

Cognizance of Tribal People Through MGNREGA with Reference to West Singhbhum District of Jharkhand

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20221034>

ABSTRACT

The Government of India has launched a new scheme for wage employment which is named as National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). The law was passed on August 25, 2005, and it came to effect on 2nd of February 2006. It is not merely a scheme but as an Act passed by the parliament for the eradication of poverty in rural areas through generating employment opportunities. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGA) Act is the flagship programme in which every fiscal year, unskilled manual workers are provided 100 days of guaranteed wage employment. This programme was implemented by the Government of India with the prime objective of providing livelihood security in rural areas and creating of durable assets. The present study aims at focussing in West Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. The study focused on the awareness of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and the work activities provided to the beneficiaries. The data has been analysed and it has been found that, there is a lack of knowledge regarding the fundamental principles of the scheme.

Keywords: *Employment, Tribal, Programme, Government of India, MGNREGA*

INTRODUCTION

Since independence, the Government of India has implemented many different schemes for the eradication of poverty.

Wage employment for the upliftment of rural poor, a housing scheme for the construction of houses, public distribution system and many other rural development programmes have been initiated, but it failed to achieve its goals. However, the Government of India has introduced a new wage employment scheme known as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). The act was passed on August 25, 2005, and it became effective on February 2, 2006. The scheme was implemented in three different phases, in the first phase 200 districts of the most backward areas of the country. It was expanded to an additional 130 districts in 2007, and 247 districts were covered in the third phase. On April 1, 2008, the NREGA was renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The largest employment programme in human history which guaranteed 100 days of employment opportunity to rural households in the given period of a financial year. The workers must be provided work within 5km from the worker's residence, if the work provided is more than 5km then they should be provided 10% of compensation for transportation and living cost to workers. Beneficiaries have to be provided employment opportunity within 15 days of application; if not unemployment allowance

must be given to the beneficiaries. All workers should be provided worksite amenities such as drinking water, first aid, crèche and shade. It is a bottom-up, people-centred, demand-driven, self-selection, and rights-based designed programme. The main objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing 100 days of wage employment to every household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. Another main objective of the scheme is to create durable assets such as roads, ponds, wells, canals, etc. MGNREGA has been considered as “Silver Bullet” for eradication of poverty by providing employment opportunities in rural areas. (Nemai Chandra Das).

For the awareness of tribal communities by facilities provided by the government of India, the beneficiaries have to be given awareness about MGNREGA. As tribal population of developing countries has a low literacy rate, creating awareness about the scheme among the tribal people is a major concern to the government and policy makers (Santosh Singh, R.S. Negi and Rekha Dhani).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bhatia, B and Breze J. (2022) stated that the goals of scheme can be fulfilled if the beneficiaries get aware that employment as a matter of right. Kotach. S (2021) has noted that 68 % percent of respondents were aware of the provision of the scheme. The study revealed that there were major constraints with worksites facility. Workers are unable to do extra worker and that the children were left uncared. Nemai Cahandra Das (2021) conducted a study and interviewed 200 respondents from two panchayats on a stratified random sampling basis. The author found that there is a lack of awareness about the rights. Banik, G.G and Sarma, K. (2017) have analysis that job card holders are lacking knowledge and perceptions about the MGNREGA. The study revealed that there is need of proper training to the agency otherwise the strategy

