

**BENEFICIARIES' AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION  
ABOUT MGNREGA – A CASE STUDY OF NIRMAND  
BLOCK OF HIMACHAL PRADESH**

*Project Report*

by

**RAMAN CHAUHAN  
(H-2017-17-MBA)**

submitted to



**Dr YASHWANT SINGH PARMAR UNIVERSITY OF  
HORTICULTURE & FORESTRY  
SOLAN (NAUNI) HP – 173230 INDIA**

in

**Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree**

of

**MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT  
COLLEGE OF HORTICULTURE**

**2019**

**Dr. D D Sharma**  
**Project Advisor**

**Department of Business Management**  
**College of Horticulture**  
**Dr YS Parmar University of Horticulture**  
**and Forestry, Nauni, Solan (HP)-173230**

## **CERTIFICATE-I**

This is to certify that the project entitled, “**Beneficiaries’ Awareness and Perception about MGNREGA – A Study of Nirmand Block of Himachal Pradesh.**”, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION** in the discipline of **Business Management** to Dr Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, (Nauni) Solan (HP)-173230 is a bonafide project work carried out by **Mr Raman Chauhan** son of **Shri Santosh Chauhan** under my supervision and that no part of this project has been submitted for any other degree or diploma.

The assistance and help received during the course of investigation have been fully acknowledged.

**Place: Nauni, Solan**  
**Dated:**

**Dr. D D Sharma**  
**Project Advisor**

## **CERTIFICATE - II**

This is to certify that the project titled, “**Beneficiaries’ Awareness and Perception about MGNREGA – A Study of Nirmand Block of Himachal Pradesh.**”, submitted by **Mr Raman Chauhan (H-2017-17-MBA)** son of Shri Santosh Chauhan to Dr Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, (Nauni) Solan (HP) – 173230 India in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION** in the discipline of **Business Management** has been approved by the Advisory Committee after an oral examination of the student in collaboration with the External Examiner.

---

**Dr. D D Sharma**  
Major Advisor

---

**External Examiner**

---

**Professor and Head**  
**Department of Business Management**  
**Dr Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry**  
**Nauni-173 230, Solan (HP)**

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**Dean**  
**College of horticulture**  
**Dr Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry**  
**Nauni-173 230, Solan (HP)**

## **CERTIFICATE-III**

This is to certify that all the corrections/amendments suggested by the external examiner have been made in the project titled, **“Beneficiaries’ Awareness and Perception about MGNREGA- A study of Nirmand block of Himachal Pardesh”** that has been submitted to Dr Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry (Nauni), Solan (HP) – 173230 India by Mr Raman Chauhan (H-2017-17-MBA) in the partial fulfillment of Master of Business Administration programme.

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**(Dr. D D Sharma)**  
**Project Advisor**

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**(Dr. Krishan Kumar)**  
**Head of Department**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*First of all, I would like to thank the almighty, who bestowed me with zeal, good health and granting the capacity to proceed successfully. This journey is still continuing with many more destinations to cover. I pray for his blessings till the end of this journey of life.*

*“No scientific Endeavour is a result of individual efforts. And so comes the time to look back and to remember the faces and spirits with sense of gratitude”*

*I hear by acknowledge my gratitude to my project advisor **Dr. D D Sharma** (Professor and head), Department of Social Sciences, College of Forestry, UHF, Nauni whose superb guidance, critical analysis, constructive criticism, constant encouragement and unparalleled execution of the essential requisites during the entire course of study are beyond reach of my formal words.*

*I deemed it to be my profound privilege to express my deep sense of gratitude and profound personal regards to esteemed teacher, **Dr Krishan Kumar Sharma**, Professor and Head, Department of Business Management, College of Horticulture, UHF, Nauni whose superb guidance, critical analysis and constant encouragement during the entire course of study are beyond reach of my forma words.*

*I emphatically extend my heartiest thanks to the head of the department **Dr. Krishan Kumar** (Assistant Professor) and worthy teachers **Dr. Kapil Kathuria** (Associate Professor), **Mrs. Neena Ghonkrokta** (Assistant Professor), **Dr. Piyush Mehta** (Assistant professor), **Dr. Rashmi Chaudhary** (Assistant Professor), **Dr Yasmin Janjhua** (Assistant Professor), **Dr. Rahul Dhiman** (Assistant Professor) and the entire staff of the Department of Business Management for their moral support extended to me time to time.*

*Every effort is motivated by ambition and all ambitions have inspiration behind, I owe this place to my family who encouraged me to strive my dreams and instilling in me the values that make me the person that I am. Their selfless persuasion and sacrifices, heartfelt blessings and faith had translated my dreams into reality. I feel heartily obliged to thank my father **Shri Santosh Chauhan**, mother **Smt. Veena Chauhan**, Sisters **Versha Chauhan and Rekha Chauhan** and brother **Jitu Chauhan**.*

*I can hardly overlook the co-operation, timely help and moral support extended by the galaxy to my friends **Akshay Gupta, Priya Sharma, Shanu Thakur, Avinash Rana, Shiva Thakur, Avineet Singh, Rakesh Thakur Rohnit Sani, Mohit thakur, and Rohit Verma** who have always supported and helped me anytime I needed.*

*I am sincerely thankful to my respondents who spread their valuable time to provide me the pertinent information.*

*I owe entire responsibility for all the errors and omissions.*

**Date:**

**Place: Nauni, Solan**

**(Raman Chauhan)**

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## ***Chapter-1***

### **INTRODUCTION**

Indian Government has initiated several development and poverty alleviation programs particularly in rural areas. National Rural Employment Programme (NERP), Rural Landless Employment guarantee Programme, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana, Rural Housing Scheme, Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana, Public Distribution System, National Food for Work Programme etc have been some of the prominent programmes. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) - an Indian Job Guarantee scheme was enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005. The act received the assent of the President of India on September 5, 2005 and was notified in the Gazette of India after two days i.e. on September 7, 2005. The law was initially called as National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme but after merging with National Food for work programme was renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on October 2, 2009. The act was legalized and notified in 200 districts in the first phase w.e.f. February 2, 2006 which was later on extended to 113 districts in the financial year year 2007-2008. The remaining districts were notified under MGNREGA w.e.f. April 1, 2008 (Singh 2016).

Under essential feature of MGNREGA, the adult members of rural household who are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply to registration in written or orally to the local *Gram Panchayat*. The *Gram Panchayat* after due verification issues Job cards. The job cards will bear the photograph of adult members of the household willing to work under MGNREGA; and this is free of cost. The job card is issued within 15 days of application. The job card holder may submit a written application to the *Gram Panchayat* stating the time and duration for which the work is sought. The minimum days of employment has to be at least fourteen. The *Gram Panchayat* then issues a dated receipt of written application for employment against which the guarantee of providing employment within fifteen days operates. The employment has to be given with 15 days of application for work. If it is not, then daily unemployment allowance as per the Act has to be paid. The liability of unemployment allowance lies with the State Government. The work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5km, extra wages of 10 percent is to be paid to meet additional transportation and living expenses. The wages have to be paid according to the minimum wages act 1948 for agricultural labourers in the State. Equal wages are provided to both men and women. The wages are to be paid

according to the piece rate or daily rate basis. Disbursement of wages has to be done on a weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case. As per the mandate of MGNREGA, at least one-third of beneficiaries' should be women who have registered themselves for work under the scheme. There is a provision of worksite facilities, such as, crèche, drinking water, shed etc; and at least 50 percent of work has to be allotted to *Gram Panchayat* for execution. The ratio of wages and material should be 60:40 and no contractor and machinery is allowed. The Central Government bears the whole wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of the material cost including the wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers. The social audit has to be done by the *Gram Sabha*.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has been working in the State of Himachal Pradesh for the last few years and has the potential to change the socio-economic status of the village people ensuring livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household. However, awareness and perception of people are among the major factors which determine the success of any programme. Whether the people are aware about the above mentioned provisions or issues under MGNREGA and what is their perception toward it, What main problems/difficulties are being faced by them and what suggestions they can provide for its effective implementation were some of the key questions for which the present study was undertaken with following specific objectives:

### **Objectives of the study**

- To study beneficiaries' awareness regarding MGNREGA.
- To determine respondents' perception toward MGNREGA.
- To identify the main problems/difficulties faced by the respondents under MGNREGA.
- To elicit suggestions from the respondents for further effective implementation of MGNREGA.

