

Impact of MGNREGA on the Social Aspects of Shariya Scheduled Tribe's Women in Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

The current world population estimated in the year of 2018 is 7.60 billion (Worldmeters) where women make up about half of the world's population i.e. about 49.55 percent (WHO). If one half of population of world would disintegrate from mainstream of development of any country or state, then it would definitely adversely effect to the upcoming generation. Discrimination against women is quite common in whole world and very intense in the country of India due to its old norms and traditions, Hindu religion, patriarchal nature of society, poverty and caste system etc (Shuani). India got independence from British rule on 15th August 1947, but still today India is very backward in case of economy, women equality, poverty illiteracy,

unemployment, women equality and so on. Crime against women is quite often in India in terms of rape, dowry, forced prostitution, sexual harassment, sex selective abortions and domestic violence etc.

To improve the status of women, 17 major schemes were implemented by India between 1970 to 2000 such as Self employment generation programmes like- Training for Rural Youth in Self-employment, Integrated Rural Development Programme etc. Along with this, Employment Programmes were also implemented like-Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme etc (Annual Report, 2006-07). Accordingly Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passes in the year of 2005 which was aimed to

create productive assets under its permissible works, to reduce rural-urban migration, create a more equitable social order and to empower the women etc. Under MGNREGA there are some provisions given to women such as work given within 1.5 Km. radius, worksite facilities such as cheche, sanitation, shed etc., 1/3rd place is reserved for women etc (MoRD, MGNREGA Sameeksha 2006-12). On the other hand, there were some limitations and challenges for women empowerment such as low wage and low continuity in payments, limitation in case of job-availability, absence of worksite facilities etc. through this research paper we have tried to assess the impact of MGNREGA on the social aspects of Shariya Scheduled Tribe's women which are called as Adivasi women. The area of research was Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh where a majority of Shariya Adivasis resides over there. The methodology adopted to complete the study was structured-interview schedule and it is a descriptive study.

Key words: *MGNREGA, Permissible works, Shariya Scheduled Tribes, Employment Guarantee programmes etc.*

Introduction

The current world population estimated in the year of 2018 is 7.60 billion (Worldmeters) where women make up about half of the world's population i.e. about 49.55 percent (WHO). If one half of population of world would disintegrate from mainstream of development of any country or state, then it would definitely adversely effect to the upcoming generation. Crime against women is quite often in India on the basis of rape, sexual harassment, dowry, forced prostitution, domestic violence, female infanticides, sex selective abortions and so on. Indian women do not have their own individual identity, respect, regard and equality etc.

The basic reason behind all is Indian caste system and religion. As we know that India is a mixture of all religions such as Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism etc. The condition of lower caste women i.e. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is very poor due to untouchability. These women are considered as marginalized women who are worst sufferers due to patriarchal male dominance and caste untouchability. Along with this, poverty is also a main cause which seriously

effects life of women in all parameters such as health, living standard, education, household, dignity of life, sanitation and shelter etc.

Violence against Women Violence against women is a complex social, economic and cultural phenomenon and it is a universal problem that must be universally condemned. Violence against women simply means the exploitation and harassment of female-physically, mentally and commercially as well. It has actually deep seated traditional roots.

1. Factors Responsible for Violence against Women

The following mentioned factors are common for violence against all women as a homogenous category including General/OBCs/SCs/STs etc.

1. Gender Inequality and Discrimination: low status of women in society, multiple disparities (historical and power imbalances) between men and women etc.

2. Low levels of law enforcement and judicial actions: lack of punishment for perpetrators of violence

3. Patriarchy: male control over decision-making and assets,

4. Experiencing abuse as a girl child: In Haryana and Punjab partial behavior towards girls and preference given to boys is quite often.

5. Low levels of education: Girl education is usually under-estimates.

6. Insecure assess and control over property and land rights

7. Social customs and old traditions: dowry, bride price, child marriage,

8. Tolerance excessively: women is often treated as a property

9. Unavailability of safe shelters for women etc (National Crime Records Bureau, 2016).

2. Crimes against Scheduled Tribe Women

The crimes committed against Scheduled Tribes women are as listed below:

1. Domestic Violence: Common with the women of 15 to 49 years which comprises

emotional, physical and sexual violence of women.

