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Suggestion analysis of MGNREGA in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh using Garrett ranking technique

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Abstract
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGP) is a social security scheme. The scheme was introduced with a purpose of enhancing the standard level of living of the rural household and they stopped migrating toward the city. The objective of this study was analysing the suggestions given by the MGNREGA beneficiaries in their work and work site. The study was conducted in one purposively selected district Sultanpur of Uttar Pradesh to identify the suggestions given by respondents in MGNREGA programme. One block from Sultanpur district *viz.*, Dubepur was selected. From selected block five villages from Dubeypur block were selected randomly. Ten beneficiaries who involved in MGNREGA scheme from each village were selected purposively. Thus, a total of 50 respondents who actively involved in MGNREGA programme were randomly selected from five villages of Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh. Garrett' ranking technique was adopted to analyze the suggestions given by the respondents in MGNREGA programme. Finally the study concluded that the most important suggestions given by the MGNREGA beneficiaries were The MGNREGA provide equal wages to market wages & Timely payment of wages ranked first with Garrett mean score of 63.8, followed by Available work needed time with Garrett mean score of 60.36. Extend the limit of 100 days employment Guarantee was ranked third with Garrett mean score of 56.46. Hence the study suggests for taking suitable efforts to increase the awareness and make bridge between MGNREGA Scheme and MGNREGA beneficiaries. This study helps new and young researcher who wants to do research under this area may really helpful to them in order to recognize the research issue and research gap. Thus, the scheme could make an excellent impact in improving the livelihood status and ensuring sustainable social security for the rural people of Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh.

Keywords: Suggestions, MGNREGA, Garrett' ranking technique

Introduction
The scheme was enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005 with the developing the bargaining power of the rural household, primarily semi or unskilled work to people in rural India, whether they are below the poverty line. The notification of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was issued on September 7, 2005. It was first started in India on 2 February 2006 in a village named Anantapur in Bandawali district of Andhra Pradesh. Initially this scheme was implemented in about 200 districts. Later it was implemented all over India on 1st April 2008. On 31 December 2009, the name of this scheme was changed to Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme (Annual Report, 2006-07) [2] and (Annual Master Circular, 2020-21) [3]. The mandate of the Act is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wages in a financial year to every rural household whose members are willing to do unskilled manual labour (Balasubramaniam P, 2022) [1].

The empowerment of rural women is crucial for the development of the rural Bharat. Women have to empower themselves from below in order to make the government to empower them from above. In the words "empowering women is a precondition for creating a good nation, when women are empowered, society with stability is assured". The MGNREGA has positive impact on empowerment and employment pattern of women in recent years. It aims at enhancing livelihood security by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household especially for women. Women participation has increased significantly and perceived it giving them a sense of independence and security. Country should be alerted with proper education and also they should be entrusted with all sorts of works as per their physical capability".

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Women are needed part of the world (Rajalakshmi V and Selvam V, 2016).

Since long time so many programmes arranged to reduced the unemployment and poverty. In the history of rural development or employment generation programme in India revealed that none of the programme succeeded to employee and empower the rural people at a desirable level, as most of them were supply drive. That time beneficiaries of the programme were solely decided by the Government stakeholders and local political functionaries. To overcome unemployment situation among the rural poor central government started MGNREGA in which one of the major goal is to provide employment to rural people and it work like demand driven rather than „supply driven. However, the beneficiaries may face a number of constraints which might cause difficulty in getting the benefit of MGNREGA.

These constraint needs to be examined and minimised and to overcome that constraints suggestion of beneficiaries while receiving the benefits of MGNREGA. Keeping this in view, the present study was undertaken with the specific objectives to ascertain Suggestion of beneficiaries to overcome the constraints faced by the beneficiaries of MGNREGA (S. N. Mesare *et al.*, 2020) [6].

