

**ATTITUDE OF BENEFICIARIES TOWARDS
MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)**

THESIS

**Submitted to
Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola
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**MASTER OF SCIENCE
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Enrolment Number – HH/775

2018

DECLARATION OF STUDENT

I hereby declare that, the experimental work and its interpretation of the Thesis entitled “**ATTITUDE OF BENEFICIARIES TOWARDS MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)**” or part thereof has neither been submitted for any other degree or diploma of any University, nor the data have been derived from any thesis / publication of any university or scientific organization. The source of materials used and all assistance received during the course of investigation have been duly acknowledged.

Place: Akola

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Date: / /2018

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, thesis entitled " **ATTITUDE OF BENEFICIARIES TOWARDS MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)**" submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of "**Master of Science in Agriculture (Extension Education)**" of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola is a record of bonafide research work carried out by **RAUT MANGESH ARUNRAO** under my guidance and supervision.

The subject of the thesis has been approved by the Student's Advisory Committee.

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Success and Relation depend

*On the capability of Your Brain and Luck, but they Always depend on the
Greatness of Your Beautiful Thoughts*

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Table of Contents

Sr. No.	Particulars	Page
A	Declaration of Student	i
B	Certificate	ii
C	Acknowledgement	iii
D	List of Tables	vii
E	List of Figures	ix
F	List of Plates	x
G	Abbreviations	xii
H	Thesis Abstract	xiii
I	Introduction	1
II	Review of Literature	14
III	Material and Methods	36
IV	Results and Discussion	56
V	Summary and Conclusions	94
VI	Implications	102
VII	Literature Cited	104
	Vita	110
	Appendices	111

(A) List of Tables

Table	Title	Page
1	Progress Report on NRM/ Water Related/ All Plantation/ PMKSY Works for FY:2017-2018	38
2	list of village wise beneficiaries selected for study	40
3	Variables their operational definitions and measurements	42
4	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their age	57
5	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their education	59
6	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their caste	60
7	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their size of family	62
8	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their types of family	63
9	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their occupation	65
10	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their land holding	66
11	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their annual income	68
12	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their level of social participation	69
13	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their extension contact	71
14	Distribution of beneficiaries according to frequency of different extension contact method	72

15	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their source of information	73
16	Distribution of beneficiaries according to frequency of use of different sources of information	74
17	Distribution of the beneficiaries according to their economic motivation	77
18	Distribution of the beneficiaries according to their level of attitude towards MGNREGA	78
19	Distribution of the beneficiaries according to their attitude towards MGNREGA	80
20	Relationship between profile of beneficiaries and their attitude towards MGNREGA	82
21	Benefits realized by the beneficiaries in MGNREGA	88
22	Constraints faced by the MGNREGA beneficiaries in availing the benefits of the scheme	89
23	Suggestions to improve the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.	91

B) List of Figures

Figure	Title	Page
1	Conceptual model of study	35
2	Map of showing selected tehsils of Wardha district	37
3	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their age	58
4	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their education	58
5	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their caste	61
6	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their size of family	61
7	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their types of family	64
8	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their occupation	64
9	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their land holding	67
10	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their annual income	67
11	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their level of social participation	70
12	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their extension contact	70
13	Distribution of beneficiaries according to their source of information	75
14	Distribution of the beneficiaries according to their economic motivation	75
15	Distribution of the beneficiaries according to their attitude towards MGNREGA	81
16	Empirical model of study	83

C) List of Plates

Plate	Caption	Page
1	Investigator interviewing with the MGNREGA beneficiaries at the field of Ashta neri plantation of trees work across the road.	39
2	Investigator interviewing with the MGNREGA beneficiaries at kutki working in IAY programme.	39
3	Investigator interviewing with the MGNREGA rojgar sayojak at Bothuda village.	41
4	Investigator interviewing with the MGNREGA beneficiaries at the field of Daroda village.	41

D) List of abbreviations

%	- Per cent
/	- Per
@	- at the rate
APL	- Above Poverty Line
Avg	- Average
BCs	- Backward class
BNP	- Bharat Nirman Programme
BPL	- Below Poverty Line
BPO	- Block Development Officer
CEGC	- Center Employment Guarantee Council
DWCRA	- Development Of Women And Children In Rural Areas
Dist.	- District
EAS	- Employment Assuarance Scheme
EGS	- Employment Guarantee Scheme
Edn.	- Education
et al	- et alia (and other)
ext.	- Extension
FCI	- Financial Capital Index
Fig	- Figure
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
GOI	- Government of India
GP	- Gram Panchayat
ha	- Hectare
i.e.	- Example
IRDP	- Integrated Rural Development Program
JGSY	- Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
JRY	- Jawahar Rojgar Yojana

J	- Journal
MGNREGA	- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NFFWP	- National Food For Work Programme
NGO	- Non Government Organization
NREGA	- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NREP	- National Rural Employment Programme
OBC	- Other Backward Class
PHC	- Primary Health Center
REGS	- Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
RLEGP	- Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme
RRC	- Research Review Committee
SCs	- Scheduled Caste
SEGC	- State Employ Guarantee Committee
SGRY	- Swarnjayanti Grameen Rojgar Yojana
SGSY	- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
SHGs	-Self Help Group
STs	-Scheduled Tribe
TRYSEM	-Training Of Rural Youth For Self Employment
TV	-Television
Univ.	-University
Unpub.	-Unpublished
Viz.	- Namely

(E) Thesis Abstract

- a. Title of the thesis : **ATTITUDE OF BENEFICIARIES TOWARDS
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ABSTRACT

The study entitled “ATTITUDE OF BENEFICIARIES TOWARDS MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)” was conducted in Wardha district of Vidarbha region. The study was conducted in Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils. The lists of MGNREGA beneficiaries was obtained from respective gram panchayat and from rojgar sanyojak who is main in the village and

the villages having maximum number of MGNREGA beneficiaries drawn were selected. Thus, 10 villages from two tehsil, each of five villages were selected for study. The 120 beneficiaries drawn from 10 villages, each of 12 beneficiaries from villages. The ex-post facto research design of social research was used.

The specific objectives of the study were as under:

1. To study the profile of the beneficiaries.
2. To study the attitude of the beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.
3. To study the relationship between selected characteristics of the beneficiaries with their attitude.
4. To study the constraints faced by the beneficiaries and also to obtain their suggestions for better implementation of the scheme.

Data from the beneficiaries were collected by personally interviewing with the help of structured and presented interview schedule.

The finding of study revealed that more than half i.e.58.34 per cent of the beneficiaries belonged to middle age group; majority of the respondent i.e. 41.67 per cent were educated up to high school level, the great majority 65.00 per cent of beneficiaries were either from Schedule Cast/Schedule Tribe or from backward, majority of (55.84%) beneficiaries belonged to medium sized family, more than three fourth 72.50 per cent of beneficiaries belonged to nuclear type of family, 47.50 per cent of them were dependent on MGNREGA + labour, half (50.83%) of the beneficiaries were small and semi medium land holders, Majority (50.83%) of the beneficiaries had annual income ranging from `50,001 to 1,00,000, the 43.34 per cent of the beneficiaries had membership in informal organization, two third (66.66%) of the beneficiaries had medium level of extension contact, more than two third (70.00%) of the beneficiaries were using medium level of sources of information, more than two third (68.33%) of the beneficiaries had medium economic motivation.

The study about attitude of beneficiaries illustrate that majority 59.16 per cent of the beneficiaries had moderate attitude towards MGNREGA, while 40.00 per cent them favorable attitude towards MGNREGA, respectively. None of the beneficiaries was found in the category of unfavorable attitude.

The result of relational analysis clearly indicates that selected characteristics of MGNREGA beneficiaries, it is observed that out of twelve independent variables, ten variables viz, *Education, Caste, Land Holding, Social Participation, Annual Income, Occupation, Source of Information* were positively and significantly correlated with attitude towards MGNREGA at 0.05 per cent level of probability, other variables like Family Size, extension contact and Economic Motivation were positively and significantly correlated with attitude towards MGNREGA at 0.01 per cent level of probability. whereas age had positive and non-significant correlation with attitude towards MGNREGA. Rest trait, type of family had failed to establish significant relationship with attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.

The major constraints encountered by the beneficiaries in MGNREGA were: employment of hundred days (per household per year) is too less in the present situation (91.66%), lack of medical facilities near the work site (79.16%), Continuous work is not provided (70.83%), low wage rate (66.66%), Same wage rate is given for all kinds of work 60.83 per cent, Unemployment allowance is not provided in case of delay in job 59.16 per cent, Wages are not provided according to MGNREGA act 51.66 per cent, Delay in payment of wages 64.16 per cent, Non availability of supporting staff 63.33 per cent. respectively.

The major suggestions were given by beneficiaries that temporary suspension of MGNREGA works during peak agricultural season (93.33%). Due to this more work get available to the beneficiaries along with MGNREGA. The beneficiaries also suggested that to derived the scope of work for skilled workers in their specified field (70.83%), "delays and denial in payment of wages is the primary concern which needs to be addressed" (72.50%). They emphasised the need to address the issue of corruption in the scheme (63.33%), use of biometric system and collaboration with UIAID to provide unique identity codes to the rural poor (60.83%). Demanded that the social audit in gram panchayat should be conducted by third party (55.83%), respectively.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Mahatma Gandhi's statement holds even today as around 60 per cent of the country's populations are still living in rural areas. Gandhiji laid strong emphasis on a self-sufficient village, decentralization of economic and political powers and development of cottage industries in villages. He believed in the human capital model of development which shifts the emphasis from physical capital formation to human capital formation and from industrial development to rural development, as a basis for overall development. The human capital model of development seems most appropriate for a labour-surplus developing country like India, where a great deal of underdeveloped human resources, having a high potential for development exist.

The notions of public work schemes can build a strong social safety net by redistribution of wealth and generate meaningful employment are becoming increasingly popular in developing countries in recent years. To help the rural people break the vicious circle of poverty and the task of improving the life quality, the governments spend enormous amount of financial and human resources and took up the herculean task of sustainable rural reconstruction committing itself to the philosophy of social justice, sustainable environment and socio-economic development in the rural areas. But a major problem of the Indian development process is its inability to generate adequate employment opportunities for the growing rural labour forces.

To overcome the problems of unemployment and poverty, the wage employment schemes have been important elements and necessary in public policy of nation's development. They provide income transfers to poor households during periods when they suffer on account of absence of opportunities of employment. Though in India presently prevailing poverty alleviation schemes both self and wage employment have been given considerable relief to poor families. But, most of these families even today remain vulnerable. Sustained poverty reduction in India

continues to be a major target. Thus, in order to check the above mentioned problems and with a view to improve employed days, overall economic and social life of the poorest of the poor living in rural areas, a new development strategy was enacted by the Government of India which is known as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. It was renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 2nd Oct, 2009.

Starting from 200 districts on 2 February 2006, the NREGA covered all the districts of India from 1 April 2008. The statute is hailed by the government as "the largest and most ambitious social security and public works programme in the world". In its World Development Report 2014, the World Bank termed it a "stellar example of rural development".

Apart from providing economic security and creating rural assets, MGNREGA can help in protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others." The law provides many safeguards to promote its effective management and implementation. The act explicitly mentions the principles and agencies for implementation, list of allowed works, financing pattern, monitoring and evaluation, and most importantly the detailed measures to ensure transparency and accountability. With a view point of awareness and propaganda of MGNREGA, it is necessary to find out the attitude of the beneficiaries towards MGNREGA. Hence the present study was planned.

1.1 Background information

Maharashtra was the first state to enact an Employment Guarantee Act in the 1970s. Former Maharashtra Chief Minister late Vasant Rao Naik, launched the revolutionary Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme which proved to be a boon for millions of farmers ravaged by two ferocious famines. The Planning Commission later approved the scheme and the same was adopted on national scale. The relief measures undertaken by the Government of Maharashtra included employment, programmes aimed at creating productive assets such as tree plantation,

conservation of soil, excavation of canals, and building artificial water bodies.

The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) were started in the VI and VII five Year plans. A brief history of employment programme after the, 70s is discussed below:-

- ❖ In 1980 government launched the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) to use unemployed and under employed workers to build community assets.
- ❖ In 1983 the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) was launched to provide 100 days of guaranteed employment to one member from each rural landless family combining the NREP and RLEP. The programme aimed to alleviate poverty through creating supplementary employment opportunities for rural poor during agricultural recess period.
- ❖ By merging the NREP and RLEGP the Jawahar Rojagar Yojana (JRY) was launched in 1989.
- ❖ In 1993 the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was launched to provide employment during lean agricultural season. The primary objective of the EAS was creation of additional wage employment opportunities during the period of acute shortage of wage employment through manual work for the rural poor living below the poverty line.
- ❖ The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) launched in 1999 was dedicated to development of demand driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at village level and skills to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment
- ❖ In 2001 the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGSY) merged EAS and JGSY. The programme aimed at providing wage employment preference to agricultural wage earners, non-agricultural unskilled wage earners, marginal farmers, women, and members of SC/ST communities, parents of child labour withdrawn from hazardous

occupation and parents of handicapped children or adults with handicapped parents. The programme was implemented through the Panchayat Raj Institution.

- ❖ In 2004 the food for work programme (NFFWP) was launched to generate additional supplementary wage employment and create assets. It also aimed to ensure a minimum level of employment and income to the poor, give the poor an opportunity to develop their collective strength and improve their economic position.
- ❖ In 2006 the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) was launched to provide 100 days of guarantee employment to one member from each rural household and create community assets.

Although these programmes were well intentioned, there were a variety of reasons why the earlier programmes failed to live up to the expectations.

In JRY, for the first time funds for implementation of the programme were directly disbursed to the village institution/Gram Panchayat. These were responsible for planning the creation of employment opportunities and overseeing implementation. After few years of its initiation political indifference and irregular fund flow constrained effectiveness of implementation at the grass root level, resulting in a limited impact on rural employment generation. But in the year 1993, when EAS was introduced, the centralized fund disbursement trend was followed ignoring the essence of bottom up approach in planning and implementation of rural employment programme. As a result EAS exhibited limitation on expansion of rural livelihood opportunities.

In 2002 JRY and EAS were merged into Somporna Grameen Rojagar Yojana (SGRY). After two years, in 2004 the National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) was launched with an exclusive focus on the 150 identified backward districts. From an analytical review of the different strategies and programmes adopted from time to time for rural employment generation, it is apparent that most of the schemes were

incapable in bringing about a desired impact on rural employment growth, due to a number of factors like.

- a) Lack of need based planning
- b) Lack of active participation of various stakeholders in the planning and implementation process
- c) Irregular fund flow
- d) Lack of political will and
- e) Irregular monitoring

The schemes launched by the government from time to time provided relief to rural population, but never guaranteed employment to every household in the village. They were just allocation based programmes. A typical feature of these schemes was that none of the jobs were permanent in nature; they were all short term casual jobs, usually for a period of hundred days or more. Job opportunities created by these schemes and programmes acted just as a supplement to the rural house income and in most of the circumstances they failed to ensure the basic amenities of life for a rural family in a sustainable manner. Taking into consideration the limitation of earlier rural employment schemes the Government of India created a historic story by enacting the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (NREGA), which is perhaps the largest employment generating programme in the world ensuring the right to work in a country with a population of over a billion. NREGA was renamed as 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act' (MGNREGA) on 2-10-2009. The main aim of this Act is to enhance the purchasing power of the rural population.

1.2 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was notified on 7th September 2005 and came into force on 2nd February 2006. This act renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act MGNREGA October 2nd 2009. MGNREGA is the first ever law, in the

world that guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale. The aim of the MGNREGA was to enhance the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The MGNREGA is a national law funded largely by the Central Government and implemented in all states of the country, creating a justifiable 'right to work' platform for all households in rural India. As per the law, employment is to be provided by local government when work is demanded by any worker or group of workers registered under the MGNREGA. Women and men are paid an equal wage, which is the statutory minimum wage notified by the state government. There is much that the MGNREGA promises from the perspective of women's empowerment as well. It is also committed to ensuring that at least 33 per cent of the workers shall be women. A crèche is to be provided if there are more than five children under six years of age and that payment to the crèche in charge will not be included as a component of the work measurement. MGNREGA can play a substantial role in economically empowering women and laying the basis for greater independence and self-esteem.

Some of the salient features of MGNREGA over its predecessors, are as follows:

1. Unlike its predecessors, which had their beginnings in executive orders, MGNREGA is an act of the parliament and thus has both legal superiority as well as constitutional approval.
2. It is irrevocable and can be dismissed only by another Act of parliament.
3. It is not only a work-based employment programme but also a means to integrate the agenda of providing minimum livelihood security to rural households and other development objectives.
4. The basic thrust of the Act is entitlement and it provides provisions for minimum wages, appropriate worksite facilities and ensures adequate female participation (at least one-third of the workforce).

5. It is a first-of-its-kind experiment on partially decentralized planning, implementation and monitoring of program through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across states.

Other key features of MGNREGA offering it a distinctive character are as following:-

1. At least 100 days of employment at a minimum wage, thus ensuring a minimum livelihood security for the poor rural households, hence offering them a life of dignity.
2. A demand-driven employment strategy allowing for the self-selection of the participants.
3. Unemployment expenses to the demander in case of inability of the state agency to provide for suitable employment, thus helping to keep the government officials on their toes for providing gainful employment.
4. Providing funds for MGNREGA is a legal obligation and is not subject to budgetary allocations, thus ensuring that livelihood of poor is not contingent upon the fiscal allocations.
5. 60% of the project cost to be spent on wages of the unskilled labour and 40% on wages of semi-skilled labour, skilled labour and material costs.
6. Central funding for 100% of the wage costs of the unskilled labour and 75% of wages of semi-skilled labour, skilled labour and material costs. State to provide for the unemployment wages.
6. A non-lapsable corpus of funds which can be carried over to subsequent fiscal years unlike budgetary allocations.
7. An emphasis on the works of water-conservation and harvesting, which is an important area of concern in rural areas.
8. A decentralized implementation mechanism through PRIs.
9. Social auditing to enforce transparency and accountability.
10. Four kinds of worker entitlements viz. drinking water, shelter, first aid and crèche for children (below 6 years) of female workers.
11. No contracts as far as possible and no use of machines.

Emergence of MGNREGA is the largest rural employment scheme ever undertaken in India providing guaranteed wage employment, strengthening livelihood opportunities and regeneration of natural resources for rural poor in the country. The scheme is one of the novel initiatives by India in its field of social policy since independence. It is a democratic decentralized wage employment scheme for the purpose of poverty alleviation during lean season which can play a significant role in promoting desired social changes and national reconstruction especially in rural India. It has been implemented in the way of comprehensive strategy for yielding overall growth and expected changes among ruralities. It tries to change the face of rural society in respect of social, economic, and political scenario by offering guaranteed employment opportunities to all adults who are willing to do unskilled manual work.

It is a significant intervention strategy aimed at fulfilling the most important human rights that is right to employment at least to one member of a family and directly touch the lives of the poor, promote inclusive growth, making villages self-sustaining through productive assets creations and enhance grass root democracy with transparent nature through gram sabha, social audit, and participatory planning by means of trickle down approach.

1.2.1 Objective of the Scheme

The primary objective of the act is to provide a minimum level of household security to the rural households by providing right to work on demand i.e. at least 100 days of unskilled labour. The gazette document of MGNREGA (2005) outlines the primary objective of the act 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 and for matters connected

there with or incidental there to."

Source: (NREGA Gazette document)

The mandate of the Act aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The Act was implemented in the field on 2nd February, 2006 when 200 selected most backward districts (including Wardha District) of the country in its phase I initially of financial year 2006-2007. Now, the scheme covers the entire country that is 34 States and Union Territories, 685 Districts, 6096 Blocks and 2.65 lakhs Gram Panchayat with the exception of districts comprising full of urban population.

1.2.2 Legal Provision

MGNREGA is a national law funded large by the central government that guarantees wage employment and implemented in all states, which is unique as it is community oriented, bottom-up, people-centered, self-selecting, rights-based and demand-driven scheme which has a provision for legal entitlement and creates a justiciable "right to work" for all eligible households in rural areas.

The Act provides a legal right to employment for adult members of rural households. It is one of the most progressive legislations enacted by India towards livelihood security of people with a legal guarantee of wage employment in rural areas.

1.2.3 Wage Rate

The Government of India has revised the wage rates of MGNREGA with effect from March 31, 2015. As per the revision, the maximum wage of Rs. 251 and a minimum wage of Rs. 159 has been fixed by Maharashtra.

1.2.4 Permissible Works

The distinct categories of permissible works are as follows:

- Water conservation and harvesting.

- Rural connectivity.
- Drought proofing (including plantation and afforestation).
- Canal irrigation including micro and minor irrigation works.
- Flood control and protection works.
- Minor irrigation, horticulture, and land development on the land of SC/ST/-
BPL/IAY and land reform beneficiaries.
- Renovation of traditional water bodies including desalting of tanks.
- Land development.

1.2.5 Significance of the act

In this Act, any adult member of a rural household willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration under the scheme. Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) have a principal role in planning and implementation. Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village. Equal wages will be provided to both men and women; no contractors and machineries are allowed for work. At least one-third (i.e., 33 per cent) beneficiaries shall be women who have registered under the scheme and all accounts and records relating to the scheme should be available for public scrutiny.

The agenda of the scheme has offered manifold opportunities and prosperity to poor rural masses in India. It lies in the Act that guaranteeing the work at minimum wages to the beneficiaries, enhance livelihood security, reducing rural-urban migration, and food security aspects on the one hand and reduction in the multiple vulnerability among marginalized groups through proper utilization of human capitals, empowering rural poor and women, fostering social equality and strengthen the community mobilization on the other hand. By prioritizing the creation of durable assets, can also enhance sustainable development of agriculture based economy.

