Achievements of Employment from MGNREGA Scheme to BPL family of Ajmer District

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Abstract

The main objective of MGNREGA scheme is to provide employment and to provide employment to every person who wants employment and this scheme has also been successful to a large extent. To increase the income of every needy and BPL families by providing them employment opportunities. Where the scheme works, where employment is provided regularly and reliable and so is the payment, where the infrastructure built is useful and sustainable MGNREGA has transformed the lives of rural populations. The poverty alleviation programs in India can be categorized based on whether it is targeted either for rural areas or the programs are designed to target rural poverty is high in the rural areas. Also targeting poverty is a great challenge in rural areas challenge in rural due to various geographic and infrastructure limitation.

Keywords :- MGNREGA, Rural poverty, Employment.

Introduction

MGNREGA is an Indian labour law and social security measure aims to guarantee "the right to work". This Act was passed that in 23 August 2005 under the UPA government of Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. "It aims to enhance livelihood and security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial years to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work." Woman are guaranteed one third of the jobs made available under the MGNREGA. MGNREGA was scoped up to cover all the districts of Indian from I April 2008. The statute was praised by the government as "the largest

and most ambitious social security and public works programmer in the world. In its world development repost 2014, the world Bank termed it as a "Stellar example of rural development." The MGNREGA was initiated with the objective of "enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year, to every household whose adult member volunteer to do unskilled manual work." Another aim of MGNREGA is to create durable assets (Such as roads, canals, ponds and wells). Employment is to be provided with in 5 km of an applicants' residence and minimum wages are to be paid. If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance. That is, if the government fails to provide employment, it has to provide certain unemployment allowances to those people. Thus employment under MGNREGA is a legal entitlement. MGNREGA is to be implemented mainly by gram panchayats (GPS).The involvements of contractors is banned. Apart from providing economic security and creating rural assists, other thing said to promote MGNREGA are that is can help in protecting the environment. Empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others. The main objective of MGNREGA scheme is to create employment in the panchayat samities (Arai, Jawaja Kakri, Pisangan) of Ajmer district. Providing employment opportunities to every needy and BPL family, increasing their income earliest, which is a positive aspect of this scheme. Effort are to be made to increase the permanent income of each family by determining the new economic activity of the family, along with colleting detailed authentic information regarding BPL families in Ajmer district, as well as developing the means of their present income and livelihood. Below poverty line is benchmark used by the government of India to indicate economic disadvantage and to identify individuals and household in need of government assistance and aid. It is determined using various parameters which very from states to and within states. The present criteria are based on a survey conducted 2002, Going into a survey due for a decade, India's central government is undecided on criteria to identify families Below poverty line. Internationally, an income of less than 150 per day per head of purchasing power parity is defined as extreme poverty. By this estimate, about 12.4% of Indians are extremely poor.

Benefits of scheme

• Social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural india by providing employment opportunities.

• Livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity.

• Drought-proofing and flood management in rural india.

• Empowerment of the socially disadvantages, especially women, scheduled caste (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs), through the processes of a right- bases legislation.

• Strengthening decentralized, participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihood initiatives.

• Deepening democracy at the grass- root by Strengthening panchayati raj institutions.

• Effecting greater transparency and accountability in governance.

Research objective and Hypothesis

The objective of research is to increase the income of BPL families through MGNREGA scheme and focus on providing employment. And the hypothesis under study is.

H_0. The income of BPL families has not increased due to MGNREGA Scheme.

H_1. The income of BPL families has increased due to MGNREGA Scheme.

Review of Literature

Ghose, K. A. [2011] considering the effect of MGNREGA on employment, wages and income of the rural poor, conducted a study under the International Labour Office. The secondary data for the study has been gathered from MoRD, Institute of Human Development Surveys (IHD) and NSS Reports. The study found that despite various problems in the implementation of MGNREGA, it succeeded in providing substantial additional wage employment to the rural poor. It also increased the income of rural households, but the programme has not made any contribution in reduce rural poverty the possible reason for this could be food price inflation. As MGNREGA has increased the demand for food, this was not met by the increase in supply of food in the short-run.

Nayak, M. L. et al. [2012] examined the people's lives before and after implementation of MGNREGA in tribal Rajasthan study was conducted in Kushalgarh block of Banswara district in 2011. The study is based on primary data collected from four villages with the sample respondents of 100 beneficiaries, 25 from each village. It was found that there is a vast change in the behavior of the rural poor of Kushalgarh block in both boys and girls education. Socio-economic condition of the rural poor also strengthened by the improving the facility of irrigation and cultivation. Major changes were noticed related to the women participation which is now extended to family decision making and social development activities.

Shenbagaraj, P. and Arockiasamy, S. [2013] explored a study which aims at analyzing the impact of MGNREGA on the employment and income of the households. The study used only secondary data available through the DRDA (District Rural Development Agency) section of the target district. The Ottapidaram block of Thoothukudi district has been selected for the study. Out of 63 panchayats in this block, only 38 panchayats were covered under MGNREGA, which created employment only for a limited number of days and the earnings of the households was also very low. Agriculture labourers occupy 24.8% of the total workforce.

Singh, S. et al. [2014] analyzes the performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in district Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand. It focused on employment generated and asset created under the scheme. The study is secondary data based covering the time period of the financial year 2012 to 2014. Major findings of the study were the participation of women, SCs and STs were high in Pauri Garhwal whereas the assets under this scheme have directly provided employment opportunities and indirectly improved livelihood and food security of peoples. Singh also concluded that MGNREGA has made a positive impact of the reduction of poverty directly in the study area.