2. Murder: Highest in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

3. Rape: Highest in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

4. Kidnapping and Abduction: Highest in Madhya Pradesh, then second and third highest in Assam and Gujarat.

5. Cases of Abuse Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955): Highest in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat 6. Hurt: Highest in Madhya Pradesh, then in Rajasthan (National Crime Records Bureau, 2016).

To improve the status of women, 17 major schemes were implemented by India between 1970 to 2000 such as Self employment generation programmes like- Training for Rural Youth in Self-employment, Integrated Rural Development Programme etc. Along with this, Employment Programmes were also implemented like-Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and TADP (Tribal Area Development Programme) etc. (Annual

Report, 2006-07). Accordingly, MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) was passed in 2005 that guaranteed 100 days wage of employment in a year to every rural house. Government of India has renamed the NREGA as MGNREGA on 2nd October 2009. On 2, Feb, 2006 it was launched in 200 select districts and was extended to 130 additional districts during 2007-08. It is now implemented in 685 districts of the country. Under MGNREGA work is provided for about 100 days for every House Holds reside in villages (The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Act 2005). In this case, rural people have to gone through a process for getting employment. First of all, every rural household supposed to get registered them to local Gram Panchayat for seeking employment, then within 15 days job cards containing photographs are issued to all entitled applicants. After getting job cards, work is allotted to job card holders within 15 days. In case, failed to provided work wage is given as per day schedule. The nature of MGNREGA work is unskilled manual work and this is targeted to enhance livelihood security of every rural people by providing Guaranteed Wage Employment

for 100 days and in that process of employment generation durable assets are build up as it focus the work of water and soil conservation, afforestation and land development, irrigation, rural connectivity, flood protection, drought proofing etc. The projects for villages are recommended by Gram Sabha approved by Jila Panchayat, where as 50 percent works should be implemented by Gram Panchayat. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIS) plays principal role over planning and implementation (Development). We will try to see the impact of MGNREGA on women empowerment for Scheduled Tribes women through the physical and financial progress parameters.

Under MGNREGA there are some provisions given to women such as work given within 1.5 Km. radius, worksite facilities such as cheche, sanitation, shed etc., 1/3rd place is reserved for women etc (MoRD, MGNREGA Sameeksha 2006-12). On the other hand, there were some limitations and challenges for women empowerment such as low wage and low continuity in payments, limitation in case of

job-availability, absence of worksite facilities etc.

According to census of India 2011, a majority of Scheduled Tribes resides in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Three tribes of Madhya Pradesh Baiga, Bhariya and Sahariya have been declared specific backward tribes by the Government of India. According to 2011 census, the most populous Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh is Bhil which possesses 4,618,068 (37.7 percent) habituated in Dhar, Jhabua and Neemuch (all in Western zone). After Bhil the Gond Tribe has second highest Scheduled Tribe population i.e. 4,357,918 (35.6 Percent) present in Balaghat (Central zone). On the contrary the least populous Scheduled Tribe is Sahariya which constitutes about 261,816 and habituated in Shivpuri, Sheopur (all in the Northern zone) etc (Statisticsl Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India, 2013). Hence, one of the primitive Scheduled Tribe i.e. Sahariya Scheduled Tribe whose majority is habituated in Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh.

So through this research paper the impact of MGNREGA on the social aspects of Sahariya Scheduled Tribe's women

which are called as Adivasi women was tried to observe in the Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh. The methodology adopted to complete the study was structured-interview schedule and it is a descriptive study.

Objectives of the Study

1. Analysis to the impact of MGNREGA on Socio-economic development of Sahariya Scheduled Tribe women in Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh
2. Recognize hindrances in the way of MGNREGA which restricts the women development in Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh.

