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Suggestion given by MGNREGA Beneficiaries in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), also known as MNREGA is a landmark Indian legislation enacted in 2005 to enhance livelihood security in rural areas. It guarantees 100 days of wage employment to adult members of rural peoples willing to do unskilled physical work in a financial year. The program's objective is to improve the purchasing power of rural people and bridge the space among the wealthy and impoverished in India.

Keywords: MGNREGA, rural employment, wage guarantee scheme

Introduction

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), also known, brought a historic Indian law to increase the safety of livelihood of rural people in the year 2005, it guarantees 100 days of salary employment to adult members of rural people ready to do unskilled physical work in a financial year. The objective of this program is to improve the purchasing power of rural people in India and to bridge the gap between rich and poor.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) acts as a magic bullet in eradicating rural poverty and unemployment and producing manpower. After independence, rural poverty and unemployment in India have increased in an unprecedented manner (Dasgupta, P. 2004) ^[1]. The main reason for launching this scheme is the failure of illiteracy, hungry people, rising number of malnourished children, farmer suicides, starvation deaths, inadequate employment and poverty and failure of subsistence production during drought against this backdrop, The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was implemented by the Government of India (GOI) in the year 2005. This is the world's largest poverty alleviation program, 11,300 crores were released in the year 2006-07 for the outlay of this scheme. (Datta SK and Singh K, 2012) ^[3] This Act is now called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The program provides a legal guarantee of employment to the unskilled manual workers concerned on every financial year for adult members of any rural family to do 100 days of public work. The act covered 200 districts in the Act was implemented on February 2, 2006 and was extended to 130 additional districts in the year 2007-2008. In order to remove domestic -level poverty and old unemployment issues in rural India, the Government of India introduced the 'National Rural Employment Guarantee Act' (NREGA) in 2005, which was later named 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural m as an engine for sustainable development of agriculture, strengthen the poor and promote new ways to do businesses by providing work for unskilled workers at the wage rate specified by the central government (Nagaraj, N., C. Bantilan, L. Pandey, and N. S. Roy, 2014) ^[4]. Government intervention is a MGNREGA play an important role for the welfare of rural India, where it is common for some people and others to demand limited job protection to unskilled workers and, to improve the status of negligible bargaining with employers and to demand better work. The goal is to correct such disabled and uneven market results by providing year -long employment opportunities at a predetermined minimum wage.

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Methodology

The study detected obstacles faced by women beneficiaries under MGNREGA. His study showed that personal and family problems were the major obstacles he faced (Tiwari & Upadhyay, 2012)^[6]. This study was studied in Sultanpur district, in which primary data and secondary data were collected, the farmers, especially in the area, were included in the questionnaire to study them; the questionnaire is like a tool to join the farmers. Questionnaires were used as an interview keeping in mind the literacy difference in farmers. The suggestions made by MNREGA workers were included in the study. The farmers were shown rank by ranking the suggestions given by them on the basis of their experiences. A quantitative approach to study ranking was used as a function. The study of

the area was included in five villages in a block in Sultanpur district, Uttar Pradesh.

Results and Discussion

Profile and communication characteristics of MGNREGA Workers

This part associate to the distribution of MGNREGA Workers with regard to the preferred profile and communication characteristics of 50 MGNREGA Workers viz., age, educational background, size of land holding, size of family, annually income, extension agency contact, information sources, credit orientation, training attended and extension participation towards MGNREGA Workers are as follows in the Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of MGNREGA Workers according to their profile and communications characteristics

Category	Variable
Demographic	Age, education, size of family
Economic	Size of land holding, annual income, credit orientation
Extension and communication	Extension agency contact, information sources, credit orientation, training attended and extension participation

The above table depicted that majority of the beneficiaries had 36 to 60 years from male age groups whereas that majority of

the beneficiaries had 36 to 60 years from female age groups.

Table 2: Most Important Suggestions given by MGNREGA Workers

S. No.	Suggestions	No. of Respondents	%	Rank
1.	Providing additional wages for work sites further from the village	29	58	6 th
2.	Neighbor villages can also be given jobs	27	54	7 th
3.	Strengthening Implementation Mechanisms	39	78	4 th
4.	Strengthening monitoring and social audits are also crucial for transparency and accountability.	41	82	3 rd
5.	Aligning wages with the type of work	24	48	8 th
6.	Must provide provision for the participation of women in the planning process	35	70	5 th
7.	Appropriate awareness of the program	22	44	9 th
8.	Clearer accountability for timely payments	43	86	2 nd
9.	Increase of number of working days	49	98	1 st

The data gathered was analyzed and increase of number of working days were the most liked suggestions as given by answerer and ranked 1st with per cent of 98 followed by clearer accountability for timely payments with per cent of 86. Strengthening monitoring and social audits are also crucial for transparency and accountability third with per cent of 82 followed by Strengthening Implementation Mechanisms, Extra benefits from the Govt., Must provide provision for the participation of women in the planning process, Providing additional wages for work sites further from the village, Neighbor villages can also be given jobs, Aligning wages with the type of work also and Appropriate awareness of the program were the other major suggestions as given by farmer with per cent of 78, 70, 58, 54, 48, and 44, respectively. The result is provided in the Table 1.

Conclusion

Through this employment guarantee scheme the workers of the MGNREGA share their plan and experiences with their coworkers. They are regularly inspection the Grama Sabha & women are alerted about job chances and their possession. MGNREGA workers have their own savings account in this scheme. Savings assist to children's schooling, paying of liabilities, housing, daily expenditure, medical cure etc. The scheme builds a chance for the betterment for the SC women in the panchayat. The scheme provides protected and reliable job chances to the women except any bias due to gender, religion caste, and colour.

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