adopted by Government of India remain as books and papers unless it is taken up for the welfare and upliftment of the rural India. Lepech. P (2016) have examined that there is lack of awareness among the respondents. Further is mentioned that there is lack of participant of workers due to huge delay in payment of wages. Singh, et.al (2016) have surveyed the awareness level of working under MGNREGA are 87.41% about the per day wage under the Act. Further, it had been mentioned that beneficiaries often not aware of the basic guideline of the scheme and regarding unemployment allowance and Job card issues. Balwinder Kaur and Arwinder Randhawa (2016) have conducted a study on awareness of beneficiaries regarding different provisions of the MGNREGA act in Malwa of Punjab. The study revealed that many of them are aware of the facilities at work place but beneficiaries are not aware of the rights under the Act. Thakur. S. (2016) has studied the level of awareness about the MGNREGA facilities at the workplaces and the author observed that 98% of the respondents are aware of about 100 days of employment opportunities. Saleem Akhtar Farooqi and Imran Saleem (2015) conducted a survey regarding awareness about the worksite facilities for the beneficiaries. The study revealed that many of the beneficiaries are not aware of the unemployment allowance in different blocks. Among the respondents from the survey blocks, the author found that there is 75% of them are aware of the wage payments within 15 days. Rajalashmi. S (2014) has made an attempt to analysis the awareness and mechanism of getting work of MGNREGA programme. The author analysed that there are 90% of the workers are women and mostly they are aware of the provision of the programme. Binay Goswami and Ashok Ranjan Dutta (2014) have analysis the awareness of the respondents about different provision of the scheme. The study found that awareness about unemployment allowance is 14.88% of respondents who knew about grievance redressal mechanism are 21.43%. Prabeena

Kumar Beharta (2013) has made a study on the impact of MGNREGA on the lives of tribal people in Rayagada Block in Gajapati district. The study was based on a random sampling using 50 respondents, the level of awareness about the different provisions of MGNREGA was observed. The author stated that there is 100% of the respondent who are not aware of the unemployment allowance and compensation for delayed payment. Rajesh Sharma and Manish Ditwane (2013) have observed the scheme implemented by the government for upliftment of the livelihood of rural people. The study revealed that there is noteworthy improvement in the awareness level of beneficiaries. The author analyzed that among the different scheme most of the respondents have no knowledge about MGNREGA. Charles L.J(2012) has mentioned that there is inadequate awareness about the provision of the Act. It is mentioned that beneficiaries are unaware of their basic entitlement to the scheme, such as a minimum unemployment allowance, and further it is mentioned that officials deliberately did not given information to the workers. R. Sivaankari and Bharathi (2012) have conducted a study to analyze the awareness of beneficiaries of MGNREGA. The author investigated the level of awareness of the scheme related to its rules and regulations and other facilities at the work places. The study showed that there is a high level of awareness among respondents in the study area regarding different facilities. B. Bela and D. Jena (2006) conducted a study in two districts of Jharkhand, Latehar, and Palamu, where they conducted a survey and interviewed labour about the provision of MGNREGA. The study found that there was very little understanding of the basic features of the Act in the survey area.

Objectives of the study

1. To analyse the level of awareness among the beneficiaries about MGNREGA in west Singhbhum District.

2. To analyse whether the beneficiaries are getting worksite facilities in west Singhbhum District.

3. To discover the advertency of tribal people in west Singhbhum District of Jharkhand through MGNREGA.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For this study, both secondary and primary data have been used. Primary data has been collected through a structured questionnaire. For the secondary data, various articles and journals newspapers, the reports from various committees and websites related to MGNREGA to supplement the information on the subject. The study area is confined to West Singhbhum District of Jharkhand. The total number of respondents was 400. The study was carried out among the job card holders, 10 members from each village. They were also interviewed to assess information the awareness level of worksite facilities.

Table 1: Table showing demographic data of the Respondents

Characteristics	Categories	No	(%)
Sex	MALE	165	41.4
	FEMALE	234	58.6
	Total	399	100.0
Age	Below 20	10	2.5
	20-30	79	19.8
	30-40	130	32.6
	40-50	143	35.8
	Above 50	37	9.3
	Total	399	100.0
Sub-caste	Ho	258	64.7
	Oran	11	2.8
	Santali	38	9.5
	Other	92	23.1
	Total	399	100.0
Qualification	Illiterate	77	19.3
	Primary	122	30.6
	High school	135	33.8
	Graduate and above	65	16.3
	Total	399	100.0
Occupation	Labour	104	26.1
	Self-employed	65	16.3
	Farming	225	56.4
	If any other (mention)	5	1.3
	Total	399	100.0