Research Methodology

This relates to description of methods and procedures used to conduct the study. The procedure adopted for research is presented under the following sub headings:

3.1. Sources of the study

3.2. Research Design

3.2. Selection and description of the study area

3.3. Selection of the respondents

3.4. Selection of the variables and their measurement

3.5. Operational definitions of the variables

3.6. Method and Tools of data collection

3.7. Statistical tools applied for data Analysis

3.1. Sources of the study

The data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected from all the stakeholders of MGNREGA in the area of present study. The primary sources were used like; Census of India, MGNREGA Sameeksha Reports, Human Development Reports, Millennium Development Goals Reports, Annual Reports of Ministry of Rural Development, Five Year Plans of Planning Commission, Social Index Reports, World Bank Reports and Internet etc. Along with this, secondary

sources were also used such as books; translate books, articles, case study reports, journals, magazines (Kuruksheetra, Yojana etc.) and newspapers for the study.

3.2. Research Design:

3.2.1. Descriptive Research Design

The major goal of a descriptive research is to describe events, phenomena and situations. For example, the nature and magnitude of domestic violence against women etc. Research designs are developed to enable the researchers to answer research questions with validity, objectivity and accuracy. In the present study, the main aim is to analyse the effectiveness of Indian Government scheme (MGNREGA). For the purpose the *Ex post facto* research design has been used.

3.3. Selection and Description of the Study Area

3.5. Selection of Variables and their Measurement

Table 1: Tools of Measurement of different Independent and Dependent Variables under Study

The selected area of the study was Sheopur district in the state of Madhya Pradesh. There are three blocks in the Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh i.e. Sheopur block, Karahal block and Bijeypur block respectively. However, the selected study area was confined to two blocks i.e. Sheopur block and Karahal block. From the present study area a village i.e. Ratodhan village from Ratodhan Gram Panchayat was selected from Sheopur block. Similarly, Moraban village from Moraban Gram Panchayat from Karahal block was selected to conduct the study. So two villages were selected for the study.

3.4. Selection of the Respondents

The data was collected from 10 respondents from each village of Sheopur and Karahal blocks of Sheopur district. Hence, a total of 20 respondents were selected from two villages of Sheopur and Karahal blocks in the state Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh.

| Sl.No. | Name of the variables | Measurement |
|--------|--|------------------------------|
| | Demographic Details Variables | |
| 1. | <i>Age of the Respondents</i> | Interview Schedule Developed |
| 2. | <i>Gender</i> | -Do- |
| 3. | <i>Educational Status</i> | -Do- |
| 4. | <i>Number of Members in the family</i> | -Do- |
| 5. | <i>Status of the Family</i> | -Do- |

3.6. Operational Definition of Independent variables:

An operational definition is an essential part of research where a researcher used to do the specification of the activities.

3.6.1. Age: It is quantified as the number of chronological years completed by the respondents at the time of survey. The age was classified as below:

| Category | Score |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. 15-35 (Young Age) | 1 |
| 2. 36-55 (Middle Age) | 2 |
| 3. 56- 78 (Old Age) | 3 |

3.6.2. Gender status: Gender status of the respondents was operationalized as the gender of male and female. It was classified into two major categories given below:

| Gender | Frequency |
|--------|-----------|
| Male | 1 |
| Female | 2 |

3.6. Methods and tools of Data Collection

The following methods were used as the tools of data collection under the present study;

3.7.1 Sampling

For the selection of respondents a procedure was followed. In this Judgmental Sampling was adopted for the selection of study area in Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh.

3.7.2 Sample Size

A sample of 20 households was selected including both job and non-job card holders under MGNREGA. The purpose of including non-job card holders under MGNREGA was to explore the reasons behind their non-involvement in the MGNREGA activities.

3.8. Methods and Tools of Data Collection

For data collection we have used the following tools:

3.8.1 Structured interview schedule:

Interview schedule is the set of structured questions in which answers are recorded by the interviewer himself (Ahuja, 2012).

