Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci (2023) *12*(04): 106-118

International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences
ISSN: 2319-7706 **Volume 12 Number 4 (2023)**
Journal homepage: http://www.ijcmas.com

Original Research Article https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2023.1204.012

MNREGA: Socio-Economic Profile of the Respondents in Basti District, Uttar Pradesh

Rajmani[1*], O. P. Yadav[1], A. K. Singh[1] and A. K. Singh[2]

[1]Department of Agricultural Extension, Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh -208002, India
[2]Department of Agricultural Extension, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi - 110 012, India

**Corresponding author*

Keywords

Age, Family, Education, House, Income, Agriculture labours

Article Info

Received:
05 March 2023
Accepted:
06 April 2023
Available Online:
10 April 2023

A B S T R A C T

The study was conducted in purposively selected two development blocks of Basti and Saltua Gopalapur in district Basti. From the above related blocks 10 villages selected for the study selected randomly in the light ie. specific objectives. Thus, finally 120 respondents were selected for the study. The data were collected through personal interview method collected data were analysed. Majority of the respondents belong to adult age group followed by young and old age group. Out of 120 respondents 57.5 per cent belong to scheduled caste and remaining 37.5 per cent belong to backward caste and 5.0 per cent general caste of the other caste received benefits from the scheme. Most of the respondents were Primary School 44.167 per cent followed by Primary school, can sign only, Junior High School, Intermediate, and Graduation level to the extent 21.67, 15, 8.33, 6.67 and 4.1167 per cent respectively. Maximum benefits 51.67 per cent respondents Mixed house and followed by Paccha house and Kaccha house 26.67& 21.66 per cent respectively. Majority 65 per cent respondents shall exist under single family system 35 per cent family were found joint type of family. Majority of the respondents belong to the small size family (upto 5 members) i.e. 66.67 per cent followed by 28.33 per cent medium family (6 to 8 member) and large family (above 8 member) 5 per cent. Maximum 36.67 per cent belong to Agriculture + Dairying 33.33 per cent agriculture labours and only 30 per cent non agriculture labours. Majority 60.83 per cent were found non – affiliated with any organization while 26.67 per cent and 12.5 per cent respondents has the membership of more than one organization. Majority 47.5 per cent had medium income level followed by high income level 31.67 per cent and 14.16 per cent low and 6.67 high incomes (up to 12000 and above 20000 respectively).

Introduction

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 having received the assent of the President on 5th September, 2005, was published in the gazette of Indian on 7th September 2005. The act guarantee 100 day of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to

do unskilled manual work. The basic objective of the act is to enhance livelihood security in rural area along with other objective like generating productive assets, production of environment, empowering rural women reducing rural. Urban migration and fostering social equity among others. The act is an important step towards the realization of right to work NREGA is said to be an enactment of the people by the people and for the people. March 16, 2007 by the state Government NREGA scheme lunched by Government of Indian in February 2006 in its first these t was notified for 200 district across the country.

The second phase district extend the NREGA to 130 additional district present time the scheme covered (29 Feb, 2008) all district (596) spread all over country this scheme merge with two programms first is Sampurna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) and secondary National Food for work Programme that is the thirdly NREGA, renamed as MNREGA is one of the largest rights based social protection initiatives in all world NREGA is the first ever law internationally that guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale.

The programme has also initiated the worlds largest financial inclusion measure for providing poor people access to the formal banking system NREGA is Therefore different from the earlier government employment scheme since it treats employment as a right and is intended to be demand driven. The objective of the act is to provide to every rural household a guarantee of at least 100 day of employment during a financial year by providing unskilled manual work in rural area to those members of the rural household who volunteer to do such work.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in purposively selected two development blocks of Basti and Saltua Gopalapur in district Basti. From the above related blocks 10 villages selected for the study selected randomly in the light ie. specific objectives. Thus, finally 120 respondents were selected for the study. The data were collected through personal interview method collected data were tabulated and analysed.

Measurement of opinion

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 three point of continuum as follows:

Agree - 3

Undecided - 2

Decided - 1

All the total score obtained by the respondents for a given standards were divided by the number of respondents to find out the mean score value.

Percentage

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

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{No. of respondents}}{\text{Total no. of respondents}} \text{X } 100$$

Average =£x/N

Where,

£x = the sum of the variance

N = number of observation

Socio-economic status of the respondents

MNREGA mainly focused on the upliftment of rural people emphasizing weaker section of the community. To study about socio-economic status of the following aspects were included age, caste, education level, dwelling pattern, type of family, size of family, occupation, social participation and total annual income of the respondents.