Source: Survey data

Table No.1 shows (table showing demographic data of respondents) that 41.4 percent of beneficiaries were male while 58.6 percent were female. The majority of the respondents (35.8 percent) were of 40-50 years of age group, followed by 32.6

percent in the age group of 30-40 years, 19.8 percent in age group of 20-30 years 9.3 percent were above 50 years and 2.5 percent were below 20 years. 64.7 percent of the respondents belonged to HO caste and 2.8 percent are Oran, 9.5 percent of them are Santali and 23.1 of them are belong to other groups. 19.3 percent of the respondents were illiterate; 30.6 percent of respondents

were primary. 33.8 percent of respondents were high school and 16.3 percent of respondents belonged to graduate and above. Majority of the respondents (56.4 percent) belonged to farming, 26.1% of the respondents were labour, 16.3 percent of the respondents were self-employed and rest of them were engaged in other activities

Table 2: Opinion of respondents regarding employment opportunity.

S.N	Block		All registered households in MGNREGA are getting 100 days of employment opportunities.					Total
			strongly disagreed	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	strongly Agree	
1	Chaibasa	Count	20	13	4	4	1	42
		% of Total	5.0%	3.3%	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%	10.5%
2	Chakradharpur	Count	25	10	2	0	0	37
		% of Total	6.3%	2.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%
3	Goilkera	Count	20	4	13	1	2	40
		% of Total	5.0%	1.0%	3.3%	0.3%	0.5%	10.0%
4	Jhinkpani	Count	22	22	1	2	0	47
		% of Total	5.5%	5.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	11.8%
5	Khutpani	Count	19	8	1	5	2	35
		% of Total	4.8%	2.0%	0.3%	1.3%	0.5%	8.8%
6	Manjhari	Count	40	4	0	0	0	44
		% of Total	10.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%
7	Manoharpur	Count	16	17	3	1	0	37
		% of Total	4.0%	4.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	9.3%
8	Noamundi	Count	37	2	1	0	0	40
		% of Total	9.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
9	Sonua	Count	12	13	13	0	0	38
		% of Total	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%
10	Tonto	Count	30	3	2	0	0	35
		% of Total	7.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%
Total		Count	241	98	42	13	5	399
		% of Total	60.4%	24.6%	10.5%	3.3%	1.3%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey

Table No.2 shows the opinion of respondents regarding employment opportunity whether households are getting 100 days' employment opportunity or not. 60.4% of the respondents strongly disagree, 24.6% of them disagree and 10.5% of them are neutral. There are only 3.3% of them agree and 1.3% of them strongly agree that

they are getting 100 days' employment opportunities. The table shows that a maximum number of them are not getting 100 days' employment opportunities neither they get unemployment allowance, mostly they are not aware about the employment opportunity.

Table 3: Opinion regarding unemployment allowances

S.N	block	Unemployment allowances are being paid when work has not been provided within 15 days of demand.						Total
		strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	strongly Agree		
1	Chaibasa	Count	31	3	4	1	3	42
		% of Total	7.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.3%	0.8%	
2	Chakradharpur	Count	24	8	3	1	1	37
		% of Total	6.0%	2.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	
3	Goilker	Count	19	12	5	2	2	40
		% of Total	4.8%	3.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	
4	Jhinkpani	Count	14	21	7	4	1	47
		% of Total	3.5%	5.3%	1.8%	1.0%	0.3%	
5	Khutpani	Count	15	4	8	7	1	35
		% of Total	3.8%	1.0%	2.0%	1.8%	0.3%	
6	Manjhari	Count	40	3	1	0	0	44
		% of Total	10.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
7	Manoharpur	Count	21	12	1	3	0	37
		% of Total	5.3%	3.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	
8	Noamundi	Count	34	3	3	0	0	40
		% of Total	8.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	
9	Sonua	Count	12	23	3	0	0	38
		% of Total	3.0%	5.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	
10	Tonto	Count	30	2	3	0	0	35
		% of Total	7.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total		Count	240	93	40	18	8	399
		% of Total	60.2%	23.3%	10.0%	4.5%	2.0%	