Being the largest employment generation programme rooted in an Act guaranteeing the right to work for those who are willing to work,

the MGNREGS is bound to play a major role in alleviating unemployment and underemployment by providing livelihood security. It would be interesting to study if this new wage employment programme has been able to fulfill its objective and overcome the drawbacks of the earlier programmes. The present study has therefore been designed with the following specific objectives;

- 1.To study the profile of the beneficiaries.
- 2.To study the attitude of the beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.
- 3.To study the relationship between selected characteristics of the beneficiaries with their attitude.
- 4.To study the constraints faced by the beneficiaries and also to obtain their suggestions for better implementation of the scheme.

1.1.6 Scope and Importance of Study

The present study focused on the attitude and the constraints faced by the beneficiaries in MGNREGA and sometime the research provide to consultancy to beneficiaries. The present study has been conducted in district namely Wardha in central Vidharbha region. The two panchyat namely Wardha and Hinghanghat which are meagre area in rabbi with no employment in farm as well as rural area. It has more prone area to MGNREGA because in two block more job card holder contain as compare to other block of District. The findings of study should useful to study behaviour of beneficiaries. The result of study also useful to the extension worker, policy maker etc. for better implementation and achieving objectives of scheme.

1.1.7. Limitations of the study

1. The present study is a single student's research hence the study was conducted in only one district i.e. Wardha of Maharashtra state.
2. The study was carried out under limited period of time, finance and other resources.
3. The findings of the study were based on verbal expressions of the respondents. Therefore the findings were conditioned by the extent of

reliable and valid information provided by those selected for the purpose of investigation.

4. As there were no previous investigations in this area of research there is shortage of literature related to the study.

1.1.8 Hypothesis

Considering the findings of various earlier research studies, the assumed nature of relationship between variables were worked out and following research hypothesis were framed on various aspects of study in the accordance with the objectives of the study. The hypothesis framed was presented in null form (H_0) as below.

1. MGNREGA is beneficial income source of poor family during the lean period. So significant in study area.
2. During implementation of MGNREGA the agriculture production, employment, annual income, material possession, socio-economic status and savings of the beneficiaries is increases.
3. After implementation of MGNREGA in rural area migration of rural people from village to other area decreased.
4. Most of the beneficiaries of MGNREGA had medium level of empowerment and increased their decision making ability.

H_0 = There is no any significant relationship between the profile of the beneficiaries of their attitude.

1.1.9 Layout of the thesis

This study is presented in eight chapters as follows

Chapter I: 'INTRODUCTION' gave a brief account of need and importance of the study, specific objectives, the scope as well as limitations of the study.

Chapter II: 'REVIEW OF LITERATURE', The second chapter, namely Review of Literature, comprises, review of relevant literature and findings of various past research studies conducted in

different locations on the same or similar topics, the conceptual model of research and study hypothesis.

Chapter III: Devoted for describing the 'MATERIAL AND METHODS' The research methods, techniques and tools, used and procedure followed in the present investigation have been presented in the third chapter as Methodology.

Chapter IV: Dealt with 'RESULTS and DISCUSSIONS' of the study. The fourth chapter is devoted to the findings of the present study and relevant discussion.

Chapter V: Dealt with 'SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS' of the study. The fifth chapter includes brief summary of the research investigation

Chapter VI: Dealt with the IMPLICATIONS of the findings and suggestions for future research. implications emerged from the findings of present investigation,

Chapter VII: LITERATURE CITED, appendices and vita at the end.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A comprehensive literature has become an essential part of any investigation, as it not only gives an idea about the work done in the past and helps to identify the gaps in the research findings. The review of literature leads the researcher to conclude his findings with reference to past studies. It is also necessary in developing conceptual framework and selection of appropriate design for the study.

It was observed that a very few studies are there on MGNREGA. Therefore, not much literature pertinent to MGNREGA was available. Therefore, the studies related to areas of other rural development programmes are also reviewed, and presented, covering all aspects of the investigation comprehensively. A brief account of the review available is presented below under the following headings.

- To study the profile of the beneficiaries.
- To study the attitude of the beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.
- To study the relationship between selected characteristics of the beneficiaries with their attitude.
- To study the constraints faced by the beneficiaries and also to obtain their suggestions for better implementation of the scheme.
- **Profile of the MGNREGA beneficiaries.**

The participants and beneficiaries of various rural development programmes vary in their socio personal characteristics. Some studies related to the socio- personal characteristics have been presented here under. The studies quoted here under are development programmes in general as well as wage employment programmes.

1. AGE

Sankari and Murgan (2009) studied the impact of NREGA in Udangudi Panchyat union of Tamil Nadu and reported that 40 per cent of the beneficiaries belonged to the age group of 26 to 35 years.

Kumar A. and Dipak De (2010) in their study of impact assessment of MGNREGA on rural migration reported that majority of the scheme's beneficiary respondents in Tamil Nadu were in the age group of 36-65 that is 58 per cent and the rest 42 per cent beneficiaries were in the age group of 18-35.

Roy et al. (2013) in his study on impact of MGNREGA programme in Tripura State observed that half (50.00%) of the beneficiaries were under middle age category followed by old age (35.83%) and young age (14.17%) categories.

Guha and Mazumder (2015) show that the majority of the respondents were under the age group of 36 to 50 years (58%) followed by 18 to 35 years age (24%) and above 50 years (18%).

Bhati, *et al.*, (2016) Attitude of beneficiaries towards Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Programme. revealed that Majority of the beneficiaries from young age group to middle age group (90.00 per cent).

The majority of the beneficiaries of rural development programmes were observed to be in middle age group.

2. EDUCATION

Pankaj and tankha (2010) shows that two-thirds were illiterate and other one-fourth were only functionally literate.

Argade (2010) revealed that majority (64.44%) of NREGS beneficiaries was illiterate followed by secondary education (27.78%), primary education (05.56%), intermediate education (2.22%) and graduation (00.00%) categories.

Sarkar et al. (2011) reported that more than one third (36.00 percent) of the respondent had up to primary level education, followed by 26.00 per cent who had up to secondary level education. Further 24.00 per cent of them were illiterate, while 11.00 per cent had up to higher secondary level education. Only 2.00 percent had more than higher secondary level of education.

Thadathil and Mohandas (2012) observed that a majority of them had studied up to high school (40.50%), followed by middle school (25.00%) and primary education (20.50%). About 5.50 per cent of the workers had studied up to higher secondary level also.

Shubhangi parshuramkar (2013) in a study of impact of MGNREGA on rural livelihood of Eastern Vidharbha, the finding indicated that the majority of one third beneficiaries 29.38 per cent were educated up to high school, followed by 21.87 per cent having college level of education. sizeable percentage 20.31 per cent of beneficiaries had attended middle school education level.

Guha and Mazumder (2015) The results show that most of the respondents had studied up to primary level (36%) followed by those who could read and write only (28%). Only 2 per cent people of the study area were graduates.

Thus the review indicated that majority of the beneficiaries of rural development programmes were literate.

3. CASTE

Kumar (2010) says that MGNREGA is yielding better results compared to earlier poverty eradication programmes, so far (11 July 2010) it has created 90.15 man days of work (man day means the average work turn out by a worker per day) 80%-90% of rural households were economically benefited through this Act. Out of this, 29.4 per cent SC, and 24.1 per cent ST's were benefited. While the target of this act is to provide employment for 1/3rd (33%) of women in the country. It exceeded this target and it is close to 50 per cent.

Usha rani et al. (2011) conducted study on impact of MGNREGA on rural employment and migration. A study in agriculturally backward and agriculturally-advanced district of Haryana. She found that majority of the beneficiaries belonged to SC (48.33%) and OBC (26.67%) categories.

Shubhangi parshuramkar (2013)in a study of impact of MGNREGA on rural livelihood of Eastern vidharbha, the finding indicated

that the majority of 35.32 per cent beneficiaries were belonged to OBC category, followed by 19.06 per cent STs and 12.81 per cent of SCs .

Bhati, *et al.*,(2016) Attitude of beneficiaries towards Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Programme. Revealed that illiterate to secondary level of education (65 per cent).

Annu Devi Gora (2016) A Study on Job Satisfaction and Problems Perceived by the Women Workers of MGNREGA in Jaipur District of Rajasthan the study show that Majority of the women ,(41.67%) were from Scheduled caste.

Pakhmode P.S. (2017) Attitude of rural youth towards farming as a major occupation that 56.67 per cent of the respondents were found from Other Backward Category (OBC/SBC) followed by 41.67 per cent found in the backward caste i.e. SC/ST/VJ/NT. The other 1.66 per cent respondents were found from General (Open) cast.

Thus the majority of the beneficiaries of rural development programmes like IRDP, MGNREGA, and other scheme belonged to SC/ST and OBC category.

4. FAMILY SIZE

Swaroop rani (2000) stated that the majority (51.67%) of JRY beneficiary had medium family size followed by large (26.67%), small (18.33%) and very large (03.33%) family size.

Biradar (2008) shows that majority (60.83%) of the beneficiaries belonged to small family (5 and below members) and Remaining 39.17 per cent belonged to large family (above 5 members).

Vinay kumar 2009 indicated that the majority (48.33%) of DWCRA beneficiaries had medium family size followed by small (38.33%) large (13.34%) family size.

Bhosale (2010) stated that majority 71.67 per cent of the beneficiaries had large families and rest 28.33 percent of them belonged to families with small and medium size.

Shubhangi parshuramkar (2013) in a study of impact of MGNREGA on rural livelihood of Eastern Vidharbha, the finding indicated that the two third 68.32 per cent beneficiaries were from medium size of family, one fourth 25.32 per cent beneficiaries reported, having small families i.e. up to 3 members. Thus majority of beneficiaries of MGNREGA belonged to medium size of families.

Roy et al. (2012) reported that nearly three fifth (58.00 per cent) of the MGNREGA beneficiaries belonged to small family (up to 5 members) while 42.00 per cent of them were from large family (more than 5 members).

Thus the review indicated that majority of the beneficiaries of rural development programmes belonged to small to medium family size.

5. FAMILY TYPE

Bhagat (2005) reported that slightly more than three fourth (78.67 per cent) of the respondents were from joint family and 23.33 per cent of them were from nuclear family.

Pandit et al. (2005) concluded that majority (68.75 per cent) of respondent had nuclear type of family while rest 31.25 per cent of them had joint type of family.

Bishnoi et al. (2012) observed that majority (56 per cent) of MNREGA beneficiaries belonged to nuclear family, while 44 per cent of them belonged to joint family.

Badodiya et al. (2012) concluded that majority (69.33 per cent) of the respondents had nuclear type of family and 30.67 per cent of them had joint type of family.

Shubhangi parshuramkar (2013) in a study of impact of MGNREGA on rural livelihood of Eastern vidharbha, the finding indicated that the one half (59.60 %) beneficiaries were from nuclear families, followed by 40.94 per cent beneficiaries from joint family.

Prabeena kumar (2013) in her study on impact of MGNREGA in the lives of tribal People of Rayagada block in Gajapati district observed

that 8 per cent of the respondent belonged to joint family and remaining belonged to nuclear family.

Thus the review indicated that majority of the beneficiaries of rural development programmes were nuclear type of family.

6. OCCUPATION

Anonymous (2010) reported that occupation other than (97.00%) per cent of the beneficiaries have occupation other NREGS work. One fourth (25.00%) of them have agricultural work as their occupation, a vast majority (72.00) of them work as daily labourers.

Argade (2010) indicated that majority (38.89%) of NREGS Beneficiaries as having farming occupation followed by landless labour.

Sarkar et, al. (2011) revealed that agricultural labour work was the main occupation (54.00%), followed by farming (37.00%) among active MGNREGA job card holders, other predominant occupation for the beneficiaries were animal husbandry, self-help group (SHG) activities etc. the important point to be noted that for all the beneficiaries, MGNREGA was a subsidiary occupation only.

Shubhangi parshuramkar (2013) in a study of impact of MGNREGA on rural livelihood of Eastern vidharbha, the finding indicated that the 57.19 per cent beneficiaries were engaged in agriculture plus labour for wage earning as supportive endeavor to farming followed by, 41.57per cent who were working as labour for wage earning in MGNREGA and other farmers fields.

Sudha Narayanan et al.(2014) MGNREGA Works And Their Impacts A Rapid Assessment in Maharashtra. over 75% of them are directly or indirectly related to agriculture. The study also finds that 92% of the randomly selected users paper that their main occupation is farming;

Bhati, *et al.*,(2016) Attitude of beneficiaries towards Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Programme. Revealed that More than half (51.00%) of beneficiaries had moderately favourable attitude towards agricultural as an occupation.

Majority of the beneficiaries of rural development programmes were labour+ MGNREGA beneficiaries, farmer etc.

7. LAND HOLDING

Pankaj and Tankha (2010) the study revealed that one-third of the households were landless and 93.00% of those having land were only marginal land holders.

Kyatanagoudar (2011) revealed that nearly three-fourth of beneficiaries were landless (73.00 per cent) followed by 25.90 per cent of them who had land holding up to 2.5 acres. Only 1.10 per cent had 2.51 to 5 acres of land.

Shubhangi parshuramkar (2013) in a study of impact of MGNREGA on rural livelihood of Eastern vidharbha, the finding indicated that the 48.13 per cent beneficiaries of MGNREGA were marginal farmers having land holding up to 1.00 hectare, followed by 41.87 per cent landless beneficiaries.

Sudha Narayanan et al. (2014) MGNREGA Works and Their Impacts A Rapid Assessment in Maharashtra. Half of them are small and marginal farmers, owning less than 1.6 hectares of land.

Sheela kharkwal, Anil Kumar (2015) They revealed that the beneficiary either landless (35.00) per cent or marginal farmers with majority (41.25) per cent having farm size less than 0.33 acres. The overall average land holding size of the beneficiaries was 0.34 acre.

Bhati, et al.,(2016) Attitude of beneficiaries towards Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Programme. Revealed that Majority of the beneficiaries had membership in one or more than one social organization (70.00 per cent), ` 48,001 to ` 1,02,000 of annual income (86.00 per cent) and were landless or had marginal size of land holding (93.00 per cent).

The review indicated that the beneficiaries mostly were landless labourers and marginal farmers

8. ANNUAL INCOME

Bennerjee (2009) studied on NREGA in Andaman and Nicobar, reported that, NREGA is one of the greatest experiments undertaken in India to eradicate rural poverty. Poor families were targeted to get benefits of employment and livelihood to supplement their family income.

Ramesh and Krishna Kumar (2009) in their study on NREGA in Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh indicated that, the average monthly income of the beneficiary, Rs.2100/- has been increased.

Sankari and Murgan (2009) studied Impact of NREGA in Udangudi Panchayat Union, Tamil Nadu. They reported that out of 80 respondents, nine respondents belonged the income group up to 15,000 (11.25%), 35 respondents households had income between Rs.15,000-30,000 (43.75 %), 25 respondents belonged the income group between 30,000- 45,000 (31.25%), and only 11 respondents had income between 45,000-60,000 (13.75%) respectively.

Vinay Kumar (2009) revealed that majority (50.00%) of DWCRA beneficiaries had low level of income followed by high (29.17%) and medium (20.83%) income levels.

Parhad (2010) in a study on impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act scheme on the beneficiaries, reported that, 6833 per cent of respondent belonged to medium income group followed by high (17.50%) and low (14.17%) income group.

Shubhangi parshuramkar (2013) in a study of impact of MGNREGA on rural livelihood of Eastern vidharbha, the finding indicated that the 80.63 per cent majority of beneficiaries had lower level of annual family income. Whereas,17.50 per cent reported medium level of family income.

Prasad B. (2017) The study find out that MGNREGA programme has positive impact on rural employment days, income, wages, and bargaining power of rural labour.

Thus it could be concluded that the beneficiaries of IRDP, JRY and MGNREGA belonged to medium income group.

9. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Anitha (2004) observed that (17.50) per cent of respondents had high extension participation, (44.20) per cent had medium and (38.30) per cent had low extension participation.

Argade (2010) revealed that great majority (83.33) of NREGS beneficiaries had medium socio-politic participation followed by low (8.89%) and high (7.78%) socio-politico participation.

Parhad (2010) in a study on impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act scheme on the beneficiaries, reported that, (76.66) per cent respondent had low social participation followed by medium and high (11.67) and low (00.83%) social participation.

Ahuja et al. (2011) concluded that the farmers owning large size of landholdings and more number of livestock are not much interested in participating in MGNREGA works as they are busy in their own activities. The farmers who have small land and livestock resources are more inclined to work in MGNREGA and their participation is also more. Thus, MGNREGA is providing livelihood security to the resource-poor rural people.

Shubhangi parshuramkar (2013) in a study of impact of MGNREGA on rural livelihood of Eastern vidharbha, the finding indicated that the three fourth of beneficiaries (73.13) per cent had no social participation. one fourth of beneficiaries (25.31) per cent having low level of social participation.

Guha and Mazumder (2015) The data show that (64.00) per cent respondents were members of an organization and (18.00) per cent were office bearers of an organization (18.00%). Majority of the respondents (76.00%) participated occasionally and 20.00 per cent regularly in different social programmes.

Thus it could be concluded that the beneficiaries of IRDP, JRY and MGNREGA have low to medium level of social participation..

10. EXTENSION CONTACT

Gajre (1997) observed that majority of the respondents (93.75%) thought agricultural extension officer is the most credible source of information. The next important sources of information used by them were Gram Sevak and Progressive Farmers with (90.62) per cent each.

Kalakanavar (1999) revealed that extension contact of women members shows that majority of women belonged to the category of 'medium' extension contact (37.00%) followed by High' (34.00%) and low (29.00%) respectively.

Uddin et, al.(2008) reported that more than half 53.84 per cent of the respondent had medium level of extension contact, followed by 23.07 per cent and 21.97 per cent of high and low extension contact respectively.

Deshmukh P.R. (2009) revealed that majority (80.83) of the respondent had medium extension contact, whereas 32.50 per cent and 16.67 per cent of the respondent had low and high extension contact respectively.

Bhosale (2010) observed that majority (60.00) per cent of the rural youth had medium level of extension participation whereas 21.66 per cent and 18.34 per cent of them had high and low level of participation in various extension activities respectively..

It could be concluded that the beneficiary used DRDA and extension workers for information and advice about MGNREGA.

11. SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Wagh (2006) reveals that more than fifty per cent of the respondents (54.25%) had used low number of information sources. While 25.25 per cent of them had used medium number of information sources. However, 13.25 per cent of them had used high number of information sources. Only 7.25 per cent of the respondents had not used information source.

Parhad (2010) in a study on impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Scheme on the beneficiaries reported that (65.83) per cent of the respondent were using medium level of sources of information whereas (22.83) per cent and (11.67) per cent had low and high level of sources of information respectively. He also observed that, most of the respondent was got information about MGNREGS from relatives, friends, gram sevak, television, radio and newspaper.

Shubhangi parshuramkar (2013) in a study of impact of MGNREGA on rural livelihood of Eastern vidharbha, the finding indicated that the majority i.e. 84.37 per cent beneficiaries regularly used formal sources like gram sevak/VDO, whereas, 28.13 per cent of agri. Asstt. of agri. Dept. regularly seeking information about MGNREGA. Among informal sources, sarpanch and local leaders were the regularly consulted as sources of information by 60.00 per cent and 30.63 per cent of beneficiaries, respectively. Among informal sources from mass media 34.06 per cent. 30.00 per cent used television and newspaper sometimes, respectively. Majority of beneficiaries never used mass media to seek information. Only 6.87 per cent beneficiaries sometimes used radio, to get information.

Thus important information sources to majority of the beneficiaries were local leaders and implementing officials.

12. ECONOMIC MOTIVATION

Tripathy (2004) revealed that the success of the economic activities taken up by the Self Employed persons largely influenced the poor people. The poor people were motivated by the decision making process and broader financial base of the groups in their village. They were expressed by the assets created by the group member and realised that group approach through SHGs is the only means to achieve desired goals.

Meshram P. (2006) reported that (45.00) per cent SGSY beneficiaries had low economic motivation followed by (44.17) per cent with

medium economic motivation. Only (10.83) per cent of the respondents had high economic motivation.

Sharnagat (2008) indicated that majority of the respondent beneficiaries (75.33) per cent had medium level of economic motivation, while (16.67) per cent and (8.00) per cent of the respondent beneficiaries were found with low and high level of economic motivation, respectively.

Ujwala jadhav (2011) also stated that majority of women members of SHGs had economic motive behind participation in SHGs.

Reddy A. (2013) explained that over 10 crore of NREGA bank and post office accounts have been opened so far. These accounts have helped the rural poor under the organized banking sector. The agencies for wage payment are being separated from implementing agencies through accounts-based wage payment. This will not only infuse integrity in wage payment but also bring the most vulnerable people in rural India into formal banking system.

The review indicates that the beneficiaries were aware about the various programmes because of their economic motivation.

2.2 To study the attitude of the beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.

1. ATTITUDE OF BENEFICIARIES TOWARDS MGNREGA

Satyanarayana (2002) revealed that majority (60.00%) of Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana beneficiaries had favourable attitude towards the Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana programme in Dharwad district.

Arulprakash (2004) did an analysis on Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana in Salem and Thiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu. He reported that majority (56.66%) of the SGSY beneficiaries had favourable attitude towards SGSY programme.

Kyatanagoudar, S.B. (2011). Knowledge and attitude of rural people about National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Reported That majority of the beneficiaries above (95.00%) had favourable attitude towards NREGS. And very few (3-5%) were neutral in their attitude

about many aspects of the programme. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, M.S. (INDIA).

Garg *et al.* (2012) observed that higher percentage of the respondents (48.33 per cent) had favourable attitude towards SGSY, while equal number of the respondents i.e. 25.83 per cent had less favourable and more favourable attitude towards SGSY programme.

Roy *et al.* (2013) observed that exactly half of the respondents had favourable attitude towards MGNREGA, while (36.00) per cent and (14.00) per cent of the respondents had neutral and unfavourable attitude towards MGNREGA, respectively.

Bhati, *et.al.* (2016) Majority of the beneficiaries had more to moderately favourable attitude towards MNREGA (96.00%).

Thus it could be concluded that the majority of the beneficiaries were having favourable attitude towards the MGNREGA .

2.3 Relationship between variables and attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA:

2.3.1 Age and attitude:

Meshram P. (2006) reported that age of the beneficiaries was found to be non-significant with their attitude towards Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) programme.

