



# ANALYSIS OF MGNREGA IN MAHENDERGARH DISTRICT, HARYANA

<sup>1</sup>Sandeep, <sup>2</sup>Dr. L.S. Yadav, <sup>3</sup>Harsit Garg

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, <sup>2</sup>Research Guide, <sup>3</sup>Research Scholar

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Deoartment of commerce,

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Singhania University, Rajasthan, India

## Abstract

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (Act) Scheme which is a collaborative partnership between the Centre Govt., the State Govt., the Panchayat and the local Community was launched in the State in 2006 in three phases to achieve the basic objective of the scheme i.e. to improve living standard in rural area by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The study revealed that many activities are being taken under MGNREGA to achieve the cent-percent employment in rural area. However during the survey, some shortcomings were noticed in implementation of the scheme for which suggestions/ recommendations have been given for making further improvement in the process of implementing the scheme.

**Keywords:** MGNREGA, Living Standard, Wage Employment, Activities, Achieve.

## INTRODUCTION

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 is a collaborative partnership between the Centre Government, the State Government, the Panchayats and the Local Community. The basic objective of the scheme is to improve standard of living in rural area by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This work guarantee can also serve the objectives of the scheme such as generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity in the society. The name of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been changed and known from the 2nd October, 2010 as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The MGNREGA scheme initially came into force in 200 districts and covered the whole country within five years. This Act provides People's Fundamental Right of Employment. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was launched in the Haryana from 2nd February, 2006. It was implemented in three phases. In first phase, district Sirsa and Mahendergarh were covered. Second phase, started from 1st April, 2007, covering district Ambala and Mewat. The third phase, started from 1st April, 2008, in all the remaining districts of the state. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme is based on sharing basis between the Centre and the State as determined by the Act. The MG National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is an effort to universalize employment guarantee in rural areas by initiating the community participation in creation of National/State assets by assessed participatory approach of Panchayati Raj System.

**Objectives :-**

- 1) To study the utility of MNREGA.
- 2) To study the impact of MNREGA on beneficiaries.
- 3) To study the family and social condition of the beneficiaries of MNREGA.

**Review of Literature**

Lakshmi, P. A., Jampala, R. C., & Dokku, S. R. (2018) conducted a study entitled "A Study on Role of MGNREGA in Rural Development: with reference to Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh India". "The objectives of the study were to study the impact of MGNREGS on the Socio-Economic development, to study the impact of MGNREGS on employment creation of beneficiaries, to evaluate the impact of MGNREGS on the rural upliftment and employment generation for the beneficiaries, to know the satisfaction of the beneficiaries of MGNREGS.

Singh, H. (2017) conducted a study entitled "Implementation Of Mgnrega In J&K: Performance And Creation Of Assets In Kishtwar District". "The objectives of the study were to study the implementation of the MGNREGA scheme, to explore the performance of the scheme, to identify various assets developed under the MGNREGA scheme. The study was based on both primary and secondary data.

Kumar, U. De and Bhattacharyya P (2013) Progress of a nation is greatly shaped by the status of involvement of women along with their counter part. Examples of high developed countries show a grader-wise balanced use of human capital has a significant relation with the level of development. The paper tries to examine the level of participation of women in the much popular Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gusautee set (MGNREGA) activities vis a vis their wale counterpart where special provisions are kept for the increased participation of women. It is done with the help of primary survey carried out- Morigaou District of Assam. By using tabular method to compare level of participation of women across communities vis a vis men, we also examined various socio-economic attributes that reflect the primary factors responsible for such gender wise variation. Also, probit analysis is followed to find out the role of gender along with other factors in the participation level. The result 47 suggests that participation of women in physical activities and decision waking is for from satisfactory except from backward communities who are worn involved in physical work. Though education primary occupation and ape have inverse impact on participation in physical activities, education, distance from pandhayal centre has inverse impact on participation in decision making.

Ahirrao Jitendra, (2012) his essay on "A Brief Scanning of MGNREGA" discussed progress made under the MGNREGS programme during 2006-07 to 2011-12 at all India level. The study reveals that women got 40 per cent of total person days of employment generated got through MGNREGS in study area. The Schedule Caste families have been provided with 30 per cent and the Scheduled Tribe families with 20 per cent person days of work. During the year 2009-10 the performance of the scheme in demand and supply was recorded 99.37 per cent achievement.

