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### **Impact of MGNREGA on Tribal livelihood: A study of keonjhar district of**

**Odisha, India**

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#### **Abstract:**

*The major sources of livelihood of the tribes are food gathering, hunting, shifting cultivation, basket weaving, collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), which include bamboo, timber, medicinal herbs like Jhuna, Mahul, Lakha and Sal leaves etc. This paper is trying to explore that MGNREGA scheme is an integral tool for guaranteeing comprehensive development in tribal areas through its effect on social safety, security of living condition and majority rule strengthening. The paper evaluates the execution of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and its impact on tribal livelihood in the district of keonjhar. This act gives the tribal households the guarantee of employment. It empowers marginalized planning and by creating durable assets it ensures the security of livelihood.*

**Keywords: -1. MGNREGA,2. Tribal livelihood, 3.Impact, 4. Employment and Empowerment**

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#### **Introduction:**

Unemployment and poverty are rampant in India, particularly in tribal areas. Odisha, occupies an important place among the tribal map of the country. As per 2011 Census, the State has 95.91 lakh (22.85% of its population) ST populations. There are 62 tribal groups including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). These backward sections of the Odisha are the Scheduled Tribes, also known as aborigines' population which still respects its own tribal ways, customs and cultural

norms. Because they live in remote forests and hilly regions the tribal people remained backward and were therefore cut off from the main currents of national life. One of the distinguishing features of Scheduled Tribes is that the majority of them live in scattered dwellings located in the country's inland remote and inaccessible hilly and forest areas. The problem of tribals is known and varies between regions, which decreases the pace of development for them. The degree of isolation, accessibility, productivity, communication, exploitation etc. results in certain psychological complication. Lack of leadership, poverty, ill health, illiteracy etc. are the major problems faced by Scheduled Tribes in every state. The major sources of livelihood of the tribes are food gathering, hunting, shifting cultivation, basket weaving, collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), which include bamboo, timber, medicinal herbs like Jhuna, Mahul, Lakha and Sal leaves etc. In some districts, the tribal population is thinly distributed and lives alongside non-tribal communities. Their traditional occupations vary from place to place depending on topography and availability of forests, land, water, etc. Some of the important tribes are Oran, Munda, Santal, Kharia, Kisan, Bhuyian and Gond.

In the year of 2005-06, the scheme was enacted to solve these issues and given to work protection to the provincial jobless. It is one of the world's largest poverty alleviation and job creation programmes. In this context, the rural employment guarantee programme has played a major role in alleviating rural poverty by providing them with one hundred days of job security in a financial year. The district of Keonjhar falls under the first phase of the implementations of the scheme among the nineteen regions where the plan was rolled out the initial phase during February 2007. The MGNREGA is the most significant arrangement for inspiring the all in all nature of country family's lives. One of the primary objectives of the arrangement is to improve pay level and improve the security of employment in provincial zones by ensuring each rustic family 100 days of work during a fiscal year. In the year 2012, a new set of guidelines was issued to expand scope of the work. Some of its major provisions relate to preparation of labour budget, strict time schedules, improving social audits, reducing delay in payment of wages. After independence, majority of the tribal people of Keonjhar district suffered from poverty, lack of quality health services, poor infrastructure and inadequate education facilities etc. The main objectives of MGNREGA are rural development and employment. But so far as Keonjhar district is concerned, these objectives have hardly been achieved. Out of the households given job cards under MGNREGA in Keonjhar district, only few got 100 days work while some did not get any work at all!

**The basic objectives of the scheme are:**

This scheme is an integral tool for guaranteeing comprehensive development in rural areas through its effect on social safety, security of living condition and majority rule strengthening.

1. Social protection by providing employment opportunities to the most weak population living in rural area;
2. Living security for the poor through sustainable assets creation, improved water security, soil protection and improved land profitability and dry spell sealing and flood executives in rural areas under the Act

3. Empowerment of rural poor people through the process of right-based Law in especially women, (SCs) and (STs).

4. Strengthening rural administration through decentralization and process of straightforwardness and responsibility

5. Deepening process of majority rules system by giving a crucial job to the Panchayati Raj establishments in arranging, observing and usage.