Age groups of respondents

Age is directly correlated with the innovativeness of the respondents. Younger age group is always looking conscious about the surroundings and plays significant role is the constructive work of the country. Information has been collected and the results have been discussed under following table.

The above table reveals that majority 65 per cent respondents fell under the category of adult age group (25 to 50 years) followed by 18.33cper cent respondents belonged to the young age group i.e. of 25 years, and only 16.67 per cent respondents belong to above 50 years of age group. Thus it can be inferred that majority of respondents belongs to adult age groups. Similar finding reported by Reddy (1942); Dubey (1961) and Singh (1977).

Caste group of the respondents

MNREGA emphasized to uplift the workers section of annual communisis eg. General caste, Backward caste's and schedule castes and scheduled tribes there was no schedule tribes on the area under study thus the caste wise analysis of the beneficiaries under different categories was done and findings have been presented in the following table.

The above table that majority of respondents i.e. 48.3 per cent belonged to scheduled caste and 5.0 per cent general caste. To the respondents belonged to backward caste 37.5 per cent respondents belonged to sub caste Chamar bellow the sub caste of backward classed 48.3 per cent, Balmiki 5.0 per cent, dhobi 0.8 per cent, other hand maurya and Yadav 8.3 per cent the sub caste of backward class were more followed by 9.1 per cent Verma sub caste of backward class and include 1.6 per cent Gour and 1.6 per cent Chaursiyasub caste of backward class. It may concluded that the majority of scheduled castes were having more involvement in comparison to backward castes and general castes the number MNREGA and none of the other castes received benefits from the scheme.

Educational level of the respondents

Education increase awareness about the environment and brings change in the direction of development of an individual, society and ultimately the nation.

To get the opinion of any programme, it is essential to know the educational level of the society in which the programme aimed to contribute on the evevation of socio- economic status of poverty stiken population of the village thus. The level of educational of the beneficiaries was studied and results have been persented in the following table.

The data reveal that maximum 21.67 per cent respondents were Can sign only (illiterate) followed by " can sign only ' and 44.167 per cent Primary school level 15 per cent Junior high school and High school 8.33 per cent Intermediate 6.67 per cent and Graduation & above to 4.167 per cent respondents, respectively.

Thus, it is apparent from the finding that out of the total respondents, majority were Primary school. This shows medium literacy level, restricting the utilization of the benefits of programme.

Dwelling pattern of the respondents

The structure of house and material used in building the house draw a clear picture of economic status of the respondents. Hence information regarding type of house of the respondents was also collected. The finding have been given in the followed table.

The data contained in the Table 1.4 indicate that out of 120 respondents, 51.67 per cent respondents, had kachcha house followed by 21.67 per cent respondents having their Mixed house and remaining 26.66 per cent respondents had pucca house.

Thus, it is clear from the above table that maximum respondents that their house either mixed and kaccha house show their low economic status.

Table.1 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their age N=120

S.No.	Particulars	Number on respondents	Percentage
1.	Up to 25 year	22	18.33
2.	25-50 year	78	65
3.	Above 50 year	20	16.67
	Total	**120**	**100**

Table.2 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their caste group N=120

S.No.	Particulars	Number of respondents	Percentage
A.	General caste	6	5.0
B.	Backward caste	45	37.5
C.	Scheduled caste	69	57.5
A.	General caste		
	Pandit	2	1.6
	Thakur	2	1.6
	Srivastiva	1	0.8
	Gupta	1	0.8
B	Backward caste		
	Yadav	10	8.3
	Verma	11	9.1
	Maurya	10	8.3
	Pal	1	0.8
	Gour	2	1.6
	Gupta	4	3.3
	Perjapati	3	2.5
	Vishkarma	1	0.8
	Chaursiya	2	1.6
	Nai	1	0.8
C	Schedules caste		
	Chamar	58	48.3
	Balmiki	6	5.0
	Pasi	4	3.3
	Dhobi	1	0.8
	Total	120	100

Table.3 Distribution of the respondent on the basis of their education N=120

S.No.	Particular	Number of respondents	Percentage
1.	Can sing only	26	21.67
2.	Primary school	53	44.167
3.	Junior high school	18	15
4.	High school	10	8.33
5.	Intermediate & other	8	6.67
6.	Graduation & above	5	4.167
	Total	120	100

