

A STUDY OF M.G.N.R.E.G.A. ON THE WEAKER SECTION OF DISTRICT LAKHIMPUR KHERI OF UTTAR PRADESH

THESIS
Submitted To

**SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL UNIVERSITY OF
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By

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE CERTIFICATE

We, the undersigned, members of the Advisory Committee of **Mr. Dharmesh Kumar Id.No. 1475**, a candidate for the degree of **Master of Science in Agriculture** with major in **Agricultural Extension** agree that the thesis entitled **“A study of M.G.N.R.E.G.A. on the weaker section of District Lakhimpur Kheri of Uttar Pradesh.”** may be submitted by Mr. Dharmesh Kumar in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **“A study of M.G.N.R.E.G.A. on the weaker section of District Lakhimpur Kheri of Uttar Pradesh.”** submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of Science in Agriculture** with major in **Agricultural Extension** of the college of Post Graduate Studies, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut, is a record of bonafide research carried out by **Mr. Dharmesh Kumar**, Id. No. 1475, under my supervision, and no part of the thesis has been submitted for any other degree or diploma.

The assistance and help received during the course of this investigation and source of literature have been acknowledged.

Meerut
2012

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Chapter- I

INTRODUCTION

Real India lives in village. According to Gandhi ji “Villages are the soul of our country and the development of socio-economic condition of rural mass is the development of India”.

India is one of the important development countries in Asia, which is largely inhabited by rural poor with agriculture as their predominant occupation. The bulk of India's population lives in the villages and is poor. There are 6,40,867 villages in which 68.84% (census of India, 2011) of people of our country are living. They are largely small and marginal farmers, agricultural labors, artisans, SC's and ST's. a large number of these people are still living below the poverty line and are leading a miserable life. The main cause of this situation was the failure of “trickle down” process of economic development. As a result both the central and state governments have launched many special schemes and anti poverty programmes to uplift these poor since 1950-51. The first among them was “community development programmes” in the year 1952. This was followed by many other programmes like IADP, IAAP, DPAP, HYVP, SFDA, NREP, RLEGP, TRYSEM, etc. All these programmes have not been successful in removing the problem of poverty and unemployment in our country.

Poverty is not a new phenomenon that has been troubling the world. Since times immemorial, rulers as well as individuals have been fighting the severity of problem. It is view both in absolute and relative since. In the absolute since, it is a condition of acute physical wants-starvation, malnutrition, disease, want of clothing, want shelter and are most total lack of

medical care. Relative poverty- unlike the absolute poverty is more a matter of subjective definition than the objective conditions.

PT. Nehru had rightly pointed out “our greatest enemy is the poverty that should be attacked from all the sides, from the field, from industry, from greater employment, from all corners”. Rural development is the burning problem of the day because despite 65 years of our independence and eleventh five year plan 68.84% rural population (census of India, 2011) is unable to get even secure meals a day and living the below poverty line. The whole nation is agog with ideas concerning amelioration of the life style relating to the people living below the poverty line. The role of rural development in the total economic health of the nation can be our emphasized. The present mass poverty in villages is not recent phenomena, but has deep roots has gripped the society for countries. Though the government expenditure and development programmes have substantially increased over the last six decades yet the outcome of development has not reached bulk of the rural folk. Hence, rural development is of immense importance in the overall development of Indian economy.

While putting effort to bring about overall development in village society under five year plan, greater attention was paid to the condition of weaker section, tribal's and schedule caste population. Minimum need programmes were introduced to provide drinking water, education, health and facilities to the rural people, food work program to give employment to the unemployed rural poor. The government in its policy enunciation has decided to give priority to agriculture and rural development programmes.

With the view to covering the entire country and reducing regional disparities, a new comprehensive scheme Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act became the official policy in the country in 2005.

The “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” (MGNREGA) is an Indian (Job Guarantee) scheme, enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do (public work) related unskilled manual work at the statutory (minimum wages) of Rs. 100 per day. The central government outlay for scheme is Rs. 40,100 crores in financial year 2010-11.

MGNREGA was introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of the rural people, primarily semi or un-skilled work to people living below poverty line in rural India. It attempts to bridge the gap between the rich and poor in the country. Roughly one-third of the stipulated work force must be women.

Adult members of households submit their name, age and address with photo to the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat registers household after making enquiry and issues a job card. The card contains the details of adult member enrolled and his/her photo. Registered person can submit an application for work in writing (for at least fourteen days of continuous work) either to panchayat or to programme officer.

The panchayat/programme officer will accept the valid application and issue dated receipt of application, later providing work will be sent to the applicant and also displayed at panchayat officer. The employment will be provided within a radius of 5 km: if it is above 5 km extra wage will be paid.

The scheme on MGNREGA commenced on first phase in February 2, 2006 in 200 districts, second phase was expanded to cover another 130 district in 2007-08, and third phase its eventually covered all 593 districts in

India by April 1, 2008. The outlay was Rs. 110 billion in 2006-07, and rose steeply to Rs. 391 billion (140% increase in amount with respect to previous 2008-09 budget) in 2009-10. First proposal is given by the panchayat to block officer and then the Block office decides whether to work should be sanctioned.

The MGNREGA achieves twin objectives of rural development and employment. The MGNREGA stipulates that works must be targeted towards a set of specific rural development activities such as water conservation, and harvesting, forestation, rural connectivity flood control, and protection much as construction and repair of embankments, etc. Digging of new tanks/ponds, percolation tanks and construction of small check dams are also given importance. The employed are given work such as land leveling, tree plantation, etc.

Any person who is above the age of 18 years and resides in rural areas is entitled to apply for work. Any applicant is entitled to work within 15 days, for as many as he/ she has applied, subject to a limit of 100 days /house hold /years. Wages workers are entitled to the statutory minimum wage applicable to the agricultural labours in the state, unless and until the central government “notifies” a different wage role if the central government notifies, the wage rate or subject to a minimum of Rs. 60% per day. Workers are to be paid weekly or in any case not latter than a fortnight. Payment of wages is to be made directly to the person concerned in the presence of independent person of the community on per announced dates.

Unemployment allowance if work is not provided within 15 days, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance one third of the wage rate for first thirty days and one half there after.

Worksite facility labour is entitled to various facilities at the worksite such as clean drinking water, shade for periods of rest emergency health care and child minding.

The NREGA, in principle, provide legal Guarantee of the work and hence it is a practice, it is a manifestation of the right of life (A fundamental) right enshrined in the part III of the constitution of India.

The programme will be implemented through Panchayat Raj Institutions. The Block Programme officer shall allot fifty percent work in term cost to the Gram Panchayat. Gram Sabha shall recommended works and the Gram Panchayat shall identify the work implementation.

The block programme officer will scrutinise the annual plan the Panchayat Samiti will maintain the priority of works indicated by the Gram Panchayat and approve the Block level plan.

The Deputy Commissioner is designated as District programme co-ordinator for implementation of the Act/Scheme in the district the Additional deputy commissioner shall act as Additional District Programme Co-ordinator. The D.P.O. shall scrutinize. The plan proposal of the Panchayat Samitis. The whole exercise shall be completed by D.P.O. before end of December each year.

The focus of the programme shall be on the following works in their order of priority –

- I. Water conservation and water harvesting.
- II. Drought proofing afforestation and tree plantation including horticulture in community lands and in the lands belonging to scheduled castes and the beneficiaries of land reforms small and marginal farmers.

- III. Irrigation canals including micro & minor irrigation works such as disilting minor irrigation channels canals, distributaries, construction of minor irrigation tanks.
- IV. Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to scheduled caste or to land beneficiaries of land reforms or that of the beneficiaries under Indra Awas Yojana or the Government of India.
- V. Renovation of traditional water bodies including Disilting of tanks.
- VI. Land developments.
- VII. Flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas.
- VIII. Rural connectivity to provide all weather access the construction of roads may include culverts where necessary and within the village area may be taken up along with Drains.
- IX. The State Government may notified any other work in consultation with the Central Government such as U.P. start many programme under NREGA.
 - a. Apiculture
 - b. Floriculture
 - c. Dairy & livestock
 - d. Fisheries
 - e. Cultivation of Aromatic and Medical Plant

The key features of NREGA 2005 are-

1. Details of guarantee

- (a) Any person who is above the age of 18 years and resides in rural areas is entitled to apply for work.
- (b) Any applicant is entitled to work within 15 days, for as many as he/she has applied, subject to a limit of 100 days /house hold /years.

- (c) Distance of work is to be provided within a radius of 5km of the applicant's residence if possible, and in any case within the block if work is provided beyond 5km, travel allowances have to be paid.
- (d) Wages workers are entitled to the statutory minimum wage applicable to the agricultural labours in the state, unless and until the central government "notifies" a different wage rate if the central government notifies, the wage rate or subject to a minimum of Rs. 60% per day.
- (e) Workers are to be paid weekly or in any case not later than a fortnight. Payment of wages is to be made directly to the person concerned in the presence of independent person of the community on pre-announced dates.
- (f) Unemployment allowance: if work is not provided within 15 days, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance: one third of the wage rate for first thirty days and one half thereafter.
- (g) Worksite facility: labour are entitled to various facilities at the worksite such as clean drinking water, shade for periods of rest emergency health care and child minding.

Each State Government has to put in place an "Employment Guarantee Scheme" within six months of the act coming into force.

- (h) Permissible works: A list of permissible works mainly concerned with water conservation, minor irrigation, land development, rural road etc. however, the schedule also allows any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with State Government.

- (i) Programme officer: NREGA is to be co-ordinate at the Block level by "Programme Officer" However the Act allows of his/her responsibilities to be delegated to the Gram Panchayats.

Implementing Agency: The Gram Panchayat and also include other Panchayat raj institution such as PWD or forest department NGO.

Contractor: Private contractor are banned.

Decentralized Planning: Project maintain by the programme officer, based on proposal from recommendation of gram sabha.

Transparency and Accountably : such as regular social audit by the Gram Sabha's mandatory disclosure of master rolls public accessibility of all REGs document, Regular updating of job cards etc.

Other provision:

1. Participation of women in such a way that at least 1/3 beneficiaries shall be women.
2. Penalties: the act states that who ever contravenes the provision of this act shall on conviction be liable to fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees.
3. Cost sharing :

1.1 OBJECTIVES:

Enhancement of livelihood security to the household in rural areas of the state by providing round the year employment with minimum guarantee of one hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to every household volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Secondary objective includes creation of assets for development of rural areas.

To ascertain the effect of this programme on rural mass the present investigation was planned under the title **“A study of M.G.N.R.E.G.A. on the weaker section of District Lakhimpur Kheri of Uttar Pradesh.”**

based on the following objectives-

1. To study the socio-economic characteristic of the respondents.
2. To study the knowledge and source of information of the respondents.
3. To study the engagements and employments of the respondents.
4. To study the attitude of the respondents about the M.G.N.R.E.G.A.
5. Constraints faced by the respondents under programme.

1.2 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The present study had the limitation of time and resources usually faced by investigator. However, considerable care and thought were exercised in making the study as objective and systematic as possible. Moreover the present study was confined to C.D. block, Palia and Bijua of district Lakhimpur Kheri (U.P.).

1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The study refers to four village's viz. of C.D. block, Palia and Bijua of district Lakhimpur Kheri (U.P.). In all 80 respondents were selected. This study covered mainly the farmers those are engaged in agricultural and entered in trend of modern farm practices to the some extent. The study was limited in the nature to “Ex-post facto” type and attempt was not made to test hypothesis through more analytical and experimental approaches, therefore, generalization from the result of the study were restricted only to the area of study.

1.4 ORGANISATION OF THE THESIS:

The thesis has been divided into six chapters. The first chapter deals with Introduction, objectives, limitation of the study and scope of the study. The second chapter is devoted to Review of Literature and the third chapter deals with Description of the Tract. The fourth chapter deals with the Research Methodology. Findings and Discussion of the study are presented in fifth chapter. The last sixth chapter consists of Summary, Conclusion and Suggestions for further research followed by Bibliography and Appendices.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Socio- economic status

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to review and summarize the valuable literature which are directly or indirectly related with the present investigation. The findings relevant to the present problem have been categorized under appropriate sub-heads.

Age

Rade, et al. (1990) reported that the majority of the middle and the old age group of farmers had high level of constraints. However the age of the farmers was found to be significantly associated with level of constraints.

Anita and Singh (1995) suggested that the young age group person be associated the task of field of work more effective.

Singh (2002) reported that 46.25 per cent respondents were married aged, 29.17 per cent were young and 24.58 per cent were old. Among the different categories of the farmers. One may the big farmers and the marginal farmers and 37.50 per cent small farmers belong to the middle age group.

Education

Arun (2001) found that majority of the respondents 38 per cent found to medium educated, whereas 37.50 per cent and 24.50 per cent of the respondents had low and high education respectively.

Kumar (2002) observed that majority 66.67 per cent of the respondents had education up to graduate level while 15.28 and 18.05 per cent respondents had education graduate and doctorate level respectively.

Caste

Singh and Sinha (1993) revealed that was significant influence of caste group on symbolic adoption of production technology the group variability of symbolic adoption between upper and schedule caste have also shown significant difference.

Tyagi (1995) reveals that 61 per cent of the respondents belonged to upper caste, where as 29.50 and 9.50 per cent of them belonged to backward caste and scheduled caste respectively.