Methodology
The study was undertaken in Dubeypur block of Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh. In this block, the list of major villages in the district was identified and five vilages *viz.*, Purey Harikant, Pakdi, Delhi Mubarakpur, Ahimane and Mohaddipur were randomly chosen for the study. Ten MGNREGA beneficiaries from each village were randomly selected and interviewed and the total sample size of the study was 150. The number of respondents for each of the selected villages was selected by simple random sampling method. The data collected was analysed using Garrett ranking technique. The village wise Respondents' details for the study were furnished in Table 1.

Table 1: Village wise Respondents' details for the study were furnished

Block	Village	Respondents
Dubeypur	Pure Harikant	10
	Pakdi	10
	Delhi Mubarakpur	10
	Ahimane	10
	Mohaddipur	10
Total	05	50

Garrett Ranking Technique
This technique was used to analyse the suggestions given by the MGNREGA beneficiaries. To find out the most important suggestions given by the respondent, Garrett's ranking technique was applied. According this method, Respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all variables listed and the outcomes of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula:

$$\text{Per cent position} = \frac{100(R_{ij}-0.5)}{N_j}$$

Where,
R_{ij}= Rank given for the ith item by jth respondents
N_j = number of items Ranked by jth respondents
With the help of Garrett's table given by Garrett and Woodworth (1969), the per cent position of each rank estimated was converted into scores. For each suggestions the scores of individual respondents was added together and divided by the total number of the respondents. These mean scores for all the suggestions were arranged in descending order; the suggestions were accordingly ranked.
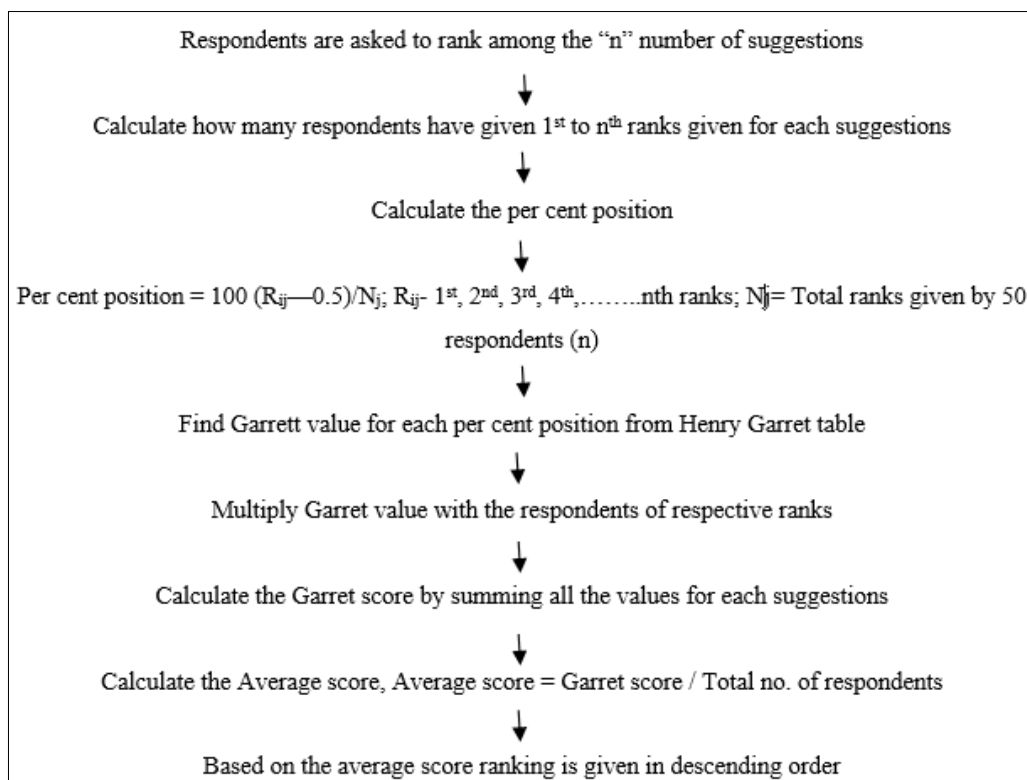
Steps involved in Henry Garrett ranking