Sharnagat (2008) reported that age of the beneficiaries was found to be positive and non-significant with their attitude toward NHM.

Gulkari (2011) observed positive and non-significant relation between age and attitude of beneficiaries toward National Horticulture Mission.

Bhati, *et.al.* (2016) failed to establish significant relationship with attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.

2.3.2 Education and attitude:

Patel (2005b) indicated that there was positive and significant correlation between degree of attitude of the respondents and their education.

Meshram P. (2006) reported that education of the beneficiaries was found to be significant with their attitude toward swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) programme.

Olujide (2008) reported significant relationship between education of youth and their attitude towards rural development.

Sharnagat (2008) found that attitude of the beneficiaries towards National Horticulture Mission was positively and significantly associated with their education.

Gulkari (2011) found that attitude of the beneficiaries towards National Horticulture Mission was negatively and non-significantly associated with their education.

2.3.3 Caste and attitude:

Meshram P. (2006) reported that cast of the beneficiaries was found to be non significant with their attitude toward swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) programme.

Kyatanagoudar (2011) revealed that caste of the beneficiaries had a positive and significant relation with attitude.

Ramjiyani (2013) found positive and highly significant relationship between caste and attitude of rural youth toward agriculture as an occupation.

Lyndem (2014) revealed that caste of respondents and their attitude towards agriculture as occupation had positive and significant relationship.

Bhati, et.al. (2016) failed to establish significant relationship with attitude of beneficiaries towards MNREGA.

2.3.4 Size of family and attitude:

Kashem and Rashid (2005) reported that family size of youth respondents had positive and significant relationship with perceived usefulness of training.

Meshram P. (2006) reported that size of family was found to be non-significant with their attitude toward swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) programme.

Ramjiyani (2013) found negative and highly significant relationship between size of family and attitude of rural youth toward agriculture as an occupation.

Bhati, et.al. (2016) failed to establish significant relationship with attitude of beneficiaries towards MNREGA.

2.3.5 Type of family and attitude:

Meshram P. (2006) observed that there was no significant relationship between type of family of the beneficiaries and their attitude towards SGSY.

Badodiya et al. (2012) observed non-significant relationship between type of family of the beneficiaries and their attitude towards SGSY programme.

Bhati, et.al. (2016) failed to establish significant relationship with attitude of beneficiaries towards MNREGA.

2.3.6 Occupation and attitude:

Sharnagat (2008) revealed that occupation of the beneficiaries had significant relationship with their attitude toward National Horticulture Mission.

Gulkari (2011) observed negative and non-significant relation between occupation and attitude of beneficiaries toward National Horticulture Mission.

Ramjiyani (2013) revealed that occupation had positive and non significant relationship with attitude of respondents toward agriculture as an occupation.

Bhati, et.al. (2016) were positively and significantly correlated with attitude towards MNREGA.

2.3.7 Land holding and attitude:

Patel (2005b) indicated that the family land holding was found to have non-significant relationship with the attitude of the respondents.

Sharnagat (2008) revealed that land holding of the beneficiaries had significant relationship with their attitude toward National Horticulture Mission.

Uprikar (2008) reported positively significant relationship between land holding and attitude of rural youths towards agribusiness enterprises.

Gulkari (2011) observed positive and significant relationship between land holding beneficiaries and their attitude toward National Horticulture Mission.

Bhati, et.al. (2016) land holding had negative and significant correlation with attitude towards MNREGA.

2.3.8 Annual income and attitude:

Patel (2005b) found that family income was positively and significantly related with the attitude of the respondents.

Badodiya et al. (2012) in their study in Gwalior district of Madhya Pradesh concluded that there was positive and highly significant relationship between annual income and attitude towards SGSY programme.

Meshram et al. (2012) found positive and highly significant relationship between annual income of beneficiaries and their attitude towards SGSY programme.

Ramjiyani (2013) concluded that there was positive and highly significant relationship between annual income of the family of rural youth and their attitude towards agriculture as an occupation.

Bhati, et.al. (2016) were positively and significantly correlated with attitude towards MNREGA.

2.3.9 Social participation and attitude:

Upricar (2008) revealed that there was positive and significant relationship between social participation and attitude of rural youths towards agri-business enterprises.

Meshram P. (2006) reported that social participation was found to be non significant with the attitude of beneficiaries towards SGSY programme.

Bhati, et.al. (2016) showed that social participation had a significant influence on their attitude towards MGNREGA,

2.3.10 Extension contact and attitude:-

Kyatanagoudar, S.B. (2011) revealed that there was no significant relationship of beneficiaries with attitude.

Bhati, et.al. (2016) concluded that there is no significant relationship of extension contact with attitude of beneficiaries towards MNREGA.

2.3.11 Source of information and attitude:-

SAMARTHAN Centre for Development Support (2010) reported that social participation was found to be non significant with the attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA programme.

Kyatanagoudar, S.B. (2011) revealed that in case of attitude only mass media is positively and significant with attitude of beneficiaries.

Meshram P. (2012) found positive and highly significant relationship between source of information of beneficiaries and their attitude towards SGSY programme.

2.3.12 Economic motivation and attitude:-

Surve and Jondhale (2003) indicated that economic motivation was significantly and positively related with credit payment behavior of members of primary agricultural credit society.

Meshram P. (2006) reported that economic motivation of the beneficiaries was found to have significant association with their attitude toward swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) programme.

Sharnagat (2008) reported that economic motivation of the beneficiaries had positive and highly significant relationship with attitude of the respondents towards National Horticulture Mission.

Gulkari (2011) revealed that economic motivation of beneficiaries had positive and non-significant association with their level of attitude toward National Horticulture Mission.

Bhati, et.al. (2016) were positively and significantly correlation of economic motivation with attitude towards MNREGA.

2.4 Constraints faced by MGNREGA beneficiaries:

Datt (2008) reported that main constraints under NREGA were as follows:

1. Lack of professional staff.
2. Lack of proper project planning.
3. Bureaucratic resistance to NREGA.
4. Inappropriate rates of payment.
5. Lack of worksite facilities.
6. Lack of transparency and absence of social audit.

Badodiya et al. (2012) concluded that major constraints in SGSY as reported by the beneficiaries were: complicated process in getting credit and the benefits of programme do not reach to the needed people.

Narayansam et al. (2014) analyzed the functioning of NREGS in Kerala encompassing all its essential aspects. More specifically the study aimed at analyzing the extent to which the scheme has generated employment, assessing the impact of the scheme on selected variables, and ascertaining the limitations and constrains faced by the functionaries in implementing the scheme.

Sinha (2014) concluded that respondents were quite aware of the procedure of the MGNREGA such as registration, having job cards, 100 days employment in a year, not much on process of opening bank accounts, accessing bank, receiving payment from bank and about the process of wage payment in MNREGA.

Bishnoi et al. (2015) studied constraints perceived by the respondents in taking advantage of MNREGA in Punjab and Rajasthan. The constraints were categorized into six categories namely mate and registration, work, wages, job card, facilities, social constraints. Major constraints were illiteracy, difficulty in filling form and complex procedure of registration, MNREGA work is more laborious and hard for women, wage rates are very low, unnecessary delay in wage payment, more job card and less employment, elite group within workers capture most of job card, and lack of child care facility.

Kumar et al. (2010) in their study found that the major problems in MNREGA were 'lack of written and signed receipt for jobs', 'wage and material (60:40) ratio is not maintained' and 'job cards are not issued within 15 days of application'.

Bhati et al. (2016) Major constraints faced by beneficiaries in MNREGA were: employment of hundred days (per household per year) is too less in the present situation, lack of medical facilities near the work site, unemployment allowance is not provided in case of delay in job, continuous work is not provided, same wage rate is given for all kinds of work and delay in issuing job card.

2.5 Suggestions of MGNREGA beneficiaries to overcome the constraints

Arulprakash (2004) in Salem and Thiruvallur districts of Tamil Nadu reported that more than half of the beneficiaries suggested for quick release of loan (61.66%), training to achieve the active participation by the group members (56.66%) and appropriate transport facilities for marketing. The other important suggestions made by them were need for single widow systems and proper information about SGSY should be given, quick

release of second and third installment of loan and procedure to be made simple.

Garg and yadav (2010) suggested some of the following 1. There should be a separate set-up to carry out the work under the MGNREGA scheme at district Block and Gram Panchayat Levels. 2. States should ensure more publicity at the grassroot level in particulars through displays at panchayat ghars and implementing agencies so as to ensure adequate involvement of gram sabha. 3. Use of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) intervention must be initiated in the implementation of MGNREGA everywhere for communication and mobilization, planning, monitoring and grievance redressal system. 4. Both the Act and the operational Guidelines stipulate that under no circumstances shall the labourers be paid less than the minimum wages. Non-payment of minimum wage or delayed payment of wages is a violation of MGNREGA. The offenders need to be identified and punished in terms of provision of the Act.

Harish (2010) stated suggestion are MGNREGA wages should be increased Rs. 82/- to Rs.120/- per day. Advisable to have the different wage rate men and women to encourage male workers so that hard work involving drudgery can be effectively completed. One hundred days employment confined strictly to months where there is no harvesting or sowing activity. Financial assistance to be included in the MGNREGA programme for maintenance and after care.

Vanitha (2010) suggested that MGNREGA should be made complementary to agriculture by implementing more natural resource management. Monitoring and social auditing of MGNREGA works must be made still more effective so as to ensure payment of wages in time, issuing of job cards to all the registered households under MGNREGA without any delay.

Roy et al. (2012) reported the following suggestions offered by MGNREGA beneficiaries to overcome their problems viz., atleast 15 days of work needs to be provided under MGNREGA (Rank I), followed by provision of medical facilities near the work site (Rank II), increased wage

rate (Rate III), timely payment of full wages (Rank IV), provision of continuous work (Rank V), different wages needs to be given for different kinds of work (Rank VI), timely issuing job card (Rank VII), more wage rate should be given to men compared to women (Rank VIII).

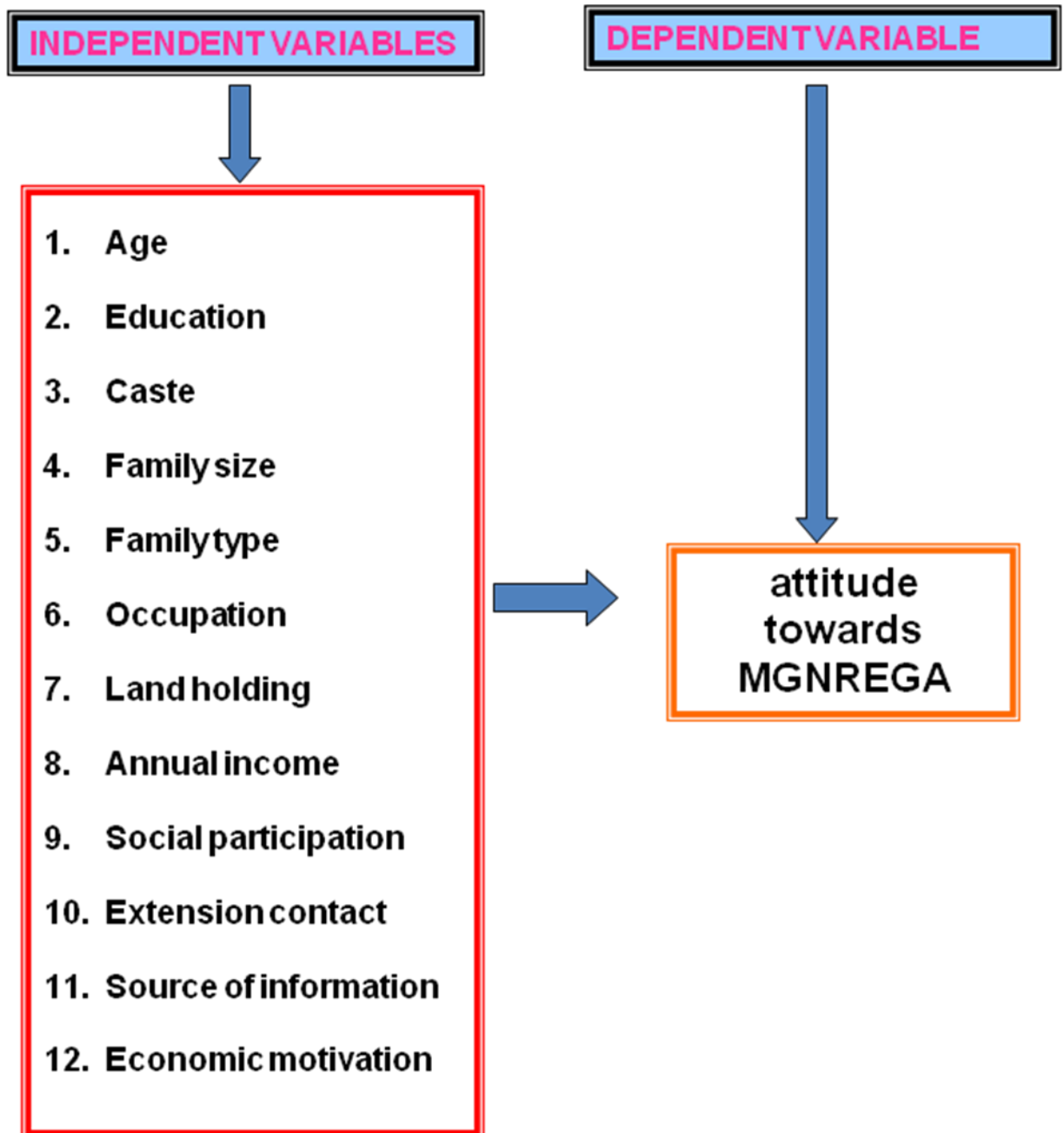


Fig.1. Conceptual Model of the study

CHAPTER III

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This chapter deals with the description pertaining to the selection of the research site and sampling, research design, data collection techniques and tools, meaning of terms, concepts and statistical methods used in the present study. The chapter also incorporates the process for measurement of independent and dependent variables under study

The study was conducted in Wardha district of Maharashtra state during 2017-18. The material and methods followed for conducting the study is presented in detail under the following headings:

3.1 Locale of the Study

3.2 Selection of Gram Panchayat

3.3 Selection of Respondents

3.4 Research Design

3.5 Variables and their Empirical Measurement

3.6 Operationalisation and Measurement of Independent Variables

3.7 Operationalisation and Measurement of dependent Variables

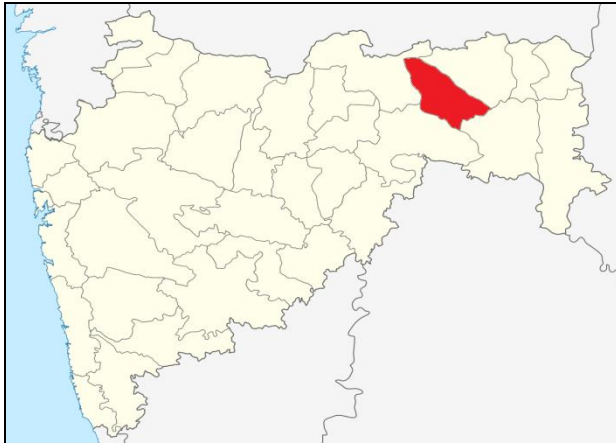
3.8 Constraints faced by Beneficiaries of MGNREGA

3.9 Suggestions to Overcome the Constraints as Perceived by MGNREGA beneficiaries

3.10 Development of Interview Schedule

3.11 Collection of Data

3.12 Statistical Analysis of Data



State : MAHARASHTRA District : WARDHA



MAP OF THE STUDY AREA

Fig. 2 Map of showing selected tehsils of Wardha district

3.1 Locale of the study

The present investigation was undertaken in Wardha and Hinganghat Panchayat samities of Wardha District in the State of Maharashtra. It is purposively selected, as the works of MGNREGA are effectively taking place in the villages of respective talukas. Out of eight taluks, Wardha and Hinganghat Panchayat samities are purposively selected based on highest number of employment provided to rural beneficiaries (MGNREGA statistics, 2017-18) (table.1). Sixty beneficiaries selected from each taluka considering five gram panchayats from each taluka and thus the sample size constituted for the study was 120.

Table 1: Progress Report on NRM/Water Related/All Plantation/PMKSY Works for FY:2017-2018 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Sr. No.	Block	Number of Blocks	Number of NRM Works		%age of works On NRM works against total works	Expenditure on NRM works[In. Lakhs]	Expenditure on All works[In. Lakhs]	%age of expenditure on NRM works against total Expenditure
			Ongoing	Completed				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=7/8*100
1	Arvi	1	712	258	34.43	452.18	603.41	74.94
2	Ashti	1	737	222	49.61	403.37	497.53	81.07
3	Deoli	1	515	198	31.63	474.6	558.25	85.02
4	Hinganghat	1	452	176	30.57	412.83	500.68	82.45
5	Karanja	1	2093	605	55.99	861.16	1366.1	63.04
6	Samundrapur	1	643	253	56.04	368.22	407.25	90.42
7	Seloo	1	352	199	43.35	331.04	395.54	83.69
8	Wardha	1	384	88	30.14	311.65	391.59	79.59
	Total	8	5888	1999	43.07	3615.05	4720.35	76.58

3.2 Selection of Gram Panchayat

Among all gram panchayats, five gram panchayats were selected from each taluk where MGNREGA programme is effectively implemented and highest numbers of beneficiaries are employed. These are.



Plate 1 Investigator interviewing with the MGNREGA beneficiaries at the field Ashta neri



Plate 2 Investigator interviewing with the MGNREGA beneficiaries at the field Kutki

Table 2: list of village wise beneficiaries selected for study

Sr.no	Wardha	No of job card	No of respondents	Sr.no	Hinganghat	No of job card	No of respondents
1.	Ashta Neri	174	12	1	Kingaon	188	12
2.	Bhugaon	144	12	2	Bothuda	194	12
3.	Selu Kate	187	12	3	Jangona	200	12
4.	Jaulgaon	89	12	4	Kutki	182	12
5.	Mandavgad	124	12	5	Daroda	340	12
	Total	718	60		total	1104	60

Source- Govt. of India Ministry of Rural Development Department of Rural Development 2017-18

3.3 Selection of respondents

A sample of twelve MGNREGA beneficiaries from selected gram panchayats of each taluka were selected by applying personnel interview technique where one MGNREGA beneficiary/ rojgar sanyojak was taken as a facilitator in each village to trace out other beneficiaries of the programme. Thus, the total sample for the study is 120 from twelve gram panchayats of two talukas as mentioned in Table 2 from wardha rural district.

3.4 Research design

Based on the objectives of the study ex-post facto research design was adopted for this study. Robinson (1976) defined ex-post facto design as any systematic empirical inquiry in which the independent variables have not been directly manipulated because they have already occurred and are not inherently manipulable. Keeping in view the adaptability of the proposed design with respect to the type of variables under considerations, size of respondents and phenomenon to be studied, the ex-post-facto design was selected as an appropriate research design.



Plate 3 Investigator interviewing with the MGNREGA gram Rojgar sanyojak Bothuda



Plate 4 Investigator interviewing with the MGNREGA beneficiaries with actual work carried out at. Daroda

3.5 Variables and their empirical measurement

The dependent and independent variables and their measurement of tools are presented below:

Table 3: Variables selected for the study with their operational definitions and measurements

Sr. No	Independent Variables	Operational Definitions And Measurement
1.	Age	Chronological age of individual beneficiaries is in completed years.
2.	Education	Formal education completed by the beneficiaries at the time of interview.
3.	Caste	Caste defines the position of beneficiary in society.
4.	Family Size	It refers the actual number of members living in a family.
5.	Family type	Nuclear or joint family of the respondent was considered.
6.	Occupation	It was operationalized as the nature of job hold by the beneficiary.
7.	Land holding	Actual hectares of land possessed by the beneficiaries for cultivation of crop.
8.	Annual income	Gross income in rupees derived from all the sources in a year.
9.	Social Participation	Degree of participation of rural people in the activities of formal social village organizations as a member or as an office bearer.
10.	Extension Contact	It was measured in terms of number of contacts and its frequency i.e. always, sometimes and never by assigning the score 2, 1 and 0, respectively.
11.	Source of Information	It refers to the frequency of the use of mass media, such as radio, television, newspapers,

		magazines and journals by the respondents.
12.	Economic Motivation	The scale developed by Supe (1969) was used to measure the economic motivation with a little modification.
2. Dependent Variables		
1.	Attitude towards MGNREGA	To measure the degree of positive or negative feelings of the beneficiaries towards MGNREGA. Attitude are often shaped by demographics, social values and personality. It was measured by using the scale developed by Roy Jayanta et al. (2012).

3.6 Operationalisation and Measurement of Independent Variables

The data was collected by personally interviewing by the beneficiaries at their home or in the field with the help of pretested interview schedule.

1. AGE

It was operationally defined as number of years completed from the date of birth by the respondent at the time of investigation. Age of an individual is thought to influence knowledge and attitude of respondents regarding MGNREGA. In the present study, age is referred to the chronological age of the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were grouped into three categories as follows.

Sr. No.	Category	Age (years)
1	Young	Up to 35 years
2	Middle	36-50 years
3	Old	Above 50 years

2. EDUCATION

Education is the process of bringing desirable change in the behavior of individual.

Education was operationalized as the formal schooling completed by an individual beneficiary.. Formal education of the MGNREGA beneficiary was considered for knowing his educational standards. The respondents education can have a bearing on the knowledge and understanding about MGNREGA. It was measured in terms of standard completed in formal school passed by the beneficiaries and considered the score such.

Based on number of years of schooling, they were grouped into six categories as below.

