



MGNREGA FUNCTIONING SYSTEM AND ITS IMPACT AMONG BENEFICIARIES AND NON-BENEFICIARIES OF NAWABGANJ AND WAZIRGANJ OF DISTRICT GONDA, UTTAR PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

The research was carried out in a selected district Gonda of Uttar Pradesh under two blocks Nawabganj and Wazirganj. Seven villages were randomly selected from the specified blocks, with 20 beneficiaries and 20 non-beneficiaries in each village. Thus, to determine the effect of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), two hundred landless farmers, marginal, small farmers, and rural poor in each block, Nawabganj, and Wazirganj (one hundred beneficiaries and one hundred non-beneficiaries) was studied. The largest majority in the program, 94.00 percent, agreed that "for beneficiaries, Sunday is also a working day," 92.00 percent agreed that they get "one hundred days of employment in a year", and 87.00 percent expressed that "check dams, retaining walls, and other village works" have been done. Only 56.00 percent of the beneficiaries agreed and admitted that they were provided facilities in the workplace and 51% admitted that there was no gender discrimination in the workplace, respectively. The majority of the respondents (69.00%) agreed that they were aware of the "scheduled work schedule" of the MGNREGA scheme and 58.00% agreed to "know the planned mode of work". "With reference to the opinion of the beneficiaries, 75.00 percent believe that MGNREGA prevents "unemployed persons seeking jobs from the village" from moving out of the village and 61.00 percent believe that MGNREGA is " provides a source of income for rural residents", respectively. "

INTRODUCTION

The government has consistently prioritized programs that protect the social and economic stability of the people. Since independence, the government has initiated various development programs in this regard from time to time. The main obstacles to the economic development of India are poverty, illiteracy, and rural development. To address all these issues, the Government of India implemented the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 6 February 2006 in 200 of the country's most backward districts. This was a game-changing law in the rural area. It is also known as National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS).

The MGNREGA Act was enacted to increase the purchasing power of rural people, especially in rural India, by providing semi-skilled or unskilled employment to those living in poverty. tries to.

The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) of the Government of India in collaboration with the State Governments is overseeing the entire implementation of this scheme. Since the Act promised 100 days of work in a financial year, the assets produced were aimed at increasing agricultural production in rural areas and strengthening the

livelihood security of rural people. In addition, if the state government fails to offer work, the affected persons are entitled to unemployment benefits.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ritika Khera points out that job cards in Odisha as well as in many other states like West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh lack a column to document wages paid to workers, where she gives an idea about the amount of unfairness that exists. Makes a fair point. As a result, the beneficiaries were unable to ascertain their outstanding salary amount.

Dey, Moitri (2010) has evaluated MGNREGA for alleviating rural poverty and attempted to address topics such as whether MGNREGA has lived up to its full potential, and what constraints exist in the implementation of the Act. , and how it can address those challenges.

According to Karuna, Wakati Akela, and Soumya Kidambi (2007), the social audit has the potential to improve the effectiveness of public program delivery. While the process is still on, an audit of Andhra Pradesh's employment guarantee program reveals what can be achieved.

Jyoti Poonia (2012) looks at India's approach to social security since independence and places MGNREGA in the context of the greater social



security debate. It looks at how gender concerns have been addressed in the public works industry, i.e. in MGNREGA regulations.

Despite its flaws, Chanchal and Charan (2012) argue that MGNREGA is one of the most effective programs ever to transform rural life in India and that social audit and public awareness will aid in its successful implementation. The use of social audits and increased public engagement can help in controlling complaints at the grassroots level. Coordination between qualified technical people and functionaries of Panchayat facilities can be beneficial for the success of the project. Unless these issues were addressed, MGNREGA in Bihar failed to meet the Millennium Development Goals.

Rajmohan S. And according to Dhanbalan T. (2013), our Indian government has initiated a wide range of rural development programs for the welfare of the rural masses, but has not yielded any expected results. MGNREGA is a unique program of its kind. It is presented to society in various ways as a possible outcome. No other program has achieved such a high level of success in lifting rural people out of poverty and into wealth, but MGNREGA has made it possible.

On the other hand, Horei and P. Anandraj Kumar's (2011) author's major objective is to empirically examine the perception, opinion, and

awareness of the beneficiaries according to the operational as well as the performance of the working of MGNREGA in terms of implementation. guidelines, as well as the impact of the scheme on the beneficiaries in the research sector. A field survey with a pre-trial interview session, focus group discussion (FGD) with beneficiaries, interview with key informants interviews, and review of secondary data sources were among the approaches used in the study.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in a purposefully selected district: under two blocks Nawabganj and Wazirganj in Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, which was also deliberately selected. Out of the selected blocks, 20 beneficiaries were randomly selected in five villages and 20 non-beneficiaries in each village. Thus, information was collected from the respondents (hundred beneficiaries and hundred non-beneficiaries) in each selected block to know the impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) programme. The primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire in the year 2020-21 and the analysis was done in the year 2020-21.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: MGNREGA Benefits to the Beneficiaries

| S. No | Particulars | Yes | No |
|-------|---|------------|------------|
| A. | MGNREGA benefits granted to beneficiaries | | |
| 1. | Establishment of check dams, retaining walls, and other activities in the villages. | 87 (87.00) | 13 (13.00) |
| 2. | Medical care to beneficiaries working with MGNREGA | 56 (56.00) | 44 (44.00) |
| 3. | MGNREGA - Hundred day's work employment to each family per year. | 92 (92.00) | 8 (8.00) |
| 4. | Sunday as a working day for beneficiaries | 94 (94.00) | 6 (6.00) |
| 5. | Construction of link road from village to highway | 83 (83.00) | 17 (17.00) |
| 6. | Gender inequality during work | 51 (51.00) | 49 (49.00) |
| 7. | Payment of wages in accounts through the bank | 81 (81.00) | 19 (19.00) |