Deka, T. [2015] analyzes the impact of MGNREGA on two of the very important dimensions of development they are employment and social capital formation. The study is based on primary data collected from 420 respondents 210 from working and 210 from non-working respondents. Primary data for the research has been collected from three districts of Assam. A study concludes that there is a positive impact of MGNREGA on both the variables and find them to be critical too. It has also shown improvement in the livelihood security of marginalized and poor peoples.

Sultana, M. et al. [2016] examined the participation of Women in MGNREGA particularly the trend of participation, the socio-economic factors for women participation in the scheme. The study is based on secondary data and the area of research is in West Bengal. The study concludes that the female population shares and the literacy rate are playing a vital role in empowering the rural women. It has also been concluded that MGNREGA will be playing a vital role and impact on rural development and women empowerment in the coming future.

Sharma, D. et al. [2017] explored a study to check the effect of MGNREGA on employment generation, type of work done and its status and up to what extent this programme is successful in poverty alleviation in rural India. The study is based on secondary data collected from several government and non-government reports. It was found that MGNREGA has more job card holders but the allotment of work is not satisfactory. Fixed wage allotment under MGNREGA leads to change in the wage structure in the private sector works done by the rural population. MGNREGA decreased unemployment, on the other side it lacks when it comes to skilled work.

Data analysis and interpretation

Table no. 1.1 : demographics

s.no.	Demographic variable	demographic	frequency	percent
1	Age	18-35 yrs	117	23.4
		36-55 yrs	288	57.6
		More than 55 yrs	95	19.0
2	Community	SC	185	37.0
		ST	101	20.2
		OBC	103	22.2
		GEN	111	22.2
3	Gender	Male	380	76.0
4	Ration card	BPL	192	38.4
		APL	21	4.2
		OTHER	15	3.

		NA	272	54.4

Research study has been done panchayat samities (Arai, Jawaja Kakri, Pisangan) of Ajmer district. The age of respondents, the worker benenifited from the MGNREGA scheme, has been show, in which there are 288 personnel in age group of 36 to 35 years, which is 57.56 percent of total workers. The community of workers of the respondents who benefited from the MGNREGA scheme is shown, in which there are 185 employees of scheduled castes(sc), which is 37 percent. The number of femal and male respondent personnel is also show. In this, the number of male personnel is 380, which is 76 percent of the total number. And number of BPL beneficiary shown as 182.

Variables Entered/ Removed[a]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	BPL Score[b]	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Employment Score

b. All requested variables entered.

There is only one model with Income of BPL families Score as independent variable and Employment Score as dependent variable and for the duration of fitting the regression line no variable was removed and the method was Enter.

Table no. 1.2 Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics	
					R Square Change	F Change
1	.029[a]	.001	.001	.249	.001	.420

Model Summary[b]

Model	Change Statistics		
	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1[a]	498	.017

a. Predictors: (Constant), BPL Score

b. Dependent Variable: Employment Score

The above Table 1.2 of Model Summary is providing the information such as R, R2, adjusted R2, standard error of the estimate, change statistics and significance or p-value while fitting the regression line between Income of BPL families Score and Employment Score. As demonstrated in the table, 1.00% of the total variance in the Employment Score is explained by the regression model. Here, R explains the association between the experiential and expected values of Income of BPL families Score. The standard error of the estimate measures the scattering of the Employment Score around its means which is 0.249. This is the standard deviation of the inaccuracy and it is the square root of the Mean Square Residual stated in the ANOVA table which is given below:

Table 1.3 ANOVA[a]

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	30.796	1	.026	.420	.017[b]
1 Residual	.026	498	.062		
Total	30.822	499			

a. Dependent Variable: Employment Score

b. Predictors: (Constant), BPL Score

The ANOVA is given in the Table 1.3 and the significance value is 0.017 which is less than critical value of 0.05, therefore the Income of BPL families Score has significantly different mean than Employment Score. The Sum of Squares associated with the three causes of variation, Total, Regression and Residual which are possibly explained by the Income of BPL families Score (Regression) i.e. 30.796 and the variance which is not explained by the Income of BPL families Score (Residual) i.e. .026.

Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.920	.024		79.202	.000
BPLScore	.006	.009	.029	.648	.017

Coefficients[a]

Model		Correlations		
		Zero-order	Partial	Part
1	(Constant)			
	BPL Score	.029	.029	.029

a. Dependent Variable: Employment Score

The Part Correlation Coefficient is representing the quantum of the total variance in the Employment Score which is uniquely explained by the Income of BPL families Score i.e. 0.029.

CONCLUSION

MGNREGA Scheme has increased the income of BPL families. Due to lack of employment in rural areas, the problem of poverty has always been there. The implementation of MGNREGA Scheme has brought a new change in the lives of the villagers. The condition of the village has improved a lot. There has been a lot of change in their lifestyle. Children are getting education and getting social security. Another fundamental objective of NREGA was to improve the bargaining power of labour who often faced exploitative market condition. Several studies have found increased signification, especially for women, since the inception of scheme. Beneficiaries of BPL include: sarve shikhsa Abhiyan (SSA) the National Health Mission , National Rural Employment Guarantee. SSA work to bring education to children from poor families and incorporates community work and organization. The NRHM focuses on accessibility to health care in some of the poorest areas of india and encourages education and uplifting of Adivasi and Dalit women. The NREGA "imples a legal entitlement for every poor rural family to 100 days of work at the minimum wage, and aims to end food insecurity, empower village communities, and create assets".

Thus, MGNREGA is a powerful instrument for ensuring inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic empowerment.

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