Table.4 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their house N=120

S.No.	Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Mixed house	62	51.67
2.	Kuchcha house	26	21.67
3.	Pucca house	32	26.66
	Total	120	100

Table.5 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their family type N=120

S.N.	Particulars	Number of respondents	Percentage
1.	Single family	78	65
2.	Joint family	42	35
	Total	**120**	**100**

Table.6 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their size of family N=120

S.N.	Particulars	Number of respondents	Percentage
1.	Up to 5 member	80	66.67
2.	6 to 8 member	34	28.33
3.	Above 8 member	6	5
	Total	**120**	**100**

Table.7 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their occupation N=120

S.N.	Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Agriculture + Dairying	44	36.67
2.	Agriculture labours	40	33.33
3.	Non Agriculture labours	36	30
	Total	**120**	**100**

Table.8 Distribution of the respondents of the basis of their social participation N=120

S.N.	Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Non membership	73	60.83
2.	Membership of one organization	32	26.67
3.	Membership of more than one organization	15	12.5
	Total	**120**	**100**

Table.9 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their annual income N=120

S.N.	Particulars (income/year)	Category	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Rs.12000 per annum	Lower	17	14.16
2.	Rs.12000 to 16000	Medium	57	47.5
3.	Rs. 16000 to 20000	High medium	38	31.67
4.	Above of 20000	High	8	6.67
	Total		**120**	**100**