In unstructured interview, there are no specifications in the wordings of the questions or the order of the questions. The interviewer forms questions as and when required. In this, the interviewer has: (i) only the general nature of the questions in mind (ii) has no prior indication of the specific issues on which the questions are to be asked, (iii) has not ordered the questions in a particular way, and has no time-limit for continuing the interview respectively. It is mostly used in qualitative research (Ahuja, 2012).

3.9. Statistical Tools Applied for Data Analysis

The quantitative data was analyzed in the backdrop of the objectives of study. The quantitative data was tabulated and statistically analyzed using SPSS software. Further, the data was also interpreted based on the information collected from the study area.

3.9.1. Statistical Tools Used:

- (a) The descriptive and analytical statistics was used. The data was further analyzed for testing the significant effects of the parameters under study.
- (b) **3.9.2. Per cent:** Per cent was used in descriptive analysis for making comparisons. For calculating per cent the frequency of a particular cell was multiplied by 100 and divided by the total number of respondents in that particular cell.
- (c) **3.9.3. Arithmetic Mean (A.M):** The mean is the value arrived at by dividing the sum of observations by the total number of observations.

Through this research paper we have tried to measure the social development of Sahariya Scheduled Tribe women in the area of Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh. Hence, social development comprises two inherent basic developments i.e. social and economic development.

Since the 1990s new attempts have been made to measure the indicators of socio-economic development. The World Bank's human development index (HDI) is considered as the first one indicator, a composite indicator based on GDP per capita, life expectancy at birth, and the adult literacy rate (UNDP 1990). All these above mentioned features represent to the three main aspects of an individual's life, viz. Health conditions, the opportunity to enjoy a basic education and access to resources (Cracolici & Cuffaro, 2009).

Hence, following to the above parameters of socio-economic development of Sahariya Adivasi women in Sheopur district has been tried to classify into three main categories which are as follows:

- **Health conditions: Age, number of members in the family,**

Findings and Discussion

Joint/Nuclear families etc. sources of cooking the food

- **The opportunity to enjoy a basic education: Educational Status, nature of occupation, earnings by occupation, status of women after employment, earnings by MGNREGA, earnings by MGNREGA sufficient/insufficient etc.**
- **Access to resources: House Hold accessories/Assets, type of house, sanitation facilities, water facilities, electricity facilities and worksite facilities under MGNREGA etc.**

A. Health condition parameters

- i.** Age of the respondents,
- ii.** Number of members in the family,
- iii.** Type of families and
- iv.** Sources of cooking the food etc.

Age of the Respondents:

Under this category the findings of the respondents are as follows:

Table 1: Age of the female Respondents in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid 15.00 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 17.00 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 21.00 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 15 |
| 22.00 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 20 |

| | | | | |
|-------|----|-------|-------|-------|
| 23.00 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
| 25.00 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 30 |
| 28.00 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 40 |
| 32.00 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 45 |
| 33.00 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 50 |
| 35.00 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 55 |
| 37.00 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 60 |
| 40.00 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 65 |
| 42.00 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 44.00 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 75 |
| 45.00 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 85 |
| 54.00 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 90 |
| 63 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 95 |
| 65 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Age of the Respondents | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 15-35 (Young Age) | 11 | 55.0 |
| 36-55 (Middle Age) | 7 | 35.0 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 56- 78 (Old Age) | 2 | 10.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

Above table revealed that in the present study area 20 House Hold's interview was conducted. All the selected respondents were female where a majority of the respondents i.e.55 percent were

belonged to young age group (15-35 years) and rest of the respondents belonged to middle age i.e. 35 percent and old age i.e. only 10 percent respectively.

