

International Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

Golden Research
Thoughts

Chief Editor
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

Welcome to GRT

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2231-5063

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

International Advisory Board

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, IasiMore
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania		

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yalikal Director Management Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU, Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut (U.P.)	S. Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	S. KANNAN Annamalai University, TN
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University

Address:- Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.aygrt.isrj.org

EVALUATION OF MGNREGA : A RURAL AREA



SanjeevKumar. C
Lecturer – Sociology , Govt. First Grade College, Sulepeth.



ABSTRACT

MGNREGA is providing employment to rural people, so that they can earn income at least 100 days in their villages. As such, their economic life is developed by such employment programmes. Hence, the different aspects such as issue of job cards, nature of work, wages, rules, facilities at the work place, etc are assessed and discussed. The main purpose of the present study is assessment of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in the rural areas of Sedam Taluka.

KEYWORDS : Awareness, wages, Payment,

Development.

INTRODUCTION :

A majority of the poor in rural areas of the country depend mainly on the wages they earn through unskilled, casual, manual labour. They are often on threshold levels of subsistence, and are vulnerable to the possibility of sinking from transient to chronic poverty. Inadequate labour demand or unpredictable crises that may be general in nature, like natural disaster or personal like ill-health, all adversely impact their employment opportunities. In a context of poverty & unemployment, workfare programmes have been important interventions in developed as well as developing countries for many years.

The need to evolve a mechanism to supplement existing livelihood sources in rural areas was recognized early in development planning in India. The Government implemented workfare programmes that offered wage employment on public works at minimum wages.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year, to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Number of Working Members in Family:

To support food for work principle, MGNREGA is formulated. As such, it is providing employment to one person in a family. Of course, there may be many family members who are

engaged in other work; still one member in each family gets the MGNREGA benefits. Hence, information was collected on the number of working members in the family and presented in the following table.

Number of Working Members in Family

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 2 Members	269	59.8
3 to 5 Members	181	40.2
5 to 8 Members	--	--
More than 8 Members	--	--
Total	450	100

It is observed from the above table that 269 (59.8%) of the total respondents have stated that up to 2 members in their families are working, whereas the remaining 181 (40.2%) have expressed that 3 to 5 members are working in their families.

Source of Awareness about MGNREGA:

Many of the people are not aware about the welfare schemes and programmes from the governments. There are sources of information and awareness such as radio, television, panchayat members, panchayat officials, relatives, etc are playing significant role in giving awareness to the people on government. Hence, information on the sources of awareness of the respondents about MGNREGA was collected and tabulated as under.

Source of Awareness about MGNREGA

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Neighbours/ Relatives	215	47.8
Panchayat Office/ Members	186	41.3
Radio/ TV/ Mass Media	38	8.4
Any Other	11	2.4
Total	450	100
N=4, Mean=112.5, SD=102.89, Variance=10587		

On the source of awareness about MGNREGA, it is revealed that 215 (47.8%) of all the respondents got awareness by their neighbours and relatives, 186 (41.3%) have got awareness by panchayat offices and members, 38 (8.4%) have got awareness through radio, television and such other mass media and only 11 (2.4%) have got the awareness through other sources. Panchayats and Villagers are playing a significant role in spreading awareness about the MGNREGA and even though the government is popularizing its schemes, its impact is low.

Help to Get Job under NREGA:

After getting the awareness about NREGA, many people influence with information and necessary assistance to get the job under NREGA. Hence, it was asked to the respondents on the persons who helped the respondents to get the job under NREGA and collected information is

shown as under.

Help to Get Job under NREGA

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Panchayat Officials/ Members	173	38.4
Neighbours/ Relatives	215	47.7
NGOs/ Voluntary Organizations	62	13.8
Any Other	--	--
Total	450	100
N=3, Mean=150, SD=79.05, Variance=6249		

It is noted from the above table that of all the respondents covered under the study, 173 (38.4%) have got the help of panchayat officials and panchayat members to get the job under NREGA, 215 (47.7%) have got the help of neighbours and relatives to get job under NREGA and the remaining 62 (13.8%) have got the help from NGOs and voluntary organizations to get the job under MGNREGA. The panchayats and villagers are playing a significant role in accessing the jobs through MGNREGA.

