

## AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF MAHATMA GANDHI RURAL EMPLOYMENT



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### ABSTRACT

This was a problem because of the necessity to meet both of these requirements simultaneously. The Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) was initiated the same year that NREP and RLEGP were combined into a single program. This brand-new wage employment program was significantly unlike to the ones that had been implemented in the past since it placed an emphasis on reorganizing the delivery mechanism through Panchayati. Raj Institutions (PRIs). Gram Panchayats (GP), Panchayat Samities, and District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA)/Zila Parishads each received their allotted portion of the funds in the proportion of 70:15:15 respectively.

**Keywords:** Mahatma Gandhi, Employment

### INTRODUCTION

The Maharashtra government first implemented the Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) in the 1970s, which is when the policy of producing guaranteed employment through public works was first implemented (Employment Guarantee Scheme). The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act, 1977 was the first law of its kind to be enacted, and it was the first act of its kind to grant legislative backing to the right to work, so making employment an entitlement to

empower those living in rural areas. The primary objective of the plan was to ensure that, at the end of the works that were carried out, some long-lasting assets for the community were generated, and that the pay provided to the employees were proportional to the amount of labor that they had completed. In 1977, in accordance with the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS), the government of India initiated the Food for Work Programme for the entire nation. In 1980, as a result of the inherent problems with the program, it was reorganized and given the new name National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). Providing agricultural laborers with more employment opportunities was the major objective of the NREP. In the NREP's 7th plan, social forestry was included in a variety of different ways. There was a connection between the work projects and the rural development initiatives. Launched on August 15, 1983, the next program in line was the Rural Landless Work Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), which had the goal of enhancing and increasing the number of employment options available to rural landless people. It was designed to generate long-lasting assets for the purpose of upgrading the infrastructure in order to satisfy the expanding demands of the rural economy and to ensure work for at least one member of every landless household for a maximum of one hundred days per year. This program had a tendency to focus on asset creation on the basis of departmental plans rather than requirements determined locally and the need to provide the necessary quantity of employment to landless laborers. This was a problem because of the necessity to meet both of these requirements simultaneously. The Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) was initiated the same year that NREP and RLEGP were combined into a single program. This brand-new wage employment program was significantly unlike to the ones that had been implemented in the past since it placed an emphasis on reorganizing the delivery mechanism through Panchayati. Raj Institutions (PRIs). Gram Panchayats (GP), Panchayat Samities, and District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA)/Zila Parishads each received their allotted portion of the funds in the proportion of 70:15:15 respectively. In 1993, it was determined that the JRY needed to be revised since it was stated that the system, which was governed by representatives of the people, was leading to an increase in corruption as well as an even bigger decrease in the effectiveness of delivery. The Employment Assurance Scheme (also known as EAS) was started in the year 1993. After that, the bureaucracy was responsible for distributing fifty percent of the monies that were allotted for rural employment, while PRIs were in charge of the distribution of the remaining funds. The Jawahar Gram Samridhhi Yajana (JGSY) was yet another rural development initiative that was initiated in the year 1999. The creation of infrastructure in rural areas that is driven by customer demand was the primary

motivation behind this. After that, in April of 2002, the government began implementing Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana by combining JGSY and EAS (SGRY).

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In the next chapter, we will discuss the research approach that was applied to the current study. It consists of the necessity of study, the relevance of the study, the objectives, the hypothesis, the universe of study, the unit of study, the sampling technique, the data collecting method, the data analysis method, and it also includes the constraints of the study. This part, which represents the blueprint for the research, is as follows: It is a necessary component of research that guarantees the findings will be presented in a scientific format. Since the beginning of this decade, the state government has been carrying out a variety of initiatives designed to improve the quality of life in rural communities. In a nutshell, in regard to the very peculiar function that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme plays in the process of rural development. Therefore, in 2005, the parliament of India established the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), which is the reaction of the federal government to the constitutionally enshrined right to work and a way to ensure the safety of livelihoods in India's rural areas. To achieve this goal, the act ensures that each rural household with adult members who are willing to engage in unskilled physical labor will get a minimum of 100 days of paid employment at the statutory minimum wage rate. The human labor has to result in the creation of assets that can be maintained over time and that contribute to the growth of the village's economy and infrastructure. This legislation was passed with the intention of increasing the buying power of those living in rural areas, particularly those holding semi-skilled or unskilled jobs in rural India, regardless of whether or not they are considered to be below the poverty line. Women make up around one third of the required labor force. Its original name was the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), but on October 2, 2009, it was rechristened the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The NREGA name was officially retired.

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

### **SOCIO- ECONOMICAL CONDITIONS OF RESPONDENTS:**

This chapter deals with a large amount of primary data acquired from the research region; more specifically, it analyzes the data by providing an interpretation of the findings and applies those interpretations to a variety of contexts before drawing conclusions and making recommendations. The data has been collected from the field through interview schedules,

which may represent respondent's socio-economic conditions. The subject to interface completely deals with data and actual their situation, as well as how the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has impacted towards their lives in socio economic background.