### **Significance/Need of study**

The present study will be useful in determining the awareness about the provisions contained under MGNREGA and the perception of beneficiaries toward it. This would provide insight to the policy makers and executors to know the opinions of beneficiaries towards MGNREGA. The problems faced by the beneficiaries and the suggestions provided

by them will further provide guidelines to the executors for its effective implementations in the *gram panchayats*.

### **Limitations of the study**

- The findings of the study have been restricted only to one block i.e. the Nirmand Block of Himachal Pradesh.
- Due to lack of time, money and resources, the study has been restricted only to 70 respondents.
- The authentication of data depends on the opinion of the respondents selected for the purpose of present study and findings stands for the year 2019 only.

## **REVIEW OF LITRATURE**

The review of literature provides foundation for carrying out any research study. A few of the studies pertaining to the topic concerned has been reviewed as under:

**Ali and Ahmad (2012)** in their study Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Issues and Challenges stated that the manual work needs to create sustainable assets that promote the economic and infrastructure development of villages. It brings into focus the issues and challenges of MGNREGA and to evaluate the performance since its enactment. It was observed that plans and implementation has been done at the village level and *Gram Sabha* resolution for plans was mandatory. *Gram Sabha* in every six month reviews the work of MGNREGA.

**Borah K et al., (2014)** work on MGNREGA and its Impact on Daily Waged Women Workers studied the impact of MGNREGA on women empowerment and to indentify the obstacles in the path of implementation of scheme. It was observed that MGNREGA has helped in increasing the income of women, which in turn increased their contribution to household income and helped to reduce the burden of debts on them. The author also stated that it increased the education level of the women and the health conditions of the poor peoples in both rural and urban areas were also improved.

**Sahoo M (2014)** explorers the impact of MGNREGA on women employment through their participation. It was found that the level of participation of women has been between 30-40 percent. Both men and women were paid equal wages under the act and the *Gram Sabha* played a vital role in the selection of work and conduct of social audit. The author suggested that Steps should be taken by the government to upgrade the skills of rural women so that they can earn more.

**Keshlata et al., (2015)** in their study on contribution of MGNREGA in the empowerment of scheduled tribes through poverty alleviation and rural development found that the economy, rural development and poverty were interrelated and interdependent to each other. The author observed that the workers are generally unskilled.

**Chauhan et al., (2015)** in their research work on special issue on health economics explored that MGNREGA came as supporting income for the people along with their main

activity i.e. agriculture It was observed that around presently more than 12 crore bank accounts had been opened under MGNREGA and women were now ready to come out of their houses and work shoulder to shoulder with men ensured by the equal wages for both men and women.

**Farooqi et al., (2015)** in their study Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Empowerment of Women from BPL families in rural areas found MGNREGA as most progressive legislation enacted by parliament providing livelihood security to rural peoples of below poverty line (BPL) with at least 100 days guaranteed unskilled manual work a year. The study further showed that the religion, income of family and profession of respondents has significant impact on women participation. MGNREGA had increased total income of the respondents and women beneficiaries working in MGNREGA were found more supportive to their husbands in household expenditure.

**Sultana et al., (2016)** in their research work on Socio-economic development through the Indian economic scheme-MGNREGA noted the status of women participation and their performance in MGNREGA. The author suggested that Gender equality in participation under MGNREGA should be maintained properly and observed that women participation rate had increased in last five years, male participation rate had decreased in India.

**Reimeingam (2016)** in his study on Impact of MGNREGA Scheduled Tribe Workers on Poverty in Sikkim noted that MGNREGA was widely and effectively implemented in rural areas, with the help of strong and efficient *Panchayati Raj* solution. It was the driving factor for poverty alleviation and enhances the development for STs in particularly in rural areas. It was found that all the households having Job cards got work and the average numbers of days worked per household were 85. It indicated a shortage of MGNREGA employment supply due to the government's inability to generate adequate rural unskilled manual work and taking MGNREGA work as Secondary economic activity.

**Singh et al., (2017)** reported that the workers working under MGNREGA were not satisfied with the number of employment days and the facilities at the worksite. The author further found that the worker disliked discontinuous nature of work wage rate and delay in payment of wages.

**Pandey R (2017)** reported that MGNREGA played a significant role in the reduction of poverty and development of rural India. The author suggested that the state and the

*Panchayati Raj* institutions should properly monitor the implementation of the scheme in a variety of ways because there were sufficient shortages in the verification of works by the State officials. Proper monitoring and vigilance of social audit was lacking. The researchers further suggested that the ministry should approve and release the funds well in time and take decisive steps to ensure proper implementation of the scheme.

**Mir *et al.*, (2018)** in their study on impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on Unemployment and Village Economy observed that number of guarantee days for employment need to be increased on one hand and skill initiatives should be taken in the other hand. It was also found that women participation in MGNREGA was higher than male and they felt secure to work under the scheme in their village.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The methodological procedures followed in the present study have been discussed as under:

### **3.1 Location of the study**

The study was purposively selected in Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh as the researcher was well acquainted with the local language of the respondents and hence, did not feel any problem in eliciting authentic information from them.

### **3.2 Sampling Procedure**

The district comprises of five development blocks. Out of these blocks one block (Nirmand) was randomly selected. A list of all the *Gram Panchayat* falling under the Block was obtained from the office of Block Development Officer. Out of the list, two *Gram Panchayats* were randomly selected. From each selected *Gram Panchayat*, five villages were randomly selected and from each selected village, fifteen village people (beneficiaries) working under MGNREGA were randomly selected. Thus, total 75 respondents constituted the sample for the purpose of the present investigation. However, despite repeated visits, the data could be collected from seventy respondents. The data were collected with the help of well-structured and pre-tested interview schedule by personally interviewing the respondents.

The interview schedule consisted of four parts. Part-A dealt with the personal profile of the respondents and their awareness about MGNREGA. Part-B consisted of statements for measuring respondents' perception on MGNREGA. Part-C was concerned with the main problems/difficulties faced by the respondents under MGNREGA; and Part-D contained suggestions elicited from the respondents for further effective implementation of MGNREGA in the State.

### **3.3 Measurement of Variables**

#### **(A) Dependent Variable:**

##### **3.3.1 Respondents' awareness on MGNREGA:**

It was measured by formulating pertinent questions/statements, and the respondents' response was taken on these statements.