Reasons for Joining Work under MGNREGA:

There are many reasons for joining to work under MGNREGA and they include poverty, seasonal employment, illiteracy, etc. As such, information was collected from the respondents on the reasons for joining work under MGNREGA and presented in the following table.

Reasons for Joining Work under MGNREGA

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Guaranteed Employment under Govt Scheme	113	25.1
Equality of Wages Offered	60	13.3
Unskilled Work	180	40.0
To get rid of Unemployment of Family	79	17.5
Any Other	18	4.0
Total	450	100
N=5, Mean=90, SD=60.89, Variance=3708.5		

On the reasons to join for work under MGNREGA, 180 (40.0%) have joined the same as it is unskilled work, followed by 113 (25.1%) have joined as there is guaranteed employment under government scheme, 79 (17.5%) have joined the same to get rid of unemployment of their families, 60 (13.3%) have joined the same as there is equality of wages are offered and the remaining 18 (4.0%) have joined the work under MGNREGA due to other reasons respectively. Unskilled work is a significant feature of the scheme and guaranteed employment with government assistance is another significant feature, which were attracted the villagers to join the scheme.

Joining Year of Employment under MGNREGA:

MGNREGA is providing employment to rural people since 2006. It is also noted that, year by year, many of the people are getting the job cards and employment from MGNREGA. Hence, information was collected on the joining year of employment of the respondents and presented in the following table.

Joining Year of Employment under MGNREGA

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
2006-07	83	18.4
2008-09	89	19.8
2010-11	186	41.3
2012-	92	20.4
Total	450	100

On the joining year of the respondents to MGNREGA, it is revealed that 83 (18.4%) have joined to the scheme in 2006-07, 89 (19.8%) have joined to the same in 2008-09, 186 (41.3%) of the respondents have joined to the same in 2010-11 and the remaining only 92 (20.4%) have joined to MGNREGA in 2012. Due to increase in the popularity of MGNREGA, it is emphasized that since 2010-11, a great majority of the villagers have joined to the employment under the scheme.

Got the Job Card in 15 Days:

As per the regulations of MGNREGA, the Job Card for employment should be issued by panchayats within 15 days. But in reality, many of the panchayats are making delay in issue of job cards and hence, information was collected on whether the respondents have got the job cards within 15 days of the registration. The collected information is tabulated as under.

Got the Job Card in 15 Days

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	121	26.9
No	273	60.7
None of Members got it within 15 days	56	12.4
Total	450	100

It is noted from the above table that of all the respondents, only 121 (26.9%) have got the job card within 15 days, whereas a great majority, that is 273 (60.7%) have not got the job card within 15 days and the remaining 56 (12.4%) have expressed that none of the members of MGNREGA have got job card within 15 days. Surprisingly, even though the scheme formed rule that the job card should be issued within 15 days, majority of the respondents have got job card after 15 days. It shows that there is essential to improve the procedures to issue of job cards.

Awareness on Number of Working Days and Work Timings:

The number of working are limited to 100 days as fixed by the government and work timings

are also fixed. It is highlighted that even though many of the respondents are working under MGNREGA, many of them are not aware about the number of working days and work timings. In this respect, the collected information is tabulated as under.

Awareness on Number of Working Days and Work Timings

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	228	50.7
No	157	34.9
No One Given Awareness	65	14.4
Total	450	100

It is observed from the above table that 228 (50.7%) of the total respondents are aware about the number of working days in a year and work timings, whereas 157 (34.9%) are not aware about the same and the remaining 65 (14.4%) have blamed that no one was given them awareness on the same respectively. Nearly half of the respondents are not aware about the number of working days and work timings and hence, it is essentially needed to increase awareness of the workers under MGNREGA about all these aspects.