**Table 1 Age Wise Distribution Of The Respondents**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Frequen cy</b>	<b>Percentag e</b>
1	18 to 25	30	7.5
2	26 to 35	107	26.8
3	36 to 45	110	27.5
4	46 to 55	70	17.5
5	55 to 60	57	14.2
6	65 Above	26	6.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Source- Primary data)

A study of the data in table 1 indicates about the age of the respondents, it which may describe number of respondents are participating of different age groups in the scheme as well as responded to the questioner may active portion in the scheme that 27.5 percentages of the respondents are 36 to 45 age group persons are responded to the posed queries, and it also less or equal percentage 26 to 35 age group people are responded. This indicates that active portion in the scheme that 27.5 percentages of the respondents are 36 to 45 age group persons are responded to the and the most important discovery is that only 6.5 percent of people in the young adult age group between the ages of 18 and 25 replied to the survey. This indicates that the information and provisions of the MGNREGS were widely disseminated in the public and was thus helpful to the study.

Youth unemployment remains a global challenge and a major policy priority, with 71 million

young people throughout the world now without jobs and 156 million young workers currently living in poverty (ILO, 2017). The current research concurs with the findings of the report published by the International Labour Organization, which found that young celebrities do not have access to enough career opportunities, and those who do find work are living in poverty. Therefore, according to the findings of this study, the human resources of people aged 26 to 35 who are employed by the MGNREGS are entirely dependent on low-skilled work. If young people could instead focus on developing their potential skills, it would be beneficial for the expansion of the Indian economy.

**Table 2 Gender Wise Distribution of The Respondents**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Female	112	28
2	Male	288	72
<b>Total</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source- Primary data)

The findings of the analysis that are shown in table 2 about gender wise responses to the interview show that it is important 72 percentages of the male individuals had interviewed for this study, whereas only 28 percentages of the female persons had interviewed for this study. According to the act and the findings of the current study, one third of the recipients of benefits are women, which is the conclusion that can be drawn from these facts. According to the findings of the survey, the majority of the respondents were male (72 percent), bringing the conclusion to a close.

**Table 3 Religions And Caste Wise Distribution Of The Respondents**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Caste</b>	<b>Religion</b>			<b>Total</b>
		<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Christian</b>	

1	Scheduled Caste	73	0	6	79
2	Scheduled tribe	97	0	1	98
3	Other Backward Class	13 6	33	1	169
4	General	43	11	0	54
<b>Total</b>		<b>34 8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>400</b>

(Source- Primary data)

The data in table 3 is distributed with the composition of caste and religion wise interviewed as randomly without presumption in selecting the sample, the caste and religion wise interviewed, in this data only 44 Muslim persons were interviewed, and the remaining 348 are Hindus and 8 are belongs to Christian. A keen observation of the data in table 4.3 is distributed with the composition of caste and religion wise interviewed as randomly without presumption in selecting the sample. A further observation that is based on caste is that 169 of the people who were questioned belong to the backward class, while the remainder of the people have correspondingly 79 scheduled caste persons, 98 scheduled tribe persons, and 54 people who belong to the advance caste. In the MGNREGS, there is a high level of involvement from the weaker sections of society, notably those who belong to the OBC, SC, and ST group higher.

**Table 4 Details Of The Marital Status Of The Respondents**

Sr. No	Marital	Frequen cy	Percenta ge
1	Yes	359	89.8
2	No	41	10.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Source- Primary data)

An examination of the information included in table 4 reveals the respondents who have indicated that they are married for the purpose of the research. According to the findings of the research, 89.8 percent of respondents belong to the group of married people, and just 10.2 percent of respondents who have never been married have been questioned. As a result of this concern, the majority of rural people are dependent on agriculture, and unskilled people are attaining MGNREGS work. The people who have recently gotten married are subjected to this compulsion in the current study. They are expected to provide financial support for their families by becoming "bed winners." In conclusion, the majority of married respondents (89.8 out of 89.8) participated in this survey.

**Table 5 Distribution Of The Respondent S Qualification Wise**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Frequen cy</b>	<b>Percenta ge</b>
1	Primary Education	83	20.7
2	Upper Primary Education	48	12.0
3	Secondary Education	38	9.5
4	Intermediate	9	2.3
5	Graduate	5	1.3
6	Post Graduate	3	.8
7	Illiterate	214	53.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Source- Primary data)

Table 5 demonstrates that the information about the qualifications of the respondents may be able to determine in better represent the actual situation on the availability of the scheme and its impact on their lives. In this analysis, it was discovered that the significant majority of respondents felt that they did not have access to the scheme. 53.4 percent of the respondents are considered to be illiterate. When it comes to literacy status, 20.7 percent of

respondents have basic primary education while 12.0 percent have upper primary education. Of the respondents who were interviewed for this study, 9.5 percent of respondents have secondary education while the remaining 0.8 percent have postgraduate degrees. It's possible that this brings us to the end of the primary part. 53.4 percent of the respondents fall into the category of being illiterate and are employed under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. These respondents, the majority of whom may be completely dependent on daily agriculture wage labor, are dependent on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

## CONCLUSION

Under development in the rural economy of a growing nation like India manifests itself in a number of significant ways, two of the most prominent of which are unemployment and poverty. In order to address these shortcomings in economic development, a variety of modern growth and development models were used as a basis for the creation of development practices, which were then put into place. Following India's attainment of its independence, a number of significant rural development programs were initiated to combat underdevelopment in the country as a whole, as well as unemployment and poverty in particular. On the other hand, many of these programs were equally fruitful in terms of their triumphs and failures. The fundamental reason for the failures was a poor knowledge of the dynamics of development as well as a restricted comprehension of the complexity that were involved in the process of growth. MGNREGA, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, was conceived as a development practice on the basis of an in-depth comprehension of the complexities associated with development practice in a developing nation such as India. In the interim, there have been a total of ten years spent putting it into effect across the country and in each of the states.

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