



Constraints and Suggestive measures to overcome the constraints faced by MNREGA beneficiaries in Faizabad District

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in purposely selected Milkpur block of Faizabad district (U.P.) selected purposively. A total number of 60 respondent i.e. 60 beneficiaries women were selected through random sampling. The constraints regarding MNREGA were studies under different aspects viz. general, Selection and registration, Preparing job cards, Allotment of work, Worksite amenities, Auditing and monitoring, Opening of account and withdrawal of money. Suggestions likes "Disbursement of wages should be ensured on weekly basis not beyond fortnightly was ranked I, followed by "The job cards should be issued within 15 days of application was ranked II, respectively.

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INTRODUCTION

Social and economic development is the main aim of rural development for rural people, especially to bring about sustained improvement in their living condition through an increase in their income and access to social goods. The status of women is intimately connected with their economic status, which in turn, depends upon rights, roles and opportunity for the participation in economic activities. The economic status of women is now accepted as an indicator of a societal development. However, all development does not result in improving women economic activities. Pattern of women activities are affected by the prevailing social ideology and are also linked with the stage of economic development. Government implements different programmes to improve the social and economic development in rural India [1-2].

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) is the first tangible commitment to the poor. The scheme aims at providing employment as a source of income by ensuring their dignity. Thus, it was considered a unique scheme, which provides them Right to Work, trend in the Constitution under directive principles of state policy. In this sense the scheme was supposed to be the most unique scheme after independence as it provides them statutory right to employment. The government has a statutory obligation to provide employment to every rural household in a financial year [3].

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) is a beneficial program for rural adult men and Women. MNREGA which was implemented by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India. MNREGA is the flagship program of the Government that directly touches lives of poor and promotes inclusive growth. It provides a right for guarantee employment of the rural population through an act of parliament.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was launched in 25 August, 2005. The Act received the assent of President on September 5, 2005 and was notified on September 7, 2005. It was implemented in India "s most backward districts on February 2, 2006. The law was initially called the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) but was renamed on 2 October 2009 as MNREGA.

The MNREGA is an Indian job guarantee scheme, enacted by legislation. MNREGA is a social security legislation with a right based framework. The purpose of the Act is to make resilient resources and enhance the income source platform of the rural inadequate. It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do skilled and unskilled manual work.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in purposely selected Milkipur block of Faizabad district (U.P.) selected purposively. The list of job card holder families was prepared 15 MNREGA women beneficiaries from all the four selected villages and 15 non-beneficiaries women from each of the selected villages were selected randomly. A total number of 60 respondent *i.e.* beneficiaries women were selected through random sampling. A structured schedule for data collection was designed and exercised by interviewing with few respondents for pre-testing. Then, the suitable modification were made according to need of this study. Thereafter, data was collected from the MNREGA respondents through personal interview method. The analysis of constraints was done in the light of major area *viz* respondents (general, selection and registration, preparing job cards, allotment of work, worksite amenities, auditing and monitoring as well as opening of account and withdrawal of money constraints). Ranking of constraints was done on the basis of mean score value figure in descending order based on higher value comparatively. The data were gathered by asking the respondent constraint under MNREGA at the time of investigation. The mean score for each of the constraints identified were computed and ranks were assigned accordingly. The suggestive measures were thought from the respondent by asking a question *i.e.* how a particular constraint can be eradicated / minimized / overcome. So that, this scheme could be benefited in better way. Ranks were assigned to the suggestions as per the frequency of the respondent perceived.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1. Constraints faced by MNREGA beneficiaries respondents:
N=60**