Sr. No.	Category	Education (std.)
1	Illiterate	No formal schooling
2	Primary school	1 st to 4 th standard
3	Middle school	5 th to 7 th standard
4	High school	8 th to 10 th standard
5	Higher secondary school	11 th to 12 th standard
6	College	Above 12 th standard

3. CASTE

It was operationalized as the caste of which one belongs to by birth. In MGNREGA caste plays an important role because it is mandated that there is 30.00% reservation for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

In the present study, Lingayat, Christian and maratha castes were grouped in upper or general caste category, whereas, the caste namely, Gavali, Kumbar, Nekar, Uppar and Badiger were included in 'Backward' class category. The respondents belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes were grouped into SC/ST category. Similar procedure was followed by Bheemappa (2006)

The scoring of these categories was done as follows.

Sr. No	Category	Score
1	Open	3
2	OBC/VJ/NT	2
3	SC/ST	1

4. FAMILY SIZE

Family size refers to the number of family members of the respondent consisting of individual, wife, children and other dependent members. The scoring was given as per the S.E.S. scale developed by Trivedi and Pareek (1964). The total scores against each item converted to frequencies and percentage to total and classified as under.

Sr. No.	Category	Scores
1	Small (up to 3 members)	1
2	Medium (4-6 members)	2
3	Large (more than 6 members)	3

5. FAMILY TYPE

It shows whether an adult is living in joint or in a nuclear family.

A. Joint family refers to family with more than a part of couple with married children living together.

B. Nuclear family represents family with a single part of couple with unmarried children living together.

Based on the information obtained from the respondents on the type of family, the respondents were categorized into joint family and nuclear family with 1 and 2 scores respectively. Number of scores against each category was converted to frequencies and percentage.

Sr. No.	Category	Scores
1	Nuclear	1
2	Joint	2

6. OCCUPATION

It was operationalize as the nature of job held by the respondents. In the present study, occupation refers to the rural occupation as stated in terms of their farming with other professions. The occupation of the respondents which contributed more than 50 per cent of their total income was considered as their main occupation (primary occupation). And the occupation which contributed less than 50 per cent was taken as subsidiary occupation (secondary occupation). Term 'occupation' also refers to the present occupation of the respondents.

1. MNREGA
2. MNREGA+ labour
3. MNREGA + Agricultural labour + animal husbandry
4. MNREGA + farming + animal husbandry + other

7. LAND HOLDING

In the study, land holding was defined as the number of hectares of land possessed by the beneficiary. Actual land possessed by the beneficiaries in hectare was considered as his land holding score. The MGNREGA beneficiary was grouped in to five categories according to the standard classification made by the Maharashtra State Government.

Sr. No.	Category	Land holding (ha.)
1.	Landless	No land
2.	Marginal	Up to1.00 ha.
3.	Small	1.01 to 2.00 ha.
4.	Semi-Medium	2.01 to 4.00 ha.
5.	Medium	4.01 to 10.00 ha.
6.	Big	Above 10.01 ha.

8. ANNUAL INCOME

For the study annual income of the family was operationalize as total income of all the family members in an year. This income can be from different sources like wages, salary, agriculture, animal husbandry, enterprise and any other sources as expressed by the respondents. The respondents was grouped into three categories as mentioned below.

Sr. No.	Category	Score range
1.	Up to 20,000	1
2.	20,001 to 50,000	2
3.	50,001 to 1,00,000	3

9. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

In the study social participation referred to the degree of participation of rural people in the activities of formal social village organizations as a member or as an office bearer. The above procedure was followed by Rayanagoudar (2009). Social organizations like Mahila mandal, Gram Panchayat, Co-operative society and Other type of organizations.

A numerical score of 1 was assigned for the membership in informal organization, whereas a score of 2 will be assigned for the office bearer in informal organization. Similarly a score of 3 were assigned for the membership in formal organization; where as a score of 4 were assigned for the office bearer in the formal organization. Total score so obtained was considered as social participation score and it was categorized in to low, medium and high on the basis of equal interval method.

Sr.no.	Category	Score
1	Office bearer of formal organisation	4
2	Member of formal organisation	3
3	Office bearer of informal organisation	2
4	Member of informal organisation	1
5	No membership	0

10. EXTENSION CONTACT

It referred to the awareness of respondents about various extension activities like, demonstration, training, meeting, exhibition and any other activities. Their extent of participation in these activities were thought to influence the attitude of beneficiaries about MGNREGA.

The scoring was done on the basis of contact of beneficiary with extension personnel as AO, VDO, VLW, etc., and agencies like panchayat samiti, ZP etc.

It was measured in terms of number of frequency of contact with extension personnel. For its measurement, schedule was developed. It was measured on three point continuum as regular, sometime and never by assigning score 2, 1 and 0 respectively. The maximum passible score was 28 and minimum score was 0. The total score of each beneficiary was worked out by summing up score of all statement.

The beneficiary was categorized into three categories on the basis of mean and \pm SD as follows.

Sr. No.	Category
1.	Low
2.	Medium
3.	High

11. SOURCE OF INFORMATION

It refers to the frequency of the use of mass media, such as radio, television, newspapers, magazines and journals by the respondents. Exposures to such media are thought to influence the knowledge and attitude of respondents. Each respondent in the study area was asked to indicate whether they are subscriber/owner of the media.

Source of information utilization in the present study was operationalized as the degree to which a respondent utilized different sources of information for the purpose of their farm and home activities.

The items was measured in a 5 point continuum as very often, often, sometimes, rarely and never with scores of 4,3,2,1 and 0 respectively. Total individual score of the respondent in the scale is arrived at, by adding the scores in each item.

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency of use of different source of information with score				
		Vo(4)	O(3)	ST(2)	R(1)	N(0)
a	Formal Interpersonal Sources					
1.	Village Development Officer					
2.	Assistant Agriculture Officer					
3.	Block Development Officer					
4.	Agriculture University Scientist					
5.	SMS of KVK					
6.	Panchayat Officials					
7.	Co-Operative Officials					
8.	Fertilizer/ Pesticide/Inputs Dealers					
b	Informal Interpersonal Sources					
9.	Progressive Farmer					
10.	Relatives And Friends					
11.	Neighbours					
c	Mass Media Sources					
12.	News Paper					
13.	Radio					
14.	Leaflets/Folders					
15.	Farm Magazine's					
16.	Demonstration Plot					
17.	Government Form Visit					
18.	Agriculture Film					
19.	Mobile					
20.	Internet					

12. ECONOMIC MOTIVATION

The scale developed by Supe (1969) was used to measure the economic motivation with a little modification. There are six statements in the economic motivation, bearing five points continuous viz., 'strongly agree', 'agree', 'undecided', 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree'. The scores assigned to the points was 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively against the positive statements and reverse for the negative statements. The respondents was grouped into three categories based on (i) mean- S.D. (low), (ii) mean \pm S.D. (medium) and (iii) mean + S.D. (high), respectively.

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Positive	5	4	3	2	1
Negative	1	2	3	4	5

Economic motivation score of an individual respondent was the sum total of score of all statements included in the scale with ranged from 6 to 30. On the basis of actual score obtained by the beneficiaries, they were arbitrarily grouped under following categories.

Sr. no.	Category	Score
1	Low	11 to15
2	Medium	16 to 20
3	High	21 to 25

3.7 Operationalisation and Measurement of Dependent Variables

The research study consists of one dependent variables namely attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA programme. The operationalisation and measurement of one independent variables are detailed below:

ATTITUDE TOWARDS MGNREGA

Attitude is the degree of positive or negative feelings of the beneficiaries towards MGNREGA. Attitude is a mental position or emotional feelings about MGNREG Act and programme. Attitudes are often shaped by demographics, social values and personality. As the individual attempts to evaluate the programme, he/she was develop an attitude about the programme. Positive attitudes was motivate men and women to enrol themselves, in the wage employment programmes (MGNREGS) which was go a long way in achieving the objective of the programme of mitigating poverty and reducing migration. It was measured by using the scale developed by Roy Jayanta et al. (2012).

The total 15 statements was administered to the respondents along a five point continuum representing 'strongly agree', 'agree', 'undecided', 'disagree', and 'strongly disagree' with weight-age of 5,4,3,2, and 1, respectively. The attitude score of a respondent was calculated by adding up the scores obtained by him/her on all statements. The attitude score of this scale ranges from a minimum of 15 to a maximum of 75. Further, the individual beneficiaries score was converted into attitude index by using following formula.

$$\text{Attitude Index (AI)} = \frac{\text{Score obtained of attitude}}{\text{Maximum Obtainable attitude score}} \times 100$$

Based on the equal interval method, the beneficiaries was categorized into three attitude categories viz., unfavourable, moderate and favourable.

Sr. No.	Category	Score
1.	Unfavourable	Up to 33.33
2.	Moderate	33.34 to 66.66
3.	Favourable	Above 66.66

3.8 Constraints faced by beneficiaries of MGNREGA

Constraints are the restrictions or problems faced by the beneficiaries in the MGNREGA programme. six constraints were given in the schedule. Respondents were directly asked to indicate the constraints which they faced and were noted down. For 'yes', response score of 'one' and for 'no', response score 'zero' is given. The constraints grouped and responses were pooled together. The individual responses were expressed in terms of percentage, ranks and F-test has been applied to find the unequal importance of each constraints.

3.9 Suggestions to overcome the constraints as perceived by MGNREGA beneficiaries

Suggestions given by the beneficiaries of MGNREGA to improve the work status and facilities for the workers in MGNREGA programme were sought and expressed in terms of percentage, ranks and F-test has been applied to find the unequal importance of each suggestions.

3.10 Development of interview schedule

A draft interview schedule with suitable scales and schedule items for measuring the variables of the study was first developed and pretested in the non-sample area. In the light of pre-testing, necessary changes were incorporated in the form of items, questions and their sequences and formulation of instructions to different tests. The final form of interview schedule is given in Appendix I.

3.11 Collection of data

Data were collected with the help of pre-tested interview schedule. The interviews were conducted during the month of Feb 2018. Personal interviews were conducted under informal atmosphere. Each question was explained to respondents with equal emphasis. The informal discussion and observations were also made to understand the

respondents and the situation in detail, which in turn was helpful in better interaction of the results.

3.12.7 Statistical tools use

The collected data was quantified, categorized and tabulated. Analysis was done by using frequencies and percentages, Coefficient of correlation.

Karl Pearson's product moment correlation analysis was used to measure the relationship between independent variables with attitude towards MGNREGA.

3.12 Analysis of data

The data collected for the purpose of study was quantified, categorized and tabulated. Keeping in view, the objectives of the study, the data were subjected to different statistical measures including frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, chi-square test, paired 't' test, correlation test.

3.12.1 Frequency

A frequency distribution was used to quantify the different personal and socio-psychological characteristics, Socio-economic impact indicators and attitude statements of the respondents.

3.12.2 Percentage

Percentages were used to make simple comparisons of beneficiary groups. It was calculated as, frequency of a particular cell multiplied by 100 and divided by the total number of respondents.

3.12.5 Chi-square test

The chi-square test was applied to measure the association between dependent (attitude) and twelve independent variables.

3.12.6 Correlation test

This test was used to find out the relationship between the dependent (attitude and independent variables.

3.12.7 Mean

Mean is the measure of central tendency used to compare the MGNREGA beneficiaries to categorize into groups. The arithmetic mean is the sum of the score measures divided by their number. Standard deviation (SD) is the square root of the mean of the squares of the deviations. This was used to find out the variations in the scores of dependent and independent variables. Mean and standard deviation is used to clarify the dependent and independent variables into three following categories.

Category	Criteria
Low <	(Mean – ½ SD)
Medium	(Mean ± ½ SD)
High >	(Mean + ½ SD)

Mean of sample was calculated by summing all the individual score and dividing it by number of cases. The formula is

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

Where,

\bar{X} = Arithmetic mean

$\sum X$ = Sum of respondent's score

N = Number of cases

3.12.8 Standard deviation

Standard deviation is a measure of variability calculated around mean. It was denoted by Greek letter δ (sigma) and calculated with the following formula.

$$\delta = (\text{S.D.}) = \frac{\sqrt{N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}}{N}$$

Where,

$\delta = (\text{S.D.}) =$ Standard deviation

$\sum X^2$ = Sum of square of 'X' series

$(\sum X)^2$ = Square of summation 'X' series

N = Number of beneficiaries

3.12.9 Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation

This technique was used to find out the relationship between two variables. Following formula was used for computation of 'r' value.

$$r = \frac{\sum XY - \frac{(\sum X) - (\sum Y)}{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{[(\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2]}{n}] \times \frac{[(\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}{n]}}$$

Where,

r= Simple correlation coefficient

x= Independent variable

y= Dependent variable

$\sum x$ = Sum of x values

$\sum y$ = Sum of y values

$\sum x^2$ = Sum of squares of x values

$\sum y^2$ = Sum of squares of y values

$\sum xy$ = Sum of xy

N= Number of pairs of observations

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the objective wise findings of the study. Based on objectives of the study, the information was collected from the beneficiaries which was then classified, tabulated and analyzed; and is presented in a systematic way as per following heads:

4.1 Profile of MGNREGA beneficiaries.

4.2 Attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.

4.3 Relationship between selected characteristics of the beneficiaries with their attitude.

4.4 Constraints faced by the MGNREGA beneficiaries in availing the benefits of the scheme and also obtain their suggestion for better implementation of the scheme.

4.1 Profile of MGNREGA beneficiaries

Identification of the profile of MGNREGA beneficiaries was one of the objectives of the present study. On the basis of review of literature, some of the important personal, social, economical and communicational characteristics of the MGNREGA beneficiaries were selected and studied. The findings have been tabulated, analyzed and presented in following subsequent pages.

4.1.1 AGE

Physical and psychological development of an individual is related to his/her age. It also influences the interest and needs of an individual and plays a vital role in shaping his/her attitude towards a particular object, entity or phenomenon. With this in view, the age of the beneficiaries was studied.

The distribution of beneficiaries according to their age has been presented in Table 4 and graphically depicted in Fig.3

Table 4: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their age

n=120

Sr. No.	Category (years)	Frequency	Percentage
1	Young (Up to 35)	27	22.50
2.	Middle (36-50)	70	58.34
3.	Old (Above 50)	23	19.16
	Total	120	100.00

The data pertaining to age of the beneficiaries mentioned in Table 4 indicate that more than half i.e.58.34 per cent of the beneficiaries belonged to middle age group, followed by young age and old age with 22.50 per cent and 19.16 per cent, respectively. It can thus be inferred that, majority of the beneficiaries belonged to middle age group. Mostly middle aged group people are the key generators of the income. In general, it is observed that the people from middle age group have to shoulder more family responsibility than the younger and older ones. This might be the reason why more number of beneficiaries are observed in middle age group.

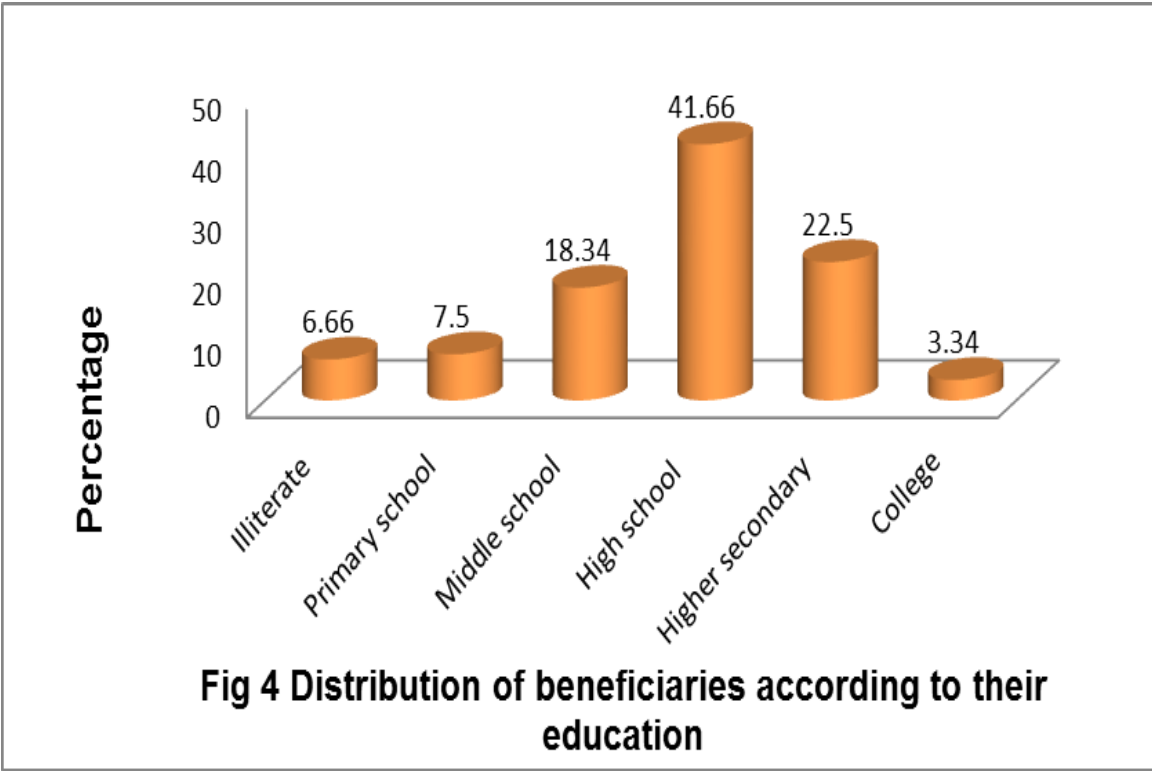
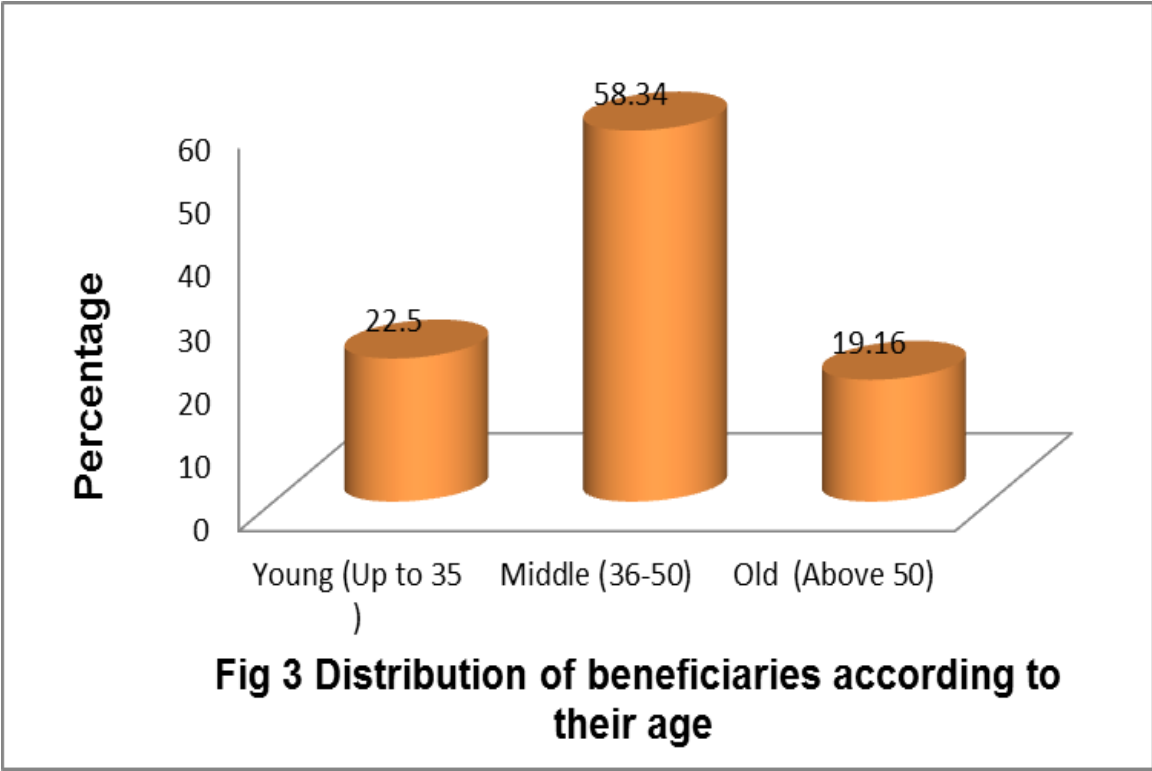
This finding is in line with the findings reported by Kyatanagoudar (2011), Gulkari (2011) and Bhati et al. (2015)

Thadathil and Mohandas (2012) also reported same that 75 per cent of MGNREGA workers belonged to age group 30 to 50 years.

Shubhangi parshuramkar (2013) in her study found that majority of beneficiaries belonged to age group 31-40 and 41-50 years (69.38%).

4.1.2 EDUCATION

Generally, it is believed that formal education opens mental horizon of an individual and helps in promoting analytical thinking which leads to develop attitude towards subjects or objects. Considering this



aspect, the formal education of beneficiaries was studied and data in this regards are presented in Table 5: and graphically depicted in Fig.4

Table 5: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their education

n=120

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Illiterate (No formal schooling)	08	06.66
2.	Primary school (1 st to 4 th standard)	09	07.50
3.	Middle school (5 th to 7 th standard)	22	18.34
4.	High school (8 th to 10 th standard)	50	41.66
5.	Higher secondary (11 th to 12 th standard)	27	22.50
6.	College (Above 12 th standard)	04	03.34
	Total	120	100.00

The data presented in the Table 5 reveals that, maximum number of the beneficiaries i.e. 41.67 per cent were educated up to high school level, education is an important in creating positive mental attitude towards MGNREGA, followed by 22.50 per cent of them were educated up to higher secondary and 18.34 per cent were educated up to middle school level. However, the very less percentage of the beneficiaries i.e. 07.50 per cent and 03.34 per cent were educated up to primary school level and college level, respectively. Only eight beneficiaries i.e. (06.67%) were illiterate. The probable reasons for high literacy level among the rural beneficiaries might be realization of the significance of education among them to shape and develop their lives and availability of educational facilities in rural areas.

Same findings were partially corroborated with the finding of Bhosale (2010) and Thadathil and Mohandas (2012) observed that 40.50 per cent of MGNREGA beneficiaries in Wayanad district had studied up to high school, followed by middle school 25 per cent and primary level 20.5 per cent.