### Timetable of the scheme

The accompanying table-1 shows MGNREGA's timetable by which the plan got its adjustments during its running years.

Table -1: The Timetable of scheme

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| August 2005                    | NREGA legalized                                |
| February 2006                  | Came into force in two hundred                 |
| April 2007                     | 130 additional districts included              |
| April 2008                     | Universalization of the act                    |
| October 2008                   | payment transaction through banks/post offices |
| 16 <sup>th</sup> February 2009 | MOU with the postal department                 |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> October 2009   | Name changed to MGNREGA                        |

Source: www.nrega.nic.in, Compiled from various reports of MGNREG.

As the above table-1, August 25th 2005 NREGA authorized by sanctioning, September fifth 2005 Assent of the President, September seventh 2005 Notified in the Gazette of India. Depicts, when the scheme got 1st introduced in two hundred mainly rearward districts of the nation in February 2006, it had been projected to increase to the remaining districts solely once five years, once seeing the recognition of the scheme. But within the next year April 1st 2007 113 a lot of district were notified and will fifteenth 2007 seventena lot of district were notified itself the Act was extended to a hundred thirtya lot of districts & among a year once the Act got universalized by transportation the complete state below its frame of reference except for areas that have 100% urban population & got before long named once Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (in Gregorian calendar month 2nd 2009) to form the Act a lot of approachable to the plenty thus it became MGNREGA. Inside the setting of Odisha the whole ancestral dominated area were secured from the terribly starting.

### Salient features of the scheme

- a) **Right based system:** grown-up members from rural family, prepared to achieve incompetent manual work.
- b) **Time bound business:** work will be allowed inside fifteenth days of application for work, as per the Act, in the event that it isn't at that point each day joblessness recompense must be paid risk of

instalment of joblessness remittance is of the States. Provision of up to one hundred days of guaranteed payment in a financial year for each rural nuclear family, dependent upon the actual premium.

c) **Labour intensive work:** A 60:40 wage and material proportion must be kept up. No temporary and machinery is allowed.

d) i) To recommend work by the GP and approved by the zilla panchayat.

ii) At least half of works will be administered to GPs for execution.

iii) Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have a primary role in the arranging, checking and implementation.

e) **Installations work site facilities:** Crèche (if more than 5 children below the age of 6 years are present) Drinking Water, Primary health care facilities and Shade gave at work sites.

f) **Women Empowerment:** Women should be account for at least 1/3 of the beneficiaries.

g) **Transparency and Accountability:** Proactive exposure through social reviews, complaint retaliation component.

h) **Implementation:** Under section three, states are answerable for providing work as per the demonstration and under section four, each state government is obliged to make a plan for giving in a financial year, not less than 100 days of guaranteed to those who request work.

iv) Provision of Funding: (a) Central Government-100 percent of wage for unqualified manual work, 75% of the material costs including compensation paid to talented and semi-gifted labourers. (b) State Government-25% of the expense of material including disbursement of salaries to talented and semi gifted workers. 100 percent of the state unemployment benefit

### Review of Literature

**Soumya Mohanty and Nihar Ranjan Mishra(2012)** Tried to fundamentally investigate the utilization of MGNREGA and its effect on Tribal Livelihoods how much MGNREGS has done equity to supporting the jobs of poor tribal networks in the Sundargarh District, Odisha Tribal Dominated Panchayat. The study found that MGNREGA had very little effect on tribal Livelihoods. The imperfect procedure of execution has destroyed the spirit of this program.. During this program, faith and street bias and favouritism stood as major hurdles just in case of employment card distribution, predominance of prevailing families, faulty authority and improper coordination among the stakeholders.

