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Impact study of MNREGA among the beneficiaries and working system of MNREGA

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Abstract

The study was conducted in purposively selected district; Hardoi of Uttar Pradesh under two blocks, namely Mallanwan and Madhoganj, were also selected purposively. From the selected blocks, five villages were selected randomly 10 beneficiaries and 10 non beneficiaries selected in each village. Thus in each block two hundred farmers (hundred beneficiaries' & hundred non beneficiaries) were study to know the Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) programme. The highest majority 96.00 percent agreed to "Sunday is also working day," 93.00 percent "hundred days employment in year" and 89.00 percent agreed to construction of retaining walls, check dams and other working in the village. Only 55.00 and 49.00 percent beneficiaries agreed to medical care in working place and no boundation of gender in work respectively. Majority 66.00 percent respondents were agreed to know the "schedule hours of working" and 51.00 percent beneficiaries to "know the planned way of work". As regard the opinion of beneficiaries, the majority 71.00 percent opined that MNREGA check the "migration of unemployed people for the work from the village" and 67.00 percent opinioned that "MNREGA provide as source of income of village people" respectively.

Keywords: MGNREGA, working system

Introduction

The rural India is facing an increasing problem of water security due to lack of irrigation infrastructure. Water tables all over the country have been falling due to over-exploitation of ground water resources. It is believed that the NREGA offers a 'historic opportunity' to address this problem (Shah, 2007). The expenditure on public works under the NREGA can be directed towards construction of irrigation apparatus, which would alleviate the problem of water security to some extent. The funds allocated under the NREGA may be used for development of roads thereby connecting village to national highways and thus facilitating connectivity with markets.

The NREGA will have significant positive impact on seasonal rural-urban migrations by providing employment to rural workers during the lean season. This will reduce the problems of excessive population pressures in Indian cities as surplus rural labour will find employment in their own districts. The NREGA may also have an impact on permanent migration trends. Though it is difficult to ascertain the impact, one can assume that the created infrastructure and the increased activity in the rural economy due to increased purchasing power will lead to higher rates of permanent job creation, thereby mitigating the urgency to migrate. Further, the public works have the potential to develop human capital by promoting skills in rural India. This may be through 'learning-by-doing' kind of processes or through formal training of the workers by trained personnel. This shall reduce the dependence of the rural population on agriculture by enabling them to move on to other activities. Thus, NREGA has several potential benefits of reviving the economy as it is self targeting, self adjusting and self liquidating.

Review of Literature

Ojha (1994) ^[3] reported that for the year 1993-94, the million wells scheme has also been extended to non-SC/ST families. The allocation for the scheme has been increased from 20 to 30 per cent of the, allocation under JRY, subject to the condition that the expenditure on non-SC/ST should not exceed 10 per cent of the total allocation.

Singh and Chaudhary (2008) ^[4] the NREGA, in principle provides legal Guarantee of work and hence if is a milestone in the way of Right to work but in practice, it is a manifestation of the Right to life (a fundamental Right enshrined in the Part III of the constitution of India).

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Mamidipally and Gundeti (2009) [5] the study finds that NREGA has become at light in the rural areas, and contributed substantially for the increased living and economic conditions by reducing the income imbalance in the Rural area.

Karthika (2015) [8] depicted that MGNREGA plays a great role and has a positive impact on the rural development. Pandey *et al.* (2016) [7] found that there are better opportunities to the development of rural areas by effectively implementing programmes in the coverage areas and selecting right beneficiaries for the programmes. Das (2016) [1] reviewed the role of MGNREGA in rural employment and found that its role in inclusive growth of rural areas is significant. Ganjee (2014) [2] in his study revealed that there is a necessity to carry out an in- depth review of rural development programmes. Negi (2015) [6] concluded that works undertaken under MGNREGA are focused on land and water resources.