Arun (2001) reveals that 58 per cent of the respondents belonged to upper caste, where as 31 per cent and 11 per cent of them belonged to backward and scheduled caste respectively.

House

Maheswari and Garg (1991) reported that as per the guide lines of Commissioner of Agricultural Production, U.P., construction work of the housing scheme has to be completed by the of December, 1989. But, in majority of the villages work would not be completed.

Income

Singh et al. (1991) reported that beneficiaries of the IRDP generally have smaller families and a large share of their income comes from off-farm activities and employment. Non-beneficiary families have to offer themselves as hired labour more often than do beneficiary households. These results indicate that the IRDP is successful insofar as it has raised the standard of living among particular households, but it has failed to improve the general standard of living in the district.

Social Participation

Kumar (2009) concluded that the MGNREGA was enacted with fanfare to bring out socio-economic transformation in the lives of rural people its component of socio audit, no doubt, is a silent feature but our experience reveals that there is wide gap between the intended aims of the act and cultural milieu of the village of Haryana. The elected members of PRIS perceive the social audit as an adapting challenge of their traditional power structure.

Ministry of Rural Development (2009) reported that Jharkhand was visited to review the status of implementation of NREGA with special emphasis on convergence. In district Gumla, on the basis of performance, Jurmu village in block Dumri was selected for visit and intensive interaction with the NREGA beneficiaries was ensured. After it, a discussion was held with district level officers and BDOs of all the blocks within the district. Interaction with District Forest Officer (DFO) having concurrent jurisdiction in District Gumla was undertaken to discuss their role in implementation and convergence of forest department's schemes with NREGA. Jharkhand was created in the year 2000 from the erstwhile State of Bihar. As per census 2001, the population of Jharkhand is 2.18 crore out of which 28% is STs population while 12% is the SCs population. It is a poor state with per capita

income of Rs. 4,161 per annum. The density of population is 274 people per sq. km. The total number of districts is 24 which are under the coverage of NREGA:

Singh (2009) reported that the polity of our country has realized the significance of the development of weaker sections specially the scheduled castes since Independence. Consequently, planned efforts have been made for their upliftment by the government. This paper has examined the progress made with regard to their social (health, housing, workforce participation, availability of basic amenities and wage employment under income generation schemes), educational and occupational status. Based on secondary data, it has been found that no doubt, a positive change on various socio-economic parameters has been recorded but, that change has touched merely less than half of their population. Further, the gap between the mainstream and scheduled caste population still persists significantly in our traditional society. Therefore, there is an urgent need to reorient and focus the strategy in order to support the lesser privileged by providing qualitative education and infusing among them the individualistic and moralistic values of self-denial, temperance, forethought, thrift, sobriety and self-reliance essential to bring these downtrodden into the national mainstream.

Siwach and Sunil Kumar (2009) reported that the NREGA was enacted with fanfare to bring out socio-economic transformation in the lives of rural people its component of social audit, no doubt, is silent feature but our experience reveals that there is wide gap between the intended aims of the and cultural milieu of the village of Haryana. The elected members of PRIS perceive the social audit as a daunting challenge of their traditional power structure.

Mishra et al. (2010) concluded that this article examines the varied impacts of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) as a development delivery institution for the tribal communities vis-a-vis other social groups across the Indian States, using the framework of new institutional economics. A number of State-specific, socio-economic institutional factors seem to be responsible for these variations. The article therefore suggests institutional reforms and convergence of the development initiatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs with the NREGS in order to realise the optimal potential of the scheme, and, in particular, to ensure greater livelihood opportunities for these marginalised groups and their entitlement to productive resources with greater socio-economic and political empowerment.

Raj (2011) reported that farmers' productivity as a result of lack of adequate capital to increase yield necessitates this study. Information was obtained from a total of 250 farmers randomly selected from Ogun state, Nigeria. The farmers' were stratified into beneficiaries of credit and non-beneficiaries. The study shows that there is inadequate provision of loan from formal credit institutions with about 40% of beneficiaries securing loan from formal credit institution and 80% from informal credit institution. Beneficiaries recorded higher 80,000tons cocoa production compared to lower 21,000 tons of cocoa production recorded by non-credit beneficiaries. Consequently, 28% of beneficiaries recoded higher mean income of between N21,000-50,000 compared to 10.4% of non-beneficiaries. Beneficiaries 54.1% were of higher socio-economic status compared to 10.4% of non-beneficiaries in the same category. There was positive and significant correlation between performance of farm production operations and securing of credit for crops production level ($r = 0.382$) adoption of new technologies ($r=0.490$) and proper processing, storage and utilization ($r=0.224$). The study recommends that for positive

impact to be recorded on farmers' socio-economic status credit should be given to the farmers and research should be intensified at the farm level for farmers to benefit.

Boby (2012) concluded that If employment generation programme MGNREGA so that in the present environment, food security system is one of the most significant human development aspects. There is a close linkage existing between food security and socio-economics development, rural health and public distribution system (pos), for improving human development indicators in the development countries. We should try to understand and find out the optimal solution of mitigating the problems of poverty, hunger, diseases, and malnutrition.

Razi (2012) reported that MGNREGA Act pass in 2005 and the right to education Act in 2008 and presently the food security bill. Which promises to provide directgovernment assistance to the poorest, roughly about 700 million people. A strong admirer and critic of India, has been urging India to accord high priority to elimination of latent hunger, under-nourishment and malnutrition. He has a theory that democracies take quick notice of famines but not of the invisible famines which affect many more millions than famines. It is not easy to prove him wrong but India has certainly a good chance to do that if only it tries with earnestness and determination.

Srinivasan (2012) reported that about 20% of urban house holds and 5% of rural households now own a computer or laptop. Internet penetration at the household lend follows farther behind just 1% of rural households own a computer with internet, and 8% of urban households, Chandigarh, Delhi, and Goa are the only states or union territories with household internet penetration above 10%, it is under 1% in Bihar.

Close to half of India owns no means of transport. Just 5% of households own a car, 21% own a two wheeler and 45% own a bicycle (some world own more than one of these).

Knowledge

Chaturvedi and Dharmadhikari (1998) reported that the current status of responsibilities, problems & opportunities as well as proposed solution that science & technology is yet to be creatively & effectively utilized in Indian governmental scheme initiative in the rural areas & rural employment sectors.

Lal and Sharma (1999) revealed that 32.5 per cent adopter farmers had low knowledge, 47.5 per cent had medium level knowledge only 20 per cent adopter farmers had high knowledge level about Jajoba plantation.

Gowda et al. (2000) reported that vast majority 72 per cent farmers had low knowledge on groundnut cultivation.

Mathur (2000) reported that an efficient system of program implementation requires efficient, administration, proper monitoring, peoples participation and awareness.

Khera (2008) reported that most labourers are aware of their rights under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). Apart from the awareness of their entitlements, members are aware of the process through which these can be claimed. Due to JAD efforts, payment of statutory minimum wages and high level of employment take place under the NREGA. The most heartening aspect is the sense of empowerment that its members feel. In June 2006, the unemployment allowance became due to more than 2000 labourers of Pati. However, the Madhya Pradesh government as well as other state governments, has found various means of evading the payment of unemployment allowances. In the face of threats of violence and false cases

against the members, JADS continued to put pressure on the administration to pay the allowance. Finally, in October 2006, the allowance was paid, making this the first instance of payment of unemployment allowance in the country. In 2008, more than 100 workers in Ubdargarh village put in a group application for work under the NREGA. They were demanding 30 days of employment on cattle prevention trenches work in their village. The authorities provided them work within 15 days, as stipulated under the NREGA. JADS has been able to ensure that wages are not embezzled by activating the monitoring and vigilance committees. Aside from participating in these committees, Sangathan members visit worksites regularly and maintain their own attendance records as a means of crosschecking the official muster rolls. The successful implementation of the NREGA in the Pati block goes beyond the ability of its residents to claim their rights. This is brought out by the high levels of engagement with the programme in terms of planning, implementation and monitoring. Aside from showing that it is possible to make the NREGA work, the Sangathan's experience also provides important insights into the transformation that is possible if the act is effectively implemented.

Khera (2008) Reported that the block hole of NREGA records, the need of the hour is to build countervailing pressure in the direction of transparency and accountability.

Singh and Chaudhary (2008) concluded that The NREGA, in principle provides legal guarantee of work and hence it is a milestone in the way of right to work but in practice, it is a manifestation of the right to life (a fundamental right enshrined in the part III of the constitution of india).

Vanaik (2008) reported that the fatal attempt of Tapas Soren on 2 July, 2008 that was precipitated by the corrupt implementation of the National

Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in the village of Birakhap in Hazaribagh, Jharkhand, India. But employment generation has been quite low and wage payments were delayed. On July 1, expecting the final installment of the money to pay labourers, Tapas went to the bank. He was told that his money had been withdrawn entirely without his knowledge. Tapas discussed this with the Panchayat Sewak and BDO on the morning of the 2nd. What transpired there is not known. What is known is that he took a bottle of kerosene and set himself on fire saying he would not tolerate any more injustice. Tapas Soren's fate reveals a state of corruption that seems to be institutionalized and regularized. In stark contrast, is every provision of the Act designed to empower workers and the rural poor - the ability to demand work, the capacity to decide which works get sanctioned in what order, the right to receive wages on time, the disbursement of wages in a public and transparent fashion, the right to inspect the documents relating to the NREGA, and others.

Dalmia (2009) reported that this article examines the paucity of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)-related information on government Internet sites. Analyzing not simply the extent but also the content of the government website material, the essay attempts to show how a lack of information on the implementation of the Act is obscured by an onslaught of statistics. Given that transparency is indispensable to the working of the NREGA, and also a fundamental tenet of the government's IT services, the unavailability of matter on the functioning of the Act deserves serious consideration. The article finally goes on to make suggestions for how the government can use its online spaces to provide useful information for both NREGA officials and civil society groups, ultimately to aid the implementation of the Act.

Faizi (2010) concluded that Democratic decentralization and devolution have been the popular words for development economist. The system of local governance in India which is popularly known as Panchayat Raj Institution has created such spaces for its citizens and which became further strengthened through rights enactments like National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA). The three factors i.e. participation, capacity building and financial resources to LG in India has been strengthened by the enactments. In this paper, an attempt has been taken to analyse that how and to what extent NREGA has got impact on qualitative and quantitative participation of citizen in governing themselves. The second factor is the capacity building of the Panchayat: how NREGA activates the capacity building process of the local governance to address the local issues and expedites efficient delivery of the services, and then it also looks at the financial resources to determine the strength of the institution.

Shankar et. al (2011) concluded that In this paper, the relationship is assessed between possessing information on, gaining access to and the efficacy of delivery of India's national rural employment guarantee scheme (NREGA) in three states. The results suggest that the link between information, access and the delivery of the scheme is not straightforward. Information can increase the propensity for the programme to be accessed by those who are not its primary target population, and can enhance efficacy of delivery to such beneficiaries. Lack of information, on the other hand, decreases the ability of citizens, particularly the acutely poor, to benefit from the scheme.

Annonymus (2012) Reported that even the government promised to role out Rs. 99,000 crore for such schemes in the current fiscal, the states have failed to utilize nearly Rs. 30,000 crore meant for various flagship

programmes like the MGNREG Act. In 2012-13, about Rs. 99,000 crore are being given to the states for rural development programmes. The responsibility for spending money on these programmes is entirely on state governments. Rural development minister Jairam Ramesh said in RS. Responding to a parliament question, Ramesh said that Rs. 10,993 crore remained unspent under the MGNREGA and Rs. 5,859 crore under the Indra Awas Yojana (IAY) last financial. Besides Rs. 8,919 crore could not be utilised under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and RS. 3,987 crore under the integrated Watershed Management Programme in 2011-12.

Source of information

Supe and Saldoa (1975) observed that the National Demonstration conducted by change agents were effective in increasing the knowledge level of the educated, scientific oriented and high socio-economic status farer participates.

Chauhan and Sinha (1977) Television was found effective in checking its audience to move towards conservative—authoritarianism but also in helping them to make a positive shift towards democratic progressiveness. This reveals the capability of TV in changing its audience outlook.

Manendra and Hansra (1983) concluded that the education and mass media exposure indicated a positive and significant relationship with gain in knowledge and there was no significant difference between the social participation and gain in knowledge.

Singh (1988) studied impact of TV on farming communities revealed that large percentage of the viewer's possessed correct knowledge about frequency of KDP through television.

Baby et al. (1997) reported that the farmers who participate in through the demonstrations to gain but also helped the non-participants farmers in

their neighborhood to gain knowledge. He also stated that the participants and non participants differed significantly in their knowledge before and after the knowledge of demonstrations.

Singh et al. (1999) radio was found to be the most used impersonal source of agricultural information followed by t.v and demonstration .it is clear from the present study that more than half of the respondents (55%) liked Gramin Samachar followed by Krishi Jagat Programme(46%).it was found that 72.0percent respondent received information about forecasting followed by information about recommended package of practices(70%).

Engagement and employment

Saxena (1988) reported that a sum of rs. 598.88 crores have been utilized during 1986-87 while 11.45 lac metric tones foodgrains were supplied to the different states and has been properly utilized. He further reported that under rojgor guarantee-programme to landless 526.59 crores have been utilized under the scheme, 26.20 crores manday were, calculated under the project.

Verma (1989) reported that during the year, the population below poverty line has been reduced form 43 per cent to 40 per cent and this is a good, project for the removal of poverty in the villages.