**Research Methodology**

The following Keeping in view the above objectives, a multistage stratified sampling was adopted by taking primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from the sampled beneficiaries, village Sarpanch, non-beneficiaries in rural area during the year 2005- 2010. The requisite secondary data at the State level was collected from Director, Rural Development Department, at district level from Additional Deputy Commissioner-cum-Chief Executive Officer's Office of the District Rural Development Agencies in the State, at block level from Block Development and Panchayat Officer/Assistant Block Programme Officer. The following methodology and sampling design has been adopted for conducting the evaluation study.

## Data analysis

This chapter is based on the findings of field survey of 400 sampled beneficiaries of 80 villages from 6 selected Blocks. The analysis has been made on the basis of primary data and detailed discussion held with the head of Gram Panchayat/ Panch or other knowledgeable person of this scheme of the selected villages. A lot of difficulties and problems were noticed in the implementation of the scheme. Suggestions were also received during field survey. The main emphasis was given to assess the extent of the benefit of the various activities provided to the sampled beneficiaries under the MGNREGS.

### 5.1 Sample beneficiaries

A sample of 400 beneficiaries were selected from 5 blocks and 16 villages from each block. The block-wise selections of villages and beneficiaries for the year 2021-22, are given in the table below:-

**Table 5.1**

Sr no	Name of block	No. of village	No of beneficiary
1.	Mahendergarh	16	80
2	Narnaul	16	80
3	Ateli	16	80
4	Satnali	16	80
5	Kanina	16	80
	Total	80	400

The above table shows that five districts were selected. In each district two blocks were selected and in each block two villages were selected. In each selected villages twenty beneficiaries were surveyed.

Socio-economic status of the sampled beneficiaries:

### 5.2 Educational Status

MGNREGS is being implemented in rural area to improve living standard and educational status of the beneficiaries. Educational status of the 400 sampled beneficiaries is shown in table given below:-

**Table No 5.2**

Sr.No.	Blocks	Illiterate	Under Primary	Under Matric	Mateic and Above	Total
1.	Mahendergarh	38	35	5	2	80
2.	Narnual	35	31	9	5	80
3.	Ateli	30	37	11	2	80
4.	Satnali	41	31	4	4	80
5.	Kanina	36	34	9	1	80
	Total	190	168	38	14	400

Out of 400 beneficiaries, 190 (47.5%) were illiterate 168 (42%) were under primary, 38 (9.5%) were under matric and only 14 (3.5%) were above matric. It means education level of the sampled beneficiaries was quite low.

### 5.3 Social Status

Blocks-wise Social Status of sampled beneficiaries of MGNREGS is as under:-

**Table No. 5.3**

Sr.No.	Blocks	S.C	B.C	Other(Gen. Category)	Total
1.	Mahendergarh	48	22	10	80
2.	Narnual	46	25	9	80
3.	Ateli	49	25	6	80
4.	Satnali	50	19	11	80
5.	Kanina	47	21	12	80
	Total	240	112	48	400

Table revealed that the Scheduled Caste families got more benefit/ employment (60%) followed by backward class families (28%) where as only 12% sampled beneficiaries represent the remaining general category.

#### 5.4 Awareness about the MGNREGS

The Centre Government and State Government awared the people about the programme through the advertisement on electronic and print media, published through shine board, by conducting the small training programmes and through the community and panchayat members.

Source of awareness about this scheme among 400 selected beneficiaries is as under:-

**Table No. 5.4**

Sr. No.	Block	Awareness about the scheme		Source of awareness			Total
		Aware	Not Aware	Community Member	Mass media	Gram Panchayat	
1.	Mahendergarh	80	-	14	7	59	80
2.	Narnual	80	-	12	5	63	80
3.	Ateli	80	-	9	8	63	80
4.	Satnali	80	-	13	4	63	80
5.	kanina	80	-	11	6	63	80
	Total	400	-	59	30	311	400

Table shows that all the beneficiaries were well aware about the scheme by means of various sources of awareness. Out of 400 beneficiaries, 14.75% beneficiaries were got aware about the scheme by community members, 7.5% were awared through Mass Media and the remaining 77.75% beneficiaries got awared about the scheme by Gram Panchayat.