Fig.1

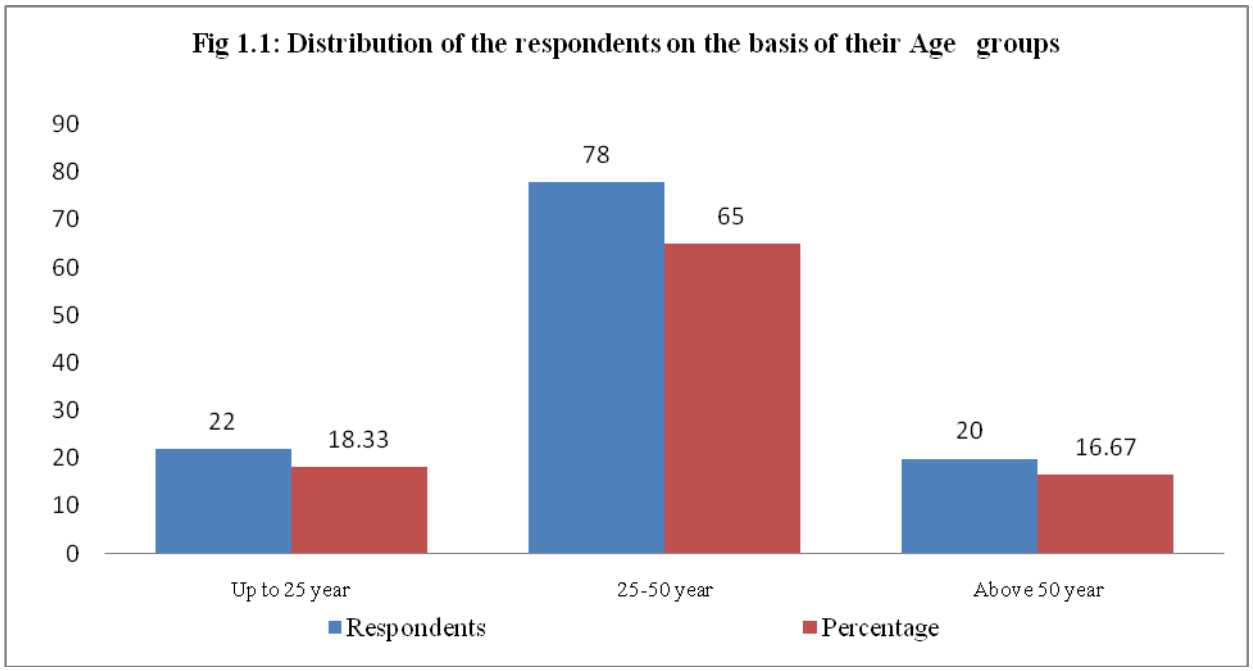

Fig.2

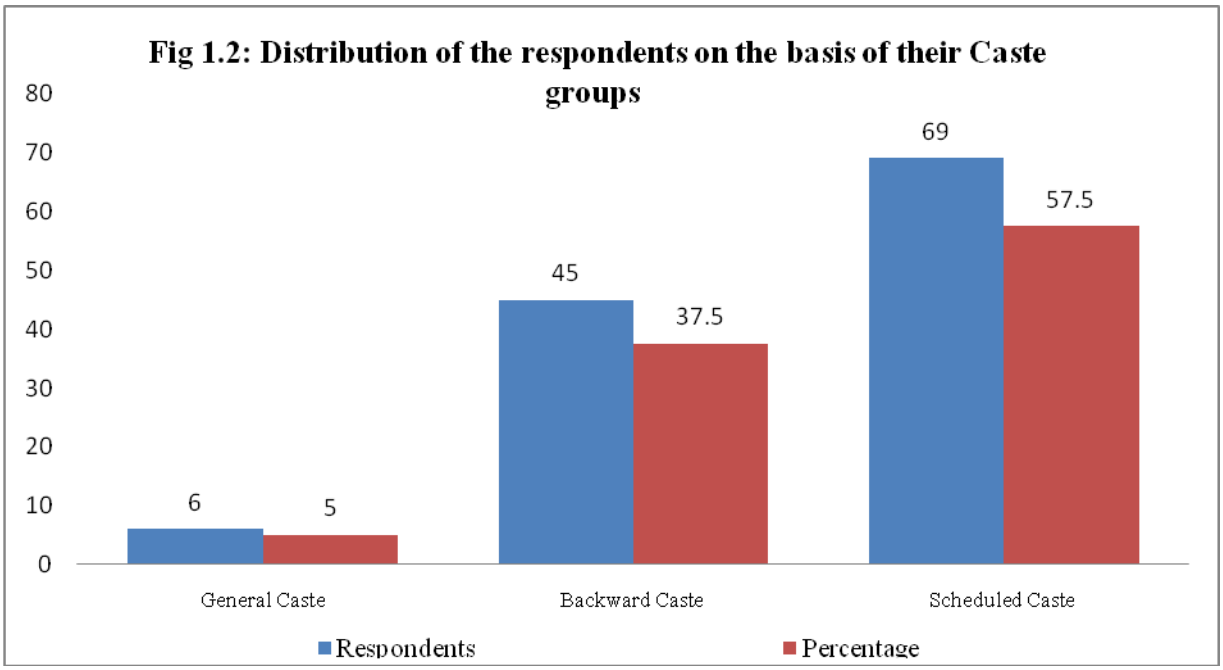
Fig 1.2: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their Caste groups
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
6
5
45
37.5
69
57.5
General Caste
Backward Caste
Scheduled Caste
Respondents
Percentage