Bulletin of Economics (1990) reported that this is a summary of the evaluation of the National Rural Employment Programme for which 116 village panchayats from all districts of Maharashtra State, India, except Greater Bombay, were randomly selected. The assets created in these village panchayats since the start of the programme (which ran from April 1981 to October 1987) were considered for the study. Regarding employment, all the 1423 persons in the selected villages who were given employment under the programme during January to December 1987 were selected. The study was

conducted during January and February 1988. The National Rural Employment Programme consisted of three major components: (1) creation of community assets; (2) works benefiting scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; and (3) social forestry projects. Of the total Rs 5 456 000 spent on the programme in the selected panchayats, the share of these components was 85.2%, 8.5% and 6.3%, respectively. About 44 000 man days of employment were generated under the National Rural Employment Programme during November 1986 to October 1987.

Kumar and Singh (1990) reported that wages under JRY paid at the rate notified for the prescribed schedule of employment under the minimum wages act for the relevant works and may be paid partly in cash. The ratio of distribution of foodgrains has been prescribed at 2 kg per man days

Dubey (1991) reported that before JRY, many employment programmes were implemented at the district level. But now this yojana, will be implemented at panchayat level. Central government has sanctioned funds of Rs. 113 crores, 13 lacs.

Mathur (1991) worked out that the 1.01 lac houses were constructed upto December 88 against the target of 1.35 lac houses during 1988-89. There houses were constructed under the Indirs Awas Yojana to bonded labours/scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Maheshwari and Garg (1991) reported that in all the villages surveyed, it was observed that the workers were, not available at the wage rate (Rs. 18.00) prescribed by the govt. In some of the villages labour was employed was employed at Rs. 22.00 per day and adjustments were made by increasing the number of days worked on the project.

Upadhyay (1991) reported that the late Prime-Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi started JRY for the eradication of unemployment in villages, 440 lakh

rural family residing under poverty line was targeted to provide employment first of all under the programme. In the beginning a sum of Rs. 21 million was fixed for the programme. JRY provides 34.23 lack mandays in 1989-90. Similarly, the small scale sector provides employment to 38569 persons in the same period.

Aiyar and Samji (2006) reported that National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) within the state governments of India. It does so by drawing on lessons from past experience with wage employment programmes, in particular the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). Through this analysis, the paper articulates some key design principles that can strengthen the effectiveness of the NREGA, particularly in regard to accountability and monitoring.

Datar (2007) reported that this article offers explanations for why the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has failed to take off in Maharashtra, India. It is pointed out that the NREGS has not yet picked up momentum because the government machinery is paralyzed.

Khera and Nayak (2009) concluded that The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which entitles rural households to 100 days of casual employment on public works at the statutory minimum wage, contains special provisions to ensure full participation of women. This paper, based on fieldwork in six states in 2008, examines the socio-economic consequences of the nrega for women workers. In spite of the drawbacks in the implementation of the legislation, significant benefits have already started accruing to women through better access to local employment, at minimum wages, with relatively decent and safe work conditions. The paper also discusses barriers to women's participation.

Bhattacharya et al. (2010) concluded that In September 2005, the Government of India passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). The scheme based on this law was launched in February 2006 in 200 of the country's poorest districts. The chapter explains the background of the NREGA and provides an overview of the entitlements outlined under its scheme. It focuses on the expected outcomes and implications of the scheme, especially on women's participation. The chapter then presents some preliminary findings in Abu Road on various aspects of the scheme, such as (i) the number of participating households; (ii) the extent to which the scheme helped in building up durable assets to promote local development; and (iii) the workers' entitlements at the workplace. The chapter concludes that significant numbers of households (many of them women) have participated in the NREGA public works scheme. Nevertheless, the conditions of work on site and the wages earned still do not meet the intended standards. In sum, so far the success of NREGA has been mainly confined to providing some cash transfers to the needy rather than articulating the needs of local communities and building durable assets in their villages.

Dey Subasish (2010) reported that This study of the functioning of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme between February 2006 and July 2009 in Birbhum district, West Bengal reveals that in order to serve as an effective and quot; employer of last resort and quot;, the programme should provide proportionately more job-days during the agricultural lean season and wages should be paid in a timely manner.

Ministry of Rural Development (2010) reported that The State of Jharkhand was visited to review the status of implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. In the district Ramgarh, on the basis of performance, villages Gola and Patratu block were selected for visit and intensive interaction with

the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA beneficiaries was ensured. After it, a discussion was held with district level officers and BDOs of all the blocks within the district. Interacted with Executive Engineer in charge of PMGSY scheme in Ramgarh was undertaken to review the implementation of PMGSY and convergence issues of PMGSY with Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the field.

Sinha et al. (2010) Secretary (RD) reported that a field visit to Hisar District of Haryana on 21st and 22nd May, 2010 to have first hand information on the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in the State. Shri T. Vijay Kumar, JS(SGSY) and Shri N.K. Sinha, Joint Director(NREGA) also accompanied Secretary(RD) to this visit. The Team visited Kaluana and Govindpura GPs of Dabwali and Rania Blocks respectively. The Team stayed that night in a Government Higher School at Kaluana Village. The Kaluana GP is the highest spender (Rs.133.92 lakh) during the last year with total persondays generation of 37747. The total households those were given employment were 687 out of which 281 were SC households. The other GP visited was Govindpura which utilized only Rs. 0.02 lakh being the lowest and provided employment only to one household during the last year for ten days. The idea behind selecting the two GPs with extreme situation was to study why it is so in two adjacent GPs and what could be done to overcome the impediment.

Panchayati Raj (2011) reported that A one day workshop on MGNREGA for Panchayati field level functionaries is organized at Cuttack indoor stadium by the department of Panchayatiraj, Govt. of Odisha on 6th July'2011 to sensitize the Panchayatiraj department field functionaries for proper implementation of the MGNREGS and other poverty alleviation schemes. The program was graced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha Shri Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Minister Panchayati Raj Shri Maheswar

Mohanty, Commissioner cum Secretary Shri Pradip Kumar Jena, Commissioner, Special Project Shri S.K Lohani, Director, NRLM Shri Arvind Padhi, Senior Govt. officer, District Collectors and Media. The workshop was inaugurated by the Hon. Chief Minister of Odisha Shri Naveen Patnaik. In the workshop Chief Minister, Odisha told Panchayatiraj functionaries to ensure that the MGNREGA is implemented in its letter and spirit in the most transparent manner. Emphasizing in implementation of the MGNEGA ha said that any complaint relating to irregularity and delay in payment should be handled effectively and promptly.e-Musterolls, which are being introduced now will help in further streamlining the implementation of the program.

Sharma et al. (2011) Among the various promotional schemes targeted for the promotion of rubber in Tripura, Block Plantation Scheme (BPS) has been introduced exclusively for the rehabilitation of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. BPS is a comprehensive scheme with the characteristic features of group/community approach in all spheres of operations up to primary processing and marketing and family labour participation as wage labour during the immature phase of the plantations spanning six years. However, there has been a distortion in the uninterrupted supply of family labour to the scheme in the recent past due to growing popularity of employment opportunities under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) programme, which may eventually lead to a prolongation of immature phase and adversely affect the uniform and healthy growth of the rubber plants. These factors in turn could affect the overall rubber yield and so suitable policies needed to be evolved to ensure adequate and timely availability of family labour to immature rubber plantation. One of the options could be the inclusion of the developmental

works required for the immature rubber plantations under the MGNREGA projects by the State Government of Tripura.

Vanitha and Murthy (2011) reported that an economic analysis of MGNREG programme has been made in the Mysore district of Karnataka during the year 2009-10. The women participation among total registered workers in MGNREGS has been found significant at 47.8 per cent. Among the total number of works executed under MGNREGS in the sample villages, 96.8 per cent have been natural resource management works and 74.2 per cent community works. More number of natural resource management works are needed to be taken up on individual farmers' fields to make MGNREGS complementary to agriculture. Among the total participants and non-participants of MGNREGS, 70 per cent in each case were agricultural labourers. In the total income earned by participants and non participants, a major proportion was from agricultural labour work (60.55% and 52.59%, respectively), followed by crop cultivation (24.95% and 47.41%, respectively) and MGNREGS (14.50% in case of participants). Average annual person-days of employment generated from MGNREGS works was 57. About 68 per cent of landless participants derived 28 per cent of their household income from MGNREGS compared to only 6 per cent in case of participants with land. The study has found that, there has been reduction in the supply of labour to agriculture to the extent of 40.67 person-days per year on an average after the implementation.

Akthar and Azeez (2012) reported that MGNREGA is primarily because of the non-availability of jobs when needed and among the potential beneficiaries of the Scheme. The efforts to educate these migrants about the benefits of the MGNREGA. It self are likely an empact and persuade the migrants to stay back in their home state and avil benefits of this scheme.

The implement MGNREGA as efficiently as possible because there are enormous secondary benefits from the Act which could really have a positive impact on economic development. The rural-urban migration then it will be yet another benefit from this Act which can actually do something concrete in poverty alleviation and rural development in the long run.

Hazra (2012) reported that the rural India still floating towards cities MGNREGA that while addressing that complex issue of migration, it is important to take into consideration the growing incidences of poverty among huge sections of the rural population. Villagers cannot get right so long a villages remain poor, too poor to attracts modern industry and commerce. The key is now to ensure and guarantee employment for the rural boor by giving at most priority to generation of diversified livelihood opportunities in rural India on sustainable manner.

Hazra (2012) reported that MGNREGA is the first ever low internationally that guarantees wages employment at an unprecedented scale. Aiming at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country to provide a employment in a financial year to every household whose adult member. It was generated over 450 crore person-days of employment across the country. Sustaining the current rate of food production if the government puts minute attention towards proper storage and distribution of available food grains and at the same time if it can ensure proper implementation then the government might not have to go for an exorbitant initiative like “the right of food act” for ensuring food for al.

Nayar (2012) reported that there are many households in our village who have NREGA cards but have not sought work for over two years says 32 year-old Umesh kumar U.P. promising at least 100 days of jobs for every needy rural household, beginning to lose its appeal. A senior official

associated with NREGA, who did not want to be named, put it thus to outlook. I wan't say everythng is right. If NREGA had been better targeted towards backward districts with underdevelopedagriculture and lack of employment. In its present avatar NREGA dosen't serve to create much needed jobs in backwards areas 60-80 lakh worksgoing on every year under NREGA. From Rs.41 aday in 1999-2000 to Rs.120 currently. Non-farm work such as like masonry, fetches any where from Rs. 200-400 a day with course correction sevenyear itches may lead to better things.

Attitude

Ahmed (1990) and Singh (1990) pointed out that the attitude of majority of viewers was favourable towards CTV.

Ahmed (1990) further observed that attitude was negatively and non-significantly related with age and annual income.

Constraints

Narayanan (2008) reported that this paper elaborates on the difficult predicament of young mothers in Villuppuram district (Tamil Nadu, India) who work under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), even as it plays a positive role in their lives. A 2007 social audit reveals that childcare is a significant problem for many of the working women, especially for young mothers. It is pointed out that the provision of effective childcare facilities at NREGA worksites is an important issue that calls for creative thinking and action.

Ministry of Rural Development (2009) reported that In light of letter from Dr. Jean Dreze, Member, Central Employment Guarantee Council, highlighting certain discrepancies in implementation of NREGA works in Bhandara and Birhu (Khunti Block, Khunti), as directed, S. K. SINGH, Director (NREGA) visited District Khunti of Jharkhand on 5th September, 2009.

(a) Construction of Pond on the land of Shri Bhola Munda, Gram Panchayat Bhandara

In the letter from Member (CEGC), it was pointed out that NREGA Sahayata Kendra has investigated and has reported:

a. Delay in Wage Payment: NREGA workers who have got work on this site in 2008 are yet to receive their wages till June, 2009.

b. Inflated payment to NREGA workers as per Muster Rolls which does not correspond to the payment made to workers as per testimonials of workers.

The undersigned visited the work site and interacted with a few workers who had worked on the site. It was found that the work is yet to be completed. Hardly, 3 feet land was dug on the location of pond. The location of pond was not suitable for construction of pond at all and in all probability, it would not be able to store water because of its location. According to the Muster Rolls Rs. 36,174.60 has been paid as wages but it could not be cross checked with the workers figuring in Muster Roll as all the workers, who had worked on the site, were not available and were working away from village. On enquiry with villagers it was found that there was no ongoing work in the village. It was a common complain that wages were neither paid on time nor paid in full. Prima facie, it appears that the finding of the NREGA Sahayata Kendra is correct and suitable action should be taken against erring persons involved in implementation of NREGA.