Unemployment Allowance Paid for Not Getting Job Card in 15 days :

As per the rules of the NREGA, unemployment allowance should be paid to the unemployed applicants, who applied for getting Job Card under the scheme. Hence, information was collected from the respondents, that whether they have been paid the unemployment allowance for not getting job card in 15 days and the collected information is presented in the following table.

Unemployment Allowance Paid for Not Getting Job Card in 15 Days

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	182	40.4
No	147	32.7
Not Applicable	121	26.9
Total	450	100

It is highlighted from the above table that only 182 (40.4%) of the respondents have got unemployment allowance for not getting job card within 15 days of application, 147 (32.7%) of the respondents have not got unemployment allowance and it is not applicable to 121 (26.9%) of the respondents, as they have got the job card within 15 days. Surprisingly, even though there is provision for unemployment allowance, majority of the respondents have not got such unemployment allowance, even though they got the job card after 15 days.

Frequency of Meetings of NREGA in Villages:

Regarding the activities of NREGA, regular meetings should be convened by panchayat officials and members with the beneficiaries of NREGA. Hence, information on the frequency of meetings of NREGA in villages was collected and tabulated as under.

Frequency of Meetings of NREGA in Villages

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Weekly/ Fort-nightly	--	--
Quarterly/ Bi-annually	232	51.5
Annually	154	34.2
Occasionally	49	10.9
Never	15	3.3
Total	450	100
N=4, Mean=112.5, SD=99.23, Variance=9847		

Above table revealed that on the frequency of meetings of MGNREGA in villages, 232 (51.5%) of all the respondents remarked that there will be quarterly or bi-annual meetings, 154 (34.2%) have expressed that there will be annual meetings, 49 (10.9%) have stated that there will be occasional meetings of MGNREGA and the remaining 15 (3.3%) have stated that there are no meetings of MGNREGA in the villages. It is satisfactory to note that there are frequent meetings of villagers under MGNREGA.

Matters Discussed in Meetings:

It is noted that almost all the respondents have agreed that the meetings will be conducted regularly under MGNREGA in villages. Information was collected from the respondents on the matters discussed in meetings and presented in the following table.

Matters Discussed in Meetings

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Selection of Work/ Workplace	118	26.2
Wage Payments/ Wage Rate	62	13.8
Addressing Grievances	193	42.9
Problems of Workers	64	14.2
Any Other	35	7.8
Total	450	100

On the matters discussed in the meetings, many of the respondents have given more than one matter and hence, the total of the responses are more. Particularly, of all the respondents, 118 (26.2%) have stated that matters related to selection of work and workplace is discussed, 62 (13.8%) have stated that matters pertaining to wage payments and wage rates are discussed, 193 (42.9%) have remarked that grievances of the workers and officials are addressed, 64 (14.2%) have stated that problems of the workers are discussed and 35 (7.8%) have give other matters that are discussed in the MGNREGA meetings. It is highlighted that the grievances of workers, problems of workers, selection of work and place, etc are discussed in the meetings regularly.

Participation in MGNREGA Meetings:

It is observed that a few of the workers do not attend the meetings of MGNREGA due

to their other works. Hence, information was collected from the respondents on the regularity in participation of meetings and tabulated as under.

Participation in MGNREGA Meetings

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Always	47	10.4
Frequently	211	46.9
Rarely	134	29.8
Never	58	12.9
Total	450	100
N=4, Mean=112.5, Sd=76.21, Variance=5808.33		

Above table made it clear that of all the respondents, only 47 (10.4%) are always attending the meetings, 211 (46.9%) are frequently participating in the meetings, 134 (29.8%) are rarely participating in the meetings and the remaining 58 (12.9%) are never participated in the MGNREGA meetings. Nearly half of the respondents are not participating in the MGNREGA meetings and hence, it is suggested them to attend to the meetings regularly, so as to know about the work procedures under the scheme.