Fig.3

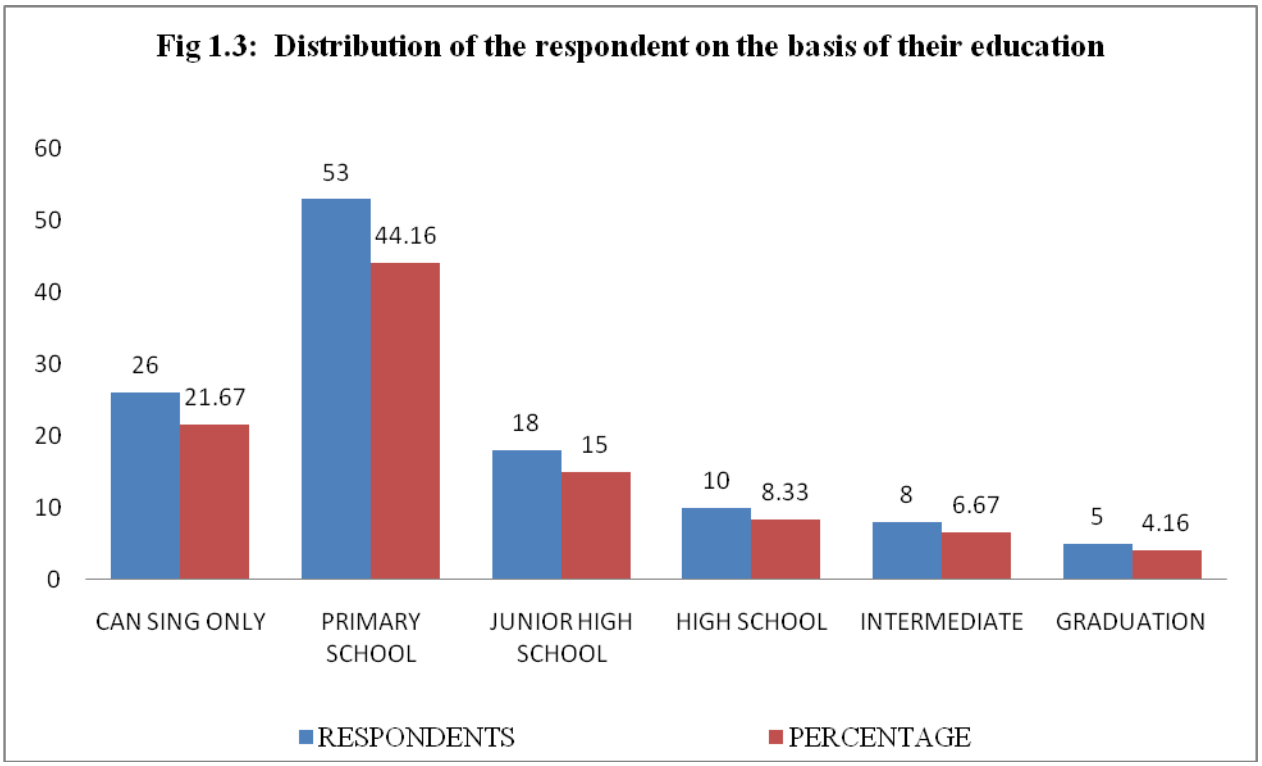
Fig 1.3: Distribution of the respondent on the basis of their education
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
26
21.67
53
44.16
18
15
10
8.33
8
6.67
5
4.16
CAN SING ONLY
PRIMARY SCHOOL
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
HIGH SCHOOL
INTERMEDIATE
GRADUATION
RESPONDENTS
PERCENTAGE

Fig.4

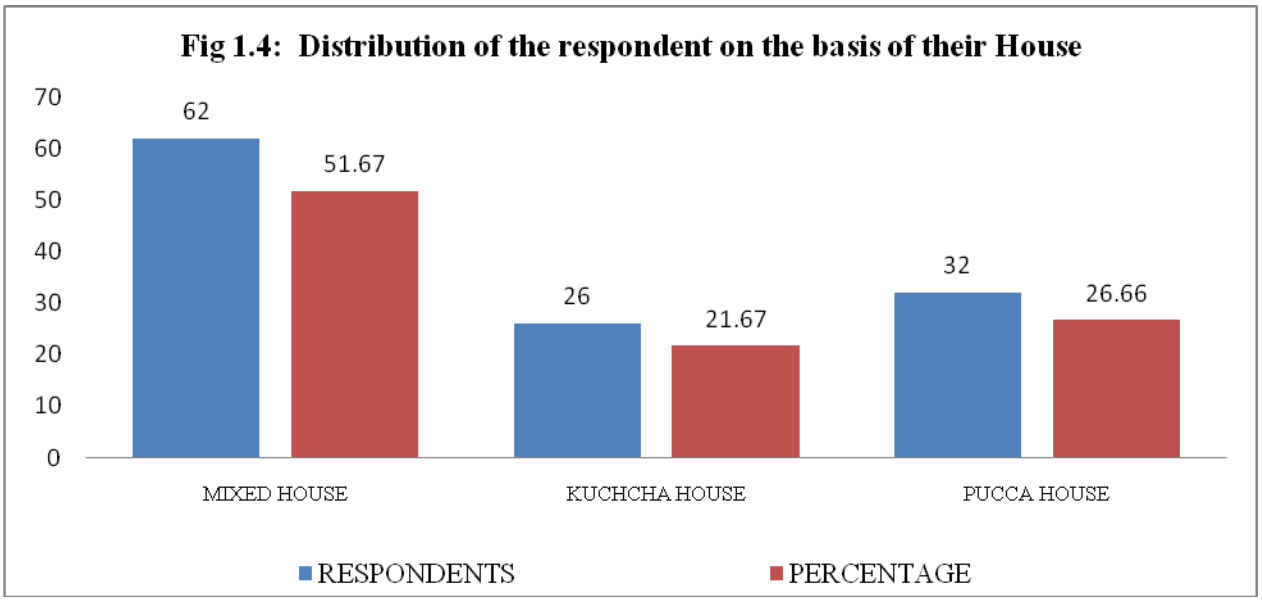
Fig 1.4: Distribution of the respondent on the basis of their House
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
62
51.67
26
21.67
32
26.66
MIXED HOUSE
KUCHCHA HOUSE
PUCCA HOUSE
RESPONDENTS
PERCENTAGE