Fig 1: Steps involved in Henry Garrett ranking

The respondents were asked to rank the nine suggestions identified as 1, 2, 3, 4 .....9 in order to know their preference in the selection of suggestion. The calculated percentage position for the rank 1, 2, 3,.....9 and their correspondent Garrett table. For suggestions, the total score is calculated by multiplying the number of respondents ranking that suggestion as 1, 2, 3……. and 9.

Table 2: Percent positions and their corresponding Garrett value

Rank	Percent position = $100 (R_{ij}-0.5)/N_j$		Garrett value
1	$100*(1-0.5)/9$	5.55	81
2	$100*(2-0.5)/9$	16.67	70
3	$100*(3-0.5)/9$	27.78	62
4	$100*(4-0.5)/9$	38.89	56
5	$100*(5-0.5)/9$	50	50
6	$100*(6-0.5)/9$	61.11	45
7	$100*(7-0.5)/9$	72.22	39
8	$100*(8-0.5)/9$	83.33	32
9	$100*(9-0.5)/9$	94.44	20

Results and Discussion

Table 3: Most Preferred Suggestions given by MGNREGA Beneficiaries

S. No.	Suggestions	Total Score	Total Garrett Score	Rank
1.	Proper security in their worksite and work	2113	42.26	9th
2.	Extend the limit of 100 days employment Guarantee	2823	56.46	3rd
3.	The MGNREGA provide equal wages to market wages & Timely payment of wages	3190	63.8	1st
4.	Provision of necessary work-site facilities (first aids, sanitary, shade & Creche (children))	2775	55.5	4th
5.	Extra benefits from the Govt.	2746	54.92	5th
6.	Improve grievance redresses system	2161	43.22	8th
7.	Proper knowledge of the program	2334	46.68	7th
8.	Awareness and digitalization of scheme	2351	47.02	6th
9.	Available work needed time	3018	60.36	2nd

The data collected was analyzed using garrett ranking and results presented in Table 3 above inferred that the MGNREGA provide equal wages to market wages & timely payment of wages were the most preferred suggestions as given by respondents and ranked first with garret mean score of 63.8 followed by Available work needed time with garret mean score of 60.36. Extend the limit of 100 days employment Guarantee was ranked third with Garrett mean score of 56.46 followed by Provision of necessary work-site facilities (first aids, sanitary, shade & Creche (children)), Extra benefits from the Govt., Awareness and digitalization of scheme, Proper knowledge of the program, Improve grievance redresses system and Proper security in their worksite and work were the other major suggestions as perceived by farmer with Garrett score of 55.5, 54.92, 47.02, 46.68, 43.22, and 42.26, respectively.

Conclusion

The study concluded that the major suggestions faced by the MGNREGA beneficiaries were the MGNREGA provide low wages than market wages, not getting work in needed time, no security in their worksite & work, Irregular employment, No extra benefits from the Govt., Lack of unity among the beneficiaries for grievance redresses, Lack of transparency in execution in local implementing agency. Every registered family have the right to get 100 days of employment in a particular financial year, but other respondents say that 100 days of employment is not available, the reason for this was found to be lack of detailed information about the Act, insufficient Work allocation and jointly addressing their demands due to the lack of harmony and unity among the participants which was due to the involvement of some political elements. Thus, it is concluded the introduction of MGNREGA scheme can fulfil the MGNREGA beneficiaries expectation and economically empowering rural people on MGNREGA scheme lays the basis for greater independence and also for self-esteem. The scheme provides safe and secure employment opportunities to the women without any discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, religion and gender. It has become a moon of dark in the empowerment of the rural people and contributed substantially for boosting their standard level of living and economic situations.

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