It was found out that the Gram Panchayats are the major effective source of awareness among the people.

#### 5.5 Type of Labour

Under the scheme only unskilled manual work is provided and skilled work included in material cost is as under.

**Table No. 5.5**

Sr.No.	Block	Skilled	Unskilled	total
1	mahendergarh	26	54	80
2	Narnual	23	57	80
3	Ateli	21	59	80
4	Satnali	28	52	80
5	kanina	22	58	80
	Total	120	280	400

The data given in the table shows that 30% beneficiaries were skilled labour and 70% were unskilled labour and after analysis of above data we can also say that more employment was provided under this scheme to the unskilled labour rather than to the skilled labour.

## Sampling design

In Haryana the scheme was implemented in 3 phases. Mahendergarh and Sirsa districts were covered during the first phase. Ambala and Mewat districts were also included during the second phase. The scheme was extended to all the remaining districts during the third phase. There are four Divisions in the State of Haryana namely Ambala, Rohtak, Hisar and Gurgaon. Out of four divisions, mahendergarh was selected keeping in view one district from phase I. After this, two blocks from mahendergarh selected on the basis of maximum work done under the scheme after obtaining data (in financial and physical term) from District Rural Development Agencies of each of the selected district. Thereafter, two villages from each block were selected on the basis of maximum applications received, maximum 3 registration, maximum jobs provided and maximum works done under the scheme for conducting village level survey work. Tools of the study Taking into consideration the objectives and methodology of the study, six type of survey schedules were structured for the collection of primary and secondary data.

### Collection of Primary Data

1. Village Level Schedule have been canvassed to the village Sarpanch.
2. Beneficiary schedule have been canvassed to the person who is registered by the Gram Panchayat under the scheme.
3. Non-beneficiary schedule have been canvassed to that person who was willing to do work under the scheme but his application was not registered by the Gram panchayat (GP).

### Collection of Secondary Data.

1. State level schedules have been canvassed from the office of Director, Rural Development Department.
2. District level schedules have been canvassed from Additional Deputy Commissioner-cum-Chief Executive Officer of District Rural Development Agency.
3. Block level schedule have been canvassed from the concerned Block Development and Panchayat Officer.

Main findings of the study are as under:

1. Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee scheme was launched in state of Haryana from 2nd February, 2006.
2. Sirsa and Mahendergarh districts were covered under the scheme in first phase from 2nd February 2006, Ambala and Mewat districts were covered under the scheme in 2nd phase from first April, 2007 and the remaining districts of the State were covered in 3rd phase from first April, 2008.
3. Total available funds and total expenditure during the financial year 2021-22 are Rs. 60459.98 lac and Rs. 60942.33 lac respectively.
4. Job cards issued to 607000 families during the year 2005- 06 to 2021-22.
5. A total No. of 359237 families provided employment during the period 2021-22.
6. 12695 works were completed under the scheme during the period year 2018-19 to 2021-22.
7. 618 works are under progress during the period 2018-19 to 2021-22.
8. As far as social status of the 400 sampled beneficiaries is concerned, there were 240 Scheduled Caste, 112 Backward Class and 48 were from Other Castes.
9. All the 400 sampled beneficiaries were found aware about the scheme.
10. Out of 400 beneficiaries, 311 (77.75%) were awared of the scheme by the Gram Panchayat, 59(14.75%) through Mass Media and 30(7.5%) by consultation with community member of the same village.
11. Out of 400 beneficiaries, 120 (30%) were found skilled labour and 280 (70%) were unskilled labour.
12. Drinking water facility was provided to the worker by the Gram Panchayats in all the selected villages.

**Conclusion**

The survey has highlighted certain shortcomings/ bottlenecks as per observations made by the survey team in smooth execution of the various activities of the MGNREGS which include:- (i) Non utilization of released funds. (ii) Lack of timely wage payment to the worker under the scheme. (iii) Lack of door to door survey for identification of person willing to do work. (iv) Lack of the satisfaction with the current wage rate. (v) Lack of facility provided to beneficiaries by G.P. (vi) 100 days employments were not provided to a person in a year in the State. (vii) Lack of Mismanagement was seen at Administrative level.

**References**

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