The major observation finding in the study that MGNREGA provide employment for both the literate and illiterate person also, so that both type of beneficiaries was found in this programme.

4.1.3 CASTE

Caste of individual is an important determinant in shaping attitude towards MGNREGA. Hence, the caste of the beneficiaries was studied and data are presented in Table 6 and graphically depicted in Fig.5

Table 6: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their caste

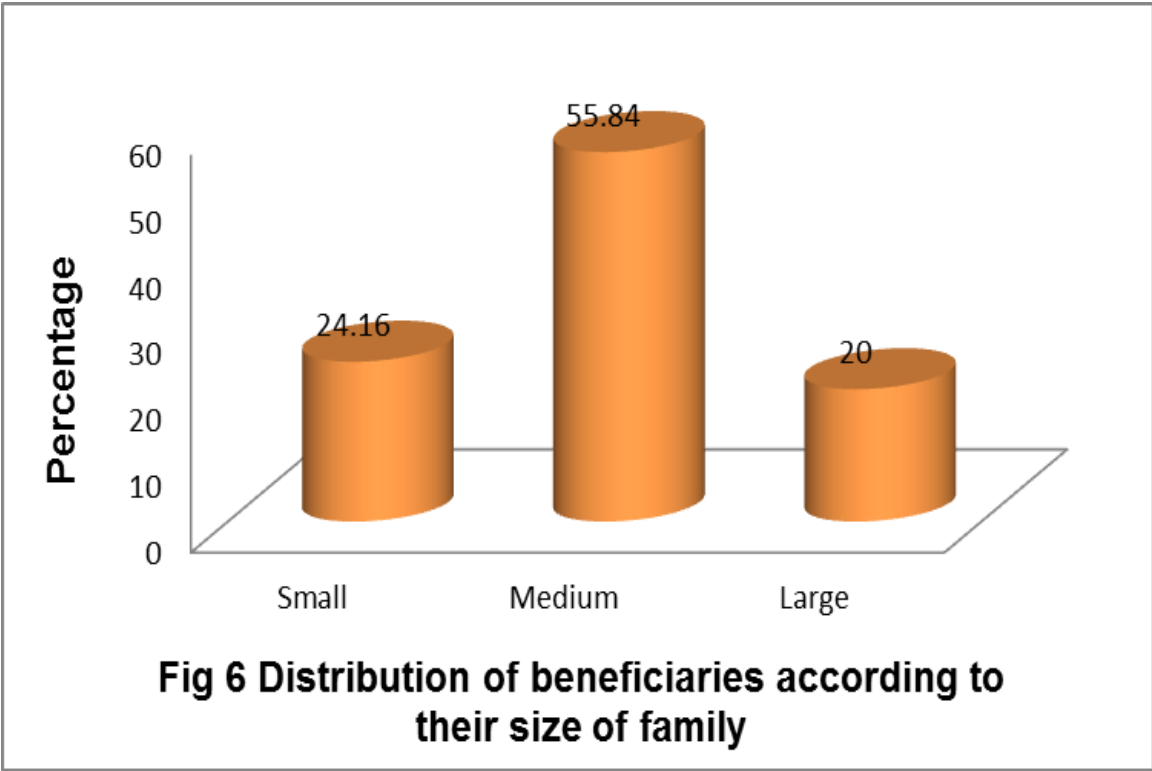
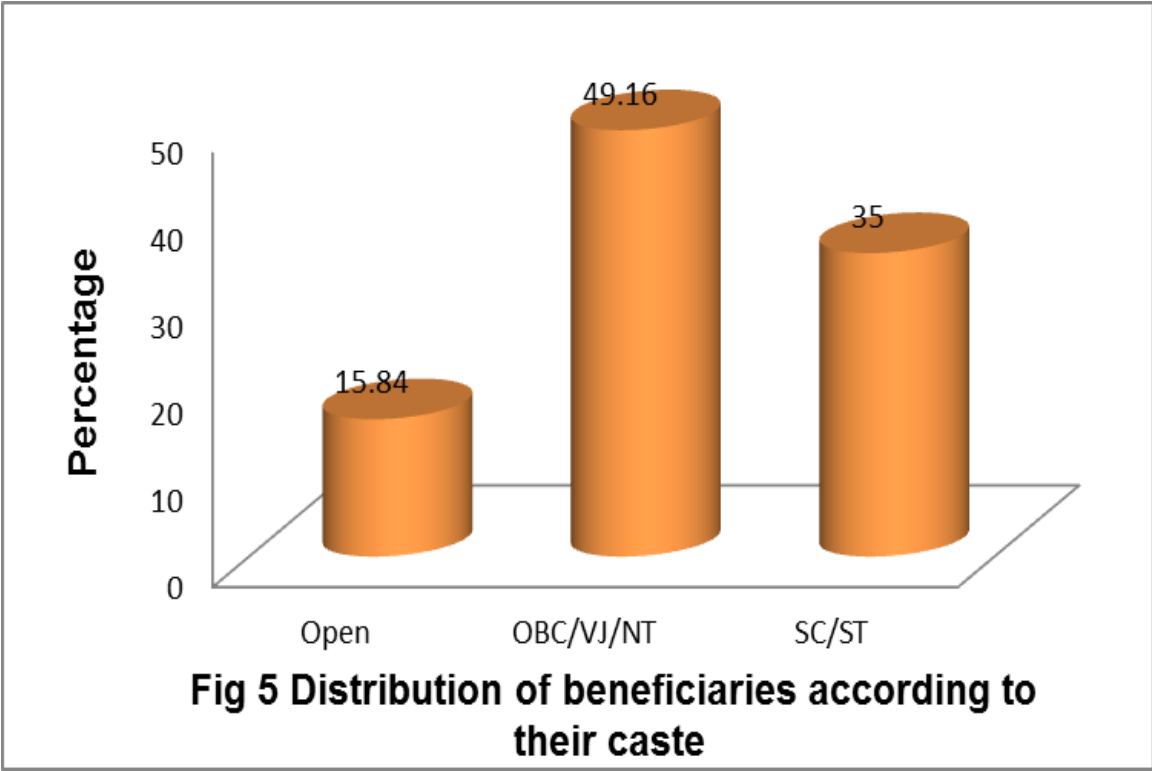
n=120

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Open	19	15.84
2.	OBC/VJ/NT	59	49.16
3.	SC/ST	42	35.00
Total		120	100.00

The perusal of data presented in Table 6 reveals that near about half of of the beneficiaries 49.16 per cent were from OBC/VJ/NT and 35.00 per cent of beneficiaries belonged to Schedule Cast/Schedule Tribe, while 15.84 per cent were Open category, respectively. The population in the study area is more or less distributed among different caste.

The MGNREGA provide employment from all the caste categories as MGNREGA provide employment opportunities for all needy individuals irrespective of their caste. Also the upper and open category beneficiaries get benefited from MGNREGA like well, sericulture, plantation of horticulture and forest plant etc. their participation also increases.

Shubhangi parshuramkar (2013) in her study presented that majority of beneficiaries 35.32 per cent belonged from other backward classes and 31.87 per cent belonged from SC/ST category. Only 10.10 per cent beneficiaries belonged from open category.



The same result revealed by Chavai (2000) also observed that majority of TRYSEM beneficiaries belonged to OBC category (50%) where SC were (44.50%).

4.1.4 SIZE OF FAMILY

The size of family is also an important social variable, which can play influential role in attitudinal change of an individual as healthy interaction among the family members about the subject may clear their ambiguity and mould the attitude in particular direction. Hence, the family size of the beneficiaries was studied the data of which are presented in Table 7 and graphically depicted in Fig.6

Table 7: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their size of family

n=120

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Small (up to 3 members)	29	24.16
2.	Medium (4-6 members)	67	55.84
3.	Large (more than 6 members)	24	20.00
	Total	120	100.00

The data presented in table 7 show that more than half (55.84%) of beneficiaries belonged to medium size family followed by small family 24.16 per cent and 20.00 per cent of them had large size of family.

Normally in the village 4 to 6 member dominant in the family. one of the reason behind that many person passes small land holding due to this their income also less so they cannot afford large members in the family.

This finding is in conformity with that reported by Bhosale (2010) and Bhati et al. (2015)

Shubhangi parshuramkar (2013) nearly two third (68.12%) beneficiaries were from medium size family, one fourth beneficiaries (25.32%) reported having small size families.(up to 3 member)

4.1.5 TYPE OF FAMILY

The type of family plays an important role in shaping attitude of an individual. It is supposed that thought process of an individual in a joint family is more likely to be affected by that of other members than in a nuclear family. It is in this respect that the type of family of the beneficiaries was studied, the data of which are presented in Table 8 and graphically depicted in Fig.7

Table 8: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their types of family

n=120

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Nuclear	87	72.50
2.	Joint	33	27.50
	Total	120	100.00

The data presented in table 8 show that majority of beneficiaries i.e. 72.50 per cent belonged to nuclear type of family and 27.50 per cent of beneficiaries had joint type of family. It may be concluded from the above data that majority of the beneficiaries had nuclear family. Separate type of family system is the Probable reason might be prevalence in the rural area, that too dominance.

Shubhangi parshuramkar (2013) more than one half (59.06%) were from nuclear followed by 40.94 per cent from joint family.

4.1.6 OCCUPATION

Occupation is an important factor upon which sustainability of livelihood of an individual depends. Engagement of MGNREGA beneficiaries in other occupations may prove to be important determinant in shaping their attitude towards MGNREGA. With this in view, the occupation of the beneficiaries and/or his family was studied. The data in this regard are presented in Table 9 and graphically depicted in Fig.8

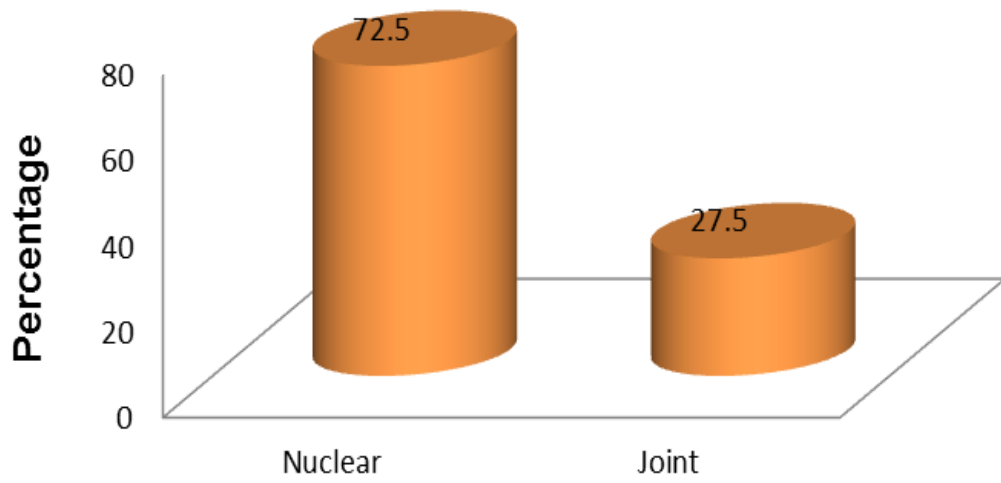


Fig 7 Distribution of beneficiaries according to their types of family

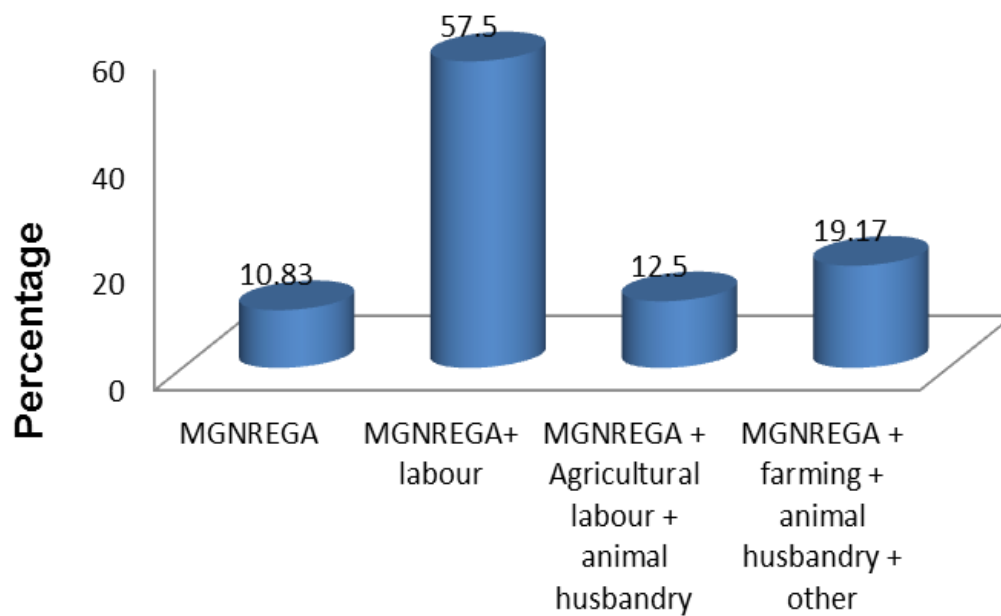


Fig 8 Distribution of beneficiaries according to their occupation

Table 9: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their occupation

n=120

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	MGNREGA	13	10.83
2.	MGNREGA+ labour	69	57.50
3.	MGNREGA + Agricultural labour + animal husbandry	15	12.50
4.	MGNREGA + farming + animal husbandry + other	23	19.17
	Total	120	100.00

It is obvious from the data presented in Table 9 that only 10.83 per cent of the beneficiaries were solely dependent on MGNREGA for their livelihood, while majorities i.e. 57.50 per cent of them were dependent on MGNREGA + labour. Further, 12.50 per cent and 19.17 per cent of them were engaged in MGNREGA + Agriculture labor + Animal husbandry and MGNREGA + Farming + Animal husbandry + other, respectively for their livelihood.

It can be concluded that majority of the beneficiaries were have MGNREGA+ labour as their major occupation.

4.1.7 LAND HOLDING

Land is a prime requirement for agriculture and land holding is one of the most important contributors to assess one's socio-economic status. Thus, land holding may influence on attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA. Keeping this in view, information on land holding of the beneficiaries was collected the data of which are presented in Table 10 and graphically depicted in Fig.9

Table 10: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their land holding

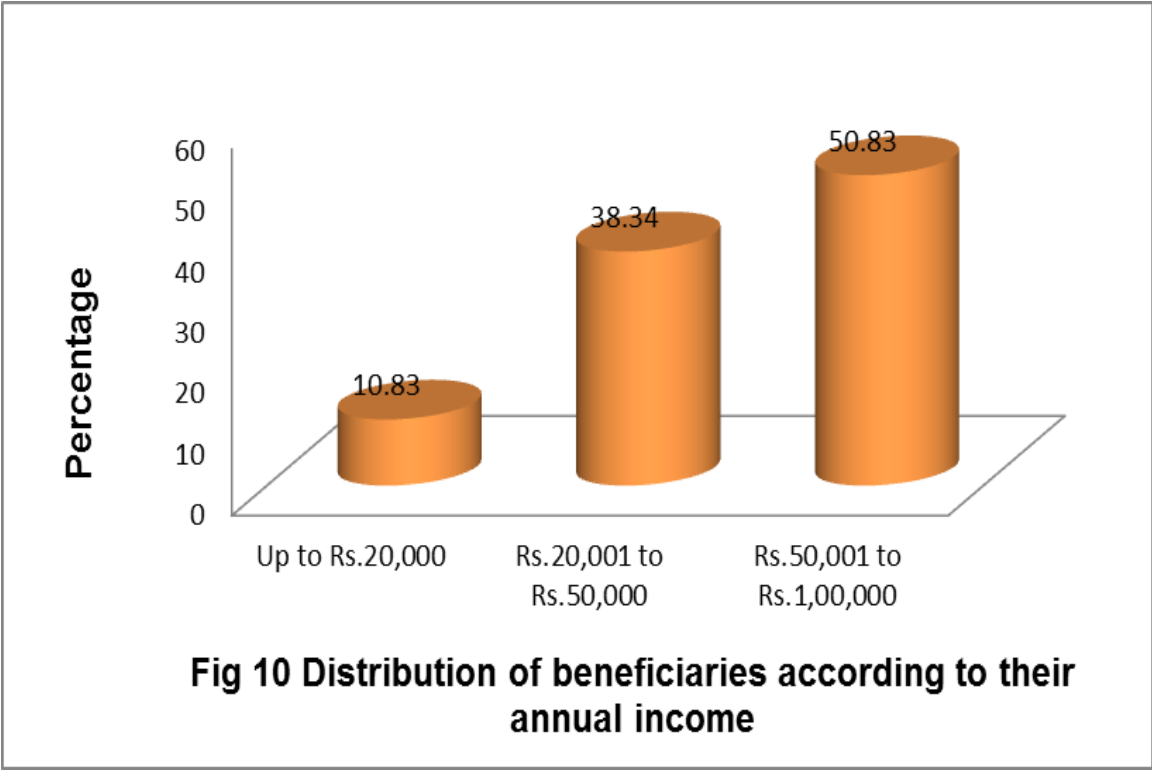
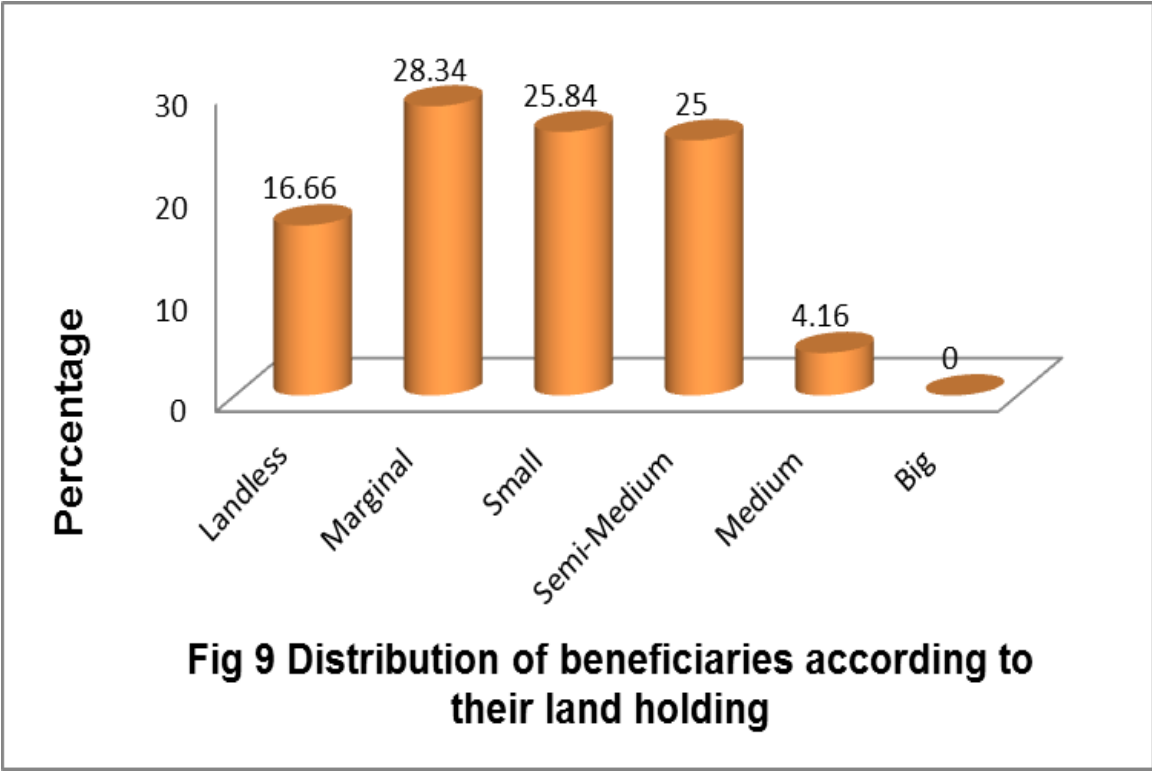
n=120

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Landless	20	16.66
2.	Marginal (Up to1.00) ha.	34	28.34
3.	Small (1.01 to 2.00) ha.	31	25.84
4.	Semi-Medium (2.01 to 4.00) ha.	30	25.00
5.	Medium (4.01 to 10.00) ha.	05	04.16
6.	Big (Above 10.01) ha.	00	00.00
	Total	120	100.00

It is obvious from Table 10 that the 28.34 per cent, 25.84 per cent and 25.00 per cent beneficiaries were belonged to marginal, small, and semi medium land category, respectively. Whereas only 04.16 per cent beneficiaries were found in medium land holding category. The landless beneficiaries were 16.66 per cent because of they haven't possesses any land so they are entirely depend on MGNREGA and other work.

It is clearly indicated that higher percentage of beneficiaries in studied area were belonged to small and marginal size of land holding followed by semi-medium land holding. The probable reason might to be that majority of the beneficiaries were from nuclear family. Further the average land holding is small in selected talukas. The more work in the MGNREGA is related to agriculture so more number of small and marginal farmers worked with this programme. They work in these farm in season. The most of beneficiaries 47.5 per cent have MGNREGA+ labour worked in other skilled and unskilled work in off season.

Thus, it can be concluded that very great majority of the beneficiaries 54.18 per cent belonged to marginal to small land holding category; and perhaps because of this reason, they might have resorted to MGNREGA for sustaining livelihood.



4.1.8 ANNUAL INCOME

Timely and sufficient income is essential for any type of family for living comfortably. In this context, annual income becomes an important determinant factor for attitude of an individual towards MGNREGA. The data regarding the annual income of the beneficiaries are presented in Table 11 and graphically depicted in Fig.10

Table 11: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their annual income

n=120

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to Rs.20,000	13	10.83
2.	Rs.20,001 to Rs.50,000	46	38.34
3.	Rs.50,001 to Rs.1,00,000	61	50.83
	Total	120	100.00

It is evident from the data of Table 11 shows that half (50.83%) of the beneficiaries had annual income ranging from Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,00,000, followed by 38.34 per cent and 10.83 per cent beneficiaries were with Rs. 20,001 to Rs. 50,000, `Up to Rs. 20,000, annual income, respectively. Thus it can be concluded that majority 50.83 per cent of beneficiaries had Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,00,000 of annual income.

