population in the village is 482.

FINDINGS

The study of demographic data has become important in the context of national planning. No effective planning can take place unless the basic data particularly relating to population along with a number of socio-economic characteristics are available.

Table 1: Demographic Profile of the Population in Selected Village Area

S. No	Characteristics	Male	Female
1	Age wise Classification	20 (8.19%)	26 (10.92%)
	0 - 5years	41 (16.80%)	41 (17.23%)
	6 -15years	33 (13.52)	35 (14.71%)
	16 -21years	62 (25.40%)	94 (39.49%)
	22 -35years	64 (26.35%)	74 (31.09%)
	36 -55years	6 (2.45%)	7 (2.94%)
	55 and above	244	238
	Total		
2	Type of family	5 (5.15%)	1 (2.13%)
	Joint	92 (94.84%)	46 (97.87%)
	Nuclear	97	47
3	Marital status	90 (92.78%)	28 (59.57)
	Married	5 (3.09%)	4 (4.25%)
	Unmarried	0 (0%)	17 (43.29%)
	Separated/divorce	95	49
	Total		
4	Educational status	42 (21.32%)	90 (36.43%)
	Illiterate	46 (23.35%)	70 (28.34%)
	Primary	100 (50.76%)	83 (33.60%)
	Secondary	9 (1.62%)	4 (2.04%)
	Hr.secondary	0	0
	Graduate and above	197	247
	Total		
5	Income of the family Mean income	1994.91	1220.58

Source: Compiled from primary data

Table 1 shows the distribution of the respondents in the selected area based on their socio-economic status. From the table it is noted that majority of the tribe in the selected village (96.35) live in nuclear family; while (3.65) live in joint families. Around (76.17) of the tribes were married,(3.67) were unmarried and (20.16) were separated. It may be noted that nearly half of the respondents were illiterate the percentage being 57.75, about 23 percent of the respondents had completed only primary schooling level, while 9.62 percent had completed secondary level of schooling. None of the respondents had completed graduate level education.

Table 2: Employment Status before MGNREGP of the Population in Selected Area

I	Categories of work done	Male	Female
	Agriculture	30 (32.96%)	23 (43.39%)
	Domestic servant	4 (4.39%)	5 (9.43%)
	Making a Hey shed	10 (10.98%)	0 (0%)
	Ideal	39 (42.85%)	20 (37.73%)
	Construction work	2 (2.19%)	3 (5.66%)
	Cow and Goat rearing	6 (6.59%)	2 (3.77%)
	Total	91	53
	Days of Employment	10 (50%)	10 (50%)

Source: Compiled from primary data

In the sample village 36.80 per cent of tribal people were working as agricultural laborers. Majority of the tribals were ideal nearly 47.22 per cent. The table 2 states that there is least employment opportunity prevails in the selected village before the implementation of MGNREGP and they were below poverty line.

Table 3: Impacts of MGNREGP in Selected Area

Creations of asset	Total	Percentage
Bi cycle	54	37.5
Moppet	6	4.16
Television	12	8.33
Radio Mobile phone	17	11.80
Cot	2	1.38
Alamar	7	4.86
Plastic Chair	11	7.63
Cooking Stove	2	1.38
Vessels	6	4.16
Total	27	18.75
	144	100
Number of days of employment	100 days	

Source: Compiled from primary data

The table -3 states that type of assets which they bought through MGNREGP

TABLE 4: Category of Work under MGNREGP in Selected Area

Category of Work	Male	Female	Total
Cleaning the road side	25	15	40 (27.77%)
Digging the pit	44	20	64 (44.44%)
Cleaning the ponds	5	11	16 (11.11%)
Constructing public Bathrooms	3	7	10 (6.94%)
Total	77	53	130
Non-MGNREGP	9	5	14 (9.72%)

Source: Compiled from primary data

The table -4 states that Category of work provided by the MGNREP through Village Panchayat. Most of the scheduled tribe nearly 48.61 per cent were under the category of digging the pit on the road side and around 9.02 per cent were going for constructing public bathrooms.

Table 5: Income of the Tribal Peoples Under MGNREGP in Selected Area

Category of Income on Monthly Basis	Male	Female	Total
1000 – 1500	23	10	33 (25.38%)
1501 – 2000	27	17	44 (33.84%)
2001 – 2500	13	12	25 (19.23%)
2501 – 3000	16	12	28 (21.53%)
Total	79	51	130

Source: Compiled from primary data

Table-5 depicts that income earned through MGNREGP. Majority of the tribal nearly 33.84 per cent earned income ranged between Rs.1501 and 2000 and 25.38 per cent of tribal were earned income ranged between Rs.1000 and 1500. From the above said it is clear that 80 per cent of the tribals were very much depending on Government programme MGNREGP to face their day to day basic necessities in their life.

CONCLUSION

The paper throws some light on economic conditions of marginalized community Scheduled Tribes, who are socially excluded, discriminated and oppressed over the period. It is very difficult to segregate the social exclusion and economic backwardness as both are inter connected. Though government is trying hard in achieving the targets of inclusive growth in 11 thfive year plan, the government has now initiated lot of programmes for making India an inclusive society. The real success of these initiatives depends on creating more awareness and bringing active peoples participation through an inclusive growth.

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