Number of members in the family,

Table 2: Number of members in the family of the female Respondents in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 2.00 | 1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 3.00 | 2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 |
| 5.00 | 2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 25.0 |
| Valid 6.00 | 6 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 55.0 |
| 7.00 | 3 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 70.0 |
| 8.00 | 2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 80.0 |
| 9.00 | 2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 90.0 |

| | | | | |
|-------|----|-------|-------|-------|
| 12.00 | 1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 95.0 |
| 20.00 | 1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Number of Members in the family | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 01 to 05 | 5 | 25.0 |
| 06 to 10 | 13 | 65.0 |
| 11 to 15 | 1 | 5.0 |
| 16 to 20 | 1 | 5.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

The number of members per House hold was tried to observe from the above mentioned table where a majority of families i.e. 65 percent were found to having 6 to 10 members in a family whether it was nuclear or joint. On the other hand, 10 percent of the

House Holds were found to having 11 to 20 members in a family. These House Holds were basically joint families. Only 25 percent of the House Holds were found to having 1 to 5 members.

Type of families

Table 3: Type of families of the female Respondents in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid 1.00 | 7 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 |
| Valid 2.00 | 13 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Status of the Family | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Joint Family | 7 | 35.0 |
| Nuclear Family | 13 | 65.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

According to above mentioned table only 35 percent of the House Holds were found to living in joint families while rest of the majority of the respondents i.e. 65 percent were living in nuclear families.

Fig1. Picture showing a joint family



Source: Researcher, picture of a joint family in the Sheopur Block's Village in Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh during the year of 2015-16

Table 4: Sources of cooking the food using by female Respondents in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 |
| 2.00 | 19 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 |
| 3.00 | 1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Sources of cooking the food | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Gas | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chula | 19 | 95.0 |
| Others | 1 | 5.0 |
| Total | 0 | 100.0 |

From the above mentioned table the sources of cooking the food was tried to observe where a majority of the respondents i.e.95 percent were found to cooking their food by using the Chula. On the other hand, rest of the respondents i.e. only 5 percent were found to using other sources of cooking their food such as induction or oil stove.

B. The opportunity to enjoy a basic Education:

- i. Educational Status,**
- ii. Nature of occupation,**
- iii. Earnings by occupation,**
- iv. Status of issued job-cards under MGNREGA,**
- v. Earnings by MGNREGA,**
- vi. Earnings by MGNREGA sufficient/insufficient and**
- vii. Status of women after employment etc.**

Educational Status

Table 5: Educational status of the female Respondents in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 10 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 2.00 | 8 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 90.0 |
| Valid 3.00 | 2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 100.0 |
| 4.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Educational Status | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Illiterate | 10 | 50.0 |
| Up to Primary/ mid school | 8 | 40.0 |
| Secondary and Senior Secondary | 2 | 10.0 |
| Graduation and more | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

From the above mentioned table the educational status of the female respondent s was tried to observe where half of the respondents i.e. 50 percent were illiterate. On the other hand, 40 percent of the respondents who were found to be educated

were literate up to primary or mid school only. Rather than this, a few of the respondent i.e. only 10 percent were found as educated up to secondary or senior secondary level.

Nature of occupation

Table 6: Nature of occupation of the Respondents in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 13 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 |
| 2.00 | 2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 75.0 |
| Valid 3.00 | 1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 80.0 |
| 4.00 | 4 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Nature of work before MGNREGA | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Labour | 13 | 65.0 |
| Agriculture | 2 | 10.0 |
| Own business | 1 | 5.0 |
| Multiworks | 4 | 20.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

Above table revealed that the nature of work done by respondents before MGNREGA was categorized into four major classes i.e. *Labour* (Labouring was carried by their nearby cities or towns), *agriculture* (agriculture was carried on their

own land or on rented or labouring on other's land), *Own business* s(such as tailoring, shopkeeping, contact of liquor etc.) and *Multiworks* (such as rearing of the cattles, collection of woods and raw adhesive material, medicinal leaves and so

many products from forests etc., labouring, agriculture etc.). It was observed that highest ratio shows that a majority of the respondents i.e. 65 percent were dependent on labouring. Followed to that, 20.0 percent of the respondents were dependent on the Multiworks, while rest of the respondents i.e. 10.0 percent dependent on agriculture

and 5.0 percent respondents were possessed their own business. During the study of research it was observed that villagers were either landless either possesses very little amount of land because their land was acquired by ‘sardars’ or by ‘dominated castes’ or they sold their land at very minimal prices.