Minister of State of Rural Development (2009) reported that Shri Pradeep Jain, during his visit to review the implementation of NREGA in Deva block of Barabanki District in Uttar Pradesh. During the visit, Hon'ble Minister interacted with the main stakeholders of NREGA i.e. NREGA workers and a few worksites were also seen. The Member of Parliament of Barabanki

constituency too accompanied the Hon'ble Minister of State (RD). Additional District Magistrate, Local Block Development Officer and Head of the Gram Panchayat were present during the interactive meeting of the Hon'ble Minister with the NREGA workers. During the visit, it was found that adherence to non-negotiables, as provided in the NREG Act and Guidelines and implementation of NREGA was far from satisfactory. It needs to be addressed immediately. It was a common grievance among the NREGA workers of Deva Block though they have been paid wages but it is delayed and they were not able to correlate the payment of wages with the number of days they have worked. Job cards having no details about the number of days and period of work at all were presented by NREGA workers. Many job cards did not have the photograph of the household members but have photograph of a single person indicating that the job cards have been issued to individuals rather than the households. The level of awareness about procedural aspects of NREGA was abysmally low among the villagers. They were not aware how to demand work and their entitlement of dated receipt for demand of work. The head of Gram Panchayat did show a performa for demand of work but the villagers were not aware of such performa. The NREGA workers/villagers were not aware of approved shelf of works of the particular Gram Panchayat. This undermines the participatory process of Gram Sabha to decide the shelf of works. During 2008-09, it is reported that 855 Gram Panchayats were socially audited. But till the end of June, 2009, social audits in only 35 Gram Panchayats out of 1002 Gram Panchayats were conducted. During current financial year, out of 7978 muster rolls, only 3347 were verified. Out of 6347 works taken up, only 930 works were inspected by the Block and District level officers. While the guidelines provide 100:10:2 ratio of inspection by block, district and State level Officers. It appears that these guidelines are not being

followed. The worksites visited didn't have any information board having details of nature of work, date of inception, proposed expenditure etc. at all. A few ladies reported that despite of repeated requests they were not issued job cards and a few villagers reported that they were not provided with works despite of their request for the same. However, no record of such requests was available. Accumulative numbers of households issued with job cards is 3,05,680 and till June, 2009 only 47,143 households demanded employment which is hardly 15%. That means the demand for work is going untapped due to lack of knowledge about procedural aspects for demand of work under NREGA. The proposal for labour budget of the district is for Rs. 199 crore out of which Central liability is Rs. 190 crore. There was an opening balance of Rs. 49 crore as on 1-04-2009 and Rs. 24 crore was released by Government of India thus making Rs. 73 crore available, out of which only Rs. 37 crore was utilized till June, 2009. It needs better vision for implementation of NREGA. The status of MIS was also far from satisfactory as required data was not fed into the MIS reports. The average works per Technical Assistant was 114 while it should be ideally 15-20 works. The State average is 55 works per Technical Assistant. It will definitely lead to delayed measurements and filling of measurement books which in-turn will result in delayed payment of wages to NREGA workers. The cost of administrative/professional support to NREGA was 2.5% while the permitted limit of expenditure is 6% of total cost of implementation of NREGA.

Bhatia (2010) concluded that this article probes questions related to the government's payment of wages through banks in keeping with the Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Scheme in India. A survey was conducted in December 2008 in one block each in the Allahabad district in Uttar Pradesh and the Ranchi district in Jharkhand.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT

The purpose of this chapter is to present the background information of the area. In order to have a better understanding to the findings of any research study, it is necessary to have a complete understanding of the physical and socio-economic conditions of the area in which the investigation of such a study has been carried out. This provides sound basis for testing the validity of the results of similar studies.

3.1 General Description of the District under study:

3.1.1 Location of Lakhimpur Kheri District:

The district of Lakhimpur Kheri is a district of Uttar Pradesh in the Lucknow division. It is located in India along the border with Nepal. It share its boundaries with Nepal in north, pilbhit and shahjahanpur districts in west, hardoi and sitapur districts in south and bahraich district in east situated in the Uttar Pradesh and falls under division. Lakhimpur Kheri district is located at a distance of about 425 km away from New Delhi (capital of India) Lakhimpur Kheri. The district is surrounded by 2970 sq.m and 5 district. The geographical area of the district is 7680 area sq. km. lakhimpur kheri is famous for Dudhwa national park, the national park in Uttar Pradesh. It is home to large number of rare end on gened species including tiger, leopard, swampdeer, hispid hare, bengal florican etc.

3.1.2 Topography

The topography of district Lakhimpur Kheri is not the same at all the places and is quite uneven. Some areas of the district fall under water logging

and in kharif season except paddy crop, other crops can not be grown successfully in the water logged areas.

3.1.3 Soils: There are many type of soils present in the district which includes loam, sandy loam and sandy soils. In addition to it, fine soils are also available. Generally soluble salts are found in soils, but phosphatic, nitrogenous and others bio-chemicals are deficit in these soils.

3.1.4 Climatic conditions:

The climate of district Lakhimpur Kheri is tropical and can be divided in to three different seasons as-

(1) Rainy season (Kharif season): From July to September. 35⁰ C to 20⁰ C

(2) Winter season (Rabi season): From October to Feb. 30⁰ C to 4⁰ C

(3) Summer season (Zaid season): From March to June. 43⁰ C to 20⁰ C

The average maximum and minimum temperature of the district normally remains around 43⁰ C and 4.00⁰ C with occasional ground frost.

Rainfall plays an important role in agricultural production. The rainy season is marked by the out break of the monsoon in the third week of the June but some time the shower is received in the first week July. It extends up to the end of September. The average rainfall in the district was 1093 mm (normal) in 2012.

3.1.5 Population:

The sex wise population and literacy of district Lakhimpur Kheri is presented in Table.

Table 3.1: District Lakhimpur Kheri at a Glance

Particulars	Population
Total Geographical area (sq.km.)	7680
<u>Population (thousands):</u>	

(a) Male	1714
(b) Female	1493
Total	3207
<u>Population:</u>	
(a) Rural	2862
(b) Urban	346
Total	3208
Scheduled caste	820
O.B.C.	649
Length of roads	3455
No. of electrified villages	1662

Source: Sankhkiya Patrika, Janpad Lakhimpur Kheri (2011)

No. of Election Constituencies (2004-05):	
(a) Parliament seats	3
(b) Assemble House seats	8
Number of Tehsils	6
Number of C.D. Blocks	15
Nayay Panchayats	156
Gram Sabhas	995
Number of villages:	1889
(a) Populated villages	150
Number of Nagar Nigam	0
Number of Nagar Palika Parishad	4
Nagar Panchayat	6

Post Office (Rural and urban)	388
Police stations:	25
Commercial banks branches	105
Regional rural banks	54
Co-operative banks	61
No. of Bio-gas plants	6145
Irrigation:	
(a) Length of canals (No.)	808
(b) No. of Govt. Tube wells	743
(c) Private tube wells & pump set (personal)	117306

Source: Sankhkiya Patrika, Janpad Lakhimpur Kheri (2011).

3.1.6 Educational Institution:

Education is the most important single factor in achieving rapid economic development and in creation social order found on the values of freedom, social justice and equal opportunity. Educational institutions are tools of rural transformation Table 4.2 gives the educational institutions in Lakhimpur Kheri district.

Table 3.2: Educational institutes in the district Lakhimpur Kheri.

Type of institutions	Number
Primary schools	2895
Senior Basis School	1391
Higher Secondary School	167
Degree/P.G. Colleges	17
University	0
I.T.I.	3

Source: Sankhkiya Patrika, Janpad Lakhimpur Kheri (2011).

3.1.7 Agriculture:

District Lakhimpur kheri is known for its sugar industry, it satisfies a huge part of the world's sugar demands. Some of the biggest sugar mills are in district. Bajaj sugar mill in Gola Gokarnnath and Bajaj sugar mill in Pala Kalana and DSCL sugar mills (Ajabapur), Kumbhi sugar mills Kumbhi, (Mohammdi) are the four largest sugar mills in Asia. Balrampur industries also runs its sugar mill from Lakhimpur. Lakhimpur is also famous for cottage industries of in case sticks.

3.1.8 Economy:

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Lakhimpur kheri one of the countries 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640). It is one of the 34 districts in Uttar Pradesh currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme.

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF C.D. BLOCKS, LAKHIMPUR KHERI UNDER STUDY:

The headquarters of C.D. Block, is situated on at the distance of 44 and 74 km Bijua and Palia. from district headquarter. Both block came into existence in July 1950. It is bounded on the north by C.D. Block, west by east by Lakhimpur Kheri city and south block.

3.2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE BLOCK:

1. Name of the Block	-C.D. Block, Bijua and Palia
2. Year of inception	-July, 1957, July, 1957
3. Category of Block	-Post-stage, Post-stage
4. Name of Tehsil	- 0, 1
5. Name of Lok Sabha seat	- Kheri, Kheri
6. Name of Vidhan Sabha	- Gola, Palia

Table3.3: Information about the block

Particulars	Description	
	Bijua	Palia
Total geographical area of Block	60240	52833
Density of population		
1. Total population (Census 2001):	141107	178308
(a) Male	76295	93754
(b) Female	64812	84554
2. Total Rural population	80508	99257
(a) Male	50200	50977
(b) Female	30302	48280
3. Total urban population:	60604	79052
(a) Male	35200	42778
(b) Female	25404	36274
4. Scheduled caste & S.T.	52975	35291
5. O.B.C.	0	30622
6. No. of handicapped persons	-	-
7. Total number of literate persons	56834	65938
(a) Male	39816	44848
(b) Female	17018	21090
8. Percentage of literacy:	37.87	46.05
(a) Male	49.85	59.14
(b) Female	24.25	31.31
9. Number of families:		
(a) Total families	30877	26409
(b) No. residential houses	-	-
(c) Houseless families	-	-

(d) Family below poverty line	-	-
10. Local Bodies and villages:		
(a) Nyay Panchayats	11	11
(b) Gram Panchayats	71	60
(c) Nagar Nigam	0	0
(d) Nagar Palika	0	1
(e) Nagar Panchayat	0	0
(f) Census town	0	0
(g) Nagar and Nagar organization	0	0
11. Total Number of revenue villages:		
(a) Populated villages	107	118
(b) Unpopulated villages	15	3
12. Security services:		
(a) Police station	1	1
(b) Police station	1	1
(c) Fire service Centre	0	1

Source: Sankhyaki Patrika, C.D. Block, Bijua an Palia-2011

Table 3.4: Source of irrigation and net irrigated area.

S. No.	Source of irrigation	Irrigated Area (ha.)	
		Bijua	Palia
1.	Canals	485	0
2.	Tube wells (Govt.)	12	223
3.	Tube wells (Pvt.)	37176	37126

4.	Wells/Ponds	0	0
5.	Others	0	0

Source: Sankhyaki Patrika, C.D. Block, Bijua and Palia -2011.

It is evident from the above table that tube wells (Govt. and Private) are the major irrigation sources available to farmers followed by canal water.

3.2.2 Topography:

The area of the both Block Bijua and Palia is well leveled but is low laying and suffers from lack of drainage facilities. This makes kharif cropping rather precarious.

3.2.3 Soils:

Soil of this area is mostly sandy loam to loam in texture with varying fertility different types of soil that prevail in the block or villages are mainly of four types.

1. Loam soil
2. Sandy loam soil
3. Clay loam
4. Clay soil

Some soils are alkaline in chemical reaction and are universally different in the organic matter and nitrogenous contents. It hampers the growth of the crop to a considerable extent. Phosphoric efficiency is also seen in scattered patches while most of the soils are fairly rich in potash.

3.2.4 Climatic condition:

The Block is situated in Sharada tract of Uttar Pradesh typically characterized by monsoon climate, where summer is extremely hot and dry and winter sufficiently cold with the possibility of frost in late December or early January.

3.2.5 Rainfall:

The average of the annual rainfall is about 1093 mm in C.D. Block, Bijua and Palia (Lakhimpur kheri).

3.2.6 Livestock position at C.D. Block, Bijua and Palia:

The following table gives an idea regarding present livestock position of the block.

Table 3.5: Present livestock position in block.

S. No.	Livestock	Total No.	
		Bijua	Palia
1.	Cow (male) Deshi (Above 3 yrs.)	4942	15031
2.		16527	21499
3.	Cow (female) (Above 3 yrs.)	14721	16280
	Young stock (male/female)		
4.	Cow male (crossbred) above	73	976
5.	2-1/2 Yrs.	521	1505
6.	Cows female –do-	662	150
	Young stock (male & female)		
7.	Total cows (Deshi + crossbred)	37446	55441
8.	Total Mahish breed	22818	35904
9.	Male above 3 years	617	627
10.	Female above 3 years	10242	22562
11.	Young stock (Male/female)	11959	12715

12.	Sheep (Deshi)	1442	1472
13.	Sheep crossbred	6	7
14.	Total He & she goat	25993	30394
15.	Horse & Tatoo	27	101
16.	Pig (deshi)	497	4018
17.	Pig (Crossbred)	18	254
18.	Other animals	0	0
19.	Total animals	88253	127591
20.	Hens & cocks	8393	16448
21.	Other birds	-	1519

Source: Sankhyaki Patrika, C.D. Block, Bijua and Palia-2011.

Table No. 3.5 shows the different livestock position existing in C.D. Block, Bijua and Palia according to Livestock Census Report 2003 The position of livestock in the block is satisfactory.

3.2.7 Land distribution statistics in C.D. Block, Bijua and Palia:

The land utilization pattern in the block is given in the following table.

Table 3.6: Showing land use position in block.

S. No.	Items regarding land use	Area in ha.	
		Bijua	Palia
1.	Total reported area	58148	50997
2.	Forest	8057	4086
3.	Cultural waste land	214	295
4.	Current fellow	2276	1124
5.	Other fellow	205	405
6.	Barren and uncultivated	220	311
7.	Land use other than	6613	5721
8.	agriculture	27	1

9.	Pasture	460	189
10.	Orchard, garden, bushes &	28506	48507
11.	trees	-	-
	Net area sown		
	Area shown more than once		

Source: Sankhyaki Patrika, C.D. Block, Bijua and Palia -2011.