**Didde and Muthaiyan (2013)** have examined the extent to which NREGS has helped the tribals in terms of employment generation, asset creation and wage accruals in Budurvada village of Parvathipuram Mandal, Andhra Pradesh. The study concluded that not a single household in the village had worked for 100 days under the programme in the first three years of its inception. However, women employment constitutes more than 50% of NREGS workers. The authors have suggested that employment through NREGS should be provided regularly to check out-migration.

**In a similar study Bebarta (2013)** examined the provisions of MGNREGS and its impact on the lives of tribal people from the points of view of financial conditions, job security, resource creation, out migration and social strengthening. The study is based on primary survey of randomly sampled 50 tribal households in Rayagada block of Gajapati district. The study uncovered that the respondents didn't know about the greater part of the arrangements under the Act, but majority of them admitted that NREGS work have improved communication facilities in the locality.

**Nayak (2013)** has brought out the loopholes in MGNRES and its impact on tribal women of Rajgangpur block in Odisha. The author has pointed out that tribal women were not involved in the making of plans, lacked in awareness about the programme, non-availability of crèche facilities at work sites, harassment at the workplace, non-issue of job cards to women etc.

**Rajesh Prasad Tiwari (2017)** the impact of MGNREGA among rural poor people in Madhya Pradesh district of Rew was examined. The study found that most households had spent their maximum earnings on food, clothing and health. Money was spent on education, and debt repayment, in very few cases. In agriculture there was also no case of capital formation or any other income- generating activity.

### **Area of the study**

Keonjhar district is most one of the tribal dominant district of Odisha, where majority of the tribal people depend on agriculture. In Odisha, Keonjhar district is one of the land locked district it covers an area of 82.40 square KMs. The District of Keonjhar is located in the Northern corner of Odisha. It is a small district surrounded by the district of Mayurbhanj and Bhadrak to the east, Jajpur area in south, Dhenkanal, Angul also Sundergarh area in West along with West Singhbhum is the district of Jharkhand State in Northern part. The area has a significant level of ancestral population, which is 44.5 percent of the full scale population. There are 25 types of tribes living in the region. Out of 13 squares of keonjhar region Banspal, Champua, Harichandanpur, Joda, Jhumpura, Keonjhar (sadar block), Telkoi and Ghataon are tribal dominated blocks and educationally quite rearward. Keonjhar, Telkoi, Champua, and Barbil Tehsils are proclaimed as Scheduled territories of the area. It lies between 85 11' to 86 22, East Longitude and between 21 01' to 22, 10 North Latitude. The district constitutes 5.29 % of the total land area of the State. It is a geographical area of 8,303.00 sq. km and total population 18,01,733 lakhs as per 2011 census, comprises with total 9,06,487(50.31%) male population and 8,95,246 (49.69%) woman people. The density population of the district is 217 per sq km as against 270 persons per sq km of the State. It has 2132 villages (including 53 inhabitant villages). It is divided into 13 Blocks, 13 Tahasil, 4 Municipalities, 3 Sub-division and 1 NAC functioning in the district. As per 2011 census on the basis of total Scheduled Caste population is 2, 09,353(11.62%) and Scheduled tribe (ST) population is 8, 18,878(45.45%).The proficiency rate among the ancestral population of the area squares to 40.3 percent out of which Scheduled Tribe man education is 38.01 percent and woman education rate is 25.97 percent.

### **Statement of the Problem**

This scheme has prompted a change in perspective in both the structure and approach of the wage employment programs intervention mechanism. However, MGNREGA is seen as part of an inclusive growth strategy that aims to reduce social and economic inequalities by offering employment opportunities at the local level. There should be deep insight into the problem to know the extent to which the intended program has reached people in terms of socio-economic condition of the beneficiaries, livelihood security, sustainable asset creation, agricultural productivity. Therefore, an attempt was made to study the effect of the scheme on Tribal livelihoods.

### Objectives:

The specific objectives of the study

1. To find the difference in the financial status of tribal households who adopt MGNREGA.
2. To find out the impact of the scheme on tribal households in terms of employment opportunity, income, etc.