### **3.3.2 Respondents perception about MGNREGA:**

In order to measure respondents' perception on MGNREGA, a scale was developed consisting of twenty five statements which were formulated and edited as per the criteria laid down by Edward and Kilpatrick (1948). The response of the respondents was taken on five point continuum scale viz; Strongly agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree and Strongly disagree. A score of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 was given for the positive statements. The frequency under each column was calculated and multiplied with its respective scoring in order to find out total perception score of each respondent. The score of each respondent on all the twenty five statements was also obtained. On the basis of the mean score and standard deviation, the respondents were classified into the following three categories:

**High**

**Medium**

**Low**

The main problems/difficulties faced by the respondents under MGNREGA were also identified. The suggestions by the respondents were also elicited for further effective implementation of MGNREGA. The data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by applying suitable statistical tests like Mean, Percentage and Standard deviation, etc. The findings have been documented in the form of report.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The main finding of the study has been discussed as under

**4.1 Demographic profile (n=70)**

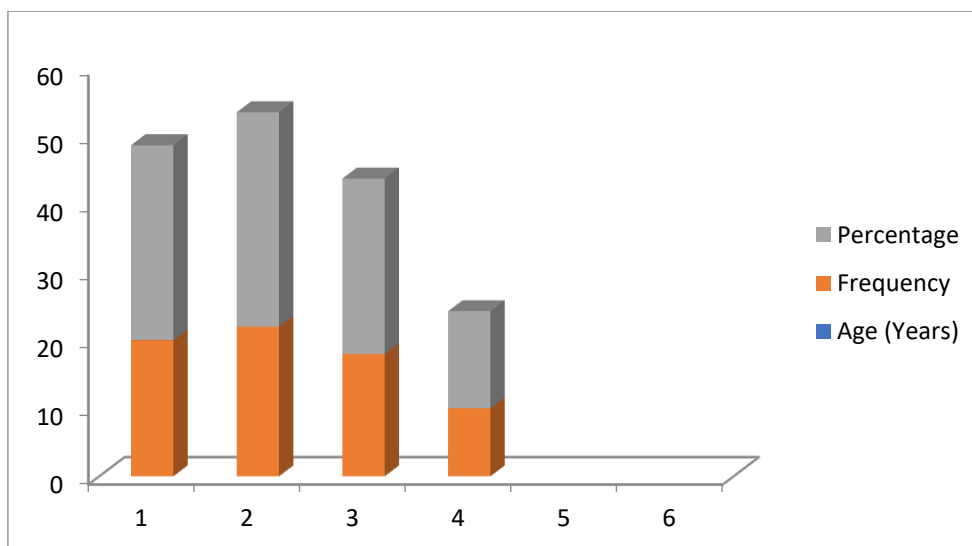
The socio-personal profile of respondents has been discussed in Table 4.1.1 to 4.1.5

**4.1.1 Distribution on the basis of age:**

Table 4.1.1 represents the age wise distribution of respondents. It has been observed from the data that 31.42 per cent of the respondents were in the age group of 31-40 years. While 28.59 percent of them were in the age group of 21-30 years, 25.71 per cent were found in age category of 41-50 years. The percentage of those who were in the age group of 51-60 was only 14.28 per cent. Hence, it implies that a majority of the respondents were quite young in these age group of 21 to 40 years.

**Table 4.1.1 Distribution on the basis of age:**

<b>Age (Years)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>21- 30</b>	20	28.59
<b>31-40</b>	22	31.42
<b>41-50</b>	18	25.71
<b>51-60</b>	10	14.28



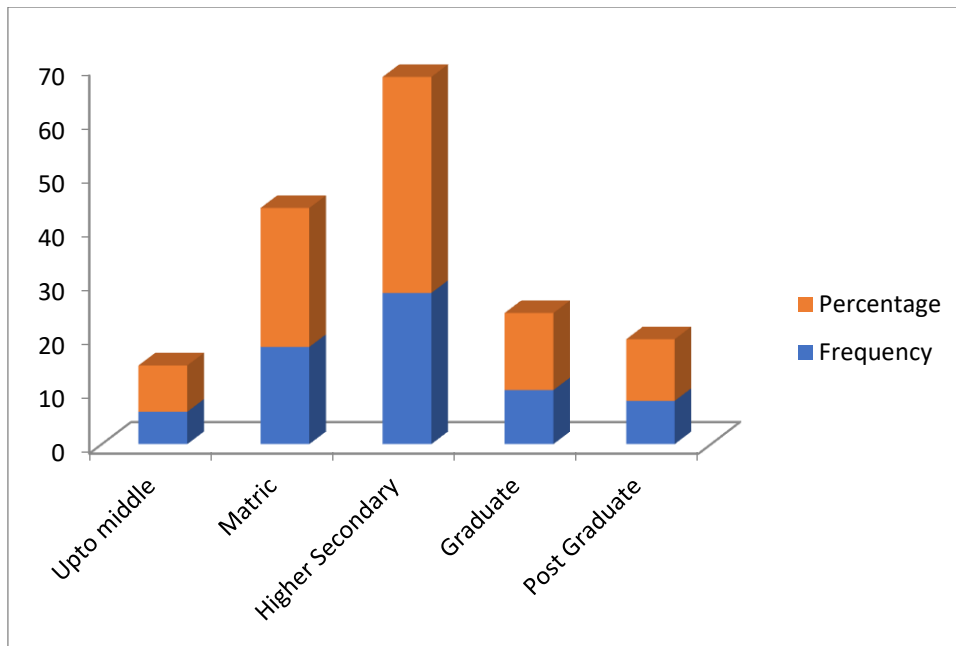
**Figure 1 Respondents distribution on the basis of age**

#### 4.1.2 Educational status

Table 4.1.2 presented the educational status of respondents. It has been observed from the data that 40 percent respondents were higher secondary passed, 25.73 percent respondents were matric passed, 14.28 percent were graduate, and 11.42 percent were post graduate and remaining were found to be middle passed. This indicates that substantial percentage of respondents were graduates.

**Table 4.1.2 Educational status**

<b>Educational status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Upto middle</b>	6	8.57
<b>Matric</b>	18	25.73
<b>Higher Secondary</b>	28	40.00
<b>Graduate</b>	10	14.28
<b>Post Graduate</b>	8	11.42



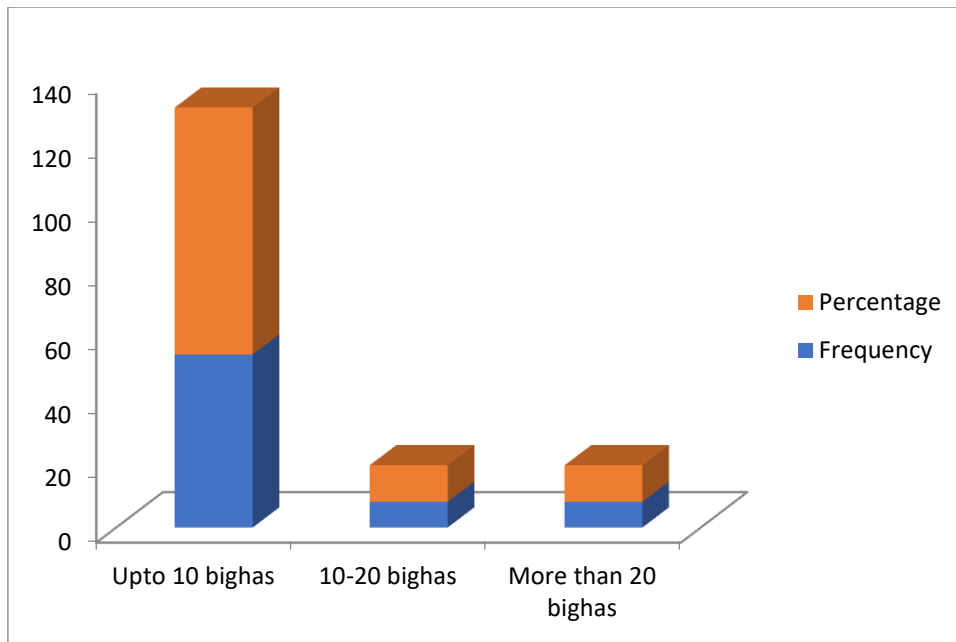
**Figure 2 Educational qualifications of respondents**

### 4.1.3 Land holdings

It has been observed from the Table 4.1.3 that more than three-fourth of the respondents (77.14 %) had up to 10 *bighas* of land holding. Those who possessed 10 to 20 *bighas* and more than 20 *bighas* were found to be equal i.e. 11.43 percent each.