Figure in parenthesis denotes percentage value (N=100)

The result of above table-1 is that even on Sunday, maximum majority i.e. 94 percent MGNREGA beneficiaries were working. In the sample collection year under MGNREGA, 92 percent of the beneficiaries got 100 days of work employment for each member of the family, 81 percent of the sample population got wages paid in accounts through banks, 87 percent of check dams, retaining walls, and other activities were included in

the villages. Medical care and facilities are provided to 56 percent of the beneficiaries working under the MGNREGA programme. About 83 percent of the beneficiaries were constructed and linked road from village to highway and 51 percent gender inequality was found in the work environment. As can be seen from the table above, most of the recipients have availed MGNREGA benefits as per the rules.

**Table 2: Working Approach of MGNREGA**

| S. No. | Particular | Yes | No |
|--------|---|-------------|-------------|
| B. | Working system approach of MGNREGA | | |
| 1. | Is working hour fixed under MGNREGA? | 115 (57.50) | 85 (42.50) |
| 2. | Is MGNREGA also aids in the eradicating poverty and the rendering of facilities in the villages? | 72(36.00) | 128 (64.00) |
| 3. | Is MGNREGA enhancing the formulation of labour demand? | 83 (41.50) | 117 (58.50) |
| 4. | Is work planning and asset quality are linked to a record of completed work and salary payment under MGNREGA? | 133 (66.50) | 67 (33.50) |
| 5. | Is MGNREGA programme use as rural empower? | 109 (54.50) | 91(45.50) |
| 6. | Is there are schedule hours of working under MGNREGA Scheme? | 138 (69.00) | 62 (31.00) |
| 7. | Is the strategy that had been designed proved to be successful under MGNREGA? | 116 (58.00) | 84 (42.00) |

Figure in parenthesis denotes percentage value (N= 200)

It is clear from Table 2 that the majority of the 69.00 percent of the respondents agreed that they were aware of the prescribed working hours under the MGNREGA scheme. Thereafter, the planning of works and the record of works related to asset quality and payment of wages, time worked under MGNREGA, and utilization of rural empowerment determines 66.50 percent, 57.50 percent, and 54.50

percent, respectively. MGNREGA has improved labor demand creation, according to 83 percent of the sample population. About 72% believed that MGNREGA also helps in eradicating poverty and providing facilities in villages. As can be seen from the above table, most of the farmers agreed with the working of MGNREGA.

Table 3: Viewpoint of Beneficiaries of The Villages

| S. No. | Particular | Yes | No |
|--------|---|------------|------------|
| 1. | Is Construction of damaged road covered by MGNREGA programme? | 49 (49.00) | 51 (51.00) |
| 2. | After the MGNREGA was implemented, the area was sanitised? | 52 (52.00) | 48 (48.00) |
| 3. | Is MGNREGA inspect for people who are unemployed migrating from the village? | 75 (75.00) | 25 (25.00) |
| 4. | Is the MGNREGA programme proving to be a viable source of revenue in the village? | 61 (61.00) | 39 (39.00) |
| 5. | Is the village's irrigation problem solved as a result of the installation of check dams? | 63 (63.00) | 37 (37.00) |

Figure in parenthesis denotes percentage value (N=100)

Table 3 shows the perspective of the beneficiaries of the villages. Most of the beneficiaries (75%) accepted MGNREGA checks that unemployed farmers are leaving the village in search of jobs. According to 63 per cent, the irrigation problem was handled and solved after the construction and installation of check dams in the village, and according to 61 per cent, MGNREGA proved to be an important source of revenue generation in the village. Only 52 percent believed that the area was sanitized after MGNREGA was implemented.

As shown in Table 3, a majority of farmers believe that MGNREGA helps in deterring unemployed people from moving to villages, while only 49% of the respondents believe that MGNREGA helps repair damaged roads.

CONCLUSION

According to the findings, a large proportion of recipients with respect to the benefits provided by MGNREGA to the beneficiaries, the study shows, showed that the largest majority, 94.00 percent, agreed that "for beneficiaries, Sunday is also a working day," 92.00 percent of beneficiaries reported on strategies to improve program benefits that entitle them to 100 days of guaranteed employment in a fiscal year," and 87.00 percent agreed that "check dams, walls, and Other village work has been "maintained". In the village, only 56.00 percent of the beneficiaries agreed to medical care and facilities provided in the workplace and 51% admitted that there is no gender discrimination in the workplace,



respectively. The majority of the respondents (69.00%) agreed that they were aware of the “scheduled work schedule” of the MGNREGA scheme and 58.00% agreed to “know the planned mode of work.” In terms of the opinion of the beneficiaries, 75.00 percent follow MNREGA. Prevents "unemployed persons from seeking jobs from the village" and 61.00 percent believe that MGNREGA provides "a source of income for rural residents", respectively. This shows that the MGNREGA program has had a positive impact on the livelihood security of the recipients in rural areas.

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