Fig.5

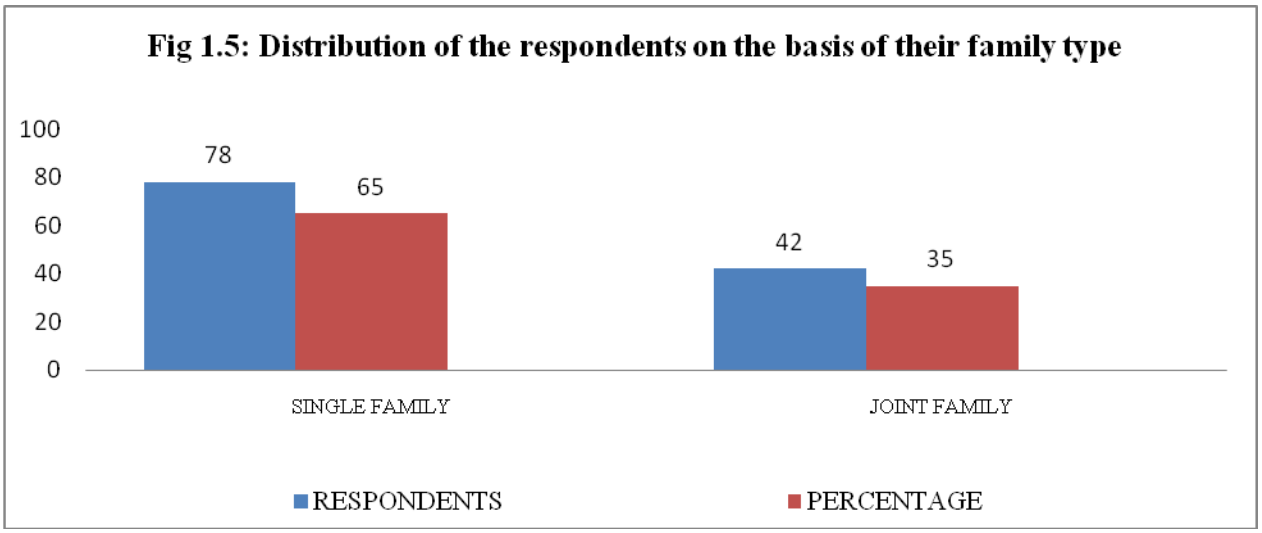
Fig 1.5: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their family type
100
80
60
40
20
0
78
65
42
35
SINGLE FAMILY
JOINT FAMILY
RESPONDENTS
PERCENTAGE