**Table 4.1.3 Land holdings (*Bighas*)**

<b>Land holdings (<i>bighas</i>)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Upto 10 <i>bighas</i></b>	54	77.14
<b>10-20 <i>bighas</i></b>	8	11.43
<b>More than 20 <i>bighas</i></b>	8	11.43



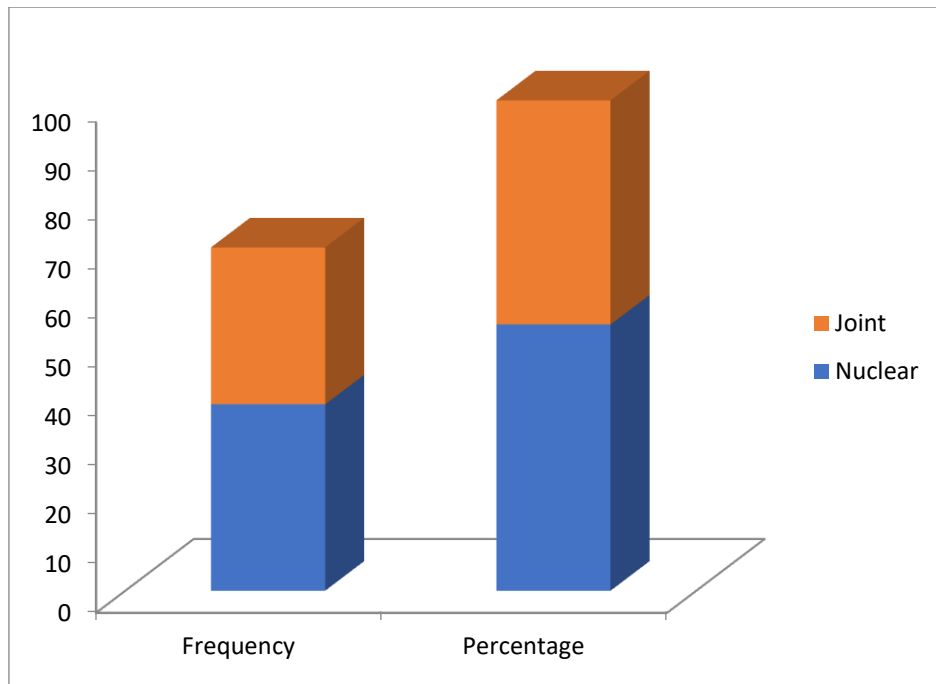
**Figure 3 Land holdings of respondents**

#### 4.1.4 Family type

It is clear from the data in Table 4.1.4 that 54.28 percent of the respondents had nuclear family while the remaining 45.72 percent were found to have joint family type, which indicates that they are liking toward nuclear family type of system in the modern time.

**Table 4.1.4 Family Type**

Family type	Frequency	Per cent
Nuclear	38	54.28
Joint	32	45.72



**Figure 4 Family type of respondents**

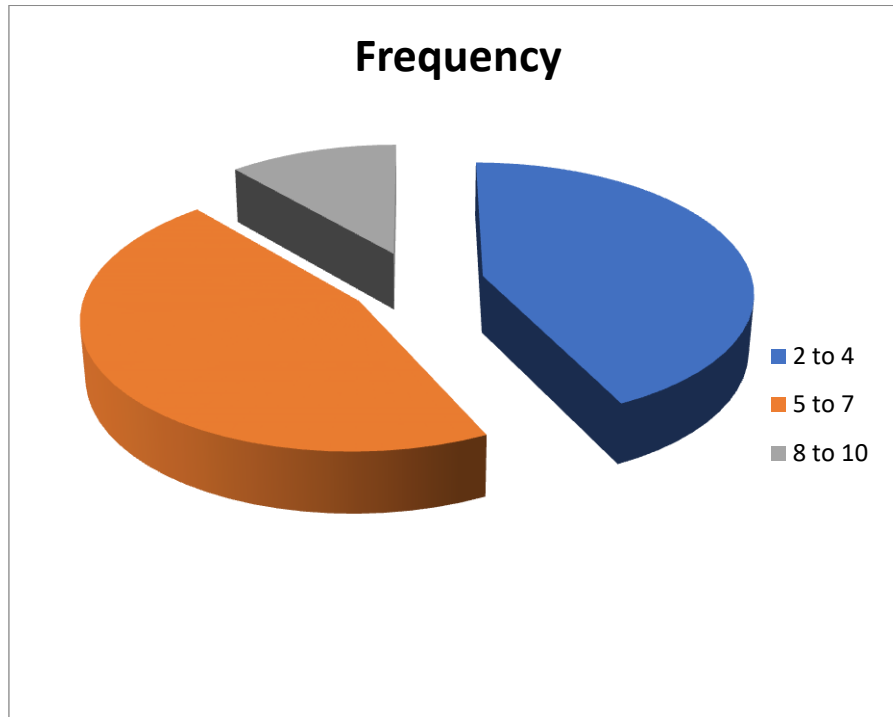
#### **4.1.5 Family Size**

A substantial percentage of respondents of respondents were found to have a family size of 5 to 7 members. Those who had a family size of 2 to 4 were found to be 42.86 percent. Only 11.42 percent of them had family size of 8 to 10 members.

**Table 4.1.5 Family Size:**

<b>Family Size</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>2-4</b>	30	42.86
<b>5-7</b>	32	45.72

<b>8-10</b>	8	11.42
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**Figure 5 Family size of respondents**

#### **4.2 Awareness about MGNREGA among the respondents**

The respondents were asked whether they are aware about MGNREGA or not, the response is given in Table 4.2. It has been observed from the table that there was none of the respondents who were not aware about it.

**Table 4.2 Respondents awareness about MGNREGA**

<b>Awareness</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	70	100

<b>No</b>	0	0
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#### 4.3 Source of information about MGNREGA

From where the respondents obtained the information about MGNREGA, the response is depicted in Table 4.3. It is evident from the figure that the main source of information were family members (45.72%) followed by television (34.28%). The other sources of information in succession were Government sponsored schemes (14.28%), Radio and News paper 2.85 percent each. This implies that family members have a greater influence as a source of information.

**Table 4.3 Source of information about MGNREGA**

<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Television</b>	24	34.28
<b>Radio</b>	2	2.85
<b>Newspaper</b>	2	2.85
<b>Family Members</b>	32	45.72
<b>Government Sponsored Campaigns</b>	10	14.28

#### 4.4 Respondents opinion toward themselves as skilled labour

On asking whether the respondents perceived themselves as a skilled labour or not, the response is depicted in Table 4.4, the study revealed that the significant majority of the respondents (82.85%) perceived that they were not skilled labour. The remaining 17.15 percent replied in affirmative i.e. they were skilled labour.

**Table 4.4 Response regarding skilled labour.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	12	17.15
<b>No</b>	58	82.85

**4.5 Respondents' knowledge about preparing Job Cards by *Gram Panchayat***

On probing whether or not respondents were aware that job card being prepared by the *Gram panchayat* and whether the job card was prepared by the same is given in the Table 4.5 (a) and 4.5(b). It has been noticed from the data that in Table 4.5 (a) that all the respondents had knowledge that the job cards are prepared by *Gram Panchayat*. All the respondents were found to get their job cards from the *gram panchayat* and there was nobody whose job card was not prepared by the *Gram Panchayat*.