3.2.8 Educational institutions running at the block

The information related to the above aspect is presented in Table 3.7

Table 3.7: Present institutional facilities available at block level.

S. No.	Items	Total No.	
		Bijua	Palia
1.	Primary school (Boys +	223	223
2.	Girls)	38	30
3.	Sr. primary school (Boys)	21	16
4.	Sr. primary school (Girls)	64	44
5.	Higher Secondary schools	10	8
6.	Higher Sec. school (Boys)	0	12
	(Girls)		
	Degree college (Girls)		
	Total	356	333

Source: Sankhyaki Patrika, C.D. Block, Bijua and Palia -2011.

According to the above table there are 446 primary school, 105 Sr. primary school (Boys & Girls), 126 higher secondary schools and 12 degree college (Boys) (Girls).

Table 3.8: Existing different agencies at block level

S. No.	Agencies	Total No.	
		Bijua	Palia

	<u>Social Organisations</u>		
1.	Angan Badi/Bal Badi	225	214
2.	Youth organizations	37	27
3.	Mahila Mandal	22	7
	<u>Public Health services</u>		
1.	Aleopathic Dispensary	0	0
2.	Community Health centre	3	5
3.	Primary Health centres	3	5
4.	Ayurvedic Dispensary	0	2
5.	Homeopathic Dispensary	0	8
6.	Family welfare centres	1	2
7.	Maternity & Child welfare centres	26	34
	<u>Veterinary treatment</u>		
1.	Veterinary Hospital	3	4
2.	Veterinary service centres	3	3
3.	Artificial insemination centres	3	5
4.	Veterinary hospital (D grade)	0	1
5.	Poultry unit	0	0
	<u>Transportation</u>		
1.	Total length of Pakka road	191	308
2.	P.W.D. Pakka road	186	299
3.	Rly station (with halt)	2	1
4.	Bus stand/Bus stop	19	16
	<u>Communication services:</u>		
1.	Post office	9	44

2.	Letter Box	107	177
3.	Telegraph office	5	58
4.	P.C.O.	5	58
5.	Telephone connection		
	<u>Banking</u>		
1.	Nationalised Banks	4	4
2.	Regional Rural Banks	3	4
3.	Other nationalised banks	0	0
4.	Coop. Agric. & Village Dev. Bank	9	7
4.	Distt. Coop. Ban	2	2
4.	Post Office saving Bank	13	23
	Electrification:		
1.	No. of villages electrified	106	115
2.	Electrification of mohalla of	118	138
3.	ST/SC	0	0
	Electrified OBC colony		
1.	<u>Ag. Services (Seed Sales</u>	9	8
2.	<u>Store)</u>	1	0
3.	Coop. store	12	9
	Agriculture Deptt.		
1.	Others	10	8
2.	<u>Fertilizers sales centre:</u>	1	0
3.	Coop. store	47	21
	Agri. Deptt.		
1.	Others	0	0
2.	<u>Insecticides/Pesticides sale</u>	0	0

3.	<u>Centre</u>	1	2
	Co-operative		
1.	Agri. Deptt.	9	8
2.	Others	1	1
3.	<u>Rural Godowns</u>	3	4
	Co-operative		
1.	Agric. Deptt.	1	1
2.	Others	10	7
3.	Ag. Service centre:	0	0
4.	Agro	6	7
5.	Others	353	432
	Fair Price shops		
	Coop. Milk collection centre		
	Gobar Gas Plants		

Source: Sankhyaki Patrika, C.D. Block, Bijua and Palia-2011.

3.2.9 Farm implements available at the block level:

Data pertaining to above aspect are given in Table 3.9

Table 3.9: Agricultural implements available in Block.

S. No.	Items	Total No. of implements	
		Bijua	Palia
1.	Plough (Wooden)	1372	1300
2.	Plough (Iron)	3500	4000
3.	Imp. Harrow and cultivator	3500	3900
4.	Threshing machine	419	458
5.	Sprayer	915	1042
6.	Seed drill	75	75

7.	Tractor	1205	1424
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Source: Sankhyaki Patrika, C.D. Block, Bijua -2011.

Table 3.10: Showing the area (ha) under different crops:

S. No.	Name of the crop	Total area (ha)	
		Bijua	Palia
1.	Total paddy	15338	10915
	Total pulses	891	2115
	Total food grains	26795	29398
	Oilseeds crops	1516	9178
	Sugarcane	18198	26243
	Commercial crops	0	0
2.	Fodders:		
	(a) Rabi	225	412
	(b) Kharif	206	490
	(c) Zaid	180	350
1.	Distribution of fertilizer:		
	(a) Nitrogen	5021	6626
	(b) Phosphorus	1642	1832
	(c) Potash	326	456
2.	Irrigated area:		
	(a) Canals	485	0
	(b) Govt. Tubewells	0	223
	(c) Pvt. Tubewells	37176	37126
	(d) Others	0	0

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the research procedure, concept and measurement technique in view of the objectives of the study. The purpose of this chapter is to present briefly the sampling techniques followed, research strategy adopted and statistical tools used for drawing valid inferences. The present study entitled **“A study of M.G.N.R.E.G.A. on the weaker section of District Lakhimpur Kheri of Uttar Pradesh.”** has been completed through survey, direct observations and collection of secondary data from district and block head quarter and other available sources.

Research methodology is being present into the following parts.

1. Research design.
2. Selection of state.
3. Selection of district.
4. Selection of block.
5. Sampling procedure.
 - (i) Selection of village
 - (ii) Selection of respondents
6. Selection of variables:
 - (i) Dependent variables
 - (ii) Independent variables
7. Data collection procedure and Period of enquiry.
8. Analysis of data and statistical tools applied.

4.1 Research Design:

Design' is the process of making decision which is to be carried out where the situation arises for implementation. It is a process of deliberate anticipation directed toward solution of expected Situations.

The present study is based on the 'descriptive' type of research design in which Ex-post facts planning stage and specific objectives were set to provide basis for enquiry. In the light of objectives, the scope of studies was delimited and the technique of the investigation to be adopted, tools to be used and the pattern of statistical analysis to be followed were decided.

4.2 Selection of state:

For any social research involving farmers as the unit of study direct communication between the researcher and the respondent is a must to achieve good report and to insure free and frank expression of respondents keeping this point in view the investigator selected his own state i.e. Uttar Pradesh .

4.3 Selection of District:

It is difficult to conduct such a study in the entire state (U.P.) in a short period and with limited resources. Therefore, one district of the state i.e.Lakhimpur kheri located in the tarai Zone was selected for this study. Moreover, the investigator also belongs to the district Lakhimpur kheri and is conversant with the language, geography, agriculture and other aspects of the area.

4.4 Selection of Block:

After selection of district, next step was to locate the block under the study. District Lakhimpur kheri comprises of 15 C.D Blocks, out of which two blocks namely C.D Block Bijua and Palia was selected purposively. The reason for selecting of this block is good communication of investigator with

people, language and Socio cultural contact with the people of the block under study.

4.5 Sampling procedure:

Commensurate with the objective of the present study, the multistage and purpose wise random sampling technique has been applied. The present study is confined to C.D Block Bijua and Palia of district Lakhimpur Kheri and the sampling process in this study consists of two stages viz. Selection of villages and selection of respondents.

4.5.1 Selection of village:

The list of villages in Bijua and Palia block taken from the block office and arranged in alphabetical order. The area with in a distance of 16 km from the headquarter of C.D block consisting 4 village i.e. Bastauli, Shivpuari, Lalpur Dhaka and Paraspur were purposively selected for study in view of objectives of the study.

District	C.D. Block	Name of the Village
Lakhimpur Kheri	Bijua	i) Bastauli
		ii) Shivpuri
	Palia	i) Lalpur Dhaka
		ii) Paraspur

4.5.2 Selection of respondents:

Respondents were selected by the systematic random sampling method of the sampling techniques. For the collection of data the list of all the

house holds (farming families) were taken from the V.D.O, Lekhpal and Gram Pradhan and noted down all the particulars name of household farmer and land they possessed. All 80 respondents were selected (20 respondents from each selected village) by the systematic random sampling method of the sampling techniques.

4.6 Selection of variables:

Most of the variables were measured with the help of extension schedule specially developed by the investigator for the purpose of the study.

Two types of variables were selected.

(i) Independent variables.

(ii) Dependent variables.

4.6.1 Independent variables:

Independent variables are those which precede other variables in order of time and theoretically are expected to lead or be followed by certain other variables. These variables may be situational or personal in nature (Rogers 1966).

These variables were selected on the basis of previous studies, discussion held with the experts familiar with the nature of job and pilot study. These are operationalised below-

Socio-economic status

This refers the respect and position enjoyed by an individual in his society. This variable was included for the study because the variable affects the quest for knowledge and increases the production on the bases of capability of resources under purview.

Scoring techniques

Socio-economic status scale developed by Trivedi (1963) was used with some modifications. The scale includes the caste, education, land,

occupation, farm power, material position, house, family type and social participation. The quantification of these aspects were done on the basis mentioned in the scale. Following three categories were taken into account for the purpose of the study.

Socio-economic status	Assigned scores
Low	Up to 17
Medium	18 - 34
High	35 and above

Detailed scoring procedure of each aspects of socio-economic status scale developed by Trivedi (1963) could be viewed in appendix.

Age:

It refers to the chronological age of the respondents in terms of years.

It has been proved that age of individuals refers his maturity and thinking. This has been quantified as actual age of the respondents during the course of study in terms of years. Responses were divided into three groups.

Age group	Assigned score
Up to 35 years	1
36 to 50 years	2
51 and above	3

Caste

In the study caste of the respondents was measured in terms of schedule caste, back word caste and upper caste with the following score.

Category	Assigned score
Schedule caste	1
Back ward caste	2
Upper caste	3

Education:

Education refers to the schooling education one has achieved. Education has been operationalised on the line suggested by Trivedi (1963) in their S.E.S. scale.

Level of education	Assigned score
Illiterate	0
Primary	1
Junior High School and above	2

Land holding:

Land holding refers to the cultivated land managed and operated by the respondents. Leased area does not come under this concept.

Categories	Assigned score
Landless	0
Marginal	1
Small (up to 2 ha)	2

Occupation:

Occupation of the respondents scored according to the scale developed by the Trivedi (1963).

Occupation	Assigned score
Labours/others	1
Agriculture and labour	2
Agriculture and A.H.	3

Farm Power

Farm power of the respondents scored according to the scale developed by the Trivedi (1963).

Farm power	Assigned score
Bullocks –Nil	0
1-2	1
3-4	2
Tractor	3

Material possession:

In order to find out the level of material possession of the respondent. They were asked to record their response against ten items. Score was assigned to each item given below:

Material	Assigned score
Bullock cart	2
Cycle	1
Motor cycle/ scooter	3
Jeep/car	4
Radio	1
Television	2
Tractor	3
Furniture	2

Agric. Implements Trolley etc.	3 2
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House

In the study house refers three types i.e. kachcha, mixed and pukka score with 1, 2 and 3

House type	Assigned score
Kachcha	1
Mixed	2
Pukka	3

Family

It refers two types of the family of the farmers who directly or indirectly contributed their efforts towards cultivation. It was measured by following score.

Type of family	Assigned score
Single	1
Joint	2

Social Participation

Social participation interpreted as including both formal and informal activities of the individual.

Participation	Assigned score
No membership	0
Member of one organization	1
Member of more than one organization	2

Income

Income	Assigned score
Up to 10,000	1
10,000- 20,000	2
Above 20,000	3

4.6.2 Dependent variable

Knowledge

Knowledge may be defined as referred by English and English (1961) “a body of understood information possessed by an individual” The schedule consistent of 16 items covering in brief the knowledge about MGNREGA. A standardized teacher made type knowledge test was developed related to different aspects of MGNREGA. The questions were framed in such a way to get the answer of yes/no and correct/incorrect type.

Quantification was done on the basis of correct/incorrect answers. The correct answer was given 1 score while incorrect answer was recorded 0.

Total 16 questions were incorporated in the test which if self was further classified into parts. Thus, respondents could obtain maximum score of 16.

The score on knowledge was obtained as follows:

$$\text{Knowledge index} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + \dots + X_n}{N} \times 100$$

Where, $X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + \dots + X_n$ are correct answers for first, second, third n^{th} questions and 'N' is the maximum score possible to source. Finally the knowledge level of the respondents was expressed in terms of percentage the over all level of knowledge was as under

Level of knowledge	Score range
Poor	0-6
Fair	7-12
Good	12 and above

4.7 Information Source

In the present study, the communication behaviour of the respondents was conceptualized as a source of information through which they are getting information on M.G.N.R.E.G.A. programme viz. localite – neibours, relatives, friends etc., cosmopolite – innovators, progressive farmers and external sources – B.D.O., A.D.O., V.D.O. Extension workers were taken as a source of information of the respondents.

4.8 Attitude of the respondent:

Attitude of the respondent were measured with the help of favourable and un- favourable response.

4.9 Opinion of the respondent:

Opinion about any programme not only shows the views but also indicates one's attitude. Opinion of the respondents were taken with the help of ten selected statements with regards to MGNREGA having three point scale i.e. agree, undecided and disagree with 3, 2, and 1 score.