4.1.9 SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Social participation denotes participation of beneficiaries in different social organizations. Those who have wider social participation are likely to have more community-orientation, knowledge and resourcefulness which in turn may affect on shaping their attitude towards an object or subject. it was measured in terms of membership possessed by the beneficiaries in formal and informal organization.

With this in view, social participation of the beneficiaries was studied and data are presented in Table 12: and graphically depicted in Fig.11

Table 12: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their social participation

n=120

Sr. no.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (upto 0.48)	24	20.00
2	Medium (0.48-2.50)	74	61.66
3	High (above 2.50)	22	18.34
	Total	120	100.00
Mean- 1.49		SD- 1.01	

The data presented in table12 show that majority of beneficiaries (61.66%) of the beneficiaries had used medium social participation while, 20.00 per cent and 18.34 per cent of them were in low and high use of sources of information category, respectively.

Most of rural people connected with the social culture like bhajan mandal, mahila mandal, Self Help Group, member of panchayat samiti, gram panchayat, NGOs. The beneficiaries mostly participate in informal organization so their social participation is medium level.

4.1.10. EXTENSION CONTACT

It was operationalized as the frequency of contact by beneficiaries who worked for MGNREGA with extension personnel of different organization and agencies for acquiring information. The scoring was done on the basis of contact of beneficiaries with extension personnel as gram sevak, extension officer, VDO, TO, ADO and local leaders, NGOs etc.

With this in view, extension contact of the beneficiaries was studied and data are presented in Table 13.

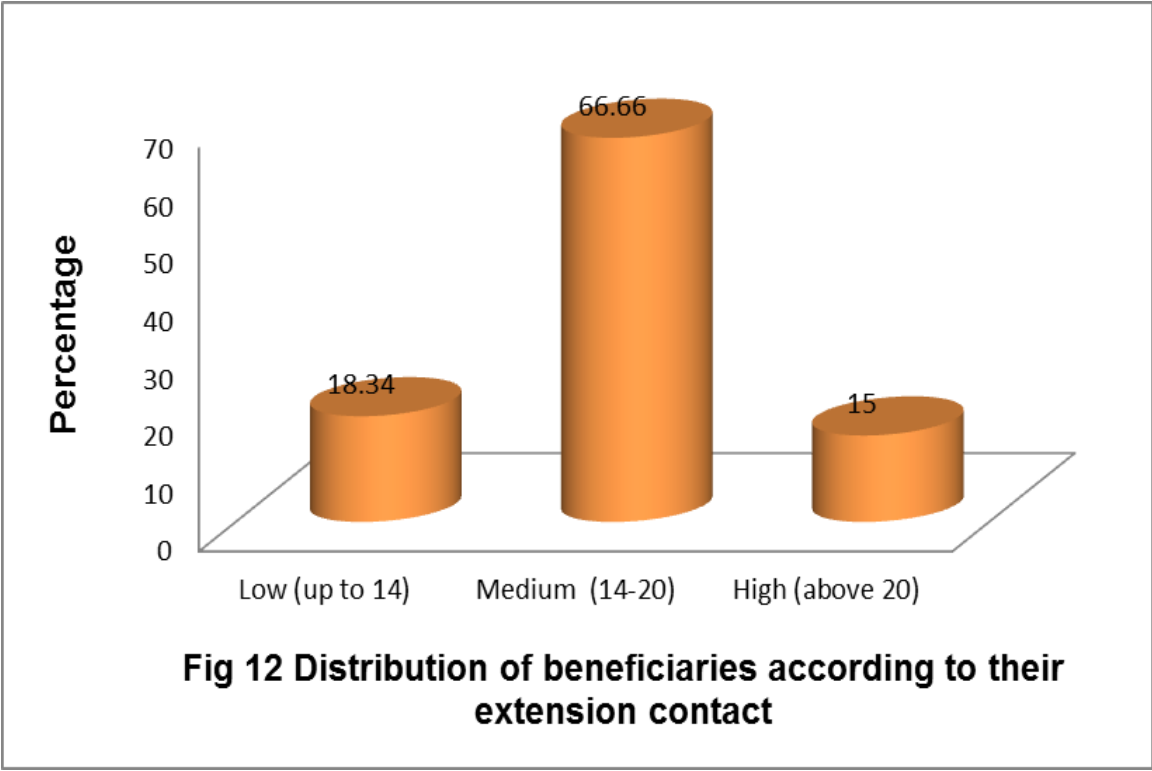
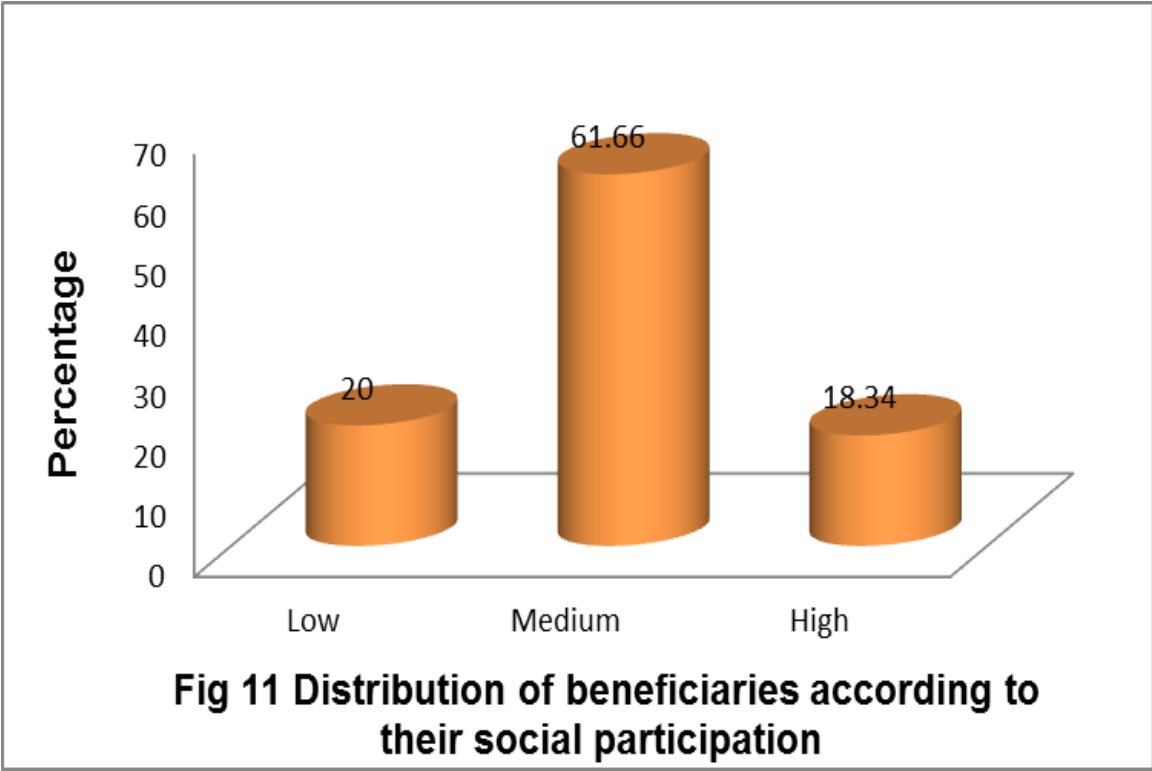


Table 13: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their extension contact

n=120

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (up to 14)	22	18.34
2.	Medium (14-20)	80	66.66
3.	High (above 20)	18	15.00
	Total	120	100.00
Mean-17.50		SD-3.07	

The data presented in table 13 show that two third (66.66%) of the beneficiaries had medium level of extension contact, while 18.34 per cent of them had low level of extension contact. Further, 15.00 per cent of beneficiaries had high level of extension contact.

It mean that, majority (66.66%) of the beneficiaries have medium level of extension contact.

The probable reason for above finding might be higher education and active participation of rural youth in social organization that motivate the rural youth to participate in extension activities organized by government and private extension agencies.

The distribution of beneficiaries according to their contact with various extension workers for getting information about MGNREGA is presented in Table 14. It could be noted that majority of the beneficiaries contacted to Gram Sevek (82.50%), Agriculture Assistant (70.84%), and Friends (71.66%) regularly for information and advice about MGNREGA, nearly 62.00 per cent of beneficiaries contacted extension officer of panchayat samiti for getting information about MGNREGA sometimes.

However majority of the beneficiaries were found to have not at all contacted the NGO (78.34%), Taluka Agriculture Officer (77.50%) of state government, local leaders (60.33%), for seeking the information about MGNREGA.

With this in view, extension contact of the beneficiaries was studied and data are presented in Table 14

Table 14: Distribution of beneficiaries according to the frequency of different extension contact

Sr. No.	Contact person	Beneficiaries (n = 120)					
		Always		Some time		Never	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
A.	Formal						
1	Gram Sevak	99	82.50	21	17.50	00	00.00
2	Extension Officer	22	18.34	75	62.50	23	19.16
3	Agril. Assistant	85	70.84	20	16.66	15	12.50
4	Taluka Agril. Officer	00	00.00	27	22.50	93	77.50
5	Agril. Development Officer	00	00.00	41	34.16	79	65.84
6	Block Development Officer	00	00.00	46	38.34	74	61.66
7	Panchayat officials	71	59.16	32	26.66	17	14.16
B.	Informal						
8	Friends	86	71.66	34	28.34	00	00.00
9	Relatives	76	63.34	44	36.66	00	00.00
10	NGO personnel	00	00.00	26	21.66	94	78.34
11	Local leaders	18	15.00	29	24.17	73	60.33
12	Members of Gram Panchayat	70	58.34	25	20.83	25	20.83
13	Group discussion	39	32.50	33	27.50	48	40.00
14	Gram sabha	55	45.84	30	25.00	35	29.16

From the above it can be concluded that beneficiaries in majority used to contact the Gram Sevak, Extension officer and Friends for seeking the information about MGNREGA. It may be because of the fact that these officials are directly concerned with the implementation of MGNREGA. The other government officials were not used by beneficiaries for getting information and advice about MGNREGA.

4.1.11. SOURCE OF INFORMATION

The individual is likely to use different sources of getting the information about MGNREGA. The distribution of beneficiaries according to their exposure to various sources of information is shown in table 15 and graphically depicted in Fig.13.

Table 15: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their source of information

n=120

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (up to 49)	23	19.16
2.	Medium (50-68)	84	70.00
3.	High (above 68)	13	10.84
	Total	120	100.00
Mean- 58.73		SD-9.31	

The data presented in table 16 show that majority (70.00%) of the beneficiaries were exposed to various sources of information while, 19.16 per cent and 10.84 per cent of them were in low and high use of sources of information category, respectively.

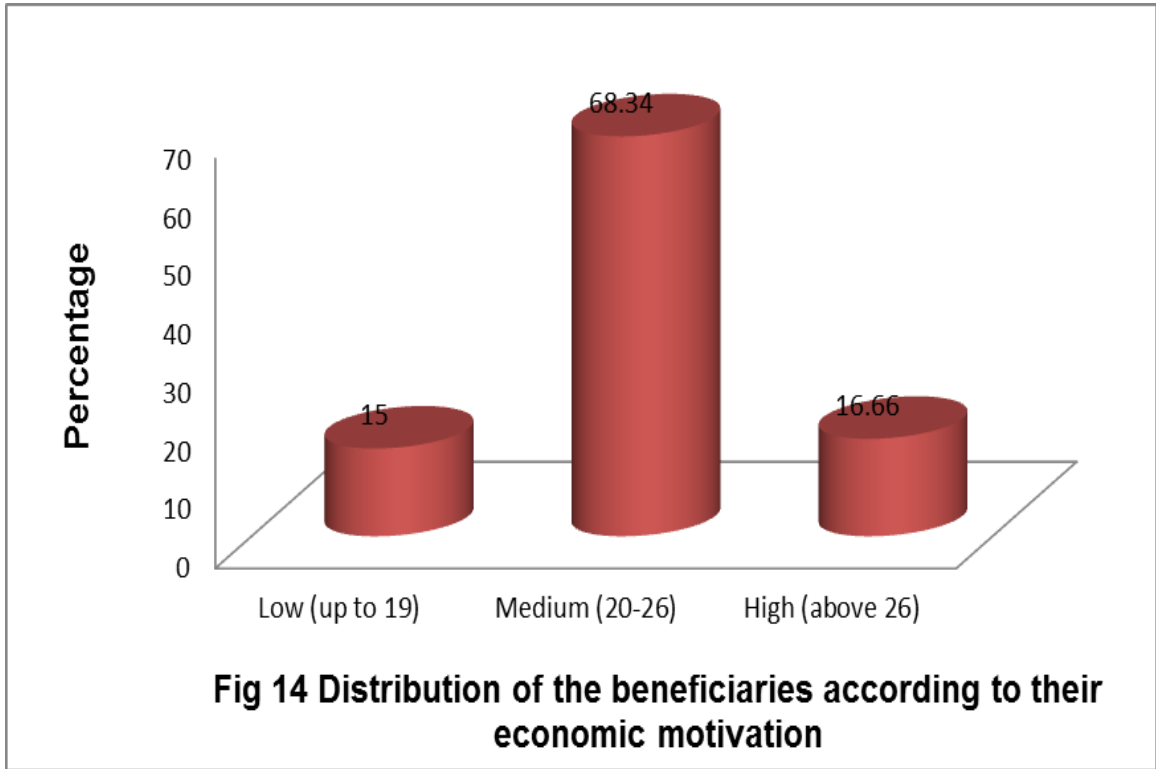
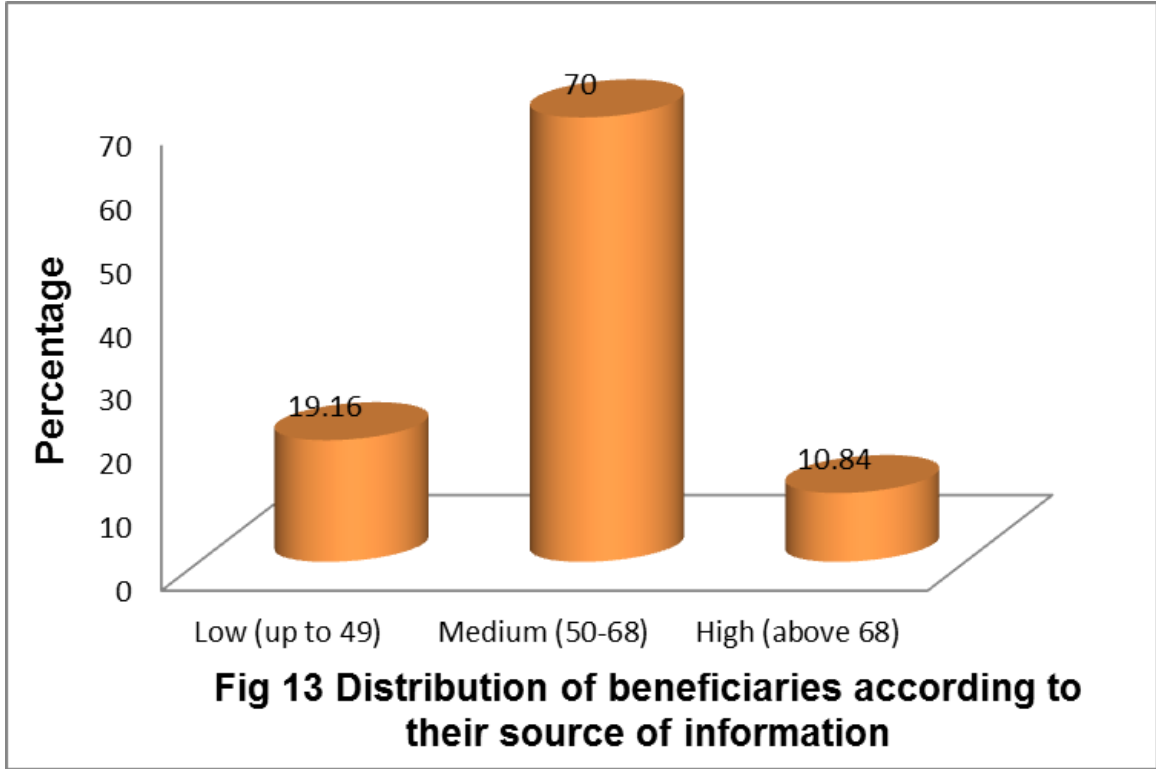
The probable reason for medium source of information is that the beneficiaries have not well advanced to gather the information about MGNREGA programme. They collect information mostly from informal sources like relatives and friends because these are the cheapest source of information

With this in view, Frequency of use of different sources of information with score was studied and data are presented in Table 16.

Table 16: Distribution of beneficiaries according to frequency of use of different sources of information

Sr. No.	Source of information	Frequency of use of different source of information				
		Very often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
A	Formal Interpersonal Sources					
1.	Village Development Officer	00	15 (12.50)	54 (45.00)	20 (16.66)	31 (25.83)
2.	Assistant Agriculture Officer	00	00	65 (54.16)	30 (25.00)	25 (20.83)
3.	Block Development Officer	00	00	25 (20.83)	00	95 (79.16)
4.	Agriculture University Scientist	00	00	18 (15.00)	00	102 (85.00)
5.	SMS of KVK	00	00	00	00	120 (100.00)
6.	Panchayat officials	11 (09.16)	59 (49.16)	34 (28.33)	00	16 (13.33)
7.	Co-Operative officials	00	18 (15.00)	18 (15.00)	16 (13.33)	58 (48.33)
8.	Fertilizer/ Pesticide/Inputs Dealers	06 (05.00)	15 (12.50)	23 (19.16)	14 (11.66)	62 (51.66)
B	Informal Interpersonal Sources					
9.	Progressive farmer	00	30 (25.00)	30 (25.00)	18 (15.00)	42 (35.00)
10.	Relatives and Friends	26 (21.66)	35 (29.16)	18 (15.00)	37 (30.83)	04 (03.33)
11.	Neighbours	15 (12.50)	28 (23.33)	12 (10.00)	55 (45.17)	10 (08.33)
C	Mass Media Sources					
12.	News Paper	00	06 (05.00)	59 (49.16)	20 (16.66)	35 (29.16)
13.	Radio	00	33 (27.50)	25 (20.83)	62 (51.66)	00
14.	Leaflets/Folders	00	00	00	00	120 (100)
15.	Farm magazine's	00	00	00	00	120 (100)
16.	Demonstration Plot	00	09 (07.50)	57 (47.50)	21 (17.50)	33 (27.50)
17.	Government farm visit	00	26 (21.66)	49 (40.83)	15 (12.50)	30 (25.00)
18.	Agriculture film	00	00	00	00	120 (100)
19.	Mobile	00	26 (21.66)	52 (43.33)	30 (25.00)	12 (10.00)
20.	Internet	00	00	30 (25.00)	48 (40.00)	42 (35.00)

(Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages)



By and large, the beneficiaries were found to be using various sources of information only moderately and emphasis for increase in exposure to different available information sources about MGNREGA.

The data about frequency of use of various sources of information by the beneficiaries is presented in table 17. From among the interpersonal sources nearly 50 per cent contacted the (49.16%) Panchayat Officials, VDO (12.50%) regularly.

Again it could be noted that majority of beneficiaries (54.16%) sometimes contacted the Assistant Agriculture Officer, VDO (45.00%), newspaper (49.16%), demonstration plot (47.50%), mobile (43.33), government farm visit (40.83%), panchayat officials (28.33%), progressive farmers (25.00%), internet (25.00%).

It may be because these sources were available to them with difficulty or beneficiaries did not perceive them as appropriate. The majority of beneficiaries found to be not using the sources like farm magazine (100%), leaflets/ folders (100%), SMS of KVK (100%), agriculture film (100%), etc.

By and large beneficiaries were found to be having regular contact with Panchayat officials for information seeking on MGNREGA who is directly related/ connected with implementation of the scheme. The beneficiaries in majority also used to obtain information about MGNREGA sometime from Leaflets, folders internet, mobile. The mass media sources were found to be not used by majority of the beneficiaries for information about MGNREGA.

4.1.12 ECONOMIC MOTIVATION

It is obvious that economically motivated beneficiaries are more oriented towards maximization of profit from occupation. They may consider MGNREGA as an occupation source and therefore, they might have better contacts with information generating centers as well as extension agencies to seek specific knowledge of new scheme and use it properly. Thus, the economic motivation is an important characteristic of

the beneficiaries, the data in regards of which are depicted in Table 17 and graphically depicted in Fig.14

Table17: Distribution of the beneficiaries according to their economic motivation

n=120

Sr.no.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (up to 19)	18	15.00
2.	Medium (20-26)	82	68.34
3.	High (above 26)	20	16.66
Total		120	100.00
Mean-23.05		SD- 3.38	

Table 17 shows that more than two third (68.34%) of the beneficiaries had medium economic motivation, while 16.66 per cent of beneficiaries were found to have high and 15.00 per cent low economic motivation, respectively.

It can be inferred that majority 83.34 cent of the beneficiaries had medium to low level of economic motivation. The selected beneficiaries for the study were MGNREGA beneficiaries who get daily wage from MGNREGA and other labor work. Wage rate in MGNREGA is comparatively lower than other skilled labor work. In such situation of less resourcefulness, majority of them might have consoled themselves that their efforts to earn more money would be of no much help and thus their economic motivation level would have been towards lower side.

4.3 ATTITUDE OF BENEFICIARIES TOWARDS MGNREGA

To measure the degree of positive or negative feelings of the beneficiaries towards MGNREGA, a scale was developed by Roy Jayanta et al. (2012).

However, the procedure to select final statements to measure attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA has been described here with example and finally, the selected statements have also been given.

The data from the 75 judges were arranged in the form as shown in Table 18. The table shows the frequency distribution of judgments made by the judges for the statement No.15 on five categories.