Awareness on Approved Works under MGNREGA:

In the meetings, generally the works are approved and are notified by the panchayats through notifications. But, many of the villagers are illiterates and a few are also busy in other works, hence, it may not be possible for the respondents to get awareness on the approved works under MGNREGA. In this respect, information on the sources to get awareness on the approved works are collected from the respondents and tabulated as under.

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Public Notice from Panchayats	272	60.4
Panchayat Officials/ Members	57	12.7
Other Villagers/ Workers	121	26.9
Any Other	--	--
Total	450	100
N=3, Mean=150, SD=110.39, Variance=12187		

On the awareness on approved works under MGNREGA as expressed by all the respondents covered under the study, 272 (60.4%) are getting awareness through public notice from panchayats, 57 (12.7%) are getting awareness by panchayat officials and panchayat members and the remaining 121 (26.9%) are getting awareness from other villagers and workers. To a greater extent, panchayat offices are playing a significant role in notifying the workers and villagers regarding approved works under MGNREGA.

Criteria for Payment of Wages:

Generally the payment of wages is based on time and day. But according to the rules, the wages may also be paid on piece rate or task based wages. Hence, information was collected from the respondents on the criteria for payment of wages and presented in the following table.

Criteria for Payment of Wages

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Piece Rate/ Task Based	--	--
Time based/ Daily Wages	450	100
Both of above	--	--
Any Other	--	--
Total	450	100

It is emphasized that all the respondents are getting daily wages from the scheme and none of the respondents are getting piece rate or task based wages.

Awareness on the Number of Days Attended to Work:

MGNREGA is a completely transparent scheme. Every step taken by the officials and panchayat members and also higher authorities should be available to the ultimate workers from time to time. As such, the workers may also get information on the number of days they have attended their work from panchayats. Hence, it was asked to the respondents on the awareness about the number of days attended to work under MGNREGA and the collected information is tabulated as under.

Awareness on the Number of Days Attended to Work

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Information from Panchayats	361	80.2
Contractors	--	--
Other Workers/ Villagers	89	19.8
Any Other	--	--
Total	450	100
N=2, Mean=225, SD=192.33, Variance=36992		

It is noted from the above table that 361 (80.2%) of all the respondents are getting the awareness on the number of days attended to work by the information they get from panchayats, whereas 89 (19.8%) get such information from other workers and villagers. Panchayats are playing a significant role in disclosing awareness on the number of days attended to work under MGNREGA.

Number of Days Employed in Last Year:

It was asked to the respondents to provide information on the number of days they have been employed in the last year and the collected information is presented in the following table.

Number of Days Employed in Last Year

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
100 days	311	69.1
More than 100 days	--	--
Less than 100 days	139	30.9
Total	450	100

Above table revealed that of all the respondents covered under the study, 311 (69.1%) have expressed that they have been employed for 100 days, whereas 139 (30.9%) are employed for less than 100 days in the last year. In majority of the cases, employment is provided for 100 days, but in a few cases, employment is not provided for 100 days. It shows that there is wastage of labour and payment of unemployment allowances. Hence, it is suggested to plan the works to be done in a financial year by the panchayats and also involve all the workers at least for 100 days.

Hours of Work in a Day:

Information on the hours of work in a day is collected from the respondents and tabulated as under.

Hours of Work in a Day

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 6 Hours	57	12.7
6 to 8 Hours	204	45.3
More than 8 Hours	33	7.3
Depends on Nature of Work	156	34.7
Total	450	100

On the hours of works in a day as expressed by all the respondents, 57 (12.7%) have worked up to 6 hours in a day, 204 (45.3%) have worked for 6 to 8 hours in a day, 33 (7.3%) have worked for more than 8 hours in a day and the remaining 156 (34.7%) have worked for different hours depending on the nature of work. Depending on the nature of work, the workers are working for 6 to 8 hours in a day.