Material and Methods

The study was conducted in purposively selected district; Hardoi of Uttar Pradesh under two blocks, namely Mallanwan and Madhoganj, were also selected purposively. From the selected blocks, five villages were selected randomly 10 beneficiaries and 10 non beneficiaries selected in each village. Thus in each block two hundred farmers (hundred beneficiaries’ & hundred non beneficiaries) were study to know the Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) programme. The primary data collected in the years 2010-11 and analysis was done in the year 2011-12.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Benefits provided by MNREGA to the beneficiaries

N=100

S. No.	Particulars	Yes	No
A. Benefits provided by MNREGA to the beneficiaries			
1.	Construction of retaining walls checks dams and other work in the villages.	89 (89.00)	11 (11.00)
2.	Medical care in working with MNREGA	55 (55.00)	45 (45.00)
3.	hundred day's employment for each family in year.	91 (93.00)	9 (9.00)
4.	Sunday is also working day	93 (96.00)	7 (4.00)
5.	Construction of link road from highway to village	81 (81.00)	19 (19.00)
6.	No boundation of gender (male/female) in work.	49 (49.00)	51 (51.00)
7.	Wages/Payment through bank	83 (83.00)	17 (17.00)

Figure in parenthesis denotes percentage value

It is results from the above table-1 that the highest majority i.e., 93 per cent beneficiaries were about Sunday is also working day. Followed by 91 percent obtained hundred days work employment in year, 89 percent construction of retaining was, check dams and other work in the villages, 83percent payment through bank, 81 percent construction of link road from highway to village, 55 percnet medical care in working with MNREGA and only 49 percent no boundation of gender in working.

Thus, it is clear from the above table that the majority of the beneficiaries were obtained benefits from the MNREGA in prescribed norms.

Table 2: Working system of MNREGA

N= 200

S. No.	Particulars	Yes	No
B. Working system of MNREGA			
1.	Fix time of working MNREGA	112 (56.00)	88 (44.00)
2.	It also help in ameliorating poverty and providing facilities in the villages	67 (33.50)	133 (66.50)
3.	Enabling articulation of demand for employment	72 (36.00)	128 (64.00)
4.	Planning for works and quality of assets related record of work done and payment of wage.	125 (62.5)	75 (37.50)
5.	Use of rural empower.	103 (51.5)	97 (48.50)
6.	Schedule hours of working.	132 (66.00)	68 (34.00)
7.	Planned way worked	102 (51.00)	98 (49.00)

Figure in parenthesis denotes percentage value

It is apparent from the table (2) that majority 66.00 per cent of the respondents were agreed to know the schedule hours of working followed by 62.5%, 56%, 51.5per cent planning of works and quality of assets related record of work done and payment of wages. fix time of working in MNREGA and use of rural empower, respectively. Thus it is clear from the above table that most of famers were agree about the working system of MNREGA.

Table 3: Opinion of beneficiaries of the villages

N = 100

S. No.	Particulars	Yes	No
1.	Construction of damaged road under MNREGA.	48 (48.00)	52 (52.00)
2.	Sanitation of area after implementation of MNREGA.	54 (54.00)	46 (46.00)
3.	Check migration of unemployed people for the village.	71 (71.00)	29 (29.00)
4.	MNREGA proved as the source of income in the village.	63 (63.00)	37 (37.00)
5.	Irrigation problems solved after construction of check dams in the village.	67 (67.00)	33 (33.00)

Figure in parenthesis denotes percentage value

The table-3 showed the opinion of non-beneficiaries. Majority 71percent beneficiaries were opined thus MNREGA check. The migration of unemployed people for work from the village. followed by 67%, 63% opined that irrigation problem solved after construction of check dams in the village and mnrega proved as the source of income in the village respectively only 48 percent were opened that construction of damaged, road under MNREGA.

Thus it is clear from the above table-3 that majority of the farmers opened that MNREGA check migration of unemployed people provided villages and only 48% respondents were opined that MNREGA is helpful for construction of damaged road.

Conclusion

As regard the benefits provided by MNREGA to the beneficiaries. The highest majority 96.00 percent agreed to “Sunday is also working day,” 93.00 percent “hundred days employment in year” and 89.00 percent agreed to construction of retaining walls, check dams and other working in the

village. Only 55.00 and 49.00 percent beneficiaries agreed to medical care in working place and no boundation of gender in work respectively. Majority 66.00 percent respondents were agreed to know the “schedule hours of working” and 51.00 percent beneficiaries to “know the planned way of work”. As regard the opinion of beneficiaries, the majority 71.00 percent opined that MNREGA check the “migration of unemployed people for the work from the village” and 67.00 percent opinioned that “MNREGA provide as source of income of village people” respectively.

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