



Ajasra, ISSN:2278-3741

UGC CARE Group1)peer reviewed refereed journal)

<http://ajasra.in/>



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Published in

Ajasra, ISSN: 2278-3741

Volume13 Issue 3 March 2024 with Impact Factor 7.448

Editor in Chief

Impact of MNREGA program on migration of tribals in mahasamund district of C.G. state***Dr. Pravin kumar chandrakar******Dr. Omprakash Baghel**

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Abstract :- The main reason for migration in rural India are lack of employment growth in rural areas in proportion to the rapid increase in the country's population, decline of cottage industries, landlessness of villagers, indebtedness, illiteracy etc. Which force villagers to migrate. After independence, various schemes were launched with the aim of developing villages and providing agriculture as well as other employment opportunities to the people there. One of the important ones is the mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee program which was started from 2 February 2006. Under this program, every rural family residing in rural areas of the country whose adult members willingly do unskilled manual labor is provided guaranteed wage employment for at least 100 days (150 days in the state of Chhattisgarh) in a financial year. To increase their livelihood security. In the present study, the impact of MNREGA program on the migration trend of tribal's in mahasamund district of Chhattisgarh state has been studied and from the study it is known that MNREGA program has had a direct and positive impact on the migration of tribal's.

Keywords: - Tribal, Tribal families, Employment, Migration, MNREGA Programme, Rural development, Impact on migration.

Introduction

The problem of migration is a big problem in rural India's. At the time of census 1951, India's rural population was 83% and urban population was 17%. In the 2011 census, this population decreased to 68% in rural areas of the country's and increased to 32% in urban areas. The main reason for migration in rural India are lack of employment growth in rural areas in proportion to the rapid increase in the country' population, decline of cottage industries,

landlessness of villagers, indebtedness, illiteracy etc. Which force villagers to migrate. Various programs were run in the country with the aim of developing rural areas of the country and providing other employment opportunities to the people in addition to agricultural development.

One of the important ones is the mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee program which was passed on 23 august 2005. And its notification was issued on 7 September 2005. This is a rights – based program of employment in the rural areas of the country, which was started on 2 February 2006 from village badlapalli in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh, where thousands of farmers have committed suicide in the last two years due to not being able to bear the burden of heavy loans. Under this program, every rural family residing in rural area of the country whose adult member willingly do unskilled manual labor will be provided livelihood opportunities by providing them guaranteed wage employment for at least 100 days (150 days in the state of C.G.) in a financial year security was increased.

In the first phase MANERGA was implemented in 200 most backward districts of the country, which also included 11 districts of Chhattisgarh state. In the second phase, this program was started in four districts of Chhattisgarh state (Raipur, mahasamund, korba, janjgir – champa) from 1 April 2007 and was expanded to other 113 districts of the country and 17 districts from 15 may 2007. According to the initial goals, MNREGA was to be implemented in the entire country in five years, but in order to ensure employment in rural areas of the country and keeping in mind its demand, in the third phase from April 1, 2008, the remaining district of the country will also be included in this program. It has been done.

In the present study, the impact of MNREGA program on the migration trend of tribals in mahasamund district of Chhattisgarh state has been studied. Tribal people are a group of people who live in a certain area, who consider their origin from some ancient ancestor, who has their own culture and who is still unaware of the effects of modern civilization. If seen from the point of view of population of tribal community, India is the country where the population of tribals is highest in the entire world except Africa. According to the 2011 census, the percentage of tribal population in the total population of the country is 8.6% and 7.5% of the total tribal population of the country resides in the state of Chhattisgarh. The total population of tribals in the state is 7822902 which is 30.62% of the total population of the state. Chhattisgarh state is the seventh

largest state in the country in terms of tribal population. 3.6% of the total tribal population of the state reside in mahasamund district. The total population of tribals in mahasamund district is 279896 which is 27.1% of the total population of the district. In terms of tribal population, mahasamund district is 17th largest district of the state and 96.5% of the total tribal population lives in the rural areas of the district.