### Methodology:

#### Coverage

The study is basically empirical, based on a primary study done in Keonjhar district of Odisha. The study is qualitative in nature and predominantly based on secondary data collected from books, journals, government reports, official website of MGNREGA etc. Of course, personal interviews were conducted with tribal beneficiaries under MGNREGS in the study area to know their problems. Primary survey was conducted at the Keonjhar district block in Banspal.

#### The Sampling Framework

Multi-stage testing procedure was adopted for selecting the samples.

While considering better performing on Work completing Rate one block Banspal of Keonjhar district were selected on first stage. And on second stage select were five panchayats, each panchayati under three village were selected on third stage. On fourth stage totally 150 respondents were chosen as sample size they all are Scheduled Tribe (ST) Job card holder.

#### Data Collection

The present study is designed to use mainly primary data. The sampling method is based on one set of scheduled interviews. To get the information required from the respondents, a semi-structured questionnaire was used. Secondary data is also used to support the primary analysis of the data. Qualitative data were also collected through the holder of cards. The difficulties faced in implementation of the programme.

#### Socio-Economic Background of the sample block Respondents

Banspal block is located in Odisha's Keonjhar District. Situated in rural areas of the state of Odisha, it is one of 13 blocks of Keonjhar district. Banspal's block number, as per the government register, is 50. The block has 164 villages and that block has a total of 21503 families. According to the 2011 census the population of Banspal is 102527. Of this, 50396 are males while 52131 is numbered for females. This block has children of 19258 in the 0-6 year age group. Among them are boys 9703 and girls 9555. The Banspal block literacy rate is 34 percent. 35347 of the total population of 102527 are educated here. In males the literacy rate is 43 percent as 22006 males are educated in this block out of a total of 50396 while female education rate is 25 percent as 13341 out of a sum of 52131 females are instructed. The dark part is that lack of education rate of Banspal square is shockingly high 65% and 67180 out of complete 102527 people are uneducated. Male lack of education rate is 56% 28390 males out of complete 50396 are uneducated. In females the absence of education rate is 74% and 38790 out of absolute 52131 females are unskilled in this square. The number of employed person of Banspal block is 51037 however 51490 are non-working. And out of 51037 employed people 7613 individuals are entirely dependent on agriculture. 527 According to Census 2011. Geographical areas are covering 56073 hectares. The forest area in the Banspal Block is around 83589 hectares (2014-15). Total Scheduled Tribe (ST) 81,548 as per census, 2011.

### Social profile

The study reveals that all respondents are from Schedule Tribe categories. Tribal beneficiaries are engaged in different activities like agriculture field allied activity, wage labour etc. Out of 150 respondents from 80% are male and 20% respondents are female in the sample block. No one of the found family lives in pucca houses, 31.3% respondents have Semi pucca house are build under the scheme of Indira Awas Yojana and 68.7% respondents of them live in Kucha /huts on the top of a small hill in the sample area. Main source of drinking water in this area is the Tube well, River etc. But In Banspal block (140) 93.3% beneficiaries source of tube well and none of the beneficiaries have not use of open well and pipe water. During the field survey the researcher found that (10) 6.7% beneficiaries households at Khalanda panchayati hamlet of (*kadamdih*) tribal people they are use rill and river water that means (*chuan*) (tribal people own made up dibble).but this hamlet only there were one tube-well government provide them but not functioning that. The respondents reported that even if there were tube well installed, but availability of water is not suitable for health, so this is not good for health does not fulfil their requirement. This hamlet of the tribal people basically suffering from rain season for water. The study shows the basic facilities available in the area under survey. Electricity, TV and toilet facilities are included. The use of cycle and mobile is very common in survey area but motorcycle is the very rare use of the tribal beneficiaries of the sample area. The basic toilet and sanitation facilities are available to 40.7% of tribal households and 59.3% of the tribal beneficiaries do not have toilet facility in their home. But not use of the toilet, reason of that majority of the respondents state that not connects pipe water and few space.