Table 18: Distribution of the beneficiaries according to their level of attitude towards MGNREGA

Sr. No.	Items/ Indicator	SA	A	UDA	D	SD
01	MGNREGA is effective in enhancing livelihood security in rural areas. (+)	51 (41.66)	27 (23.34)	15 (12.50)	19 (16.66)	07 (05.84)
02	I feel that Agriculture is the best occupation for MGNREGA beneficiaries(+)	56 (46.66)	31 (25.84)	15 (12.50)	16 (13.34)	02 (01.66)
03	MGNREGA enhances the women Empowerment in rural area.(+)	64 (53.34)	25 (20.83)	15 (12.50)	13 (10.83)	03 (02.50)
04	I feel that there is lack of proper Coordination between the programme personnel and the beneficiaries. (-)	72 (60.00)	23 (19.16)	13 (10.84)	09 (07.50)	03 (02.50)
05	MGNREGA increases purchasing power of beneficiaries. (+)	72 (60.00)	22 (18.33)	10 (08.33)	15 (10.00)	04 (03.34)
06	MGNREGA is a boon for Poor rural people. (+)	67 (55.84)	27 (22.50)	08 (06.66)	13 (10.83)	05 (04.17)
07	I feel that MGNREGA is responsible for scarcity of agriculture labour. (-)	70 (58.33)	22 (18.33)	17 (14.17)	10 (08.33)	01 (00.84)
08	I think that mode of payment of wage in MGNREGA is not proper. (-)	73 (60.84)	20 (16.66)	10 (08.33)	13 (10.84)	04 (03.33)
09	The execution of the MGNREGA at grass root level is ineffective(-)	76 (63.33)	19 (15.84)	12 (10.00)	10 (08.33)	03 (02.50)
10	There is no discrimination in paying wages to both men and women in MGNREGA. (+)	83 (69.16)	14 (11.67)	07 (05.83)	10 (08.34)	06 (05.00)

11	MGNREGA is better than other employment programmes. (+)	58 (48.34)	31 (25.83)	14 (11.67)	15 (12.50)	02 (01.66)
12	I feel that MGNREGA increases corruption in rural area. (-)	69 (57.50)	25 (20.84)	13 (10.83)	11 (09.17)	02 (01.66)
13	MGNREGA has failed in preventing migration of rural people. (-)	64 (53.33)	25 (20.84)	14 (11.66)	12 (10.00)	05 (04.17)
14.	MGNREGA is not much fruitful due to its ineffective working pattern. (-)	70 (58.34)	22 (18.33)	16 (13.33)	09 (07.50)	03 (02.50)
15.	MGNREGA helps the beneficiaries to improve socio-economical status. (+)	88 (73.34)	14 (11.66)	05 (04.17)	09 (07.50)	04 (03.33)

(Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages)

SA = Strongly Agree, **A** = Agree, **UD** = Undecided,
D = Disagree, **SD** = Strongly Disagree

It is crystal clear from the table 18 that most of the beneficiaries i.e. 73.34 per cent appeared to have favourable attitude with the statement that MGNREGA helps the beneficiaries to improve socio-economical status whereas only 07.50 per cent beneficiaries have disagree with this. It is also noticed that most of the beneficiaries 69.16 per cent have favourable attitude with the statement that there is no discrimination in paying wages to both men and women in MGNREGA, it was further noticed that majority of beneficiaries 63.33 per cent accepted that the execution of the MGNREGA at grass root level is ineffective, the 60.00 per cent and 19.16 per cent beneficiaries have strongly agree and agree that they feel that there is lack of proper Coordination between the programme personnel and the beneficiaries, respectively. Similarly significant percentage i.e. 60.84 per cent beneficiary also observed to be think that mode of payment of wage in MGNREGA is not proper, The 60.00 per cent of the beneficiaries have strongly attitude about MGNREGA increases purchasing power while 10.00 per cent beneficiary disagree with this statement,

It was also observed that more than half of beneficiaries (58.33%) had favourable attitude with the statement that MGNREGA is responsible for scarcity of agriculture labour, it is also observed that 58.34

per cent beneficiaries that MGNREGA is not much fruitful due to its ineffective working pattern, MGNREGA is effective in enhancing livelihood security in rural areas is strongly agree by 41.66 per cent beneficiaries, while 23.34 per cent only agree with them. The beneficiary feel that Agriculture is the best occupation for MGNREGA, the 46.66 per cent beneficiaries agreed strongly followed by 25.84 per cent agree to that statement, the next statement that the MGNREGA enhances the women Empowerment in rural area the majority 53.34 per cent beneficiaries support the statement, MGNREGA is a boon for Poor rural people majority 55.84 per cent beneficiaries strongly supported with 22.50 per cent agreed while 10.83 per cent denied the support to the statement.

MGNREGA is better than other employment programmes 48.34 per cent beneficiaries strongly agree and 12.50 per cent beneficiaries disagree with this statement. Majority of the beneficiaries' support that MGNREGA has failed in preventing migration of rural people is 57.50 per cent and 9.17 per cent where disagree with the statement.

On an average it can be seen that the beneficiaries have positive attitude towards MGNREGA. To put this attitude in to action the government should remove presumptions and highlight the need of beneficiary.

1.3.1 Attitude level

The data with this regards distribution of beneficiaries according to their level of attitude towards MGNREGA. The data in regards of which are depicted in Table 19 and graphically depicted in Fig.15

Table 19: Distribution of the beneficiaries according to their attitude towards MGNREGA

Sr. No.	Category	Beneficiaries n=120	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Unfavourable (Up to 33.33)	00	00.00
2	Moderate (33.34 to 66.66)	71	59.16
3	Favourable(Above 66.66)	49	40.84
	Total	120	100.00

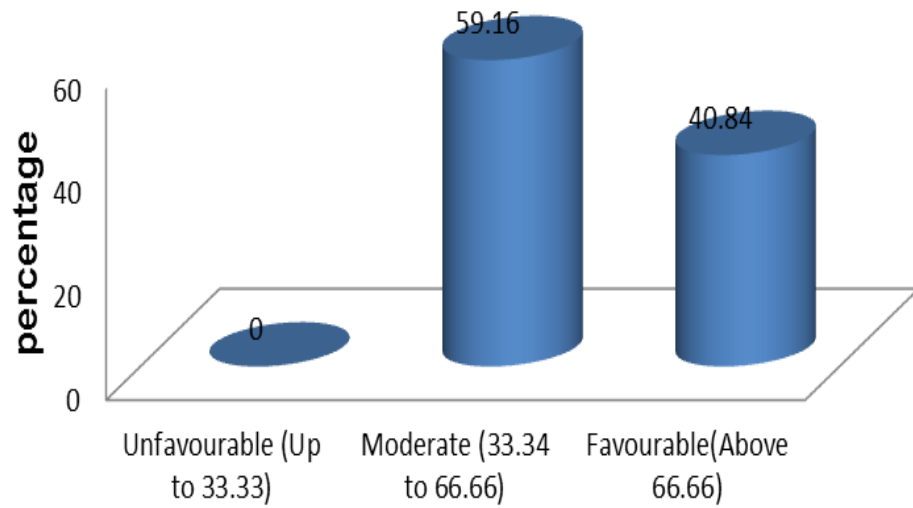


Fig 15 Distribution of the beneficiaries according to their attitude towards MGNREGA

It could be seen from the table 19 that majority 59.16 per cent of the beneficiaries had moderate attitude towards MGNREGA, while 40.84 per cent favorable attitude towards MGNREGA, respectively. None of the beneficiaries was found in the category of unfavorable attitude.

From the foregoing discussion, it can be concluded that great majority 100 per cent of the beneficiaries had moderate to favorable attitude towards MGNREGA.

The realization on part of beneficiaries that MGNREGA is the major resort to sustain their lives and families might have made them more inclined towards MGNREGA to earn more. This might be the reason for higher level of favorable attitude among beneficiaries towards MGNREGA. Finding indicated that, there is a scope to improve the attitude of the beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.

4.4 Relationship between profile of beneficiaries and their attitude towards MGNREGA

Table 20: Relationship between profile of beneficiaries and their attitude towards MGNREGA

Sr. No.	Independent Variables	Correlation-Coefficient ('r' value)
1	Age	0.0897 ^{NS}
2	Education	0.2277 [*]
3	Caste	0.1734 [*]
4	Family size	0.3234 ^{**}
5	Family type	-0.0284 ^{NS}
6	Occupation	0.2275 [*]
7	Land holding	0.2313 [*]
8	Annual income	0.1856 [*]
9	Social participation	0.2154 [*]
10	Extension contact	0.6374 ^{**}
11	Source of information	0.2271 [*]
12	Economic motivation	0.2348 ^{**}

* Significant at 5% level of probability
 ** Significant at 1% level of probability
 NS= non-significant

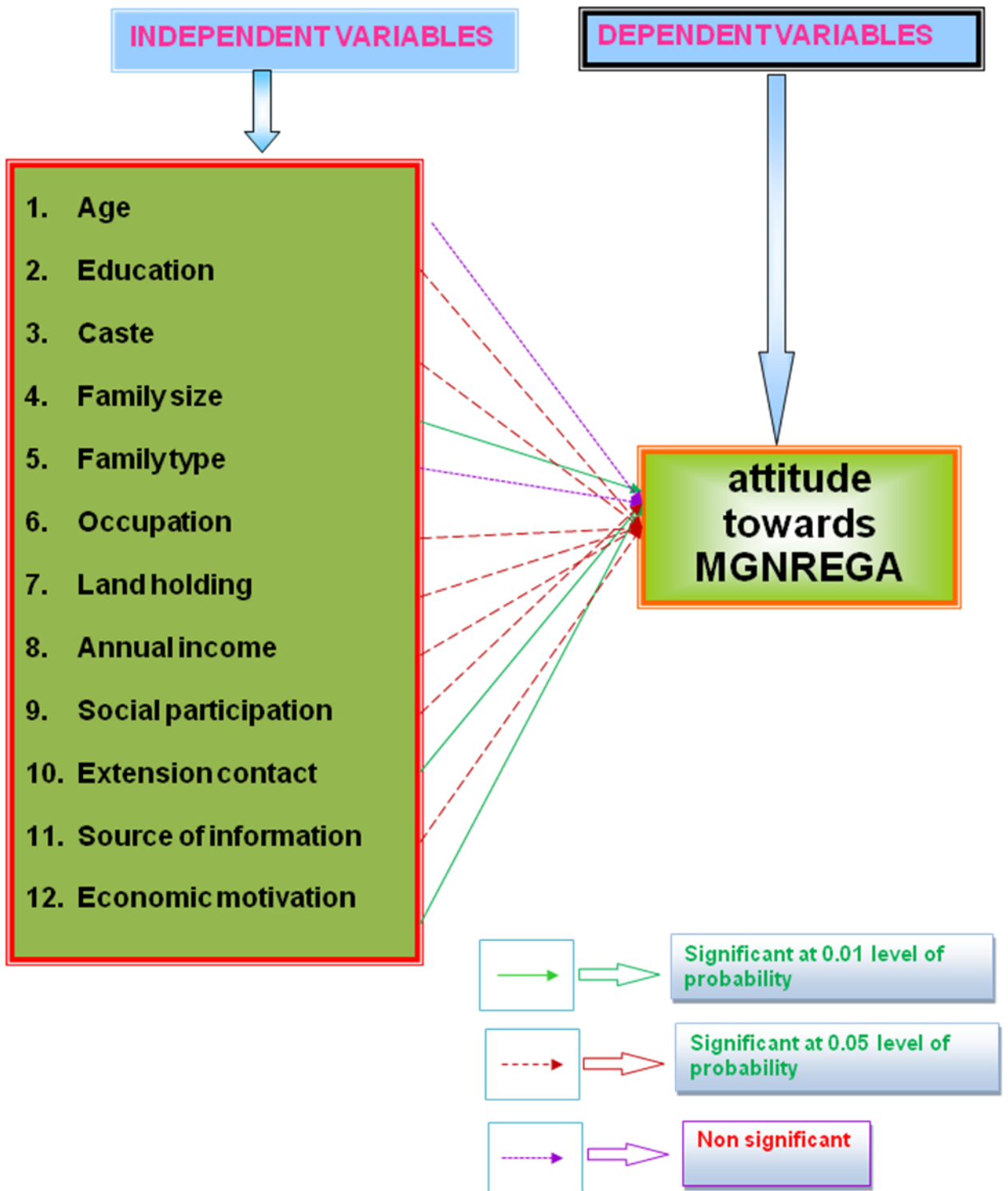


Fig.16. Empirical Model of the study

Palande and tripathi (1990) noticed that large number of beneficiaries indicated favourable attitude towards IRDP.

The finding is partially similar to result of Uddin et al. (2008) and Ramjiyani (2013).

To ascertain the relationship between profile of beneficiaries and their attitude towards MGNREGA, the co-efficient of correlation was worked out. Total twelve personal, social, economical, communicational and psychological characteristics of the beneficiaries were studied. The zero order correlations are presented in Table 20. brief discussion about which is given under following subheads.

4.4.1 Age and Attitude

It is apparent from the data presented in the Table 20 that age had positive and non-significant correlation ($r=0.0897NS$) with attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA. It can be concluded that “there is no relationship between age of beneficiaries and their attitude towards MGNREGA”. This indicates that, attitude of beneficiaries was not influenced by their age. Irrespective of their age, beneficiaries from all the age groups (i.e. young, medium and old aged group) were similar in their attitude towards MGNREGA.

4.4.2 Education and Attitude

The Table 20 reveals positive and significant correlation ($r = 0.2277^*$) between education of the beneficiaries and their attitude towards MGNREGA. “there is positive relationship between education of the beneficiaries and their attitude towards MGNREGA”. The beneficiaries, irrespective of their educational level, must have realized the significance of MGNREGA as the major resort for their livelihood. This might be the reason for significant association between education and attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.

4.4.3 Caste and attitude:

It is apparent from the data presented in table 20 that there had positive and significant correlation ($r = 0.1734^*$) between caste of beneficiaries and their attitude towards MGNREGA, which indicates that

attitude towards MGNREGA was more favorable among SC/ST and OBC category. Thus, ST/ST category beneficiaries would be more satisfied. Hence, attitude towards MGNREGA among SC/ST and OBC category would have been found comparatively more favorable than other.

4.4.4 Family size and attitude

The data given in Table 20 illustrate that there was positive and highly significant correlation ($r = 0.3234^{**}$) between size of family and their attitude towards MGNREGA. Hence, “there is relationship between size of family of the MGNREGA beneficiaries and their attitude towards MGNREGA”.

4.4.5 Family type and attitude

The data given in Table 20 illustrate that type of family of the beneficiaries had negative and non-significant correlation ($r = -0.028NS$) with their attitude towards MGNREGA. Thus, type of family could not exert influence on attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA. Hence, “There is no relationship between types of family of the MGNREGA beneficiaries and their attitude towards MGNREGA”. The majority of MGNREGA beneficiaries were from nuclear family.

4.4.6 Occupation and attitude

The data given in Table 20 revealed that occupation had positive and significant correlation ($r = 0.2275^*$) with attitude toward MGNREGA. As per the scoring system applied, it is indicative of the fact that with addition of other occupation along with MGNREGA, the attitude of the beneficiaries towards MGNREGA increased. Hence, “there is positive and significant relationship between occupation of the MGNREGA beneficiaries and their attitude towards MGNREGA” and it is inferred that occupation had vital role to play in shaping their attitude towards MGNREGA. The significant association between occupation and attitude might be due to the fact that with increasing engagement of beneficiaries in other occupations along with MGNREGA, their economic condition would have improved and thereby their attitude towards MGNREGA would also have been improved.

4.4.7 Land holding and attitude

The data presented in the Table 20 indicate that land holding had positive and significant correlation ($r = 0.2313^*$) with the attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA. “there is positive and significant relationship between land holding of the MGNREGA beneficiaries and their attitude towards MGNREGA”. As it is discussed earlier, majority of the beneficiaries were land less and for them MGNREGA was either the sole source or the major source of livelihood. Hence, attitude towards MGNREGA would have been comparatively more favorable among them. It can thus be concluded that land holding had significant influence on attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.

4.4.8 Annual income and attitude:

A perusal of the Table 20 reveals that correlation between annual income and attitude of beneficiaries was positive and significant ($r = 0.1856^*$). It indicates that beneficiaries with higher annual income had more favorable attitude towards MGNREGA. It is quite obvious that higher annual income would enable the person to acquire family requirement, child education, health and other social phenomenon. This in turn would help in shaping favorable attitude towards MGNREGA.

4.4.9 Social participation and attitude

A look in to the Table 20 makes it clear that social participation had positive and significant correlation ($r = 0.2154^*$) with their attitude towards MGNREGA. It means the beneficiaries with higher social participation had more favorable attitude towards MGNREGA. Because of high social participation, interaction, experience sharing and exchange of ideas and information with others might have increased which would have helped in cultivating more favorable attitude among beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.

4.4.10 Extension Contact and attitude

The data given in Table 20 illustrate that there was positive and highly significant correlation ($r = 0.6374^{**}$) between extension contact and their attitude towards MGNREGA. “there is relationship between

extension contact of the MGNREGA beneficiaries and their attitude towards MGNREGA". The significant association might be due to the fact that majority of them 75.00 per cent had more extension contact. It can thus be concluded that extension contact had significant influence on attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.

4.4.11 Source of Information and attitude

It is obvious from the data presented in Table 20 that there was a positive and significant ($r = 0.2271^*$) relationship between source of information and attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA. It means higher the use of source of information beneficiaries, it is more the favorable attitude among them towards MGNREGA. Hence "there is positive and significant relationship between sources of information of the beneficiaries and their attitude towards MGNREGA".

4.4.12 Economic motivation and attitude

It is obvious from the data presented in Table 20 that there was a positive and highly significant ($r = 0.2348^{**}$) relationship between economic motivation and attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA. It means higher the economic motivation among beneficiaries, it is more the favorable attitude among them towards MGNREGA.

The probable reason might be that in the study area, MGNREGA was major/ one of the major sources of livelihood and hence, the beneficiaries who had higher economic motivation were more inclined to maximize the income from daily wage; this would have made them take more and more interest in MGNREGA and thus they would have developed more favorable attitude towards MGNREGA. Thus it can be concluded that economic motivation had significant influence on attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.

4.5 Benefits realized by the beneficiaries in MGNREGA

There might be many benefits realized by the MGNREGA beneficiaries in MGNREGA. Identification of such benefits can help in boosting up the implementation and effective utilization of the scheme. With this in view, the beneficiaries were requested to express the benefits

realized through MGNREGA. Frequency and percentage for each benefit were calculated. The data in this regard are presented in Table 21

Table 21: Benefits realized by the beneficiaries in MGNREGA n=120

Sr. No.	Benefits	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Creation of durable village assets like road, canal, ponds and wells etc.	118	98.33
2.	Enhancement of livelihood security in rural areas	112	93.33
3.	Good education to children due to increase in income	110	91.66
4.	Uplift of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes	101	84.16
5.	economic empowerment of women	100	83.33
6.	Improvement in standard of living	98	81.66
7.	Protection from discrimination and exploitation	92	76.66
8.	Reduction in migration	90	75.00
9.	Increase in transparency and accountability due to social audit	80	66.66

As seen from the Table 21, the major benefits realized by the beneficiaries in MGNREGA were: Creation of durable village assets like road, canal, ponds and wells etc., 98.33 per cent Enhancement of livelihood security in rural areas 93.33 per cent, Good education to children due to increase in income 91.66 per cent, Uplift of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes 84.16 per cent, Economic empowerment of women 83.33 per cent, Improvement in standard of living 81.66 per cent, Protection from discrimination and exploitation 76.66 per cent, Reduction in migration 75.00 per cent, Increase in transparency and accountability due to social audit 66.66 per cent.

4.6 Constraints faced by the MGNREGA beneficiaries in availing the benefits of the scheme

There might be many constraints on the path of beneficiaries in MGNREGA. If such constraints are identified, corrective measures can be taken up. With this in view, the beneficiaries were requested to express their constraints in availing the benefit of MGNREGA scheme. Frequency and percentage for each constraint were calculated. The data in this regard are presented in Table 22

Table 22: Constraints faced by the MGNREGA beneficiaries in availing the benefits of the scheme

n=120

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
1	Employment of hundred days (per household per year) is too less in the present situation	110	91.66
2	Lack of medical facilities near the work site	95	79.16
3	Continuous work is not provided	85	70.83
4	Low wage rate	80	66.66
5	Delay in payment of wages	77	64.16
6	Non availability of supporting staff	76	63.33
7	Same wage rate is given for all kinds of work	73	60.83
8	Unemployment allowance is not provided in case of delay in job	71	59.16
9	Difficulties in withdrawal of payment from bank	68	56.66
10	Wages are not provided according to MGNREGA act	62	51.66

As it is obvious from the Table 22, variety of difficulties was experienced by the beneficiaries observed that the major constraints faced by the MGNREGA beneficiaries in MGNREGA were: Employment of

hundred days (per household per year) is too less in the present situation 91.66 per cent, lack of medical facilities near the work site 79.16 per cent, Continuous work is not provided 70.83 per cent, low wage rate 66.66 per cent Same wage rate is given for all kinds of work 60.83 per cent, Unemployment allowance is not provided in case of delay in job 59.16 per cent, Wages are not provided according to MGNREGA act 51.66 per cent, Delay in payment of wages 64.16 per cent, Non availability of supporting staff 63.33 per cent.

Gladson (2008) observed that the scale of the NREGS works was inadequate, delay in the payments of wages, lack of basic facilities like water, shade, first aid, and child care that had been promised under act, behind these failure were deep structural problems, including poor flow of funds, staff shortage, flawed record-keeping and lack of a grievance redressed mechanism corruption was found to be widely prevalent in all the state.

Officials and middlemen often created muster rolls with fictitious names and misappropriated the funds.

Argade (2010) found that constraints faced by selected beneficiaries during work is- to overcome the operational problems perceived by them during the implementation of NREGS were timely payment of wages (94.44%), followed by payment of wages in cash and grains (84.44%), fulfillment of 100 days employment guarantee (82.22%), timely allotment of work (36.67%), payment of extra wages for long distance work site (34.44%)

Harish *et al.* (2010) suggested that 100 days employment guarantee under MGNREGA be confined strictly to month when there is no harvesting or sowing activity.