Source: Field Survey

Table No.3 shows the percentages of unemployment allowance provided to the respondents in different blocks. 60.2% of the respondents strongly disagree, 23.3% of them disagree and 10.0% of them are neutral. The respondents who agreed that

unemployment allowance has been provided are 4.5% and strongly agree are only 2.0% which determined that most of the workers in different blocks do not get employment allowance.

Table 4: Opinion regarding wages

S.N	Block	Payment of wages within a week or fortnight.						Total
		strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	strongly Agree		
1	Chaibasa	Count	13	5	7	12	5	42
		% of Total	3.3%	1.3%	1.8%	3.0%	1.3%	
2	Chakradharpur	Count	8	8	6	12	3	37
		% of Total	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	3.0%	0.8%	
3	Goilker	Count	1	8	10	17	4	40
		% of Total	0.3%	2.0%	2.5%	4.3%	1.0%	
4	Jhinkpani	Count	4	11	18	12	2	47
		% of Total	1.0%	2.8%	4.5%	3.0%	0.5%	
5	Khutpani	Count	5	3	12	6	9	35
		% of Total	1.3%	0.8%	3.0%	1.5%	2.3%	
6	Manjhari	Count	9	9	23	2	1	44
		% of Total	2.3%	2.3%	5.8%	0.5%	0.3%	
7	Manoharpur	Count	5	7	3	20	2	37
		% of Total	1.3%	1.8%	0.8%	5.0%	0.5%	
8	Noamundi	Count	7	5	22	1	5	40
		% of Total	1.8%	1.3%	5.5%	0.3%	1.3%	
9	Sonua	Count	6	5	22	0	5	38
		Block-wise	1.5%	1.3%	5.5%	0.0%	1.3%	
10	Tonto	Count	2	7	22	1	3	35
		% of Total	0.5%	1.8%	5.5%	0.3%	0.8%	
Total		Count	60	68	147	83	41	399
		% of Total	15.0%	17.0%	36.8%	20.8%	10.3%	

Source: Field Survey

Table No. 4. Explains whether wages are paid within a week or fortnight to the workers in different blocks. 15.0% of the respondents strongly disagreed that they are

not provided wages within a fortnight. The respondents who agreed that they are provided wages in time are only 10.3%,

which determined that in most of the cases the workers are not paid their wages in time.

Table No- 5: Opinion of respondents regarding minimum statutory wage payment

S.N	Block	The minimum statutory wage payment in MGNREGA has been given to the workers.					Total	
		strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	strongly Agree		
1	Chaibasa	Count	0	6	2	11	23	42
		% of Total	0.0%	1.5%	0.5%	2.8%	5.8%	10.5%
2	Chakradharpur	Count	0	2	1	7	27	37
		% of Total	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	1.8%	6.8%	9.3%
3	Goilkera	Count	0	2	8	17	13	40
		% of Total	0.0%	0.5%	2.0%	4.3%	3.3%	10.0%
4	Jhinkpani	Count	0	3	6	11	27	47
		% of Total	0.0%	0.8%	1.5%	2.8%	6.8%	11.8%
5	Khutpani	Count	1	2	13	7	12	35
		% of Total	0.3%	0.5%	3.3%	1.8%	3.0%	8.8%
6	Manjhari	Count	0	0	0	1	43	44
		% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	10.8%	11.0%
7	Manoharpur	Count	0	2	3	23	9	37
		% of Total	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	5.8%	2.3%	9.3%
8	Noamundi	Count	0	1	5	2	32	40
		% of Total	0.0%	0.3%	1.3%	0.5%	8.0%	10.0%
9	Sonua	Count	0	2	1	6	29	38
		% of Total	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	1.5%	7.3%	9.5%
10	Tonto	Count	0	0	4	0	31	35
		% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	7.8%	8.8%
Total		Count	1	20	43	87	248	399
		% of Total	0.3%	5.0%	10.8%	21.8%	62.2%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey

Table No.5 Shows the minimum wage given to the workers under the MGNREGA. 0.3% of the respondents strongly disagree and 0.3% of them disagree. The respondents who agreed that they being given minimum wages are 21.8% and 62.2% of the respondents are strongly agreed, among

which determined that most of the respondents are getting minimum statutory wages. The minimum wages are paid to all the beneficiaries because the wages are paid in bank account, directly amount is transferred to the bank account.

Table 6: Sources of information

S.N	BLOCK	How do you know about MGNREGA					Total	
		From GPO	From GRP	From GS	From posters	Others		
1	Chaibasa	Count	3	9	30	0	0	42
		% of Total	0.8%	2.3%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%
2	Chakradharpur	Count	2	5	26	3	1	37
		% of Total	0.5%	1.3%	6.5%	0.8%	0.3%	9.3%
3	Goilkera	Count	2	18	20	0	0	40
		% of Total	0.5%	4.5%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
4	Jhinkpani	Count	2	20	24	0	1	47
		% of Total	0.5%	5.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.3%	11.8%
5	Khutpani	Count	1	16	18	0	0	35
		% of Total	0.3%	4.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%
6	Manjhari	Count	6	6	31	1	0	44
		% of Total	1.5%	1.5%	7.8%	0.3%	0.0%	11.0%
7	Manoharpur	Count	7	10	18	2	0	37
		% of Total	1.8%	2.5%	4.5%	0.5%	0.0%	9.3%
8	Noamundi	Count	2	8	30	0	0	40
		% of Total	0.5%	2.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
9	Sonua	Count	6	16	15	0	1	38
		% of Total	1.5%	4.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.3%	9.5%
10	Tonto	Count	2	12	20	1	0	35
		% of Total	0.5%	3.0%	5.0%	0.3%	0.0%	8.8%
Total		Count	33	124	232	7	3	399
		% of Total	8.3%	31.1%	58.1%	1.8%	0.8%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey

Table No. 6 explains the block-wise distribution of respondents for the source of information. The source of information is divided into four categories information from GPO, GRP, GS, posters, and from other sources. The total percentage of the respondents getting information through GPO is 8.3% among which Goilkeria is the highest in providing information about the facilities of MGNREGA. The percentage of respondents getting information from GRP is 31.1% in different blocks of the district. Khutpani is one of the blocks highest getting information from GRP and the lowest is Chakradharpur. The total number of respondents getting information from GS about MGNREGA is 58.1% and the highest number of getting information blocks are Chaibasa, Manjhari, and Noamundi. The information about MGNREGA from posters and others is 1.8% and 0.8% which is very less compared to the other sources. Among the different sources of information, the

respondents are getting more information from GS which is 58.1%.

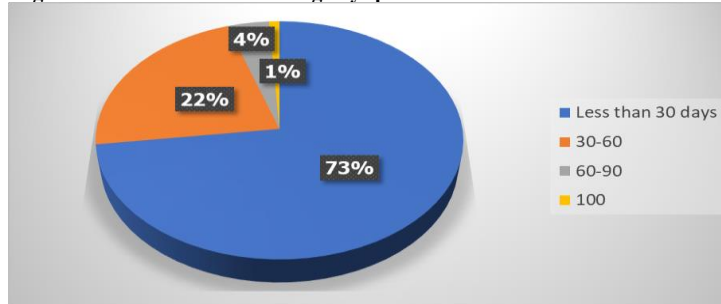
Table 7: Numbers of working days provided to households in MGNREGA

Days	Frequency	Percent
Less than 30 days	291	72.9
30-60	88	22.1
60-90	16	4.0
100	4	1.0
Total	399	100.0

Source: Field Survey

Table No.7 shows the employment opportunity of the respondents per annum. As per the rule of the MGNREGA, the workers should be provided 100 days' employment opportunities but 4(1.0%) people are provided 100 percent employment. The workers who are provided work opportunities 60-90 are 16(4.0 %), and the workers who are provided work 30-60 days are 22.1% and the workers who are provided employment opportunity less than 30 days are 72.9%.