4.10 Data collection procedure:

The study is based on primary as well as secondary data. The secondary data was collected from the concerned officers of block and village selected while the primary data was collected with the help of pre-tested schedule by personal interview method. Taking into consideration the various existing factors e.g. time and extent of illiteracy amongst the informants. It was decided to adopt personal interview method through schedule for the purpose of collection of data.

As detailed Schedule was prepared for collection of needed information. The schedule was developed in the light of the objectives of the present study.

The schedule was pre-tested in the sampling population to the extent of about 5 percent of the total respondents and modified according to the need of study. The purpose of study was clearly explained to the respondents at the time of data collection.

Interviewing the respondents personally for the rural development activities in the year of 2012.

4.11 Analysis of data and Statistical tools applied:

A schedule is prepared for the purpose of collection of relevant information from the respondents and pre-tested before using it and necessary improvements were made available. Information was arranged in tabular forms and interpretation and analysis were done usually in terms of percentage, average rank order, mean score etc.

4.11.1 Percentage:

The percentage was used in this study to find out the socio-economic condition of respondents. The formula is given below-

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents belonging to the particular category}}{\text{Total number of respondents}}$$

4.11.2 Average:

The simplest and the most important measures of average has been used in this thesis i.e. average. The formula used for estimating the average.

The formula used for estimating the average is given below:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

Where, $\sum x$ = the sum of the variate

N = Number of observations

4.11.3 Rank order:

The various ranks were given on the basis of highest to the lowest frequency/mean score.

4.11.4 Mean score:

$$\text{Mean score} = \frac{\text{Total score on particular item}}{\text{Number of respondents}}$$

Mean score values have been worked out for all the given statements on three continuum i.e. score of 3, 2 and 1 were allotted to the there point of continuum as agree - 3, undecided – 2 and disagree – 1

Chapter- V

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Socio -economic characteristics of the respondents:

Age: The following table presents the age distribution of the head of the farm families as obtained from the sample under study

Table 5.1: Showing the age distribution of the respondents.

S. N.	Age (in years)	No. of Respondents			
		Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Young (21 to 35)	6	15.0	4	10.0
2	Middle (36 to 50)	21	52.5	19	47.5
3	Old (Above 50 years)	13	32.5	17	42.5
	Total	40	100.0	40	100.0

The above 5.1 table shows that the majority of beneficiaries is (52.5%) and non-beneficiaries (47.5%) belong to the middle age group. The percentage of old age group beneficiaries (32.5%) and non-beneficiaries (42.5%) is followed by the young age group of beneficiaries (15%) and non-beneficiaries (10%) respectively.

This indicates that middle age group of respondents are more than other. It is mainly due to the fact that respondents under these age groups happen to be the head of their families and have greater zeal and enthusiasm to avail MGNREGA benefits. Old age group of respondent & might be mature and careful about the programme.

Appears due to less experience, lack of interest and enthusiasm, young age group of respondent could not properly receive and understand the objectives of the programme.

Caste: Caste is another important factor which pervades all fields of social action in the rural societies. One's position in the caste hierarchy in a large measure, determines his behavior in society. Socio economic by caste system the relevant information have been presented in the table given below:

Table 5.2: Showing the caste distribution of the respondents

S.N.	Caste	No. of Respondents			
		Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Upper caste	4	10.0	7	17.5
2	Backward caste	16	40.0	15	37.5
3	Schedule caste	20	50.0	18	45.0
	Total	40	100.0	40	100.0

Regarding caste, maximum concentration is seen in the beneficiaries (50%) and in non-beneficiaries (45%) belonging to the lower caste, followed by other backward caste 40 percent and 37.5 per cent. Minimum concentration was by upper caste 10 per cent and 17.5 per cent of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, respectively.

Thus it is interesting to note that higher percentage of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries belonging to lower caste. Thus finding is positively supported by Majumder (1983). This tendency shows that lower and other backward caste people are mostly the down trodden section of Indian society who have been identified as beneficiaries under MGNREGA. However, persons belonging to upper caste who are economically backward have not been ignored which is in conformity with the policy of MGNREGA to provide 100 days employment. It will help in bridging the economic gap between the lower and upper caste.

Education:

This parameter is recorded under two groups, viz., illiterate and literate. Literate including primary, J.H. and above. Findings are given below in the table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Showing the educational back ground of the respondents

S.N.	Level of Education	No. of Respondents			
		Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Illiterate	23	57.5	19	47.5
2	Primary	11	27.5	10	25.0
3	J. H. and above	6	15.0	11	27.5
	Total	40	100.0	40	100.0

Table 5.3 indicates that the majority of illiterate respondents are more in beneficiaries (57.5%), while in case of non-beneficiaries , majority (27.5%) belonging to the Junior High School (47.5%) non-beneficiaries has maximum respondents are illiterate followed by primary and above education. The reason is self explanatory that literacy in the villages is very low. When most of beneficiary (15%) non-beneficiaries were as high school (2.25%) beneficiaries, & (5%) the persons are illiterate or very low educated, poor literacy is a limiting factor in uplifting the rural poor below the poverty line.

Land holding:

Land is a critical factor which marks the status of the farmers. Land is a major factor which helps in fixing the socio-economic status of an individual.

Table 5.4: Showing the land distribution of the respondents

S.N.	Land holding category	No. of Respondents			
		Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
	Landless	16	40.0	14	35.0
	Land	24	60.0	26	65.0
	Total	40	100.0	40	100.0

Table 5.4 depicts that the majority of the beneficiaries (60.0%) and non- beneficiaries (65.0%) having land followed by landless beneficiary (40.0%) and non-beneficiaries (35.0%) and they depends on the daily wages of work and who have land they engaged in agriculture including daily wages of work.

Occupation:

Occupation is the determining factor for the socio- economic status of the respondents. Hence to clarify this point the occupational background of respondents have been categorized in three groups i.e. agriculture with A.H, business labour/other. The findings are presented in the table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Showing the occupational distribution of the respondents:-

S.N.	Occupation	No. of Respondents			
		Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Agriculture with A.H.	10	15.0	12	30.0
2	Agriculture with labor	14	35.0	14	35.0
3	Labour/others	16	40.0	14	35.0

	Total	40	100.0	40	100.0
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Table 5.5 indicates that on the basis of occupational pattern, data indicates that all the beneficiaries (50%) and non-beneficiaries (65%) have agriculture including animal husbandry and labour, while 40 per cent beneficiaries and 35 per cent non- beneficiaries belonged to labour or others caste occupation.

This confirms that the most important occupational pattern of the respondents who normally engaged in labour as main occupation is supported by agriculture with animal husbandry.

Farm Power:

Farm powers were categorized under four categories i. e. no any farm power, bullocks, diesel engine/ electric motor and tractor.

Table 5.6: Showing the farm power distribution of the respondents

S.N.	Farm power	No. of Respondents			
		Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	No farm power	27	67.5	29	72.5
2	Bullocks	6	15.0	2	5.0
3	Diesel engine/ electric motor	5	12.5	8	20.0
4	Tractor	2	5.0	1	2.5
	Total	40	100.0	40	100.0

Table 5.6 shows that the majority of beneficiaries (67.5%) and non-beneficiaries (72.5%) who have no farm power, followed by beneficiaries (15.0%) and non- beneficiaries (5.0%) posses bullocks. Whereas 12.5 per

cent beneficiaries and 20 per cent non- beneficiaries had disel engine/ electric motor. It is surprising that 5 per cent beneficiaries and 2.5 per cent non- beneficiaries have tractor as a farm power.

It can be concluded that having tractor as a farm power indicates the economic motivation of the respondents.

Material Possession:

The respondents are grouped on the basis of material they possess.

The distribution of the respondents are presented in the table 5.7

Table 5.7: Showing the material possessed by the respondents

S.N.	Non farm material	No. of Respondents			
		Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Bullock cart	2	5.0	2	5.0
2	Cycle	29	72.5	35	87.5
3	Radio	4	10.0	1	2.5
4	Television	4	10.0	4	10.0
5	Mobile	29	72.5	26	65.0
6	Watch	8	20.0	4	10.0
7	Desi plough	2	5.0	4	10.0

Table 5.7 indicates that the majority of the beneficiaries (72.5%) and non- beneficiaries (87.5%) posses cycle followed by mobile 72.5 per cent beneficiaries and 87.5 per cent non-beneficiaries respectively. Whereas 10 per cent respondents of both category posses television. Only 5 percent respondents posses bullock cart as means of transport.

A glance into the household goods of the respondents reveals that the majority of them owned cycle, mobile, watch, television; bullock cart etc.

which indicates that the respondents belong to comparatively poor economic and social class of rural society.

House:

House types are categorized into three groups' viz. kachcha, mixed and pukka. Observations are given in the table 5.8.

Table 5.8: Showing the distribution of house types of respondents.

S.N.	House type	No. of Respondents			
		Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Kachcha	19	47.5	18	45.0
2	Mixed	19	47.5	20	50.0
3	Pukka House	2	5.0	2	5.0
	Total	40	100.0	40	100.0

Table 5.8 reveals that majority of beneficiaries (47.5%) and non-beneficiaries (50%) have mixed house followed by 5 per cent beneficiaries have pucca and 45 per cent non-beneficiaries have kachcha house.

It is evident that majority in both cases of respondents have either kachcha or mixed house, due to poor condition and low level of income of the respondents. Only 5 percent respondents posses pucca house.

Family Type:

Under house type the respondents are divided in to two categories family viz., single and joint family. The observation is presented in the table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Distribution of the respondents according to their family types.

S.N.	Type of family	No. of Respondents			
		Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage

1	Single	23	57.5	22	55.0
2	Joint	17	42.5	18	45.0
	Total	40	100.0	40	100.0

Table 5.9 reveals that the family type distribution indicator that the marginity of beneficiaries (57.5%) and non-beneficiaries (55%) are found in single type family while in case of joint family only 42.5 percent and 45 percent found in beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, respondent.

Thus table indicates that the single family system is prevailing in the villages under study, and joint family system is disappearing from our villages.

Social Participation:

Respondents are distributed in different groups. As social participation plays a key role in information dissemination, decision making and deriving benefits from the various programmes. The observations are given in the table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Showing the social participation of the respondents.

S.N.	Particulars	No. of Respondents			
		Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	No membership	40	100.0	40	100.0
2	Member of one organization	-	-	-	-
3	Member of more than one organization	-	-	-	-
	Total	40	100.0	40	100.0

It is obvious from the table 5.10 that all (100 %) respondents of both categories were not the member of any one organization.

Thus, it can be concluded that the respondents were not having the membership of any social organization.

Income:

Income group of the respondents are categorized in to three groups i.e. up to 10,000, 10,000 to 20,000, and above 20,000

The following table represents the annual Income of the respondents.

Table 5.11: Showing the annual income of the respondents

S.N.	Annual income (in Rs.)	No. of Respondents			
		Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Up to 10000	7	17.5	3	7.5
2	10000-20000	24	60.0	7	17.5
3	Above 20000	9	22.5	30	75.0
	Total	40	100.0	40	100.0

Table 5.11: reveals that the majority of the beneficiaries (60%) belong to Rs 10000-20000 of income group followed by 22.5 per cent of above Rs20000 and in case of non-beneficiaries, majority (75%) belong to above 20000 of annual income group followed by 17.5 per cent of 10000-20000 income group of respondents.

Thus, it may be concluded that majority of beneficiaries belong to Rs10000-20000 and non-beneficiaries belong to above 20000, indicates that the MGNREGA had provided limited employment opportunities to the rural people

Socio- economic status:

It was measured with the help of socio-economic status scale developed by Trivedi (1963). Respondents were categorized in three categories viz. low, medium and high. The distribution of respondents in three categories are given in table

Table 5.12 Distribution of the respondents according to their socio economic status.

S.N.	Categories	No. of Respondents			
		Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (up to17)	37	92.5	31	67.5
2	Medium(18-34)	3	7.5	9	22.5
3	High(Above-35)	-	-	-	-
	Total	40	100.0	40	100.0

It is evident from the table 5.12 that majority of beneficiaries (92.5) and non -beneficiaries (67.5) belonged to low socio-economic status followed by 7.5 per cent, 22.5 per cent beneficiaries and non- beneficiaries respectively.

It can be concluded that in spite of running several rural development programmes in the village, the socio-economic status or condition of the villagers are still low.

2. Level of knowledge of the respondents about M.G.N.E.R.E.G.A.:

Knowledge may be defined as referred by English and English (1961) “a body of understood information possessed by an individual” The information consists of various items covering in brief related to various aspects of MGNERGA through standardized teacher made type of knowledge test. One mark was given for every right answer and zero for wrong answer. Then knowledge index was worked out and the range of knowledge score was 2-100. This knowledge range of score was divided into

four levels i.e. 0- 25, 26-50, 51-75 and 76-100 and information's are given in table 5.13

Table 5.13: Showing the level of knowledge about M.G.N.A.R.E.G.A.

S.N	Knowledge	Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Poor(0-6 score)	24	60	27	67.5
2	Fair (7-12)	12	30.0	10	30
3	Good(Above 12)	04	10.0	3	7.5
	Total	40	100.0	40	100.0

Table 5.13: Indicated that majority of beneficiaries (60%) and non-beneficiaries (62.5%) have poor knowledge level about process and procedure of the MGNREGA programme followed by beneficiaries (30%) of non-beneficiaries (35%) having fair level of knowledge. Only 10 percent of beneficiaries and 7.5 percent of non-beneficiaries posses good level of knowledge about MGNREGA. It is observed that all the respondents are aware about MGNREGA.