S. No.	Constraints	Mean Score Value	Rank Orders
(A)	General		
1.	Biasness in registration.	3.05	II
2.	Wages not provided timely.	3.13	I
3.	Unemployment allowances not provides in case of delay in job.	2.75	III
4.	Ex-gratia payment not given after injury.	2.63	IV
(B)	Selection and registration		
1.	Opportunity is not given to more than one person in a family hence, the unemployment remains as such.	3.01	II
2.	Job cards are issued less in comparison to registration.	3.18	I
(C)	Preparing job cards		
1.	Job cards are not issued within 15 days of application consequently wastage of time.	2.95	II
2.	If a job card is lost the new card are not made in time.	3.00	I
3.	Job cards are issued to persons who do not deserve.	2.63	IV
4.	Biasness in Job card distribution.	2.91	III
(D)	Allotment of work		
1.	Biasness in work distribution.	2.95	I
2.	Proper work is not provided during lean month.	2.83	II
(E)	Worksite amenities		
1.	Lack of facilities such as safe drinking water, shade, and medicine at worksite.	2.98	II
2.	Child care facilities are not provided at worksites.	3.1	I
(F)	Auditing and monitoring		
1.	Monitoring by NGOs and civil societies is not done.	3.11	I
2.	Official do not visit ongoing work under scheme.	2.85	II
(G)	Opening of account and withdrawal of money		
1.	Rojgar sevak does not help in opening of an account.	2.98	I
2.	Withdrawal of money from bank is time taking.	2.93	II

The Table 1. indicates the severity of constraints perceived by beneficiaries were studied on various aspects viz., general, Selection and registration, Preparing job cards , Allotment of work, Worksite amenities, Auditing and monitoring, Opening of account and withdrawal of money. As for as general aspect, "Wages not provided timely was ranked I followed by "Biasness in registration was ranked II, "Unemployment allowances not provides in case of delay in job was ranked III and "Ex-gratia payment not given after injury was ranked IV. Under Selection and registration aspects, "Job cards are issued less in comparison to registration was ranked I and "Opportunity is not given to more than one person in a family hence, the unemployment remains as such was ranked II Under Preparing job cards aspects, "If a job card is lost the new card are not made in time was ranked I, "Job cards are not issued within 15 days of application consequently wastage of time was ranked II, "Biasness in Job card distribution was ranked III and "Job cards are issued to persons who do not deserve was ranked IV Under Allotment of work aspects, "Biasness in work distribution was ranked I and "Proper work is not provided during lean month was ranked II Under Worksite amenities aspects, "Child care facilities are not provided at worksites was ranked I and "Lack of facilities such as safe drinking water, shade, and medicine at worksite was ranked II Under Auditing and monitoring aspects, "Monitoring by NGOs and civil societies is not done was ranked I and "Official do not visit ongoing work under scheme was ranked II Under Opening of account and withdrawal of money aspects, "Rojgar sevak does not help in opening of an account was ranked I and "Withdrawal of money from bank is time taking was ranked II respectively.

Table 2. Suggestive measures to overcome the constraints faced by MNREGA beneficiaries respondent. N=60

S. No.	Suggestive measures	Number	%	Rank Orders
1.	Cost free medical treatment should be insured in care of injury.	40	66.67	X
2.	The ex-gratia payment in case of death or permanently disability must be insured.	45	75.00	VIII
3.	The unemployment allowance should be provided as per MNREGA guideline.	48	80.00	VI
4.	The job cards should be issued within 15 days of application.	59	98.33	II
5.	The minimum days for continuous employment should be at least for 14 days.	58	96.66	III
6.	Clear cut instruction regarding employment, time and duration should be given timely.	33	55.00	XI
7.	Employment should be given within 15 days of application for work.	47	78.33	VII
8.	Worksite facilities such as crèche, drinking water, medicine and shade should be provided.	57	95.00	IV
9.	Rojgar sevak should help in opening of account and in withdrawal of wages from bank.	55	91.66	V
10.	Overloading of work should be avoided.	20	33.33	XIII
11.	Disbursement of wages should be ensured on weekly basis not beyond fortnightly in any case.	60	100.00	I
12.	Distribution of work should be equal.	46	50.00	XII
13.	Opportunities should be given for employment to every registered households.	42	70.00	IX