Earnings by occupation

Table 7: Status of the Income of the Respondents earned by their occupation in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 10 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 2.00 | 9 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 95.0 |
| 3.00 | 1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Earnings by Respondent's occupation per day | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|---|-----------|----------------|
| Rs. 150 to 200 | 10 | 50.0 |
| Rs. 200 to 300 | 9 | 45.0 |
| Rs. More than 300 | 1 | 5.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

Above table revealed about the income of the respondents which was categorized into three major groups. These groups were according to their capabilities. The ranged groups were Rs. 150- 200, Rs. 200 to 300 and Rs. more than 300

respectively. So as per the findings, half the respondents were found to earn Rs 150 to 200, while 45 percent of the respondents were found to earn Rs 200 tom 300. These earnings may or may not be earned per day.

Status of issued job-cards under MGNREGA

Table 8: Status of the Issued job-cards under MGNREGA of the Respondents in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 10 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 2.00 | 2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 60.0 |
| 3.00 | 8 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Issued both old and new job cards under MGNGREGA | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Yes (both) | 10 | 50.0 |
| No (none) | 2 | 10.0 |
| Only one (old or new) | 8 | 40.0 |

| | | |
|--------------|----|-------|
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |
|--------------|----|-------|

According to above table it was found that almost all the respondents i.e. 90 percent were issued their job cards under the scheme of MGNREGA. Under the scheme of MGNREGA job card was issued in 2006 to every House Hold to get the employment under its permissible works. Later on in the

year on 2011-12 the new job-cards were reissued under MGNREGA. So, 40 percent of the respondents were found to issue only one job card i.e. new or old, while 10 percent of the respondents were found as non-job card holders.

Earnings by MGNREGA

Table 9: Status of Earned Income Obtained under MGNREGA by the Respondents in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid 1.00 | 8 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Valid 2.00 | 12 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 210 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Income after MGNREGA | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| More than Rs. 150 to 300 | 8 | 40.0 |
| Same as before | 12 | 60.0 |
| Total | 210 | 100.0 |

Above table revealed about the income of the respondents earned after the implementation of MGNREFA where majority of the respondents i.e. 60 percent were found to earned the money same as before the MGNREGA. On the other hand, 40 percent of the respondents were found to

earn the money more than Rs. 150 to 300 after the implementation of MGNREGA. It can be said from the above findings that MGNREGA has benefitted to the respondents to some extent because it financially supported to the respondents.

Earnings by MGNREGA sufficient/insufficient etc.

Table 10: Sufficiency/Insufficiency of Earned Income Obtained under MGNREGA by the Respondents in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 4 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| 2.00 | 4 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 40.0 |
| 3.00 | 2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 50.0 |
| 4.00 | 8 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 90.0 |
| 5.00 | 2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Whether obtained wages at proper time under | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|---|-----------|----------------|
|---|-----------|----------------|

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-------|
| MGNREGA | | |
| Yes | 4 | 20.0 |
| No | 4 | 20.0 |
| NA | 2 | 10.0 |
| Food grains instead of money | 8 | 40.0 |
| Food grains and money (both) | 2 | 10.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

Above table revealed that payment obtained for the permissible works of MGNREGA were adequate or not. As per the findings 20 percent of the respondents found to suppose the payment given under MGNREGA as sufficient and at proper time while 20 percent of the respondents did not get the payment at time or they may not wholesome obtained the wages at all. On the other hand, 40 percent of the respondents were found to obtain the food grains instead of money, while 10 percent of the respondents found to obtained food grains and money both in terms of payment under MGNREGA. Rather than this, 10 percent of the respondents were found as non-job cards holders; therefore they were categorized as not applicable. So, it can be said that up to 70 percent of the respondent were found to obtain the payment under MGNREGA whether in the form of food grains or money.

