

# Analysis of Effectiveness and Satisfaction of MGNREGA in the Tribal Belt at Udaipur District

Sagar Kumari Meena

University College of Social Science & Humanities, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, India

**Abstract:** For current research work the data of SC/ST and other persons were collected through a well-designed questionnaire. The questionnaire was drafted to gather the data of all the respondents in a manner that it could not only provide good information but also the results may be applicable to the universe from the sample. For this purpose, the data of 200 respondents were collected from Udaipur District to identify the effectiveness and satisfaction from MGNREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district for selected respondents. The results revealed that the significant difference in effectiveness and satisfaction of MGNREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district is observed and the life of respondents has improved with the help of application of MGNREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district.

**Keywords:** MGNREGA, tribal belt, Udaipur district, Effectiveness and Satisfaction.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Overall development of country is the main objective of Indian government since its independence. With primary 5 years Plans, the main thrust for development was laid on Agriculture, Industry, Communication, Education, Health and Allied sectors but soon it was realized that the all-round development of the country is possible only through the development of rural India. Keeping this in view, Panchayati Raj Institutions have been introduced under the 73rd Amendment Act of the Constitution of India in 1992. Rural Development includes measures to strengthen the democratic structure of society through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Government of India has already initiated anti-poverty initiatives in order to decrease rural poverty and increase quality of jobs, wages and standard of life of rural poor people. Many of them also struggled to offer any livelihood protection to the rural poor people. However in recent years Central Government of India adopted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Job Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), approved by Indian Parliament on 23rd August 2005. The Act is structured to include work guarantee for least 100 days and if jobs is not offered within 15 days, an unemployment allowance needs to be charged. Under this Act 100 days of guaranteed wage employment is provided in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members (above 18 years of Age) volunteer to do unskilled manual work. 100 days of employment will be exchanged throughout the family. More than one person in the household may be working concurrently or at various periods. A duration of work shall normally be at least 14 days continuously with not more than 6 days in week. MGNREGA was primarily called the National Rural Job Guarantee Act (NREGA) but was renamed on 2nd October 2009. MGNREGA mandates 33 per cent representation for women. Even though MGNREGA succeeds to decline the degree of rural unemployment by offering a legal assurance to work and labourers cannot rely on jobs being offered to them

during the lean season. An job assurance gives labourers more faith in the future of local employment, and discourages seasonal migration. Schemes which come and go and may be trimmed and cancelled by an official decree whilst MGNREGA needs an amendment in parliament so it is not simply a scheme but an Act under which the employees have durable legal right and have to learn how to demand their due. Hence represents a fundamental change from both earlier and current welfare wage work schemes. Bulk of unemployed labourer and inequalities among agricultural labourers are key research problem discovered in the study field. The job situation of block Rajwar has been visualised by self-employed in agricultural sector, selfemployed in non-agriculture sector, employed as daily wage/salaried employees in agriculture sector, and employed as regular wages/salaried employees in non-agriculture sector.

## Objectives:

The objectives of this paper are as under:

1. To analyse the effectiveness of MGNREGA in the Tribal belt at Udaipur District.
2. To identify the satisfaction of MGNREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur District.

## II. REVIEWS OF LITERATURE

As per the objectives of the paper the reviews were gathered which were related with the financial assistance to the weaker section of society i.e., SC/ST persons. The reviews are presented as under:

Sarap (2017) clarified that indigenous communities, particularly in the central region of India, are typically faced with declining access to land and other resources due to land alienation and increased diversion of CPR. It has been displacing the tribal community of conventional subsistence, such as hunting, fishing, collecting, and cultivation. The shortage of intellectual resources and negotiating capacity has contributed to the deterioration of their livelihood. The aim is to improve the purchasing power of racial minorities and disadvantaged through creative educational and other affirmative action policies.

Boraian (2019) MNREGA has not done well in the recent years, it seems possible that the software will be shut down. Both the public and political sectors unanimously condemned the plan and the Government eventually buckled under pressure. That's an open issue. Growth economists can determine whether or not the annual investment is worth it. This paper refers to the numerous criticisms against MGNREGA. The way we react to feedback shows what our vision for the programme is. Only through the vision will our answer be maintained. The paper extensively discusses why we dismiss the basic criticisms of MGNREGA. However, we still respect much of the internal criticisms. The MGNREGA is

both a big achievement and a massive disappointment. It would be unfair to put the kid out with the bathwater. What is relevant is to benefit from the achievements of MGNREGA by studying its functionality. The agenda concludes with an overview of incomplete MGNREGA changes, leaving real potential unfulfilled.