**Table 4.5 (a) Awareness regarding Job Cards**

<b>Awareness</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	70	100
<b>No</b>	0	0

**Table 4.5 (b) Response regarding obtaining Job cards**

<b>Awareness</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	70	100
<b>No</b>	0	0

**4.6 Respondents' awareness regarding applying for employment**

The respondents were asked whether they had applied for employment to *Gram panchayat*, the response is given in Table 4.6. It is very clear from the data that all the respondents had applied for employment to *Gram panchayat*.

**Table 4.6 Have you applied for employment to *Gram panchayat***

Response	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	70	100
No	0	0

#### **4.7 Respondent's knowledge about obtaining receipt of application for employment from *panchayat***

On being asked whether they knew that receipt of application for employment is to be obtained and whether or not they had received it from the *Gram Panchayat*, the response is given in Table 4.7 (a) and 4.7 (b). The data revealed that the majority of them (74.28%) had knowledge about obtaining receipt of employment from the *panchayat*, whereas one-fourth of them were not aware about it. However, it was very unfortunate to note that none of them got receipt from the *panchayat* due to the reasons best known to them.

**Table 4.7 (a) Awareness regarding obtaining receipt of application for employment from *panchayat***

Response	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	52	74.28
No	18	25.72

**Table 4.7 (b) Have you got receipt from *panchayat***

Response	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	0	0

<b>Do not give</b>	70	100
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#### **4.8 Respondents knowledge about number of employment days under MGNREGA**

Whether the respondent's knew that there is a provision of 100 days employment under MGNREGA, the response is depicted in Tables 4.8 (a) and 4.8 (b). It was very pleasing to note from the table that all the respondents were aware about the 100 days employment under MGNREGA. No respondent was found ignorant about it.

It was also revealed that about 50 percent of them had worked between 51 to 75 days. About 26 percent had worked between 26 to 50 days. Those who got employment for 76 to 100 days were only 8.57 percent. This might be due to some domestic affairs, and some of the respondents were found to work under MGNREGA as secondary option.

**Table 4.8 (a) Awareness regarding days of employment under MGNREGA**

<b>Awareness</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	70	100
<b>No</b>	0	0

**Table 4.8 (b) Employment (In days) under MGNREGA**

<b>Employment in days</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>0-25</b>	12	17.14
<b>26-50</b>	18	25.71
<b>51-75</b>	34	48.58
<b>76-100</b>	6	8.57

#### **4.9 Respondents knowledge about necessity of opening a bank account**

The respondents were asked whether or not they knew that opening bank account is compulsory, the response has been mentioned in Table 4.9. It was very clear that all the respondents had awareness that the opening of bank account is compulsory for workers under MGNREGA.

**Table 4.9 Awareness regarding opening a bank account**

Awareness	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	70	100
No	0	0

**4.10 Respondent's knowledge about employment within stipulated period (15 days) and getting unemployment allowance in case employment not given within stipulated period.**

The respondents were asked whether they knew that employment should be given within stipulated period i.e. 15 days and unemployment allowance ( in case employment is not given within stipulated period). The response of the respondents was obtained on the above mentioned aspects and displayed in Tables 4.10 (a) to 4.10 (c).

A cursory look at the data in the tables revealed that all respondents knew that the employment is given within stipulated period of 15 days from the date of receipt of application. But, it was very shocking to observe that nobody got employment within the stipulated period. Similarly, nobody was found aware that unemployment allowance was also given (in case employment not given) under MGNREGA by the *Gram Panchayat* within stipulated period. Hence, the study implies that efforts should be made by the government agencies engaged in implementing MGNREGA to identify the reasons for not providing employment within stipulated period, the people need to be aware about the right to get unemployment allowances (in case employment not given within stipulated period of 15 days) through the use of various mass media like Radio, Newspaper etc.

**Table 4.10 (a) Awareness employment within stipulated period (15 days)**

Awareness	Frequency	Per cent
Yes	70	100

<b>No</b>	0	0
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**Table 4.10 (b) Response regarding obtaining employment within stipulated period**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	0	0
<b>No</b>	70	100

**Table 4.10 (c) Awareness regarding unemployment allowances (in case employment not given within stipulated period)**

<b>Awareness</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	0	0
<b>No</b>	70	100

#### **4.11 Respondents' awareness about necessity of marking attendance**

The opinion of respondents whether or not regular marking of attendance is necessary and whether they marked their attendance daily or not, the response has been given in Tables 4.11 (a) and 4.11 (b).

It has been observed from the tables that though all the respondents were aware that regular marking of attendance is necessary. Yet 2.85 percent did not mark their attendance daily due to the reasons best known to them.

**Table 4.11 (a) Awareness regarding regular marking of attendance**

<b>Awareness</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	70	100
<b>No</b>	0	0

**Table 4.11 (b) whether attendance is marked daily**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
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<b>Yes</b>	68	97.15
<b>No</b>	2	2.85

#### **4.12 (a) Respondents' opinion about adequacy of 100 days employment and further enhancement of these days of employment.**

The respondents were asked whether an employment of 100 days was sufficient for them or not and further probing whether they wanted to enhance these days of employment, the response has been depicted in Tables 4.12 (a) and 4.12 (b).

It has been revealed by the data that majority of the respondents (60%) reported that an employment of 100 days was sufficient and remaining (40%) replied in negative. However, a majority of them (71.43%) were of the opinion that it would be better if the number of the days in MGNREGA be increased from 151 to 200 days.

**Table 4.12 (a) Opinion regarding sufficiency of 100 days employment**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	42	60
<b>No</b>	28	40

**Table 4.12 (b) If no, perception on how many days of employment should be given**

<b>Number of days</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>100-150</b>	20	28.57
<b>151-200</b>	50	71.43

#### **4.13 Respondents' response regarding regular checking of work done under MGNREGA**

A dichotomous response whether their work was regularly checked under MGNREGA, a majority of the respondents' replied in affirmative, i.e. the work done by them was regularly checked whereas a little more than one-third (34.28%) replied in negative (Table 4.13).

**Table 4.13 Response on regular checking of work done**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	36	65.72
<b>No</b>	24	34.28

**4.14 Respondents perception regarding improvement in the socio-economic condition**

Whether or not there was improvement in their socio economic condition due to MGNREGA, the response has been depicted in Table 4.14.

It is evident from the table that more than four-fifths of the respondents (85.72%) perceived that there was improvement in their socio economic condition due to MGNREGA. Whereas the remaining (14.28%) perceived that there was no effect of MGNREGA on their socio-economic condition.

**Table 4.14 Response regarding improvement in socio-economic condition**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	60	85.72
<b>No</b>	10	14.28

**4.15 Respondents' awareness about installation of notice board at the work site and whether the same has been installed by the *Gram Panchayat*.**

The respondents were asked whether they knew that a notice board must be there at the work site and whether the same has been fixed by their *panchayat*, the response has been displayed in the Tables 4.15 (a) and 4.15 (b).

It is clear from the table that a significant majority 94.28 percent was aware that notice board must be installed at the work site. However, it was very disappointing to note that 40 percent of them reported that the same was not installed by the *gram panchayat*. Therefore, the study implies that the executors of the MGNREGA should identify the reasons

for not installing the notice board at the work site which is mandatory under MGNREGA and appropriate action should be initiated against the defaulters.

**Table 4.15 (a) Awareness regarding installation of a Notice board at work site**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	66	94.28
<b>No</b>	4	5.72

**Table 4.15 (b) If yes, have your *panchayat* fixed the same**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	42	60
<b>No</b>	28	40

#### **4.16 Respondent's satisfaction regarding execution of MGNREGA by their *panchayat***

Respondents' perception was obtained whether they were satisfied with the implementation of MGNREGA by their *Gram panchayat* or not, 54.28 percent were satisfied whereas the remaining 45.72 percent did not express their satisfaction (Table 4.16).