The Table 2. envisages the rank orders of suggestive measures to overcome the constraints as perceived by the respondents about MNREGA viz:- "Disbursement of wages should be ensured on weekly basis not beyond fortnightly was ranked I, followed by "The job cards should be issued within 15 days of application was ranked II, "The minimum days for continuous employment should be at least for 14 days was ranked III, "Worksite facilities such as crèche, drinking water, medicine and shade should be provided was ranked IV, "Rojgar sevak should help in opening of account and in withdrawal of wages from bank was ranked V, "The unemployment allowance should be provided as per MNREGA guideline was ranked VI, "Employment should be given within 15 days of application for work was ranked VII, "The ex-gratia payment in case of death or permanently disability must be insured was ranked VIII, "Opportunities should be given for employment to every registered households was ranked IX, "Cost free medical treatment should be insured in case of injury was ranked X, "Clear cut instruction regarding

employment, time and duration should be given timely was ranked XI, "Distribution of work should be equal was ranked XII and "Overloading of work should be avoided was ranked XIII respectively. Thus efforts should be directed toward redressed of the constraints for effective of rural people specially women.

The constraints regarding MNREGA were studied under different aspects viz., general, Selection and registration, Preparing job cards, Allotment of work, Worksite amenities, Auditing and monitoring, Opening of account and withdrawal of money. As for as general aspect, "Wages not provided timely was ranked I followed by "Biasness in registration was ranked II, "Unemployment allowances not provides in case of delay in job was ranked III and "Ex-gratia payment not given after injury was ranked IV. Under Selection and registration aspects, "Job cards are issued less in comparison to registration was ranked I and "Opportunity is not given to more than one person in a family hence, the unemployment remains as such was ranked II. Under Preparing job cards aspects, "If a job card is lost the new card are not made in time was ranked I, "Job cards are not issued within 15 days of application consequently wastage of time was ranked II, "Biasness in Job card distribution was ranked III and "Job cards are issued to persons who do not deserve was ranked IV. Under Allotment of work aspects, "Biasness in work distribution was ranked I and "Proper work is not provided during lean month was ranked II. Under Worksite amenities aspects, "Child care facilities are not provided at worksites was ranked I and "Lack of facilities such as safe drinking water, shade, and medicine at worksite was ranked II. Under Auditing and monitoring aspects, "Monitoring by NGOs and civil societies is not done was ranked I and "Official do not visit ongoing work under scheme was ranked II. Under Opening of account and withdrawal of money aspects, "Rojgar sevak does not help in opening of an account was ranked I and "Withdrawal of money from bank is time taking was ranked II respectively.

Suggestive measures to overcome the constraints faced by MNREGA beneficiaries:

Suggestions likes "Disbursement of wages should be ensured on weekly basis not beyond fortnightly was ranked I, followed by "The job cards should be issued within 15 days of application was ranked II, "The minimum days for continuous employment should be at least for 14 days was ranked III, "Worksite facilities such as crèche, drinking water, medicine and shade should be provided was ranked IV, "Rojgar sevak should help in opening of account and in withdrawal of wages from bank was ranked V, "The unemployment allowance should be provided as per MNREGA guideline was ranked VI, "Employment should be given within 15 days of application for work was ranked VII, "The ex-gratia payment in case of death or permanently disability must be insured was ranked VIII, "Opportunities should be given for employment to every registered households was ranked IX, "Cost free medical treatment should be insured in case of injury was ranked X, "Clear cut instruction regarding employment, time and duration should be given timely was ranked XI, "Distribution of work should be equal was ranked XII and "Overloading of work should be avoided was ranked XIII respectively. Thus efforts should be directed toward redressed of the constraints for effective of rural people specially women.

CONCLUSION

MNREGA is an employment assurance scheme helpful in improving the socio-economic profile of the rural poor, specially, women. It provides a sources of additional income where results livelihood security, improvement in child education and health status of rural families. It also helps in creation of valuable infrastructure at village level conservation of natural resources and environment.

MNREGA can play a pivotal role involving the problems of unemployment and migration for rural to urban. The problems limited the rural women accessibility towards achieving the benefits optimally. To improve the life of rural women, a smooth path- way is necessary for gaining the maximum number of benefits. Thus to achieve the goal of programme, government must plan some policy which will be helpful in proper readdressed of the constraints and effective implementation of the programme.

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