**Table -2**

**Distribution of respondents according to pattern (size) of land holding**

| Block             | Banspal            | Total      |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Land assets       | No. of respondents | Percentage |
| Landless          | 00                 | 00         |
| Less than 1 acres | 79                 | (52.7%)    |
| 1-2 acres         | 58                 | (38.7%)    |
| 3-4 acres         | 11                 | (7.3%)     |
| 5 acres above     | 2                  | (1.3%)     |
| Total             | 150                | (100%)     |

Source: Field survey

There are 100% tribal beneficiaries with their own land, but very small land size. Table also shows regarding land holding in that no one of the respondents belonged to landless families, and (79) 52.7% respondents had less than 1 acres of Small land holding, while, (58) 38.7% of the respondents had marginal size (1-2 acres) of land holding and (11) 7.3% of the respondents had 3-4 acres (Medium) land holding. Only (2) 1.3% of the respondents had more than 5 acres above (Big farmer) size of land holding.

**Distribution of primary occupation among total family members of the sample block respondents**

Table-3

| Sources                  | Family members | Percentage |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Cultivation/Agriculture  | 165            | 48.52%     |
| Husband help agriculture | 148            | 43.52%     |
| Seasonal wage labour     | 17             | 5%         |
| Private job              | 1              | 0.29%      |
| Govt. Job                | -              | -          |
| Others                   | 9              | 2.64%      |
| Total                    | 340            | 100%       |

Source: Field survey

Occupation of the respondents is the main source of earning for their livelihood and fulfills necessary requirements. In the sample area, most of the respondents were practicing agriculture for their livelihood. The data related to the occupation of the respondent's families are presented in table-3, The findings show that all the respondents (100 per cent) were engaged in MGNREGA activities followed by (165) 48.52% had agriculture /Cultivation as their main occupation, whereas (148) 43.52% (women) of



Husband help agriculture field. (17) 5% were engaged Seasonal wage labour. Only (1) 0.29% were engaged private job and also (9) 2.64% family members engaged their different activity like child earning livestock earring etc, who are age of 60 above.

**Impacts of MGNREGA**

Agriculture and labour work is the prime source of income in the survey areas. The study reveals that MGNREGA has been successful in increasing revenue by providing tribal households in the Banspal block with wage employment.

**Table 4.1: Number of sample respondent’s sex wise**

Table-4

| Sex    | Respondents | Percentage |
|--------|-------------|------------|
| Male   | 120         | 80%        |
| Female | 30          | 20%        |
| Total  | 150         | 100%       |

Source: Field survey

According to table:4 the sex wise respondents state that banspal block from among 150 sample households covered in the study area, 30 respondents were female comprising (20%) compared to the 120 male respondents which comprises to as high as (80%).

**Awareness aboutthe scheme:**

The any programme success of depends on its proper implementation. It is very importantthat adequate step be taken to in disseminate information about the program, its procedureand benefits and so on among the tribal beneficiaries. So the first question was asked about the general awareness of the tribal beneficiaries about the act such as what is the source of information about the scheme? It was found from the survey that out of 150 respondents, (116) tribal beneficiaries reported that they got data through Panchayati office; however (14) beneficiaries were informed by their village people and (20) beneficiaries were by Grama Sathi.Additionally, second question askedwhat in particular number of guaranteed days? Large majority (97%) of the tribal beneficiaries were known about one hundred days of employment provision. But majority of the tribal beneficiaries were not aware about all provision of the scheme.

**Sex wise distribution of MGNREGA work**

In this section, we distribute the tribal beneficiaries according to their sex and percentages in table-5.

**Number of sample respondent working under MGNREGA in sex wise**

Table-5

| Block  | Banspal | Percentage |
|--------|---------|------------|
| Male   | 80      | 78.44%     |
| Female | 22      | 21.56%     |
| Total  | 102     | 100%       |

Source: Field survey

According to table-5. The researcher finds that Banspal block has 78.44% tribal beneficiaries who are male and 21.56% beneficiaries who are female working under MGNREGA work in the year. And out of 150 respondents, 48 households or 32% beneficiaries are not working under MGNREGA work. Because they reported that less money and delay payments in the MGNREGA work.