**Table 4.16 Satisfaction regarding implementation of MGNREGA by the *panchayat***

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Satisfied</b>	38	54.28
<b>Not Satisfied</b>	32	45.72

#### **4.17 Respondent's awareness regarding work provided within stipulated distance under MGNREGA**

The opinion of the respondents whether they knew that the work is to be provided within 5km of the native place, a substantial percentage (80%) reported that they had knowledge about it whereas the remaining (20%) reported that they had no knowledge about the same (Table 4.17).

**Table 4.17 Awareness regarding work provided within 5km of your place**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	56	80
<b>No</b>	14	20

**4.18 Respondents awareness about extra wages (in case work not provided within stipulated distance)**

On probing whether they were aware that extra wages of 10 percent has to be given in case work was not provided within a stipulated distance of 5 km, only 17.15 percent reported that they knew about it whereas, a high majority of them (82.85%) were not aware of it (Table 4.18).

**Table 4.18 Awareness regarding extra wages of 10 per cent is given in case work not provided within stipulated distance**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	12	17.15
<b>No</b>	58	82.85

**4.19 Respondent's awareness regarding equal wages among both male and female workers**

The respondents were enquired whether they were aware that equal wages are to be given among both male and female workers, all the respondents replied that they were aware about it (Table 4.19).

**Table 4.19 Awareness about equal wages among both male and female workers**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	70	100
<b>No</b>	0	0

**4.20 Respondent's awareness regarding ratio of wages and material**

The response of respondents was taken in table 4.21 regarding the ratio between wages and material. A majority of respondents (80%) were not aware that wages and material should be in the ratio 60:40, whereas only 20 percent had knowledge about it.

**Table 4.20 Awareness regarding ratio of wages and material**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	14	20
<b>No</b>	56	80

#### **4.21 Respondent's awareness regarding necessity of social audit**

The respondents were asked whether they were aware that social audit by *gram panchayat* is mandatory under MGNREGA or not, more than four-fifths of them (88.58%) replied in "yes" whereas, the remaining replied in negative (Table 4.21)

**Table 4.21 Awareness regarding social audit by Gram Sabha**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	62	88.58
<b>No</b>	8	11.42

#### **4.22 Respondent's perception (statement-wise) on MGNREGA**

Statement-wise perception of respondents was obtained on five point continuum viz; Strongly agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree and Strongly disagree with respective scores of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 and accordingly mean perception score was computed and presented in table 4.23.

A perusal of data revealed that the respondents were positive in their response on the statements at serial numbers XVI, XII, I, VI and XXIV i.e. they found that there was no gender discrimination in terms of wages under MGNREGA (MPS 4.37), The work was allotted by the *Gram Sabha* under MGNREGA for the welfare of people (MPS 4.26), it was useful in improving the livelihood of people (MPS 4.09), in creating useful assets for the

village (mps 3.94) and it was useful in improving the socio-economic status of enrolled workers (mps3.91).

However, the respondents were disagreed on the statements that timely payment of unemployment allowance is given under MGNREGA (MPS 1.89), the wages provided as a mean of livelihood was sufficient (MPS 2.03), Similarly they were disagreed that under MGNREGA people can get work within fortnight of receipt of application. (MPS 2.14).

Hence, the study implies that the regular monitoring/checking on the part of administrators, implementers of the programme is needed so that regular facilities like Drinking water, Crèche be ensured at work site, Timely payment of unemployment allowances need to be provided to the peoples working under MGNREGA.

**Table 4.22 Respondent’s perception (statement wise) on MGNREGA**

Sr. No.	Statement	Mean
1.	MGNREG Programme is useful in improving livelihood of peoples.	4.09
2.	MGNREG Programme has brought significant change in people’s life.	3.31
3.	MGNREG Programme has helped in controlling migration of peoples from village/rural areas.	3.86
4.	MGNREG Programme has facilitated the people in sending theirwards to school due to improved financial position.	3.8
5.	MGNREG Programme has helped me people to repay their debt (in case of need).	3.14
6.	MGNRGA has been useful in creating useful assets for the village.	3.94
7.	MGNREG wages has helped people in purchasing medicine and thus in health care.	3.4
8.	MGNREGA wages has helped people in buying durable goods for the family.	3.23
9.	MGNREGA has enabled people to buy agriculture inputs like seeds, fertilizers etc.	3.31
10.	Due to MGNREGA people are able to find job/work in vicinity of my village.	3.83
11.	Under MGNREGA people can get work within fortnight of receipt of application.	2.14
12.	Work allotted by the <i>Gram Sabha</i> under MGNREGA for the welfare of village people.	4.26

13.	Wages are timely paid to the workers under MGNREGA.	3.23
14.	Payment of wages in MGNREGA is quite transparent.	3.03
15.	Wages as a mean of livelihood are sufficient in MGNREGA.	2.03
16.	There is no gender discrimination in terms of wages under MGNREGA	4.37
17.	Wages under MGNREGA are given as per state government norms.	3.46
18.	Timely payment of unemployment allowances is given under MGNREGA.	1.89
19.	Facilities like drinking water, tools/implements, crèche etc. are available at work site.	2.17
20.	There is provision of exgratia grant/ compensation in case of causality at the workplace under MGNRERA.	3.09
21.	There is any preventive measure against any accident at the workplace.	2.6
22.	The provision of one-third women workers is mandatory in MGNREGA.	3.46
23.	There is provision of minimum 3 percent reservation to the disabled person under MGNREGA.	3.34
24.	MGNREGA has been quite useful in improving the socio-economic status of enrolled workers.	3.91
25.	People are satisfied with the functioning of MGNREGA in the village.	3.23

**Table 4.23 Respondent's overall perception about MGNREGA**

On the basis of mean perception score and standard deviation, the respondents were classified into three categories viz; High perception, Medium perception and Low perception, the data have been presented in Table 4.23.

It is clear from the data that majority of respondents (62.86%) had medium perception about MGNREGA. Those who had high and low perception about MGNREGA were found to be 17.14 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

**Table 4.23 Respondent's overall perception about MGNREGA**

Perception	Frequency	Per cent
High	12	17.14
Medium	44	62.86

<b>Low</b>	14	20.00
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#### **4.24 Problems/Difficulties faced by beneficiaries under MGNREGA.**

The respondents were asked which main difficulties are being faced by them under MGNREGA, the response was taken on three point continuum scale i.e. Most serious, Serious and Not serious with respective scoring of 3, 2 and 1 and presented in Table 4.23.

It has been observed from the data that lack of facilities like crèche, drinking water etc (Rank I) followed by ignorance about unemployment allowance (in case employment not given within stipulated period of 15 days of application), non maintaining of wage and material ratio (Rank III) and happening of accidents due to lack of facilities at the worksite were the main difficulties faced by the respondents. Similarly, delaying in fund allocation, payment of wages is delayed (Rank V), Non-availability of funds causing shortage of work (Rank VI), Shortage of work often leading to turnover of workers from the scheme (Rank VII) and due to illiteracy, the workers remain ignorant about their attendance in the Must Rolls (Rank VIII) were found some of the other main problems faced by them under MGNREGA.