Figure No.2: Numbers of working days provided to households in MGNREGA



Source: Field Survey

The figure No. 2 shows the numbers of working days provided to the workers. The chart shows that 73% of the people are provided less than 30 days' employment, 22% of the workers are provided 30-60days, 4% of the workers are provided 60-90 days and 1% of the workers are provided 100 days of employment opportunities.

Table 8: Facilities provided to the workers

Facilities available	Frequency	Percent
Drinking water	162	40.6
Shelter	28	7.0
Crèche	32	8.0
Medicine facilities	37	9.3
No facilities	140	35.1
Total	399	100.0

Source: Field Survey

Table No. 8 shows that the facilities provided to the workers in the work places. Most of the work places have no facilities. Medicine facilities are provided in work places 37(9.3%), Crèche is provided to the workers 32 (8.0%) which is very much needed for children to be taken care of. The Shelter is one of the most needed in work places in the summer as well as rainy seasons but 28 (7.0%) of them are provided. The most important in the work places is drinking water which provided 162(40.6%).

Figure No.1: Facilities provided to the workers



Source: Field Survey

The Figure No.1 shows the facilities given to the MGNREGA workers at the work places. 41 percent have been provided Drinking water, Shelter 7%, Crèche 8%, Medicine facilities 9 % and 35% of the beneficiaries are not given any of the facilities at work places.

Table 9: Participation of respondents in gram Sabha meeting

	Frequency	Percent
No	120	30.1
Yes	279	69.9
Total	399	100.0

Source: Field Survey

Table No.9 shows that the participation of people in the gram Sabha meeting. The meeting is one of the information sources in the gram panchayat level, mostly the gram panchayat arranges meeting before execution of the any work. There 69.9 % of the respondents who participate in any MGNREGA scheme like gram Sabha meetings.

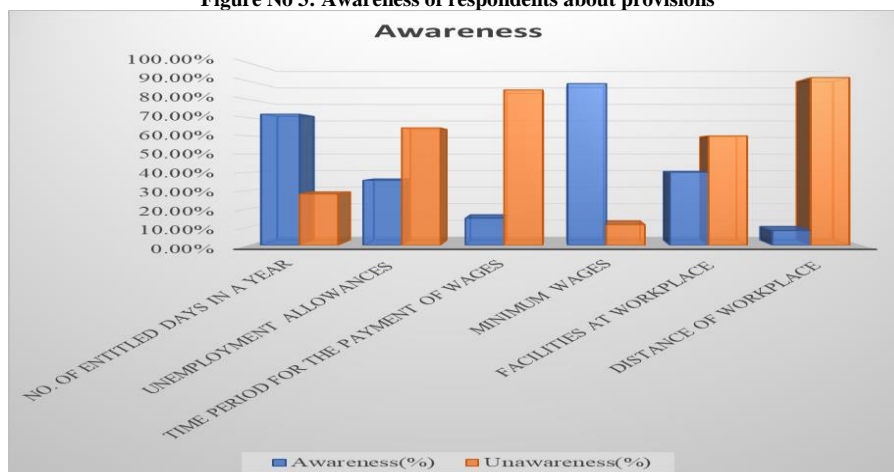
Table 10: Awareness of respondents about provisions

Provisions	Awareness(%)	Unawareness(%)
No. of entitled days in a year	71.9%	28.1%
Unemployment allowances	35.6%	64.4%
Time period for the payment of wages	14.8%	85.2%
Minimum wages	88.7%	11.3%
Facilities at workplace	40%	60%
Distance of workplace	8%	92%