#### Days-wise working under MGNREGA in the year

**Table -6**

| Block       | Banspal     | Total      |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Days        | Respondents | Percentage |
| 1-20 days   | 49          | (48.03%)   |
| 21-40 days  | 39          | (38.23%)   |
| 41-60 days  | 12          | (11.77%)   |
| 61-80 days  | 1           | (0.99%)    |
| 81-100 days | 1           | (0.98%)    |
| Total       | 102         | (100%)     |

Source: Field survey

Table shows the working details of the 150 job card holders in Banspal block in the year. During one year 48.03% job card holder or 49 job card holders have found 1-20 days work in MGNREGA. 38.23% job card holders have found 21-40 days, 11.77% job card holder have found 41-60 days and only 0.98% have found 61-100 days work in MGNREGA. Thus it can be observed that MGNREGA is not playing a vital role in generating employment in the rural areas of Banspal block in Keonjhar district.

#### Effect of scheme on wages of workers in the sample block respondents

Table-7

| Effect of the scheme on wages | Respondents |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Considerable increase         | 4 (2.7%)    |
| Increase somewhat             | 143 (95.3%) |
| Not Increase                  | 3 (2%)      |
| Total                         | 150 (100%)  |

Source: Field survey

#### Increase in Income:

It has been seen that MGNREGA helped to place cash incomes in the hands of poor tribal people, thus creating greater degree economic independence. During the field survey sample area have reported that their 2.7% (4) respondents state that considerable increased and 95.3 % (143) respondent state that increase somewhat and few respondents state that not increase due to MGNREGA. The survey shows that tribal workers have a greater confidence in their roles as contributors to family spending and their work decisions, and that they are also becoming more assertive about their public space. After MGNREGA implementation it is noticed that the living standards of the tribal poor are improving. This ultimately raised people's incomes and helps reduce the level of poverty. As a consequence also the living condition is improved.

**Improvement in expenditure Level:**

MGNREGA works increase earnings of tribal family income. The majority of the tribal beneficiaries reported that they spent salaries earned at MGNREGA works on every day food and consumer goods, it was found. They felt that the improved income available nearby through MGNREGA job was helping to ensure at least two regular meals a day. It could reduce child malnutrition by having positive effects on the food security and feeding of infants in households.

**Reduction in Indebtedness:**

MGNREGA helps to reduce the burden of indebtedness of the tribal households. Sixty-two percent of the tribal beneficiaries reported that they had spent their wages repaying little debts. It also helps them to keep away from the clutches and money-lenders of neighbourhood mahajan.

**Table- 8: distribution of respondents according to their family wise educational level**

Table-8

| Education                       | Family members | Percentage |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Not formal literate             | 398            | 54.08%     |
| Up to 5 <sup>th</sup> standard  | 250            | 33.96%     |
| Up to 10 <sup>th</sup> standard | 76             | 10.33%     |
| College level                   | 11             | 1.49%      |
| Other degree                    | 1              | 0.14%      |
| Total                           | 736            | 100%       |

Source: Field survey

**Improved Literacy:**

MGNREGA helps the tribal people to improve their level of education. The percentage of literacy rates gradually increases through the MGNREGA Act. A substantial majority of respondents state that nearly 50 percent spent their MGNREGA wages on education for their children.

#### **Enhanced Healthcare:**

MGNREGA works also to help the tribal people improving their health. A portion of the health care expenditure is met through salaries from MGNREGA. Around 44 % of the respondents spent on these earnings. Therefore, after implementation of MGNREGA act the health condition of the selected areas seems much better. This Act also has provisions for facilities like medical, drinking water etc during the working hours.