Mohan, Sehgal, Bhattarai, (2014) claimed that MGNREGA also entails variable hours and payment on a 'piece rate' basis which will support women by encouraging them to engage more readily. The number of women participating in MGNREGA grew to 50% throughout 2011, with several states exhibiting an overwhelming response of more than 90% for women. The research is focused on the field function of 10 settlements, in which 480 women were in 480 households distributed throughout three states in India. The research indicates positive effect of the initiative on women and their households in different ways. Many opened their first bank account after engaging in the MGNREGA. Women thought the increased income helped their household boost their food intake, raise social standing for their household, and their own position within their household. It helped them secure education for their children to fulfil their own health care requirements. The gains from the assets generated under the scheme were also helpful in raising ground water level and growing greenery in the villages. It also benefitted both women and men. but questions were posed about less opportunities for jobs in many of the villages, no oversight of gender-equality services in the villages, low minimum wage, and a growing workload on women while they take care of the household chores. Many women do not realise they share in the total earned and many of them don't own any of the earnings. All of the women stated they needed the initiative to be improved and extended. The employees deserve to get longer work hours, higher pay, and greater workplace protection.

Jha et.al., (2017) observed that all tribal populations are at danger from climate change and variability. This is attributed to their shortage of income and reliance on agriculture and natural support systems (NSS). Programs that simultaneously minimise poverty and exposure to climate change are required. The Indian government has introduced a National Rural Job Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), an incentive-based initiative tackling susceptibility to hunger, climate change and the country's National Security Policy (NSS) (employment opportunities). We demonstrate the reduced susceptibility to climate variability, cultivation, water and household economic conditions owing to MGNREGA interventions. Relevant fields include water supply, crop yields, and revenue. Besides rendering tribal populations more responsive to climate change, the action has also lifted incomes and expanded job rates, meaning that tribes are already better off. These improvements contribute to improved working environments and a smoother tolerance to pressures. This case study highlights the capacity of well-designed government programmes to lead to economic growth by addressing hunger and susceptibility to climate change.

House (2019) clarified that the key objectives of the Act are 1) work development in rural areas and 2) job creation in rural areas with emphasis on productive assets in the areas that do not have public supply of water, power, highways, healthcare, schooling, livelihood, etc (PRIs). The proposed collection of art is intended to resolve issues of drought, deforestation, soil degradation that often lead to persistent poverty in the rural areas during jobs generation. The efficient, resilient assets that include water sources, irrigation facilities to the needy, plantation, road connectivity, and land growth under

MGNREGA provide the opportunity to turn the rural economy. The Act also offers a framework for unemployment benefits if no job is provided within 15 days.

Sengupta and Hazra (2018) noticed that MGNREGA created opportunities for rural and tribal citizens to participate in economic activities. It deals with the effect of the largest state sponsored public jobs scheme on the oppressed producers in West Bengal, which is favourable from the perspective of its socio-economic, geo-political and demographic characteristics. The analysis showed that the residents of the state really want employment under the system. State governments have played a crucial role in introducing the system on a priority basis to provide jobs to people in rural areas and tribal belts.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section deals with the testing of hypotheses by using appropriate statistical tools. To analysing responses gathered with the help of questionnaires on certain dimensions for measuring level of satisfaction of the respondents over satisfaction of respondents with MGNAREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district by taking a sample of 200 respondents from the rural background of Udaipur city with Jahdol and Phalasia area.

#### Data Collection method:

The response related with MGNAREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district for selected respondents were gathered with a questionnaire on three points Likert Rating scale corresponds to each chosen scale item, statistical significance has been tested at 95% confidence level.

#### Statistical measures used:

To identify key variables the perception of the respondents of Udaipur district were sought in relation to various plans. To analyse the hypothesis t test has been used with SPSS-19 software.

#### Hypothesis:

To check out the effectiveness and satisfaction from MGNAREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district, following hypothesis was developed:

$H_{1(a)}$ = There is a significant difference in effectiveness and satisfaction of MGNAREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district.

$H_{1(b)}$ = There is a significant difference in the standard of living with the help of application of MGNAREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district for selected respondents.

### IV. DATA ANALYSIS

To measure effectiveness and satisfaction of MGNAREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district, the following hypothesis were developed to analysed:

$H_{1(a)}$ = There is a significant difference in effectiveness and satisfaction of MGNAREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district.