Status of women after employment

Table 11: Status of Females in the Family after Getting Employment under MGNREGA in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid 1.00 | 1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |

| | | | | |
|-------|----|-------|-------|-------|
| 2.00 | 3 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 |
| 3.00 | 10 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 70.0 |
| 4.00 | 6 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Whether status of women got changed in the family after getting employment under MGNREGA | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--|-----------|----------------|
| Yes | 1 | 5.0 |
| No | 3 | 15.0 |
| Somehow | 10 | 50.0 |
| NA | 6 | 30.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

Above table revealed about the status of women after getting employment under MGNREGA where half of the female respondents i.e. 50 percent were found to somehow/ to some extent changed their status after MGNREGA whereas only 5 percent of the respondents found to consider their changed status because of MGNREGA. On the other hand, 45 percent of respondents found to not change their status even after getting employment under the scheme of MGNREGA. The reason behind unchanged status of women after MGNREGA was that female of the each house in the present study area is regular worker. So the existence of the family mostly depends on the female.

C. Access to resources:

i. House Hold Accessories/Assets,

- ii. Type of house,
- iii. Water facilities,
- iv. Sanitation facilities,
- v. Worksite facilities under MGNREG and
- vi. Electricity facilities etc.

House Hold accessories/Assets

Table 12: House Hold Accessories/Assets Possessed by the Respondents in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 3 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| 2.00 | 9 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 60.0 |
| 3.00 | 8 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| What assets have at home as Refrigerator, fan etc. | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Almost everything | 3 | 15.0 |
| Something | 9 | 45.0 |
| Nothing | 8 | 40.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

From the above mentioned table House Hold assets possessed by the respondents was tried to find out where a majority of the respondents i.e. 45 percent was found to having something in form of assets such as fan, cycle, land, utensils, Television along with cable connection etc. on the other hand, 40 percent of the respondents were found to having nothing in form of assets rather than Kaccha house, Chula and some clothes etc. on the contrary, 15 percent of the respondents found to having almost everything at their home such as Puccha house, land Television along with dish connection, mobile phone, motorcycle fan etc.

Type of houses

Table 13: Type of Houses (Kaccha/Puccha Houses) of the Respondents in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 19 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 |
| Valid 2.00 | 1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Type of House | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Kaccha house | 19 | 95.0 |
| Puccha house | 1 | 5.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

From the above mentioned table the type of houses means Kaccha house/Puccha house was tried to found out where 95 percent of the respondents were found to living in kaccha houses, while only 5 percent of the responds were found to having the Puccha house which was constructed under the scheme of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).

Pic 2: Kaccha House in the Village of Sahariya Adivasis



Source: Researcher, Picture of a Kaccha House in the Karahal Block's village in Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh during 2015-16

Water facilities

Table 14: Sources of Water Provided for the Respondents in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid 1.00 | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2.00 | 00 | 00.0 | 00.0 | |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Sources of water | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|
| From outside sources | 20 | 100.0 |
| From village sources | 00 | 00.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

Above table revealed that sources of water were river, pond or other's irrigation canals in the Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh. The handpumps were found in one village but all that were in non-working condition. Along with this, well along the fields were also constructed under MGNREGA in other village but its water was not able to drink for the villagers.

Sanitation facilities

Table 15: Availability of Sanitation Facilities using by the Respondents in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|----|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Valid | 2.00 | 19 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 |
| | 3.00 | 1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Whether provided sanitation facilities in village | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 0 | 0.0 |
| No | 19 | 95.0 |
| Personally constructed | 1 | 5.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

It was revealed from the above mentioned table that sanitation facilities such as toilets were not constructed under the permissible works of MGNREGA. Only one toilet i.e. 5 percent ratio shows the toilet construction which was personally constructed by the respondent by paying Rs. 12000/-. So all the villagers of both the villages were found to go in the open areas for the excretion.