**Table 4.24 Problem/Difficulties faced by beneficiaries under MGNREGA.**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Problems/Difficulties</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Rank</b>
I	Due to delay in fund allocation payment of wages is delayed	30	25	15	155	V
II	Non availability of funds causes shortage of work	25	25	20	145	VI
III	Shortage of work often leads to turnover of workers from the scheme	20	30	20	140	VII
IV	Due to illiteracy, the workers remains ignorant about their attendance in the Muster Rolls	25	15	30	135	VIII
V	Sometimes irrelevant work is allotted to	10	35	25	125	X

	the workers compelling them to leave the work					
VI	Due to lack of facilities, there are accidents at work site	35	25	10	165	IV
VII	Indifferent attitude of supervisors	25	20	25	120	XI
VIII	Time lag in payment of wages adversely affect the morale of workers	30	10	20	130	IX
IX	Due to forgetting of bringing job cards, sometimes the workers are not permitted to the worksite and thus, are deprived of wages	0	0	70	70	XIII
X	Sometimes due to road blockage, the workers reach late at worksite but they are not primitive by the supervisors	0	5	65	75	XII
XI	Wage and material ratio is generally not maintained by the village <i>panchayat</i>	40	30	0	180	III
XII	Worksite facilities like Crèche, Drinking water etc are generally lacking	50	20	0	190	I
XIII	Due to ignorance because of illiteracy, unemployment allowance is not given (in case employment not given within 15 days of application for work)	45	25	0	185	II

## *Chapter-5*

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA) plays a pivotal role in enhancing the livelihood security of village people in rural areas and has a great potential

to change the geography of poverty among the people particularly residing in villages. The scheme provides at least 100 days guarantee wage employment in a financial year to every household in the *gram panchayat* and contains a lot of provisions/issues related to the welfare of the people. The Act has been operating in the state of Himachal Pradesh during at least on decade or so, but, whether or not people/beneficiaries are aware about various provisions or issues related with MGNREGA, and what was their perception towards it, what are the main difficulties/problems being faced by them and what can they suggest for their further effective implementation were some of the main questions for which the present study was undertaken.

The study was conducted on a random sample of 70 beneficiaries selected from five villages of two village *panchayats* of Nirmand blocks of district Kullu (HP).

The study revealed that a majority of the respondents were matric and higher secondary passed having 10 *bighas* of land with nuclear family of 5 to 7 members They were quite young in the age group of 21 to 40 years.

All the respondents were aware about MGNREGA and their main source of information was family members and television (80%). A significant majority were unskilled labourers, all the respondents were aware about the job card and possessed the same. A substantial percentage of them had applied to the *Gram panchayat* for job employment and aware that receipt for employment should be obtained from *gram panchayat*. However, nobody could get the same from *gram panchayat*. Therefore the study implies that the reasons should be searched by the executors of the scheme for not providing receipt by the *panchayat*. It is evident from the study that all the respondents were aware about days of employment and necessity of opening their bank account. However, 43 percent could get an employment in 26 to 50 days only. It was further revealed by the study that all the respondents were aware that employment was to be given within stipulated period of 15 days but it was very disappointing to note that neither they got employment within stipulated period nor they were found aware about unemployment allowance (in case employment not given within stipulated period). Though all the respondents knew that daily marking of attendance is mandatory yet a few respondents could (3%) not do so.

So far as the sufficiency of 100 days employment is concerned, a majority (60%) replied in affirmative; however, a majority (71.43) said that it would be better if the same be

increased from 100 days to 150-200 days. Hence, the study implies that the government should redesign its policy to re enhance the number of employment days under MGNREGA.

A majority of them (66%) reported that work done by them was regularly checked and perceived that their socio-economic conditions had improved due to MGNREGA (86%). A significant majority (94%) was also aware that notice board should be there at the worksite and their *panchayat* had installed the same at the work site (60%). However, about 46 percent of the respondents were not found satisfied with the implementation of MGNREGA. Though a majority of respondents (80%) were aware that work is provided within 5km of native place, yet it was shocking to note that 83 percent had no awareness regarding extra wages of 10 percent (in case work not provided within stipulated distance of 5km).

All the respondents were aware about the necessary of marking regular attendance and a significant majority (97.15%) of them had marked their attendance daily. So as per sufficiency of 100 days employment under MGNREGA was concerned, 60 percent replied in affirmative. However a majority of them (71%) suggested that it would be better if the same could be extended 150-200 days. Similarly about two-thirds of them reported that their work was regularly checked. Regarding improvement in the socio-economic condition, more than four-fifths (86%) had replied in positive. The respondents were found to be aware that a notice board should be installed at the work site and 60 percent of them also reported that the same had been installed by *gram panchayat*.

Though a majority was also ignorant about the ratio of wages and material yet they were aware about the provision of equal wages for both male and female workers. A substantial percentage of them (89%) were also aware that social audit is to be done by *Gram Panchayat*.

The respondents were very positive in their perception particularly on the statements like that there is no gender discrimination in the wages under MGNREGA (MPS 4.37), work allotted by the *Gram Sabha* for the welfare of people (MPS 4.26), MGNREGA was useful in improving their livelihood (MPS 4.06), in creating useful assets for the village (MPS 3.94) and in improving the socio-economic status of enrolled workers (MPS 3.91). The overall perception of beneficiaries' was found to be medium (63%). Only 17 percent were found to have high perception toward MGNREGA.

### **Suggestions for effective implementation of MGNREGA**

The suggestions were elicited from the respondents and the various stakeholders working under MGNREGA for its effective execution which are given as under:

- It has been observed that awareness among the workers about some of the provisions of the MGNREGA particularly in case of compensation for delayed payment, ex-gratia payment, grievance redressal mechanism, unemployment allowance and employment with stipulated distance of 5km was very low. Hence, the study implies that efforts should be made to make the workers/village people aware through the use of mass media like Radio, TV, Newspaper etc and by organizing some type of orientation programs for them.
- Facilities of Crèche, drinking water, Shed etc. could be ensured at worksite through proper monitoring and supervision by the implementing authority.
- Proper receipt of application demanding work/job can be acknowledged so that the same can be sent to the competent authority well in time for seeking unemployment allowance. Besides, concrete measures should be initiated to take stock of employment demanded by the beneficiaries periodically in order to streamline the preparation of action plan.
- It has also been observed that the actual involvement of the local people in the preparation of plan is very low. Hence, the study implies that the efforts should be made to encourage their participation/involvement at the time of formulating work project/plan by the *Gram Panchayat*.
- The study has recommended that the days of employment should be increased from 100 days to 150 to 200 days.
- Facilities of tools and implements for workers and the first aid at the work place be ensured.
- There should not be delay in allocation of funds for payment of wages.
- It is also recommended that adequate supervision and inspection of the worksites by the officers concerned is very essential which, otherwise, may lead to increased irregularities at the worksites.
- Irregular political interference and involvement of unwanted elements in the implementation of the same should be avoided.
- Action plan and Muster Roll should be properly prepared and properly submitted to the concerned authority by the *gram panchayat*.

Keeping the above suggestions/recommendations in view, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) can be effectively implemented in the study area and in the State as a whole.

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**Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry  
(Nauni) Solan (H.P.)- 173220 India**

**Department of Business Management**

**Title of Project** : **Beneficiaries' Awareness and Perception about MGNREGA – A Study of Nirmand Block of Himachal Pradesh.**

**Name of the Student** : Raman Chauhan

**Admission Number** : H-2017-12-ABM

**Major Advisor** : Dr. D D Sharma

**Specialization-I** : Human Resource Management

**Specialization-II** : Marketing

**Degree Awarded** : MBA

**Year of Award of Degree** : 2019

**No. of Pages in Report** : 31+vi

**No. of words in Abstract** : 233

### **ABSTRACT**

The study was conducted on a random sample of 70 respondents selected from five villages of two *gram panchayats* of Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh revealed that a majority of respondents were aware about the various aspects related with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MGNREGA). Though a substantial percentage of them (60%) opined that 100 days employment was sufficient under MGNREGA, yet they suggested that the same should be increased to 150-200 days. A majority of them (63%) had medium perception towards the scheme and satisfied with its implementation. A significant percentage (86%) perceived that there was improvement in their socio-economic condition due to MGNREGA lack of worksite facilities such as crèche drinking water, shed, medical aid, lack of awareness about unemployment allowance and wages and material ratio, delay in fund allocation, irrelevant work and indifferent attitude of supervisors etc. were the main problems faced by the respondents. Therefore it is suggested that facilities crèche, drinking water, tools and implements etc. be ensured at the work place, the local people must be involved at the time of formulating work project/plan and action plan along with Muster Roll should be properly prepared and maintained. They study further implies that there should not be delay in allocation of funds for payment of wages and adequate supervision and inspection by the officers concerned should be insured for further effective implementation of MGNREGA in the State.