Objective of Research

The main objective of the presented research study is to study the impact of MNREGA program on the migration tendency of rural tribals.

Research Methodology

The presented research study is based on primary data. mahasamund district of Chhattisgarh state has been selected for the study and out of the five blocks of the district Bagbahra, Pithora, Mahasamund, Saraipali and Basna, three blocks Bagbahra, Pithora, Mahasamund have been selected on the basis of sampling method and from the selected blocks five gram panchayats have been selected through lottery. Sample for the study 10% of the total tribal families registered under the MNREGA program in these gram panchayats have been randomly selected. selected tribal families have been presented in Table no. 1. Keeping in mind the subject area of the Present study and its limitation, interview schedule has been used to collect primary data during the year 2015-16 and appropriate statistical methods have been used to analyze the data obtained to fulfill the objectives mentioned in the research study. Has been used. The main ones among these are – tabulation, average, percentage and percentage change.

Table No.1
Sample size

No.	Blocks	Name of selected Gram Panchayat	Total registered tribal families	10% Selected sample families
1	Bagbahra	Kasahibahara	126	13
		Lamkeni	283	28
		amakoni	142	14
		Bhalesar	145	15
		Tendukona	112	11
2	Pithora	Bamhani	188	19
		bjemal	250	25
		Kishanpur	232	23
		Parswani	137	14
		Sohangpur	133	13
3	Mahasamund	Achanakpur	154	15
		Baskura	290	29
		Lohardih	307	31
		Navagoan	180	18
		Sorum	295	30
Total		15	2974	298

Source – Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, official website of MNREGA program www.mgnrega.nic.in

Analysis of study

Table no. 2

Number of sample families migrating before and after MNREGA Program

No.	Blocks	Number of families migrating						Percent change
		Before the program			After the program			
		Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	
1	Bagbahra	22 (25.9)	60 (74.1)	81 (100)	19 (23.5)	62 (76.5)	81 (100)	-13.6
2	Pithora	34 (36.2)	60 (63.8)	91 (100)	18 (19.1)	76 (80.9)	94 (100)	-47.1
3	Mahasamund	49 (39.8)	74 (60.2)	123 (100)	39 (31.7)	84 (68.3)	123 (100)	-20.4
Total		105 (35.2)	193 (64.8)	298 (100)	76 (25.5)	222 (75.5)	298 (100)	-27.6

Note- The numbers given in brackets are in percentage

Source – based on primary data

Analysis of table no.2 shows that there has been a 27.6% reduction in migration of tribal families since the beginning of MNREGA program in mahasamund district. Before the

MNREGA program, 35.2% of the total sample families migrated, which reduced to 25.5% after the implementation of the program. Block-wise study shows that after the MNREGA program in pithora block, maximum reduction of 47.1% was observed in migration of sample tribal families, before the program 36.2% of sample families of pithora block used to migrate. This reduced to 19.1% after the program, After the implementation of MNREGA program in bagbahra block, there has been a reduction of 13.6 % in migration of sample tribal families and this reduction is less in comparison to other block. The overall analysis makes it clear that the MNREGA program has reduced the migration of tribal families in the district.

Table no.3**Number of members in sample families who migrates before and after MNREGA Program**

Blocks	Male		Percent change	Female		Percent change	Total		Percent change
	Before the program	After the program		Before the program	After the program		Before the program	After the program	
Bagbahra	79	65	-17.7	31	26	-16.1	110	91	-17.3
Pithora	96	52	-45.8	42	37	-11.9	138	89	-35.5
Mahasamund	140	102	-27.1	56	51	-8.9	196	153	-21.9
Total	315	219	-30.5	129	112	-13.2	444	333	-25.0

Source – based on primary data

Analysis of table no.3 shows that before the MNREGA program a total of 444 members of sample families used to migrate, which reduced by 25% to 333 after the implementation of the MNREGA program in the district. Before the programme, the number of male and female members among the total members of the sample family who migrated was 315 (70.9%) and 129 (29.1%) respectively, which after the program reduced by 30.5% and 13.2% respectively to 219 (65.8%) respectively. And it became 112 (34.2%). Maximum migration of members of 35.5% sample families of pithora block decreased. The maximum decrease in migration of male members of the sample family was found to be 45.8% in pithora block and the maximum decrease in migration of female members was found to be 17.7% in bagbahra block. The overall analysis of MNREGA program in mahasamund district, there has been a decrease in migration of members of tribal families, but the decrease in migration of female members was less as compared to males.