Worksite Facilities under MGNREGA

Table 16: Status of Worksite Facilities Provided under MGNREGA for the Female Participants in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid 2.00 | 00 | 0.00 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 3.00 | 18 | 90.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 2 | 10.0 | 100.0 | |
| | 20 | 100.0 | | |

| Whether provided the facilities as creche, shed etc. For women under MGNREGA | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| Yes | 00 | 0.00 |
| No | 18 | 90.0 |
| NA | 2 | 10.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

From the above mentioned table it can be said that there is provision to provide worksite facilities for women under MGNREGA such as providing crèche for children, shed, sanitation facilities and work within 1.5 km radius, 1/3rd place reservation for women etc. But from the above findings in the Sheopur district it can be said that no worksite facility was provided for the females under the scheme of MGNREGA.

Electricity facilities

Table 17: Availability of Electricity Facilities Provided for the Respondents in the Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh during the Year of 2015-16

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|----|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1.00 | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Valid | 2.00 | 00 | 00.0 | 00.0 | |
| | Total | 20 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| Whether provided electricity facilities in village | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 20 | 100.0 |
| No | 00 | 00.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

It can be said from the above mentioned table that electricity facilities were found to be available in the both the villages of Sheopur and Karahal blocks of the Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh. In the present study area many houses were found to having the coloured Television along with dish/cable connection and equipments moving by electricity such as fan, bulb etc. were also found.

Conclusion

On the basis of above discussion we can say that MGNREGA has positively

contributed to uplift the socio-economic status of the Sahariya Scheduled Tribe women in the Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh. There are some provisions for women Empowerment under MGNREGA which are as follows:

1. Priority to women: 33 percent of the women place is reserved who have requested for employment should be provided employment (Hirway, 2003). But in the case of Sahariya Adivasi women in the present study area 90.0 percent of female respondents not to facilitated by such type of facilities, while rest of 10.0

percent were either non-job card holders or they did not worked under it.

2. Equality: Equality is given in MGNREGA work wages as it is almost equal for both men and women. But here, in the present study area only 20.0 percent of the female respondents got money in terms of payment under MGNREGA, whereas 50.0 percent of the female respondents got either food grains instead of money or either got both. Along with this, whole family worked for more than normal working hours, but no extra payment was supposed to give to them.

3. Facility of Child care: No facility of childcare was found there.

4. Provision of Women officers: not a single women officer was often found there.

5. Compulsory Availability of work within 5 k.ms. radius form residence: no standard of work nearer to residence was found to follow up in the present study area. Rather than this, women were observed to do hard physical works as men.

MGNREGA has also found to contribute in women empowerment in the present study area which are as follows:

➤ Sustainable durable assets for Sustainable livelihood: under MGNREGA durable assets are created along with wage employment for the rural development. The durable assets created under MGNREGA in the present study area are Playground, C.C. roads, Cattle shed, Shanti Dham, pond construction, etc. So, on other hand it has benefitted to the rural Adivasi women.

➤ Poverty Eradication: Women are the worst suffering segment in the rural poverty. In the present study area 50.0 percent of the females supported that their income was increased after getting work under MGNREGA.

➤ Security of Livelihood: According to National sample survey Organization data of 2004-05 about 28.7 percent are recorded from a part of country's workforce. In the current Fiscal till now availed of

more than 50 percent of employment created under the MGNREGA. Similarly, in the Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh 90.0 percent of female respondents were supposed to issued their job-cards under MGNREGA where majority of them found to work under it.

➤ Effect on Intra-household circumstances: MGNREGA empowered the women especially economically. In this concern in the Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh 50.0 percent of the female respondents considered to be changed their status in their families to some extent, while 5.0 percent of them were completely satisfied with this. The reason behind this was found that Sahariya females of this area mostly are regular workers who are supposed to run their houses more than men of the families. So there was no exclamation after getting one more work under MGNREGA

So, on the basis of above discussion we can say that Sahariya Adivasi female

of the Sheopur district are very backward and poor. They are not even found to wear good clothes, not using sanitation facilities, have to fetch the water from outside village's sources, living in Kaccha houses and early marriage etc. are quite often. They have provided the work under MGNREGA, but it was for a very minimum period of time as for 15-20 days. So, more continuous work should be given for them. This employment should focus to the BPLs and Adivasi people much than other communities because other community people are found to actively participate more than Sahariya Adivasi under it.

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