To analyse the above hypothesis one sample T test is applied with the help of SPSS-19 software. The result of this testing was presented in table 1 and 2 as under:

Table-1: One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Source_info	200	2.4300	1.11864	.07910

**One-Sample Test**

	Test Value = 1.5					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Source_info	18.078	199	.000	1.43000	1.2740	1.5860

Table 1 revealed that the value of  $t_{(0.05)}=18.078$  and Significance( $df_{199}$ )=.000, which results as  $t=0.000$ ,  $p<0.05$ . Therefore, we can accept the above alternative hypothesis and conclude that significant difference in effectiveness and satisfaction of MGNAREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district is observed.

Further to measure that whether there is a improvement in the life of the workers after the applicability of MGNAREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district. For this purpose, following hypothesis were developed to analysed:

$H_{1(b)}$ = There is a significant difference in the standard of living with the help of application of MGNAREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district for selected respondents.

To analyse the above hypothesis one sample T test is applied with the help of SPSS- software. The result of this testing was presented in table 2 as under:

Table 2: One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Improved_life	200	1.0800	.27197	.01923

**One-Sample Test**

	Test Value = 1					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Improved_life	4.160	199	.061	.08000	-.0421	.1179

Table 2 revealed that the value of  $t_{(0.05)}=4.160$  and Significance( $df_{199}$ )=.061, which results as  $t=0.061$ ,  $p>0.05$ . Therefore, alternative hypothesis is accepted, and their life is improved with the help of application of MGNAREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district.

**CONCLUSION**

MGNREGA was notified on 7th September 2005 as ‘An Act to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household’ whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act was

implemented in a phased manner: In Phase one (2005-06) it was introduced in 200 rural districts which were the most backward districts of the country, an additional 130 districts were included in Phase two (2007-2008) and all remaining rural districts were brought under MGNREGA in Phase three (2008-2009). The programme is being implemented in 691 districts in the country now. The effectiveness of the applicability of the same that needs to be measured, this research analyses the same and results of the study revealed that the significant difference in effectiveness and satisfaction of MGNAREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district is observed and the life of respondents has improved with the help of application of MGNAREGA in the tribal belt at Udaipur district.

**References**

- [1] Boraian, M. P. (2019). Transformation of Tribals through MGNREGA in Attappady Block of Palakkad District, Kerala Some Case Studies. Shanlax International Journal of Arts, Science and Humanities, 7(1).
- [2] Fatima, S. (2020). A Background Study on the Role of Banks In Eradication Of Poverty And Unemployment In India By Implementation Of Government Sponsored Schemes With Special Reference To Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). Cosmos An International Journal of Management A Refereed Research Journal Vol 9 / No 2 / Jan-Jun . 62-78
- [3] House, I. G. (2019). Impact of MGNREGA assets on Livelihoods of Vulnerable Groups in ICRG Districts of Chhattisgarh.
- [4] Jha, S. K., Mishra, S., Sinha, B., Alatalo, J. M., & Pandey, R. (2017). Rural development program in tribal region: A protocol for adaptation and addressing climate change vulnerability. Journal of Rural studies, 51, 151-157.
- [5] Sarap, K. (2017). Erosion of access to resource, poverty and public action in the tribal belt of central India. Sociological Bulletin, 66(1), 22-41.
- [6] Savaraiah, G., Santhi, D. U., Koteswari, P., & Sreevani, V. institutional finance for the development of SC/STS in Andhra Pradesh. the economy of Andhra Pradesh, 252.
- [7] Sengupta, P., & Hazra, K. K. (2018). A Research Study On The Impact Of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme On The Rural Marginal Producers In West Bengal, IISRR - International Journal Of Research, 4(I & II), 48-63.
- [8] Shah, M. (2016). Should India do away with the MGNREGA. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 59(1), 125-153. Anand, S. C., (1994), “Priority Sector Lending by Banks,” Banking Finance, 1(5), 334-365.
- [9] Singh, Eisp, Harminder Singh, Na Es Ahmed, Huma Sehar, And Nimit Kumar AN. "Socio-economic impacts of MGNREGA on rural population in India." International Journal of Commerce and Business Management 6, no. 1 (2013): 124-128.
- [10] Viswanathan, P K and Mishra, R N and Bhattarai, M (2014) Gender Impact of MGNREGA: Evidence from 10 Selected Semi-Arid Tropics (SAT) Villages in India. In: Presentation in the workshop titled ‘Flagship program: impact, Problem, and Challenges ahead’, 19-21.