Shubhangi parsuramkar (2013) delay in payment of wages (93.75%), Difficulties in withdrawal of payment from bank (41.25), Lack of technical guidance (86.25%), Conflicts amongst beneficiaries (33.44%), Lack of knowledge (68.78%), Non availability of assured 100 work

(80.31%), Non availability of supporting staff (29.69%), Ignorance unemployment facilities (12.50%), Non availability work site facility (10%).

4.7 Suggestions to improve the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Frequency and percentage for each suggestion were calculated. The data in this regard are presented in Table 23

Table 23: Suggestions to improve the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Sr. no.	Suggestions	Frequency	Percentage
1	Allowed work in off season	112	93.33
2	Delays and denial in payment of wages is the primary concern which needs to be addressed".	87	72.50
3	Provide employment opportunities to skilled labour	85	70.83
4	Increase in wage payment should be main factor for successful implementation of scheme	80	65.00
5	They emphasised the need to address the issue of corruption in the scheme	76	63.33
6	Use of biometric system and collaboration with UIAID to provide unique identity codes to the rural poor.	73	60.83
7	Work should be related with agriculture sector and allied field	70	58.33
8	Demanded that the social audit in gram panchayat should be conducted by third party,	67	55.83
9	The issue regarding enlarging the scope of works under MGNREGA can be addressed	64	53.33
10	The major work which should be done by manually need to done by on manually not by machinery.	62	51.66

Suggestion given by the MGNREGA beneficiaries "delays and denial in payment of wages is the primary concern which needs to be addressed"(72.50%). They emphasised the need to address the issue of corruption in the scheme (63.33%), use of biometric system and collaboration with UIAID to provide unique identity codes to the rural poor (60.83%). Demanded that the social audit in gram panchayat should be conducted by third party (55.83%), concern over delay in wage payment, the issue regarding enlarging the scope of works under MGNREGA can be addressed (55.33%). The major work which should be done by manually need to done by on manually not by machine (51.66%). Provide employment opportunities to skilled labour (70.83%) as well as unskilled labour.

The major suggestion given by beneficiaries that the work should be given at off season, when agricultural work is not carried (93.33%). Due to this more work get available to the beneficiaries along with MGNREGA. The beneficiaries also suggested that to derived the scope of work for skilled workers in their specified field.

The survey also shows that in the beneficiaries' perception, the number of days of work they got was far less than the 100 days of entitlement. This leads to people losing faith in MGNREGA and going for other private works where regular work is more likely.

Argade (2010) suggested that suggestion given by selected beneficiaries during work is- to overcome the operational problems perceived by them during the implementation of NREGS were timely payment of wages (94.44%), followed by payment of wages in cash and grains (84.44%), fulfillment of 100 days employment guarantee (82.22%), timely allotment of work (36.67%), payment of extra wages for long distance work site (34.44%).

Harish *et al.* (2010) suggested that 100 days employment guarantee under MGNREGA be confined strictly to month when there is no harvesting or sowing activity.

Shubhangi parsuramkar (2013) the study has reported that MGNREGA programme often possesses the problem of labour scarcity for some of the agricultural operation, as a consequences farmer have to do operation by machine and old age labour due to cost of cultivation increased, hence farmers suggested that 100 days of employment guarantee under MGNREGA be confined strictly to month where there is no transportation, harvest and threshing.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In this chapter, a nutshell description of the present study in respect of summary, major findings, conclusions, implications and suggestions for further research have been given.

5.1 Summary:

The main aim of the government of India is to achieve social justice and economical growth. In this context, the government has been planning and implementing a number of rural development programmes since independence. It has however, become clear that these programmes have not fully succeeded in bringing about the desired changes in the social and economic conditions of the rural masses. In this context the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) came in to being.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The act was initially enacted in 200 districts, and was extended gradually to other areas notified by the Central Government. Now the NREGA renamed as MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) has covered the whole country within five years since its enactment.

The MGNREGA is a right based scheme implemented by the government aiming to enhance livelihood security of rural people. It is a holistic programme encompassing employment opportunities, women empowerment and creation of durable assets for the community. It has mainly been enacted for checking distress migration of rural youth for search of job in city area during off season. Thus the scheme is vital for uplifting poor people and rural youth through provision of employment. Hence it becomes essential that it is properly availed.

In this context, the study on attitude of the beneficiaries towards MGNREGA is essential as it reveals the facts how people feel about the scheme and how their attitude can be moulded to avail the benefits of the scheme. It is in this respect that the present study entitled “Attitude of Beneficiaries towards Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” was carried out.

5.2 Objectives of the study:

1. To study the profile of the beneficiaries.
2. To study the attitude of the beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.
3. To study the relationship between selected characteristics of the beneficiaries with their attitude.
4. To study the constraints faced by the beneficiaries and also to obtain their suggestions for better implementation of the scheme.

5.3 Methodology:

The present investigation was carried out in Wardha district of Maharashtra state. Wardha district comprises of eight talukas out of which, two talukas *viz*:- Wardha and Hinganghat were selected for the study. From each selected taluka, five villages were randomly selected. Twelve beneficiaries were randomly selected as respondents from each selected village. Thus the sample size consisted of 120 respondents.

The independent variables undertaken in this study were: age, education, caste, size of family, types of family, social participation, land holding, annual Income, occupation, economic motivation, extension contact, source of information while, the dependent variable chosen for the purpose of the study was attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.

The independent variables were measured by using suitable scales and procedures adopted by various researchers with suitable modifications, while for measuring the dependent variable, the scale was developed by Roy Jayanta et al. The interview schedule was prepared in local language in light of the objectives of the study and was pre-tested. Suitable modifications on the basis of pre-testing were incorporated in the

final schedule. The data of this study were collected by arranging personal interview with all 120 respondents of the two selected talukas. The data so collected were classified, tabulated and analyzed in order to make the findings meaningful. The statistical measures such as mean, percentage, chi-square and coefficient of correlation were used.

5.4 Major findings

The important findings of the study are as under:

1.4.1 Profile of the beneficiaries:

1. More than half (58.34%) of the respondents belonged to the middle age group (36 to 50 years) followed by slightly more than one third (22.50%) in young age category that is up to 35 years of age and only 19.16 per cent respondents were observed in old age category (more than 50 years).
2. Slightly less than one tenth (06.66%) of the MGNREGA beneficiaries were illiterate followed by slightly more than one fourth (22.50%) and one fifth (07.50%) of them who had secondary level and primary level of education, respectively. majority 41.66 per cent of beneficiaries had high school level of education, while (03.34%) of them was found to have graduate and above level of education.
3. 35.00 per cent of beneficiaries belonged to schedule caste/ schedule tribe, while 49.16 per cent of the MGNREGA beneficiaries were from other backward class and 15.84 per cent from general caste, respectively.
4. More than half (55.84%) of beneficiaries belonged to medium sized family and 24.16 per cent of beneficiaries had small size of family. Rest 20.00 per cent had large size of family.
5. Less than three fourth (72.50%) of beneficiaries belonged to nuclear type of family and rest 27.50 per cent of beneficiaries had joint type of family.
6. Only 10.83 per cent of the beneficiaries were solely dependent on MGNREGA for their livelihood, while 57.50 per cent of them were

dependent on MGNREGA + labour. Further, 12.50 per cent and 19.17 per cent of them were engaged in MGNREGA + Agriculture labor + Animal husbandry and MGNREGA + Farming + Animal husbandry + other, respectively for their livelihood.

7. Half (50.84%) of the beneficiaries were small and semi medium land holding category, whereas 28.34 per cent and 04.16 per cent of them belonged to marginal and medium size of land holding land holding category, respectively. The 16.66 per cent beneficiaries have landless because of they haven't possesses any land so they are entirely depend on MGNREGA and other work.
8. Nearly half (50.83%) of the beneficiaries had annual income ranging from `50,001 to 1,00,000, followed by 38.34 per cent, 10.83 per cent with ` 20,001 to 50,000, `Up to 20,000, annual income, respectively. Thus it can be concluded that majority 50.83 per cent of beneficiaries had ` 50,001 to `1,00,000 of annual income.
9. Majority of beneficiaries (61.66%) of the beneficiaries had used medium social participation while, 20.00 per cent and 18.34 per cent of them were in low and high social participation category, respectively
10. Two third (66.66%) of the respondents had medium level of extension contact, while 18.34 per cent of them had low level of extension contact. Further, 15.00 per cent of respondents had high level of extension contact.
11. More than two third (70.00%) of the respondents had used medium sources of information while, 19.16 per cent and 10.84 per cent of them were in low and high use of sources of information category, respectively.
12. Majority 68.34 per cent of the MGNREGA beneficiaries had medium economic motivation, while 15.00 per cent of beneficiaries were found to have low economic motivation followed by 16.66 per cent of them with high, economic motivation, respectively.

5.4.2 Scale to measure attitude of MGNREGA beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.

Scale developed by Roy Jayanta et al.(2012) was used to measure attitude of the beneficiaries towards MGNREGA. Fifteen statements were used in the final format of attitude scale as there was strong agreement or disagreement among them. The scale was found to be reliable and valid.

5.4.3 Attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.

Majority (59.16%) of the beneficiaries had moderate attitude towards MGNREGA, while 40.84 per cent of them had favorable. No one should be found to have an unfavorable attitude towards MGNREGA.

5.4.4 Relationship between independent variables and attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA

The result of relational analysis clearly indicates that selected characteristics of MGNREGA beneficiaries, it is observed that out of twelve independent variables, ten variables *viz, Education, Caste, Land Holding, Social Participation, Annual Income, Occupation, Source of Information* were positively and significantly correlated with attitude towards MGNREGA at 0.05 per cent level of probability, other variables like Family Size, extension contact and Economic Motivation were positively and significantly correlated with attitude towards MGNREGA at 0.01 per cent level of probability. whereas age had positive and non-significant correlation with attitude towards MGNREGA. Rest trait, type of family had failed to establish significant relationship with attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA.

5.4.5 Benefits realized by the beneficiaries of MGNREGA

Major benefits realized by beneficiaries in MGNREGA were: enhancement of livelihood security in rural areas (93.33%), uplift of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (84.16%), reduction in migration(75.00%), economic empowerment (83.33%), good education to children due to increase in income and improvement in standard of living (91.66%). Creation of durable village assets like road, canal, ponds and

wells etc (98.33%), Protection from discrimination and exploitation (76.66%), Increase in transparency and accountability due to social audit (66.66%).

5.4.6 Constraints faced by the beneficiaries in MGNREGA.

Major constraints faced by beneficiaries in MNREGA were: employment of hundred days (per household per year) is too less in the present situation (91.66%), lack of medical facilities near the work site (79.16%), Continuous work is not provided (70.83%), low wage rate (66.66%), Delay in payment of wages (64.16%), Non availability of supporting staff (63.33%), Same wage rate is given for all kinds of work (60.83%), Unemployment allowance is not provided in case of delay in job (59.16%), Difficulties in withdrawal of payment from bank (56.66%), Wages are not provided according to MGNREGA act (51.66%),

5.4.7 Suggestions to improve the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Suggestion given by the MGNREGA beneficiaries "delays and denial in payment of wages is the primary concern which needs to be addressed"(72.50%). They emphasised the need to address the issue of corruption in the scheme (63.33%), use of biometric system and collaboration with UIAID to provide unique identity codes to the rural poor (60.83%). Demanded that the social audit in gram panchayat should be conducted by third party (55.83%), concern over delay in wage payment and the issue regarding enlarging the scope of works under MGNREGA can be addressed (53.33%). The major work which should be done by manually need to done by on manually not by machinery (51.66%).

The major suggestion given by beneficiaries that temporary suspension of MGNREGA works during peak Agricultural season (93.33%). Due to this more work get available to the beneficiaries along with MGNREGA. The beneficiaries also suggested that to derived the scope of work for skilled workers in their specified field (70.83%).

The survey also shows that in the respondents' perception, the number of days of work they got was far less than the 100 days of

entitlement (80.00%). This leads to people losing faith in MGNREGA and going for other private works where regular work is more likely.

5.5.8 Conclusions:

1. Majority of the beneficiaries were from middle age group, were literate or had up to secondary level of education, had medium and nuclear type of family and were from OBC/other and SC & ST category.
2. Majority of the beneficiaries had membership in one or more than one social organization, `50,001 to `1,00,000 of annual income and were marginal or had medium to semi medium size of land holding.
3. For majority of beneficiaries, MGNREGA alone or MGNREGA in addition to labour, was the major occupation.
4. The beneficiaries mostly participate in informal organization so their social participation is medium level.
5. Beneficiaries had medium economic motivation and high extension contact.
6. Majority of the beneficiaries had moderate to favourable attitude towards MGNREGA.
7. Out of twelve independent variables, ten variables *viz., education, caste, family size social participation, land holding, annual income, occupation, source of information, extension contact and economic motivation* showed significant influence on their attitude towards MGNREGA, where age, types of family failed to show any significant influenced on their attitude towards MGNREGA.
8. Major benefits realized by beneficiaries in MGNREGA were: enhancing livelihood security in rural areas, uplift of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, reducing rural-urban migration, economic empowerment of women and good education to children due to increase in income.

9. Major constraints faced by beneficiaries in MGNREGA were: employment of hundred days (per household per year) is too less in the present situation, lack of medical facilities near the work site, unemployment allowance is not provided in case of delay in job, continuous work is not provided, same wage rate is given for all kinds of work and delay in issuing job card.

CHAPTER VI

IMPLICATIONS

The implications emanated from the findings of the present study. 'Attitude of beneficiaries towards Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act' are reported in this section. The implications are presented in two parts first is related with the implication for action while second part deals with the implication for the future research work. Based on the finding of the present study the following suggestions in the form of implication are offered.

Though the investigation some application have been set for the action and research. The application are vital important thus, deserves immediate attention of policy makers, government and administers research and extension workers in this field. The implication emerged from the finding of the present study have been presented as below

A. Implication for action

1. The study revealed that caste, social participation, land holding, annual income, occupation, and economic motivation were significantly related with attitude of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA. Due manipulation of these characteristics, where ever possible, may be made to shape the attitude towards more favourableness for those beneficiaries who have less favourable attitude.
2. Further, efforts may also be made to sustain the status of those beneficiaries who have already more favourable attitude towards MGNREGA; such beneficiaries may be utilized by the extension agencies in convincing the other beneficiaries to know more about MGNREGA.
3. Beneficiaries expressed some constraints which hinder the beneficiaries in availing the benefit of MGNREGA. Efforts should be made to lessen the magnitude of such constraints.

B. Implications for future recommendations of the Study

4. During the period of personal interview, it is very closely observed that the conceived beneficiaries struggling hard in MGNREGA works due to financial constraints in their family without care of their health. So, the government can make such a provision/amendment where the MGNREGA beneficiaries will be paid half the amount in her absence during the maternity period through direct deposition of amount in their account. This helps the beneficiary on humanitarian grounds which fills courage and inspires other beneficiaries to take part in the programme actively.
5. It was evident from the findings of the study that there was no person to look after the beneficiaries children at work place, delay in payment of wages, continuous work not provided, delay in issue of job card, lack of facilities at work place and 100 days of employment not provided were the important problems encountered by the MGNREGA beneficiaries. Hence, the implementing agency of the MGNREGA need to make necessary amendments to the programme to overcome the above said problems. So that the labourers can work in the programme with pride and prestige.

6.1 Suggestions for future research work

The present study has thrown light on some of the new areas in which future research work may be undertaken; these are as under:

1. This type of study should be conducted in different areas to assess the attitude of beneficiaries towards MNREGA.
2. The area of research should be extended to large number of beneficiaries to draw valid conclusions.
3. Some other characteristics of the respondents, other than those included in this study, might be affecting their attitude towards MNREGA; they should be identified and studied.
4. Such study should be repeated after some lapse of time on large sample size to increase its validity

CHAPTER VII

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APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION EDUCATION,

Dr. P. D. K. V. Akola

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

**Title of Thesis: ATTITUDE OF BENEFICIARIES TOWARDS MAHATMA
GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT
GUARANTEE ACT [MGNREGA]**

**Name of Researcher: RAUT MANGESH ARUNRAO,
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**Name of chairman:- Dr. U. R. CHINCHMALATPURE
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GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of MGNREGA Beneficiaries:-

.....

Mobile No: **Village**

.....

Tahsil **District: Wardha**

Part-I INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

1. Age:- years

2. Education:- std.

3. Gender:- 1) male-

2) female-.....

4. Caste:-

5. Family size:-

6. Family type:- Joint/ Nuclear

7. Occupation

Sr. No	Category	score
1	MNREGA	1
2	MNREGA+ labour	2
3	MNREGA + Agricultural labour + animal husbandry	3
4	MNREGA + farming + animal husbandry + other	4

8. LAND HOLDING:-

Sr. No.	Category	Land holding (ha.)
1.	Landless	0.00 ha
2.	Marginal	Up to1.00 ha.
3.	Small	1.01 to 2.00 ha.
4.	Semi-Medium	2.01 to 4.00 ha.
5.	Medium	4.01 to 10.00 ha.
6.	Big	Above 10.01 ha.

9) SOCIAL PARTICIPATION:-

Are you a member or office bearer of any organization?

Yes/ No. If yes, please indicate in which of the

following organizations you are a member/ position holder?

Sr. No.	Name Of Organization	Position		Since When
		Member	Office Bearer	
A. INFORMAL				
1	Bhajani Mandal			
2	Mahila Mandal			
3	Farmers group			
4	Traders/ brokers			
5	Selp Help Group			

B. FORMAL				
6	Co- Operative Society			
7	Gram Panchayat			
8	Panchayat Samiti			
9	Zilla Parishad			
10	Education Committee			
11	Anganwadi Committee			
12.	Any Other			

10. EXTENSION CONTACT:-

Sr.No.	Extension Contact	always	sometimes	Never
1.	Gram Sevak			
2	Extension Officer			
3	Agril. Assistant			
4	Taluka Agril. Officer			
5	Agril. Development Officer			
6	Block Development Officer			
7	Panchayat officials			
8	Gram sabha			
9	Friends			
10	Relatives			
11	NGO personnel			
12	Local leaders			

11. SOURCE OF INFORMATION:-

Sr. No.	Source Of Information	Weight	Frequency Of Use Of Different Source Of Information				
			Vo(4)	O(3)	ST(2)	R(1)	N(0)
A. Formal Interpersonal Sources							
1.	Village Development Officer						
2.	Assistant Agriculture Officer						
3.	Block Development Officer						
4.	Agriculture University Scientist						
5.	SMS of KVK						
6.	Panchayat Officials						
7.	Co-Operative Officials						
8.	Fertilizer/ Pesticide/Inputs Dealers						
B. Informal Interpersonal Sources							
9.	Progressive Farmer						
10.	Relatives And Friends						
11.	Neighbours						
C. Mass Media Sources							
12.	News Paper						
13.	Radio						
14.	Leaflets/Folders						
15.	Farm Magazine's						
16.	Demonstration Plot						
17.	Government Form Visit						
18.	Agriculture Film						

19.	Mobile						
20.	Internet						

12. ECONOMIC MOTIVATION:-

Sr. No.	Statement	SA	A	UDA	D	SD
01	A beneficiary should work towards large yield and economic profit. (+)					
02	The most successful person is one who earns maximum profit. (+)					
03	A beneficiary should try any new farming idea which may earn more profit for him. (+)					
04	A beneficiary should adopt new technology in place of traditional old ones to increase profit. (+)					
05	A beneficiary must earn for his living purpose but most important thing in life cannot be determined in economic terms. (-)					
06	It is of no use to run here and there to earn more money because a person can earn only that much which is decided by destiny. (-)					

Part-II DEPENDANT VARIABLE

1. ATTITUDE TOWARDS MGNREGA:-

Sr No.	Items/ Indicator	SA	A	UDA	D	SD
01	MNREGA is effective in enhancing livelihood security in rural areas. (+)					
02	I feel that Agriculture is the best occupation for MNREGA beneficiaries(+)					
03	MNREGA enhances the women empowerment in rural area.(+)					
04	I feel that there is lack of proper Coordination between the programme personnel and the beneficiaries. (-)					
05	MNREGA increases purchasing Power of beneficiaries.(+)					
06	MNREGA is a boon for Poor rural people.(+)					
07	I feel that MNREGA is responsible For scarcity of agriculture labour. (-)					
08	I think that mode of payment of wage in MNREGA is not proper.(-)					
09	The execution of the MNREGA at grass root level is ineffective.(-)					
10	There is no discrimination in paying wages to both men and women in MNREGA. (+)					
11	MNREGA is better than other employment programmes. (+)					
12	I feel that MNREGA increases corruption in rural area.(-)					

13	MNREGA has failed in preventing migration of rural people.(-)					
14.	MNREGA is not much fruitful due to its ineffective working pattern.(-)					
15.	MNREGA helps the beneficiaries to improve socio-economical status.					

APPENDIX II

1. MOTIVE BEHIND PARTICIPATION:-

What was your motive behind participation in MGNREGA?

1. To improve economic condition of the family.
2. To earn money for maintenance of house.
3. To earn money for health care of family member.
4. To earn money for purchase of farm inputs.
5. To develop self confidence by earning wages through man work.
6. To earn money for better purchase of better facilities for home.
7. To earn money for celebration of money.
8. To earn money for financing business.

1. AVAILING OTHER GOVT. SCHEMES BY BENEFICIARIES:-

Are you or other member of family working in any other scheme other than MGNREGA? **YES/ NO**

{IF YES, please tell the name of scheme and earn how much from this scheme} ...Rs.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....

APPENDIX III

CONSTRAINTS :-

Did you come across with some difficulties while Working in the MGNREGA?

If yes, please tell/ specify.

Sr. No.	CONSTRAINTS	Yes	No
1			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5			
6.			

APPENDIX IV

SUGGESTIONS:-

For better implementation of scheme.

Sr. No	Suggestions