**Signature of Advisor**  
**Dr. D D Sharma**

**Signature of Student**

**Countersigned**

**Professor and Head**  
**Department of Business Management**  
**Dr Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry,**  
**Nauni-173230, Solan (H.P.)**

## **APPENDIX QUESTIONARIES**

### **Beneficiaries' awareness and perception about MGNREGA – A study of Nirmand Block of Himachal Pradesh**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Education \_\_\_\_\_ Land Holding \_\_\_\_\_

Family Type: Nuclear/Joint \_\_\_\_\_

Family Members \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Part A: Awareness about Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.**

- 1) Have you heard about MGNREGA? Yes/No
- 2) If yes, from which source \_\_\_\_
- 3) TV / Radio / Newspaper / Family members / Relatives / Friends /Neighbors /Government Sponsored Campaign / Any Others.
- 4) Are you a skilled labour? Yes/No
- 5) Do you know that job card is prepared under MGNREGA programme by *Gram panchayat*? Yes/No
- 6) If yes, has your job card been prepared under MGNREGA. Yes/No.
- 7) Have you applied to the *panchayat* for employment under MGNREGA programme? Yes/No
- 8) If No, why?
- 9) Do you know that one has to take receipt from the *panchayat* for submitted application? Yes/No
- 10) If yes, have you got receipt? Yes/No
- 11) Do you know there is provision of 100 days employment under MGNREGA? Yes/NO
- 12) If yes, how many days you have worked under MGNREGA \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13) Do you know one has to open bank account under MGNREGA? Yes/No
- 14) If yes, Name of the bank.
- 15) Do you know that employment is given within 15 days from the receipt of application? Yes/No

- 16) If yes, have you got employment within 15 days from the receipt of application?  
Yes/No
- 17) If no, are you aware that *panchayat* has to give unemployment allowance?  
Yes/No
- 18) Do you know that attendance of worker is marked in the must rolls daily  
Yes/No
- 19) If yes, whether your attendance is marked daily in the Must Roll.  
Yes/No
- 20) In your opinion is 100 days employment sufficient. Yes/No
- 21) If no, how many days of employment should be given under MGNREGA\_\_\_\_\_.
- 22) Do you aware that work done under MGNREGA is checked on regular basis?  
Yes/No
- 23) If yes, who checks it\_\_\_\_\_.
- 24) And at what interval\_\_\_\_\_.
- 25) Do you think that your socio economic status has improved due to MGNREGA?  
Yes/No
- 26) If No, Reasons\_\_\_\_\_.
- 27) Do you know that Notice board at the work site is essential after work completion under MGNREGA Yes/No
- 28) If yes, have your *panchayat* fixed/erected the same? Yes/No
- 29) Are you satisfied with the MGNREGA scheme implemented by your *panchayat*?  
Yes/No
- 30) If No please give reasons\_\_\_\_\_.
- 31) Do you know that work is to be provisioned within 5km of your place?  
Yes/No
- 32) In case, work not provisioned within 5km then extra wages or 10 percent has to be given. Yes/No
- 33) Are you aware that equal wages are provided to both men and women?  
Yes/No
- 34) Do you know that wages and material ratio should be 60:40? Yes/No
- 35) Do you know that social audit has to be done by the *Gram Sabha*?  
Yes/No

**Part B: Perception on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.**

S.N.	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided Do not know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1.	MGNREG Programme is useful in improving livelihood of peoples.					
2.	MGNREG Programme has brought significant change in people's life.					
3.	MGNREG Programme has helped in controlling migration of peoples from village/rural areas.					
4.	MGNREG Programme has facilitated the people in sending their wards to school due to improved financial position.					
5.	MGNREG Programme has helped me people to repay their debt (in case of need).					
6.	MGNREGA has been useful in creating useful assets for the village.					
7.	MGNREG wages has helped people in purchasing medicine and thus in health care.					
8.	MGNREGA wages has helped people in buying durable goods for the family.					
9.	MGNREGA has enabled people to buy agriculture inputs like seeds, fertilizers etc.					
10.	Due to MGNREGA people are able to find job/work in vicinity of my village.					
11.	Under MGNREGA people can get work within fortnight of receipt of application.					
12.	Work allotted by the <i>Gram Sabha</i> under MGNREGA for the welfare of village people.					
13.	Wages are timely paid to the workers under MGNREGA.					
14.	Payment of wages in MGNREGA is quite transparent.					
15.	Wages as a mean of livelihood are sufficient in MGNREGA.					
16.	There is no gender discrimination in terms of wages under MGNREGA					
17.	Wages under MGNREGA are given as per state government norms.					

18.	Timely payment of unemployment allowances is given under MGNREGA.					
19.	Facilities like drinking water, tools/implements, crèche etc. are available at work site.					
20.	There is provision of exgratia grant/compensation in case of causality at the workplace under MGNRERA.					
21.	There is any preventive measure against any accident at the workplace.					
22.	The provision of one-third women workers is mandatory in MGNREGA.					
23.	There is provision of minimum 3 percent reservation to the disabled person under MGNREGA.					
24.	MGNREGA has been quite useful in improving the socio-economic status of enrolled workers.					
25.	People are satisfied with the functioning of MGNREGA in the village.					

**Part C: What main problem/difficulties you face under MGNREGA?**

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**Part D: Please give your suggestion for further effective implementation of MGNREGA.**

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## CURRICULUM VITAE

**RAMAN CHAUHAN**

**Address :**

Village –Bahwa, PO- Jadoli, Tehsil –Nirmand District- Kullu (HP)

Pin code-172023

**Phone : +919459227001 / +918580909332**

**Email : ramanchauhan024@gmail.com**

### ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

Year(s)	Qualification – Degree / Diploma / Certificate	Board/University	College / Institute/ University	Percentage / CGPA
2017-19	Master of Business Administration	Dr. Y.S.P University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan	Dr. Y.S.P University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan	Result awaited
2013-17	B.Sc. (Non-med)	HPU	G B P G C Rampur Bushahr	61.00%
2013	10+2	HPBOSE	G.S.S.S. Nirmand	64.00%
2011	10 <sup>th</sup>	HPBOSE	Ambika Public School Nirmand	75.00%

### PROJECTS & INTERNSHIP

- **Summer Internship** **Duration:** 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018 to 27<sup>th</sup> July 2018  
**Organization:** Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. Bayal
- **Project** **Duration:** August 2018 to July 2019  
**Project Title:** “Beneficiaries’ Awareness and Perception about MGNREGA- A Case study of Nirmand Block of Himachal Pradesh ”  
**Guide:** Dr. D D Sharma

### PERSONAL DETAILS

Date of Birth : 03-04-1995  
Father’s Name : Sh. Santosh Chauhan  
Mother’s Name : Smt. Veena Chauhan  
Gender : Male  
Nationality : Indian  
Home Town : Nirmand, Himachal Pradesh  
Correspondence Address : Vishnu hostel, UHF Nauni, Solan  
Languages Known : English, Hindi

I declare that the details above are correct and true to the best of my knowledge.

**NAME : RAMAN CHAUHAN**

