

Original Research Article

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A Study on Impact of MNREGA on Socio-Economic Status of Rural People in Dubepur Block of Sultanpur District, Uttar Pradesh, India

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ABSTRACT

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MNREGA is a challenging programme providing employment as a social security and for poverty alleviation measure in rural areas in India. This is the revolutionary employment guarantee scheme which is considered as a right of rural citizen to work for minimum 100 days in a year, Under this programme, rainwater harvesting and desalting of canal distributaries, desalting and renovation of old ponds and digging up of new farm ponds are mainly being carried out. The Act is likely to a substantial reduction of rural-urban migration. Guaranteed employments can be a major source of empowerment for women. This act provides an opportunity to create useful assets in rural areas. Guaranteed employment is likely to change power equations in the rural society, and to foster a more equitable social order. A major part in India is facing problem of poverty and unemployment. This paper discusses advantages of MNREGA and its implementation. During this study, we emphasis to describe the impact and role of MNREGA in rural growth, and indicated for the better implementation.

Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) is an employment guarantee scheme enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005.

Most significant fact about it is that it is considered as a right of a rural people to work for minimum 100 days in a year if he/she is willing to work and job should be provided to him/her by authorities within a given time-frame (within 15 days) otherwise state government is liable for paying Unemployment allowance. Wages are also well defined in the scheme.

Funding

The costs of payments of wages are taken care by Central Government, 75% of material cost and also a share of administrative cost. The implementation part is done by State Governments as in many schemes. Unemployment allowance is provided by state government, so that state should take care of proper employment opportunity under this scheme. 25% of material cost is also provided by State.

One unique fact about MNREGA is that it has provided a fair opportunity to people from rural India to earn their own income without

any discrimination of caste or gender. Most remarkable feature of MNREGA is that it pays women the same as men, something that was virtually unimaginable in rural India.

Materials and Methods

The major purpose of this chapter is to deal with various methods and procedures that are used in the selection of area, locale of study, have been discussed here as follows:

Sultanpur district is selected purposely for the study. Another cause for its selection is the close familiarity of investigator with respect to area, people, officials, etc. The five villages were selected on the randomly basis. The names of villages were collected from block office and they were arranged systematically out of only five villages were selected for the present work. The villages names of were; Pure harikant, Pakdi, Dahli Mubarakpur, Ahimane, Mohaddipur in Dubeypur Block.

After the selection of village, the respondents were selected on the random basis. Ten respondents were selected from each selected village. In this way the total no. of 50 respondents were selected for project work.

Results and Discussion

Table 1 describes the basic facilities includes electricity, and Mobile, television and toilet facilities available to households. The use of cycle, motorcycle and mobile is very common in survey area.

The study reveals that 76 % SC and 90 OBC Family have electricity connection at their home. There are only 40% SC family have Television at their home. The condition of gas connection 20% SC families has gas connection in their kitchen. It is interesting to note that and less than 20% SC families have motor cycle facility. Lack of appropriate Sanitation is a major concern for the people of

research area. The basic toilet and sanitation facilities are available to only 10% of households. Therefore "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" has a role to play in survey area.

The table 2 shows that land holding of the respondents during the study investigator finds that maximum percentage (60%) of respondents are landless while 38% respondents have up to 1 acre land size and only 2% respondents have 1to 2 acre land holding.

The table 3 revealed that 46 respondents were earning 2000 – 18000 in a year before MNREGA and 42 respondents were comes in same range of income after MNREGA while 4 respondents were earning 18001 – 24000 annually before MNREGA and 6 respondents were earning the same income annually after joining MNREGA and only 2 respondents who have earning more than 24000 annual income after joining of MNREGA.

It is clear from above table 4 about the Impact of the MNREGA programme that people's income 54 % respondents have given their answer to about decide the MNREGA has increased the income at somewhat and 42% respondents have told that not increased and remain same in their income and 4% respondents response that their income considerably increased.

The study shows that if the MNREGA is implemented well it can reduce poverty at the gross root level. When income of family increases, it enhances the purchasing power of rural people.

This scheme is meant for strengthening the bargaining power of unorganized workers. This is turn, could help them to struggle for other important entitlements, such as minimum wages and social security. It can empower poor people in short run.

Table.1 Caste-wise distribution of the facilities available to respondents

Facilities		Gen (%)	SC (%)	OBC (%)
Electricity	Yes	100	76	90
	No	Nil	24	10
Mobile	Yes	100	90	95
	No	Nil	10	5
Motor cycle	Yes	60	20	50
	No	40	80	50
Television	Yes	98	40	80
	No	2	60	20
Gas connection	Yes	80	20	40
	No	20	80	60
Motor Cycle	Yes	70	8	50
	No	30	92	50
Sanitation	Yes	10	10	10
	No	90	90	90

Table.2 Distribution of the respondents according to size of land holding

S. No.	Size of Land Holding	No.	Respondents (%)
1.	Landless	30	60
2.	Up to 1 Acre	19	38
3.	1 to 2 Acre	01	02
4.	More than 2 Acre	Nil	Nil
	Total	50	100.00

Table.3 Income variance in context of MNREGA

S. No.	Income of Respondent (Annually)	Before MNREGA(No.)	After MNREGA (No.)
1.	Up to 18000	46	42
2.	18001-24000	04	06
4.	More than 24000	Nil	02
	Total	50	50

Table.4 Impact of Income by MNREGA

S. No.	Statement/Item	No.	Respondents (%)
1.	Considerably increased	02	04
2.	Increased somewhat	27	54
3.	Not increased & remains same	21	42
	Total	50	100.00

The different analysis has shows the positive impact of MNREGA on income, education, and economic upliftment in the research area.

The programme could not ensure the 100 days guarantee to the major majority of the job card holders. Most people say that the government provides low wages than market wages. Many facilities are not available at working area like as primary aids, crèche, and shade. The majority of people suggested that wages OF MNREGA should equal to market wages. Thus study observed that the performance of MNREGA is average satisfactory. During the study it was also observed, we also found short duration and

temporary migration among MNREGA families. The female job card holders preferred local migration only.

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