Need for Development in Villages:

The villages are backward with reference to different facilities such as drinking water, roads, transportation, etc. Hence information was collected from the respondents on which is needed to be developed in the villages and the collected information is presented in the following table.

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Drinking Water Facilities	193	42.9
Road Facilities to Village	121	26.9
Transportation Facilities	86	19.1
Education	158	35.1
Employment Generation	92	20.4
Women Empowerment	58	12.9
Self-employment	203	45.1
Empowerment of Weaker Sections	66	14.7
Electricity	43	9.5
Irrigation	52	11.5
Health	145	32.2
Rural Development	54	12.0
Any Others	23	5.1
Total	450	100

On the needs for development of facilities in their villages, many of the respondents have expressed more than one type of facilities needed to be developed. Specifically, 193 (42.9%) have stated that there is need to develop drinking water facilities, 121 (26.9%) have expressed that there is need to develop road facilities to the village, 86 (19.1%) have remarked that transportation facilities need to be developed, 158 (35.1%) have stated that education need to be developed, 92 (20.4%) have expressed that employment generation should need to be developed, 58 (12.9%) have stated that there is need for development of women empowerment, 203 (45.1%) have opined that there is need for self-employment, 66 (14.7%) have stated that there is need for empowerment of weaker sections, 43 (9.5%) have remarked that electricity is need to be developed, 52 (11.5%) have stated that irrigation facilities are need to be developed, 145 (32.2%) have expressed that there is need to develop health facilities, 54 (12.0%) have stated that there is need for rural development and 23 (5.1%) have remarked that other facilities need to be developed in their villages.

CONCLUSION :

On the reasons to join for work under MGNREGA, 180 have joined the same as it is unskilled work, followed by 113 have joined as there is guaranteed employment under government scheme, 79 have joined the same to get rid of unemployment of their families, 60 have joined the same as there is equality of wages are offered and the remaining 18 have joined the work under MGNREGA due to other reasons respectively.

It is noted from the above table that of all the respondents, only 121 have got the job card within 15 days, whereas a great majority, that is 273 have not got the job card within 15 days and the remaining 56 have expressed that none of the members of MGNREGA have got job card within 15 days.

But, many of the villagers are illiterates and a few are also busy in other works, hence, it may not be possible for the respondents to get awareness on the approved works under MGNREGA. In this respect, information on the sources to get awareness on the approved works are collected from the respondents and tabulated as under.

On the awareness on approved works under MGNREGA as expressed by all the respondents covered under the study, 272 are getting awareness through public notice from panchayats, 57 are getting awareness by panchayat officials and panchayat members and the remaining 121 are getting awareness from other villagers and workers.

On the hours of works in a day as expressed by all the respondents, 57 have worked up to 6 hours in a day, 204 have worked for 6 to 8 hours in a day, 33 have worked for more than 8 hours in a day and the remaining 156 have worked for different hours depending on the nature of work.

REFERENCES :

- 1.Fahimuddin. (2008): Working of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Sitapur district: Study Report. Lucknow : Giri Institute of Development Studies, 2008.
- 2.Arun Jacob and Richard Varghese (2006): NREGA IMPLEMENTATION – I: Reasonable Beginning in Palakkad, Kerala. Economic & Political Weekly. December 2, 2006. P. 4943-4945.
- 3.Prasad, B.N. (2009): Impact assessment of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, Sonbhadra district. Lucknow : Giri Institute of Development Studies, 2009.
- 4.Siddhartha and Vanaik, Anish (2008): CAG Report on NREGA: Fact and Fiction. Economic & Political Weekly. June 21, 2008. P. 39-45.
- 5.Ghormade (2011): A study of Performance of MNREGA for BPL families with special reference to Nagpur District. Indian Streams Research Journal. Vol. 1. No. 11. December 2011. P. 1-3.
- 6.Amita Shah (2010): MGNREGS in Gujarat: Initial Experience and Early Signals. ". LBS Journal of Management & Research. Vol. 8. No. 1. January-June 2010. P. 35-56

Publish Research Article

International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org