Table no.4

Area of migration of sample families before and after MNREGA program

No.	Migration area	Situation	Blocks			Total
			Bagbhra	Pithora	Mahasamund	
1	Within the district	Before the program	1 (4.5)	-	-	1 (0.9)
		After the program	1 (4.5)	-	-	1 (0.9)
		Percent change	0	-	-	0
2	Inside the district	Before the program	1 (4.5)	4 (11.8)	4 (8.2)	9 (8.6)
		After the program	3 (13.6)	2 (5.9)	5 (10.2)	10 (9.5)
		Percent change	200	-50	25	11.1
3	Out of state	Before the program	20 (91.0)	30 (88.2)	45 (91.8)	95 (90.5)
		After the program	15 (68.2)	16 (47.1)	34 (69.4)	65 (61.9)
		Percent change	-25	-46.7	-24.4	-31.6
Total		Before the program	22 (100)	34 (100)	49 (100)	105 (100)
		After the program	19 (86.4)	18 (52.6)	39 (79.6)	76 (72.4)
		Percent change	-13.6	-47.1	-20.4	-27.6

Note- The numbers given in brackets are in percentage

Source – based on primary data

Analysis of table no. 4 shows that among the total sample tribal families who migrated before the MNREGA programme, maximum 90.5% went outside the state, 8.6% went outside the mahasamund district to other district of the state and the remaining 0.9% went within the district for employment. Used to migrate. After the implementation of MNREGA program in the district, the number of tribal families migrating outside the state decreased by 31.6% to 61.9%, but the number of families migrating outside the district increased by 11.1% to 9.5% and migration within the district increased by 11.1%. There has been no change in the number of families doing so, it is clear from the overall analysis that after the implementation of MNREGA program in mahasmaund district, the number of families migrating out of the state has decreased, but the migration outside mahasamund district to other district of the state has increased and the number of families in the district has increased. There has been no change in internal migration.

Table no. 5

Duration of migration of sample families before and after MNREGA program (in days)

No.	Blocks	Before MNREGA program	After MNREGA program	Percentage change
1	Bagbahra	125.5	121.4	-3.3
2	Pithora	143.8	138.7	-3.5
3	Mahasamund	135.3	129.2	-4.5
4	Total	134.9	129.8	-3.8

Source – based on primary data

Analysis of table no.5 shows that before the MNREGA program, the total sample tribal families used to migrate from the village for an average of 134.9 days, which after the implementation of the MNREGA program in the district, the period of migration reduced by 4% to an average of 129.8 days. Done. Before the MNREGA programme, the maximum number of days that families from pithora block used to migrate was an average of 143.8 days. After the programme, it reduced by 3.5% to an average of 138.7 days, but this period of migration is more than that of bagbahra and mahasamund blocks, it is clear from the overall analysis that after the implementation of MNREGA program in mahasamund district, there has been a reduction in the period of migration of tribal families and this reduction was more in the mahasamund block of the district.

Conclusion

1. After the implementation of MNREGA program in the district, there has been a 27.6% reduction in migration of tribal families.
2. After the implementation of MNREGA program in the district, there has been a reduction in migration of 25% members of tribal families, but the reduction in migration of female members was less as compared to men.
3. After the implementation of MNREGA program in the district, the number of tribal families migration out of the state has decreased, but there has been an increase in migration outside mahasamund district to other district of the state and there is no change in migration within the district. Has not happened.
4. The study revealed that after the implementation of MNREGA program in the district, the period of migration of tribal families has reduced by 3.8%.

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