Thus majority of the beneficiaries came to know about the programme and became benefitted by the proper chanel of source of information and selection committee. It is surprising that only 10 percent respondents are knowing good level of knowledge.

3. Source of Information:

In the present study, the communication behaviour of the respondents was conceptualized as a source of information through which they are getting information on M.G.N.R.E.G.A. programme viz. localite, cosmopolite and external sources. Details are given in the table 5.14

Table 5.14: Showing the sources of information about M.G.N.A.R.E.G.A.

S.N.	Source	No. of Respondents			
		Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Localite	31	77.5	25	62.5
2	Cosmopolite	7	17.5	9	22.5
3	External	2	5.0	6	15.0
	Total	40	100.0	40	100.0

It is observed from the table 5.15 that majority of beneficiaries (77.5%) and non- beneficiaries (62.5%) belong to localite source of information followed by cosmopolite source of information by which 17.5 per cent beneficiaries and 22.5 per cent non- beneficiaries were getting information about MGNREGA, while 5 per cent beneficiaries and 15 per cent non- beneficiaries from external sources.

It can be concluded from the table that main source of information of the villagers were localite.

4. Engagement and employment:

The impact of MGNREGA programme has been assessed on employment generation either on farm or off-farm. The information is presented in three categories, viz. up to 50 days, 50-100 days and above 100 days/ year. Details are given in the table 5.15.

Table 5.15: Showing the engagement and employment distribution of the respondents (employment/day/year)

S.N.	Engagement and employment Day/Year	No. of Respondents							
		Beneficiaries				Non-Beneficiaries			
		Pond	Canal	Road	Total	Pond	Canal	Road	Total
1	Up to 50 days	4 (10.0)	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	6 (15.0)	-	-	-	-
2	50-100 days	13 (32.5)	11 (27.5)	10 (25.0)	34 (85.0)	10 (25.0)	2 (5.0)	5 (12.5)	17 (42.5)
3	Above 100 days	-	-	-	-	8 (20.0)	5 (12.5)	10 (25.0)	23 (57.5)
	Total	17 (42.5)	12 (30.0)	11 (27.5)	40 (100.0)	18 (45.0)	7 (17.5)	15 (37.5)	40 (100.0)

Table 5.15 indicates that the majority of beneficiaries (52.5%) belong to the 50-100 days/year engaged and employment followed by upto-50 days/year, while in case of non-beneficiaries majority of the respondents (57.5%) belong to the above 100 days/year followed by 50-100 days/year engagement and employment category of the non-beneficiaries. Not a single respondent under non-beneficiaries belong up to 50 days of engagement and employment category.

It is clear from the data that majority of beneficiaries engaged between 50-100 days of employment under MGNREGA while majority of non-beneficiaries were engaged some other places clarifies that there is a job opportunities other than MGNREGA.

5. Attitude of the respondents towards MGNREGA:

Attitudes of the respondents were taken with the help developed schedule as well as observation while getting information. Attitude was categorized in to two groups i.e. favourable and unfavourable and findings are depicted in table 5.16.

Table 5.16: Showing the distribution of respondents on the basis of their attitude towards MGNREGA.

S.N	Attitude	Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Favourable	25	62.5	19	47.5
2	Unfavourable	15	37.5	21	52.5
	Total	40	100.0	40	100.0

It is clear from the table 5.16 that the majority of the beneficiaries (62.5 %) have favorable attitude, while 52.5 per cent non-beneficiaries have unfavorable attitude towards MGNREGA programme. This may be attributed to the fact that respondents of the beneficiaries belong to the lowest socio-economic status, who genuinely needed financial aid, however, 37.5 per cent beneficiaries have expressed unfavorable towards MGNREGA Programme.

It might have been mainly because of various difficulties faced by them in getting identified beneficiaries and bad intention towards different Programme.

(i) Distribution of the respondents on the basis of attitude and age:

Distribution of the respondents are categorized into three groups viz., young age(Up to 35 years), middle age(36-50 years) and old age(above 50 years) given as below-

Table 5.17: Showing the attitude and age wise distribution.

S.N	Attitude/	Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Favorable	Unfavorabl	Favorable	Unfavorabl e

.	Age		e		
1	Young	4(10.0)	2(5.0)	1(2.5)	3(7.5)
2	Middle	12(30.0)	9(22.5)	9(22.5)	10(25.0)
3	Old	9(22.5)	4(10.0)	9(22.5)	8(20.0)
	Total	25(62.5)	15(37.5)	19(47.5)	21(52.5)

Table 5.17 reveals that in the case of middle age group majority of the beneficiaries (30%) have favorable and 25 per cent unfavorable attitude, while in case of non-beneficiaries majority 25 per cent and 40 per cent have favorable and unfavorable attitude, respectively regarding middle age group. Thus, middle age group have positive attitude in both cases.

(ii) Distribution of the respondents on the basis of attitude and caste:

Distributions of the respondents are categorized into three groups viz., upper caste, backward caste and schedule caste. Findings are given in the table 5.18.

Table 5.18: Showing the attitude and caste wise distribution.

S.N	Attitude/ Caste	Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Favorable	Unfavorabl e	Favorable	Unfavorabl e
1	Upper	2(5.0)	2(5.0)	3	4(10.0)
2	Backward	3(7.5)	13(32.5)	5(12.5)	9(22.5)
3	Schedule	20(50.0)	-	11(15.0)	8(20.0)
	Total	25(62.5)	15(40.0)	19(47.5)	21(52.5)

Table 5.18 indicates that in case of caste majority of the beneficiaries 47.5 per cent and 30 per cent have favorable and unfavorable attitude belonging respectively in lower caste followed by middle caste, while in non-

beneficiaries majority 15 per cent and 40 per cent have favourable and unfavorable attitude respectively belonging to lower caste followed by middle caste.

Thus, it can be concluded that the respondents who have got employment under the programme have favourable attitude and non-beneficiaries reflects un- favourable attitude towards the programme. .

(iii) Distribution of the respondents on the basis of attitude and education:

Table 5.19: Showing the attitude and age wise distribution.

S.N	Attitude/ Education	Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Favorable	Unfavorable	Favorable	Unfavorable
1	Illiterate	14(35.0)	9(22.5)	10(25.5)	9(22.5)
2	Primary	7(17.5)	4(10.0)	6(15.0)	4(10.)
3	J.H. and above	4(10.)	2(5.0)	3(7.5)	8(20.0)
	Total	25(62.5)	15(40.0)	19(47.5)	21(52.5)

Keeping in view education, table 5.19 reveals that majority of the beneficiaries 35 per cent and 22.5 per cent have favorable and unfavorable attitude respectively with regard to illiterate. While in case of non-beneficiaries 15 per cent and 30 per cent have favorable and unfavorable attitude, respectively in regard to primary education group of respondents.

6. Opinion of the respondent towards MGNREGA:

Opinion about any programme not only shows the views but also indicates ones attitude. Opinion of the respondents were taken with the help of ten selected statements with regards to MGNREGA having three point

scale i.e. agree, undecided and disagree with 3, 2, and 1 score. The information regarding opinion of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries respondents about MGNREGA were collected, analyzed and interpreted. Observations are given in the table 5.20.

Table 5.20: Showing the opinion of the respondent towards MGNREGA

S.N	Statement	Symbol	Total score	Mean	Rank
1.	MGNREGA provides livelihood security in the rural area.	A	198	2.48	IV
2.	MGNREGA is helpful to improve the socio-economic status of the respondent.	B	205	2.56	II
3.	MGNREGA resources full employment (100 days) in a year.	C	183	2.29	V
4.	100 days employment scheme can solve the problem of rural people.	D	172	2.15	VII
5.	MGNREGA is a good programme for rural development.	E	215	2.69	I
6.	The wages under MGNREGA is useless.	F	200	2.50	III
7.	It provides enough wages to the worker.	G	180	2.25	VI
8.	This programme solves the rural unemployment.	H	167	2.09	VIII
9.	Mode of payment is satisfactory.	I	165	2.06	IX
10.	The prescribed facility under MGNREGA is provided by gram panchayat.	J	150	1.88	X

The table 5.20 reveals that the various opinion statements of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries respondents, the table further showed that opinion about “E” took place in the first position in the rank order having mean score 2.69, second position occupied by opinion “B” having mean score 2.56, third position occupied by opinion “F” having mean score 2.50. The lowest position of statement “J” having mean score 1.88. The average mean is 2.29.

Thus, it can be concluded that maximum respondents has given positive opinion about MGNREGA programme.

7. Constraints:

There are eight constraints which were observed most during the investigation. The details are given in the table 5.21

Table 5.21: Showing the constraints faced by the respondents. N=80

S.N	Particulars	No of the respondent	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Lack of knowledge about the MGNREGA.	34	42.50
2.	Identification and selection problem	46	57.50
3.	Corruption at different level.	50	62.50
4.	Political interference.	32	40.00
5.	Wages are not paid as per norm	40	50.00
6.	Unavailability of worksite facilities	55	68.75
7.	Un timely payment	35	43.75
8.	Partiality in providing employment	45	56.25

Table 5.21 clearly reveals that majority of respondents 68.75 per cent face, unavailability of worksite facilities, 62.5 per cent corruption at different level, 57.5 per cent identification and selection problem, 56.25 per cent partiality in providing employment, 50 per cent wages are not paid as per norm, 43.75 per cent untimely payment, 42.5 per cent lack of knowledge about the MGNREGA while 40 per cent political interference.

Thus, it can be concluded that most of the respondents have faced unavailability of worksite facilities, corruption at different level, identification and selection problem and partiality in providing employment.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Real India lives in village. According to Gandhi ji “Villages are the soul of our country and the development of socio-economic condition of rural mass is the development of India”.

India is one of the important development countries in Asia, which is largely inhabited by rural poor with agriculture as their predominant occupation. The bulk of India's population lives in the villages and is poor. There are 6,40,867 villages in which 68.84% of people of our country are living (census of India, 2011). They are largely small and marginal farmers, agricultural labors, artisans, SC's and ST's. a large number of these people are still living below the poverty line and are leading a miserable life. The main cause of this situation was the failure of “trickle down” process of economic development. As a result both the central and state governments have launched many special schemes and anti poverty programmes to uplift these poor since 1950-51. The first among them was “community development programmes” in the year 1952. This was followed by many other programmes like IADP, IAAP, DPAP, HYVP, SFDA, NREP, RLEGP, TRYSEM, etc. All these programmes have not been successful in removing the problem of poverty and unemployment in our country.

With the view to covering the entire country and reducing regional disparities, a new comprehensive scheme Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act became the official policy in the country in 2005.

The “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” (MGNREGA) is an Indian (Job Guarantee) scheme, enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of

employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do (public work) related unskilled manual work at the statutory (minimum wages) of Rs. 100 per day. The central government outlay for scheme is Rs. 40,100 crores in financial year 2010-11.

To ascertain the effect of this programme on rural mass the present investigation was planned under the title **“A study of M.G.N.R.E.G.A. on the weaker section of District Lakhimpur Kheri of Uttar Pradesh.”**

based on the following objectives-

6. To study the socio-economic characteristic of the respondents.
7. To study the knowledge and source of information of the respondents.
8. To study the engagements and employments of the respondents.
9. To study the attitude of the respondents about the M.G.N.R.E.G.A.
10. Constraints faced by the respondents under programme.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The study refers to four village's viz. of C.D. block, Palia and Bijua of district Lakhimpur Kheri (U.P.). In all 80 respondents were selected. This study covered mainly the farmers those are engaged in agricultural and entered in trend of modern farm practices to the some extent. The study was limited in the nature to “Ex-post facto” type and attempt was not made to test hypothesis through more analytical and experimental approaches, therefore, generalization from the result of the study were restricted only to the area of study.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The present study had the limitation of time and resources usually faced by investigator. However, considerable care and thought were exercised in making the study as objective and systematic as possible.

Moreover the present study was confined to C.D. block, Palia and Bijua of district Lakhimpur Kheri (U.P.).

SELECTION OF DISTRICT:

It is difficult to conduct such a study in the entire state (U.P.) in a short period and with limited resources. Therefore, one district of the state i.e. Lakhimpur Kheri located in the tarai Zone was selected for this study. Moreover, the investigator also belongs to the district Lakhimpur Kheri and is conversant with the language, geography, agriculture and other aspects of the area.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE:

Commensurate with the objective of the present study, the multistage and purpose wise random sampling technique has been applied. The present study is confined to C.D Block Bijua and Palia of district Lakhimpur Kheri and the sampling process in this study consists of two stages viz. Selection of villages and selection of respondents.

i) Selection of village:

The list of villages in Bijua and Palia block taken from the block office and arranged in alphabetical order. The area within a distance of 16 km from the headquarter of C.D block consisting 4 villages i.e. Bastauli, Shivpuari, Lalpur Dhaka and Paraspur were purposively selected for study in view of objectives of the study.

ii) Selection of respondents:

Respondents were selected by the systematic random sampling method of the sampling techniques. For the collection of data the list of all the households (farming families) were taken from the V.D.O, Lekhpal and Gram Pradhan and noted down all the particulars name of household farmer and land they possessed. All 80 respondents were selected (20 respondents

from each selected village) by the systematic random sampling method of the sampling techniques.