Source: Field Survey

Table No.10 shows the awareness of respondents about the facilities provided to them .71.9% of the respondents are aware of the 100 days of job facilities in the financial year and 28.1 % of the respondents are not aware of facilities. 35.6% of the beneficiaries are aware of the unemployment allowance and 64.4% of them are not aware. Further, the table shows that 85.2% of beneficiaries are not aware of the time period for the payment of wages. Most of the respondents have knowledge about the minimum wages per day. 60% of the beneficiaries are not aware of the worksite facilities and 92% of the respondents have no knowledge about the distance of the workplace.

Figure No 3: Awareness of respondents about provisions



Source: Field Survey

The figure No. 3 shows the awareness of the facilities of the workers, 71.9% of the respondents are not aware of the numbers of days entitled to the workers in a year and 28.1% of them are aware of the facilities. 35.65 of the respondents are aware of the unemployment allowance and 64.4% of them are not aware. For the time period of the payment of wages 14.8% of the aware and 85.2% of the are not, and for the minimum wages more respondents are aware that is 88.7% and unaware is 11.3%. About the facilities at work place 40 % of the aware and 60% of them are not aware. Only 8% of the respondents are aware of the getting 10% compensation when workers are provided job facilities in more the 5km from their residence.

Findings

There are only 3.3% of respondents who agree and 1.3% of them strongly agree that they are getting 100 days' employment opportunity.

The respondents who agree that unemployment allowance has been provided are 4.5% and strongly agree are only 2.0% which determined that workers in different blocks do not get unemployment allowance.

The respondents who are provided wage in time are only 10.3% of them, which determined that in most the cases the workers are not paid their wages in time.

The respondents who agreed that they being given minimum wages are 21.8% and 62.2% of the respondents are strongly agreed, among which Manjhari block is the highest in getting minimum statutory wages payment. This indicates that beneficiaries are getting minimum wages.

The respondents who are provided wage in time are only 10.3% of them, which determined that in most the case the workers are not paid their wages in time.

The minimum wages have been paid to the beneficiaries.

In most of the cases the Gram Sabha called meeting before the implementation of programme, so the villagers are given

awareness of MGNREGA through the Gram Shaba.

The workers should be provided 100 days' employment opportunities but only 5(1.3%) people are provided 100 days' employment. Most of the work place no facilities are provided. Medicine facilities are provided in work places are 37(9.3%), and Crèche is provided to the workers 32 (8.0%) which very needed for children to take care of. The shelter is one of the most needed in work places in the summer as well as rainy seasons but 28 (7.0%) of them are provided. The most important in the work places is drinking water which provided 162 (40.6%). Most of the respondents are not aware of many provisions given to them.

CONCLUSION

Thus, from the above discussion it is concluded that the government of India has taken significant steps towards eradication of the poverty. The MGNREGA has helps them to overcome of poverty by providing them various facilities. It provided them 100 days' employment of guaranteed employment opportunity. But the finding of the study is not satisfactory, it is found that there are very few beneficiaries who are provided 100 days of employment opportunities. 60.2% of the beneficiaries are strongly disagreed with unemployment allowance. Most of the work places have no facilities. Drinking water, medicine facilities, shelter and crèche are needed in the worksite but it is provided very few to the beneficiaries. There are various provisions of MGNREGA about which beneficiaries have very few awareness. if the MGNREGA programme has to be successful in eradication of poverty, the people have to be given proper awareness of their rights. So, there is still need of fulfilling the objectives of the scheme and provision of livelihood security to the rural poor.

Conflict of Interest: None

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How to cite this article: Rautu Kerai, Snigdharani Panda, Binita Nanda. Cognizance of tribal people through MGNREGA with reference to west Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. *International Journal of Research and Review*. 2022; 9(10): 290-299. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20221034>