#### **Major Problems:**

However, MGNREGA suffers from some serious Problems:

**Worksite Facilities:** Under MGNREGS guidelines, basic facilities like safe drinking water, Primary medicinal services offices, shades, rest period and furthermore crèche workplace are mandatory. Yet, most respondents state that no other facilities were arranged near the sample blocks except drinking water. Control by neighbourhood executing organizations and absence of any checking instrument brought about risky and helpless working conditions at the same time and some few respondents state that no awareness about the provision and also no accidents at the worksite.

#### **Delayed Wage Payment:**

Field data indicated that there are enormous irregularities in wage pay. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries guaranteed that there is no assurance about getting money and most got it following two months. Payment delays are likewise answerable for helpless female involvement, especially on account of single female in the event that they are the family's significant workers.

#### **No Social Audit Held:**

The operational rule subtleties the half year works process of social review discussion to be held by (GS) on MGNREGS. But most villagers don't know about social audit concept.

#### **Under Employment:**

Regarding employment, only one respondent reported that they have benefited complete one hundred days in a year. Indeed, even over the most recent two years, few respondents have been given 100 days of work. Some of the tribal households in years have received around 50 days of works.

#### **Grievances Redressal:**

Complaints relief is an essential piece of MGNREGS scheme. Dominant part of the tribal respondents did not know that grievance redress provision exists. Low level of Awareness Women's participation in the sample area is also found to be low due to low awareness about the program process and entitlements. Huge number of the male people have pulled back from ranch practices and joined MGNREGA works

### Suggestions:

All the loopholes of the MGNREGA act can be easily reduced if the schemes and their execution are frequently reviewed and instances of lapses are rectified immediately. The following suggestions can be taken into account for this purpose: The programme success relies upon its appropriate execution. A great part of the pitfalls of implementing scheme can be beaten when appropriate cycles and methodology are set up. Consequently, ongoing effort ought to be made to create adequate awareness among the tribal people about various provisions of MGNREGS. Awareness need to be created not exclusively to propel individuals to work under the plan, yet in addition to help them to include yourself in its arranging and usage of it.

The MGNREGA has significantly more to do in fortifying the Panchayati Raj System and reducing the immediate mediation of other related office or organizations would be an invite step in this regard. The town organization ought to be brought down to beneath Taluka with the goal that all MGNREGA advancement projects can arrive at towns a long way from the Development Block.

Efficient use of the scheme resources requires openness and responsibility. Regular Ordinary Provision for social review at panchayati level can play an important job in such manner. In nature the style of leadership ought to be vote based. This will encourage more prominent network inclusion, sharing of data, articulation of feeling in provincial masses and the advancement of informal communities. The Government also play a significant role of Odisha MGNREGS implementing. The State Government immediate steps must be taken to stop corruption from the grass-roots to the highest level of its implementation through which the MGNREGA wages directly reach workers. Local Governments and Panchayat should be able and willing to plan works and run the programs successfully. A proper observing instrument that can ensure the right job card system should be developed. Social Audit ought to be conducted at regular interval. Policy intervention of any kind should be stopped. Panchayati should be financially empowered and all elected members should be given work responsibility. Social Audit ought to be led at customary span.

### Conclusion:

MGNREGA's impact is positive in increasing tribal family income that lead to additionally increment in food utilization, changes in dietary pattern and gives wholesome food security to Indian's poor provincial families. Despite the fact that MGNREGA offered some essential work for minimized groups, it didn't give possible manual for the most vulnerable. For the most minimized India, higher wages combined with open doors for all the more working days are expected to improve salary and food security. Institutional changes and combination of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs advancement activities

with this plan to understand the capability of the plan and to guarantee more prominent job open doors for these tribal group and their privilege to more socio-economic and engaging beneficial assets. It was seen that MGNREGA has profited the tribal families in the Keonjhar area from various perspectives as it has expanded their salary bringing about various effects in their social and financial lives; notwithstanding, there is as yet far to go in satisfying the reason and objectives of the scheme in guaranteeing the safety of rural livelihood and tribal family.

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