The finding of the study has been summarized below according to the facts revealed on different aspects of the subject matter covered with in the scope of this dissertation problem.

1. Majority of beneficiaries (52.5%) and non-beneficiaries (47.5%) belong to the middle age group.
2. Regarding caste, maximum concentration is seen in the beneficiaries (50%) and in non-beneficiaries (45%) belonging to the lower caste, followed by other backward caste 40 percent.
3. Regarding education, majority of illiterate respondents are more in beneficiaries (57.5%), and non-beneficiaries (47.5%) followed by primary and above education.
4. Majority of the beneficiaries (60.0%) and non- beneficiaries (65.0%) having land followed by landless beneficiary (40.0%) and non-beneficiaries (35.0%) as they have engaged in agriculture including daily wages of work.
5. With regards to occupation, data indicates that all the beneficiaries (50%) and non-beneficiaries (65%) have agriculture including animal husbandry and labour, while 40 per cent beneficiaries and 35 per cent non- beneficiaries belonged to labour or others caste occupation.
6. Majority of beneficiaries (67.5%) and non- beneficiaries (72.5%) who have no farm power, followed by beneficiaries (15.0%) and non-beneficiaries (5.0%) posses bullocks. Whereas 12.5 per cent beneficiaries and 20 per cent non- beneficiaries had disel engine/

electric motor. It is surprising that 5 per cent beneficiaries and 2.5 per cent non- beneficiaries have tractor as a farm power.

7. Majority of the beneficiaries (72.5%) and non- beneficiaries (87.5%) possess cycle followed by mobile 72.5 per cent beneficiaries and 87.5 per cent non-beneficiaries respectively. Whereas 10 per cent respondents of both category possess television. Only 5 percent respondents possess bullock cart as means of transport.

8. With regards to house type majority of beneficiaries (47.5%) and non-beneficiaries (50%) have mixed house followed by 5 per cent beneficiaries have pucca and 45 per cent non-beneficiaries have kachcha house.

9. Majority of beneficiaries (57.5%) and non-beneficiaries (55%) are found in single type family while in case of joint family only 42.5 percent and 45 percent found in beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, respondent.

10. Regarding social participation, 100 per cent respondents of both categories were having no membership of any organization.

11. Majority of the beneficiaries (60%) belong to Rs 10000-20000 of income group followed by 22.05 per cent of above Rs20000 and in case of non-beneficiaries, majority (75%) belong to above 20000 of annual income group followed by 10000-20000 income group of respondents.

12. Majority of beneficiaries (92.5) and non -beneficiaries (67.5) belonged to low socio-economic status followed by 7.5 per cent, 22.5 per cent beneficiaries and non- beneficiaries respectively.

13.As regards to knowledge, majority of beneficiaries (60%) and non-beneficiaries (62.5%) have poor knowledge level about process and procedure of the MGNREGA programme followed by beneficiaries (30%) of non-beneficiaries (35%) having fair level of knowledge. Only 10 percent of beneficiaries and 7.5 percent of non-beneficiaries posses good level of knowledge about MGNREGA. It is observed that all the respondents are aware about MGNREGA.

14.Majority of beneficiaries (77.5%) and non- beneficiaries (62.5%) belong to localite source of information followed by cosmopolite source of information by which 17.5 per cent beneficiaries and 22.5 per cent non- beneficiaries were getting information about MGNREGA, while 5 per cent beneficiaries and 15 per cent non- beneficiaries from external sources.

15.Majority of beneficiaries (52.5%) belong to the 50-100 days/year engaged and employment followed by upto-50 days/year, while in case of non-beneficiaries majority of the respondents (57.5%) belong to the above 100 days/year followed by 50-100 days/year engagement and employment category of the non-beneficiaries. Not a single respondent under non-beneficiaries belong up to 50 days of engagement and employment category.

16.Regarding opinion of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries respondents about MGNREGA showed that opinion about “E” i.e. MGNREGA is a good programme for rural development took place in the first position in the rank order having mean score 2.69.

17. Constraints reveals that majority of respondents 68.75 per cent face, unavailability of worksite facilities, 62.5 per cent corruption at different level, 57.5 per cent identification and selection problem, 56.25 per cent partiality in providing employment, 50 per cent wages are not paid as per norm, 43.75 per cent untimely payment, 42.5 per cent lack of knowledge about the MGNREGA while 40 per cent political interference.

CONCLUSIONS:

On the basis of present findings, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were the middle age group of 36 – 50 years, mostly schedule and backward caste with illiterate having very small piece of land or landless. Their occupation is agriculture along with animal husbandry with labour posses some farm power, cycle was a common mode for conveyance and majority of the respondents use mobile as means of communication. Majority posses mixed type of house, living with single family concept with medium income group (10,000-20,000). Most of them were not the member of any organization due to poor literacy of respondents having poor socio economic status. Out of 80 respondents 40 were beneficiaries and 40 were non-beneficiaries. They opined that MGNREGA is a good programme for rural development and it is helpful to improve the socio-economic status of the respondent. The wages under MGNREGA is used with providing livelihood security in the rural area.

The constraints faced by the respondents like, unavailability of worksite facilities, corruption at different level, wages are not paid as per norm, Identification and selection problem, lack of knowledge about the MGNREGA, partiality in providing employment etc.

SUGGESTIONS:

Based on the findings and conclusions of the present study, the following suggestions are proposed for alleviation of shortcomings in the working of the MGNREGA programme.

1. Government efforts should be made to educate the illiterates to change their knowledge, skill and attitude.
2. Efforts should be made to encourage the rural people for participation in social work.
3. Proper information for new programme at village level is needed so that benefits of such advances could reach among the respondents to a maximum extent.
4. Priority of works which was being undertaken by MGNREGA should be clear.
5. More and more involvement of the rural poor people.
6. Providing worksite facilities such as creche drinking water and shad.
7. Disbursement of wages should be done weekly basic.

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APPENDIX

“A study of M.G.N.R.E.G.A. on the weaker section of District Lakhimpur Kheri of Uttar Pradesh.”

(A). General information of the respondents.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Date of survey | 2. Name of the respondent..... |
| 3. Fathers name | 4. Village |
| 5. Post office | 6. Block |
| 7. Tehsil | 8. District |

Age:

Education:

Caste:

Size of family:

- (a). No of family male child (less than 18 year).....
- (b). No of family female child (less than 18 year).....
- (c). No of family male adult (more than 18 year).....
- (d). No of family female adult (more than 18 year).....

Level of Education of the family:

- (A). Illiterate
- (B). Can read only
- (C). Can read & write
- (D). Primary
- (E). Jr. High School
- (F). High School
- (G). Intermediate
- (H). Graduation and Above

House:

- (A). Kachcha house
- (B). Puckka house
- (C). Mixed house

Type of family:

- (A). Joint family
- (B). Nuclear family

Size of holding:

- (A). Landless.....
- (B).

Farm size:

- (A). Own land
- (B). Rented out
- (C). Rented in
- (D). Net cultivated
- (E). others/orchard

Farm power:

- (A). No of draft animal
- (B). 1-2 draft animal
- (C). Tractor

Irrigation resources:

- (A). Canal
- (B). Tube well
- (C). Well
- (D). No source

Occupation:

- (A). Agriculture
- (B). Labour
- (C). Business
- (D). Service
- (E). Others

Milch animal:

- (A). Cow
- (B). Buffaloes
- (C). Others (goat, sheep etc)

Social participation:

- (A). Meeting of our organization
- (B). Meeting on month of organization
- (C). Office bearer
- (E). Others

Material possession:

- (A). Chair / furniture
- (B). Cycle
- (C). Dunlop / tanga
- (D). Watch
- (E). Radio/T.V.....
- (F). Mobile
- (G). Desi Plough
- (H). Mold board plough
- (I). others (specify)

Annual income:

- (A). Up to 10000
- (B). Rs. 10000-20000.....
- (C). Above Rs. 20000

1. Have you heard about MGNREGA

.....Yes/No

2. Do you know about process and procedure for the selection under MGNREGA?

.....

Yes/No

3. Do you know when it was started in the country?

Yes/No

4. MGNREGA works on canal, roads, ponds etc

Yes/No

5. Do you know that any person who is above the age of 18 years and resides in rural areas is entitled to apply for work?

Yes/

No

6. Any applicant is entitled to work within 15 days.

Yes/

No

7. Any applicants as many as he/ she has applied, subject to a limit of 100 days /house hold /years.
Yes/ No
8. Do you know that distance of work is to be provided within a radius of 5km of the applicant's residence if possible?
Yes/ No
9. Do you know that in any case with in the block if works as provided beyond 5km, travel allowances have to be paid? Yes/
No
10. Wages workers are entitled to the statutory minimum wage applicable to the agricultural labours in the state, unless and until the central government "notifies" a different wage rate if the central government notifies, the wage rate or subject to a minimum of Rs. 60 per day. Yes/
No
11. Do you know that workers are to be paid weekly or in any case not latter than a fortnight?
Yes/ No
12. Do you know that payment of wages is to be made directly to the person concerned in the presence of independent person of the community on per announced dates?
Yes/ No
13. Do you know about unemployment allowance: if work is not provided within 15 days? Yes/
No
14. Do you know that applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance: one third of the wage rate for first thirty days and one half there after?
Yes/
No

15. Do you know that work site facility: labour are entitled to various facilities at the worksite

Yes/ No

16. Do you know about such facilities like- clean drinking water, shade for periods of rest emergency health care and child minding. Yes/

No

17. MGNREGA is the enhancement of livelihood security in the rural area.

Correct/

Incorrect

18. MGNREGA is helpful to improve the socio-economic status of the respondent.

Correct/Incorrect

19. This program solves the rural unemployment. Yes/

No

20. Mode of payment is satisfactory.

Yes/No

Source of information about M.G.N.R.E.G.A.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (A). Locality source: | (a). Neighbor. |
| | (b). Relative. |
| | (c). Friends. |
| (B). Cosmopolite: | (a). Innovators. |
| | (b). Progressive Farmers. |
| (C). External: | (a). B.D.O |
| | (b). A.D.O |
| | (c). V.D.O |
| | (d). Bank officials. |

Do you feel that MGNREGA is benefitting the rural people?

YES/NO

If No –do they exploiting the people

.....YES/NO

Date of becoming beneficiary under MGNREGA.

How do you feel about economic improvement after becoming MGNREGA beneficiary?

- (a). Good.
- (b). Undecided.
- (c). Bad.

Engagement and employment of the respondent anlongwith family/year

Canal Road Pond Others

(a). up to 50 days

(b). 50-100 days

(c) Above 100 days

Attitude of the respondent towards M.G.N.R.E.G.A.

Favourable

Un- favourable

Opinion of the respondents

S.N	Statement	Agree	U.D.	D. A.
1.	MGNREGA is the enhancement of livelihood security in the rural area.			
2.	MGNREGA is helpful to improve the socio-economic status of the respondent.			
3.	MGNREGA provides full employment (100 days) in a year.			
4.	100 days employment scheme can solve the problem of farmers.			
5.	MGNREGA is a good program for rural development.			
6.	The wages under MGNREGA is useless.			
7.	It provides enough wages to the worker.			
8.	This program solves the rural unemployment.			
9.	Mode of payment is satisfactory.			
10.	The prescribed facilities under MGNREGA are provided by gram panchayat.			

Constraints faced by beneficiaries of the M.G.N.R.E.G.A.

a) Lack of knowledge of respondent to the MGNREGA
YES/NO.

b) Problem of identification and selection of beneficiary.

c) Corruption at different levels

d) Political interference.

e) Wages are not paid as per norm

f) Unavailability of worksite facilities

g) Partiality in providing employment

h) Untimely payment

ABSTRACT

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Thesis Title: “A study of M.G.N.R.E.G.A. on the weaker section of district Lakhimpur Kheri of Uttar Pradesh.”

Real India lives in village. According to Gandhi ji “Villages are the soul of our country and the development of socio-economic condition of rural mass is the development of India”.

India is one of the important development countries in Asia, which is largely inhabited by rural poor with agriculture as their predominant occupation. The bulk of India's population lives in the villages and is poor. There are 6,40,867 villages in which 68.84% (census of India, 2011) of people of our country are living. They are largely small and marginal farmers, agricultural labors, artisans, SC's and ST's. a large number of these people are still living below the poverty line and are leading a miserable life. Keeping in view the topic entitled, **“A study of M.G.N.R.E.G.A. on the weaker section of district Lakhimpur Kheri of Uttar Pradesh.”** found that majority of the respondents were the middle age group of 36 – 50 years, mostly schedule and backward caste with illiterate having very small piece of land or landless. Their occupation is agriculture along with animal husbandry with labour posses some farm power, cycle was a common mode for conveyance and majority of the respondents use mobile as means of

communication. Majority posses mixed type of house, living with single family concept with medium income group (10,000-20,000). Most of them were not the member of any organization due to poor literacy of respondents having poor socio economic status. Out of 80 respondents 40 were beneficiaries and 40 were non- beneficiaries. They opined that MGNREGA is a good programme for rural development and it is helpful to improve the socio-economic status of the respondent. The wages under MGNREGA is used with providing livelihood security in the rural area.

The constraints faced by the respondents like, unavailability of worksite facilities, corruption at different level, wages are not paid as per norm, Identification and selection problem, lack of knowledge about the MGNREGA, partiality in providing employment etc.

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