Fig.6

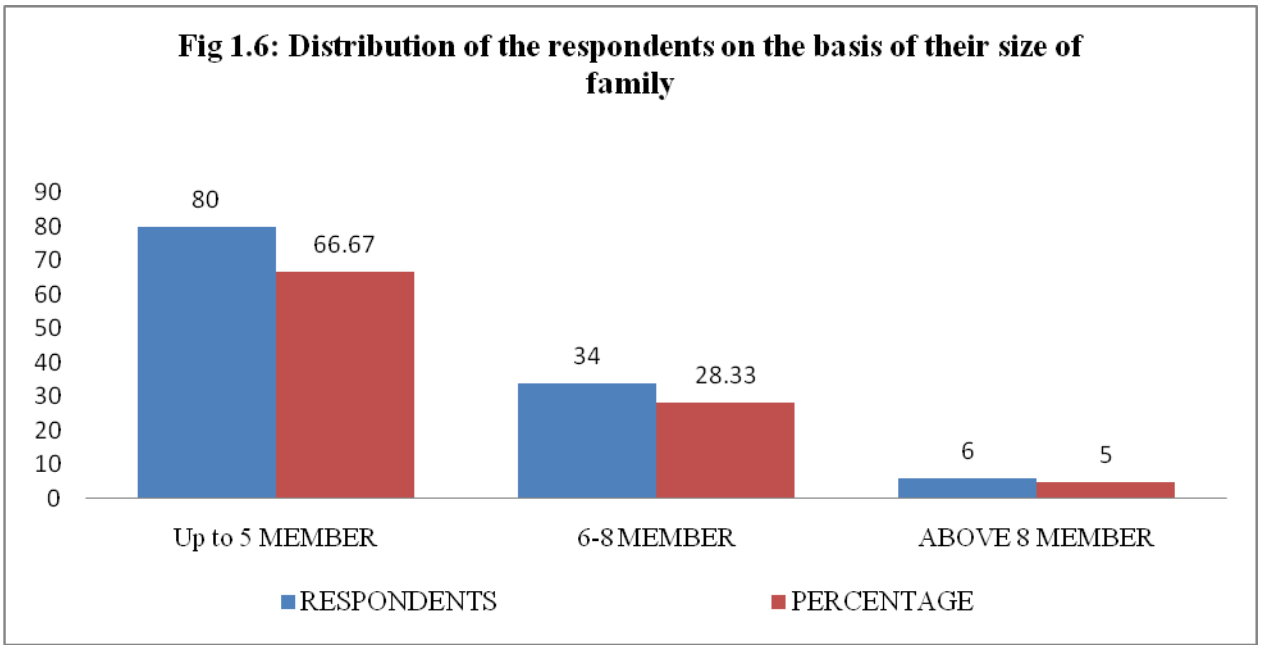
Fig 1.6: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their size of family
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
80
66.67
34
28.33
6
5
Up to 5 MEMBER
6-8 MEMBER
ABOVE 8 MEMBER
RESPONDENTS
PERCENTAGE

Fig.7

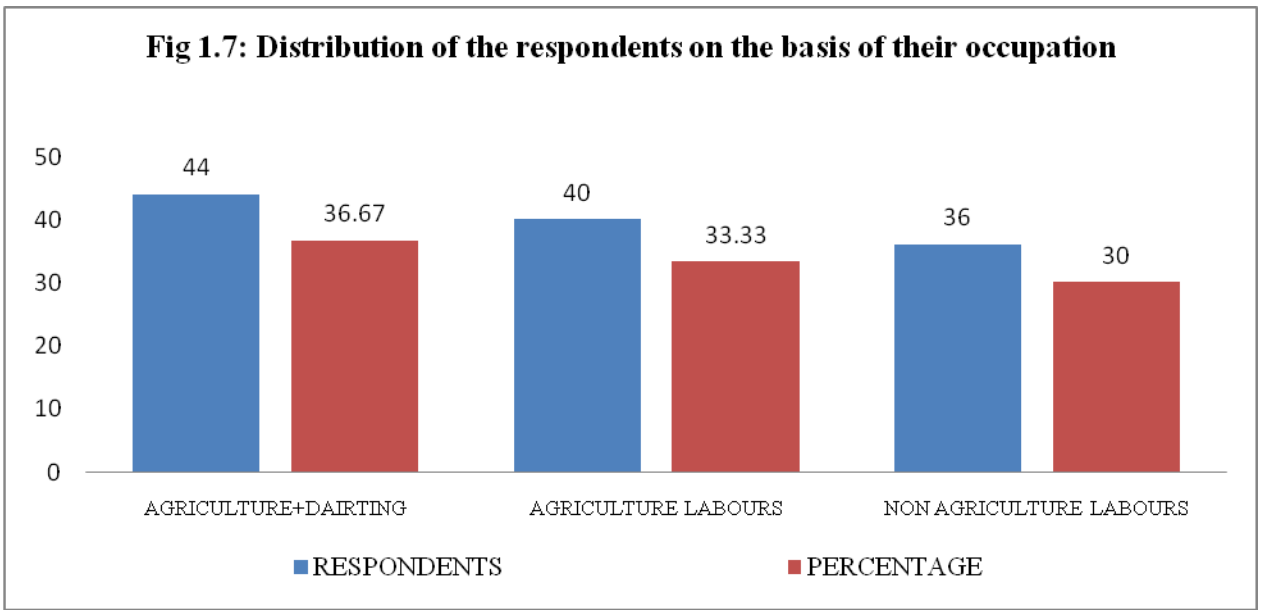
Fig 1.7: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their occupation
50
40
30
20
10
0
44
36.67
40
33.33
36
30
AGRICULTURE+DAIRTING
AGRICULTURE LABOURS
NON AGRICULTURE LABOURS
RESPONDENTS
PERCENTAGE

Fig.8

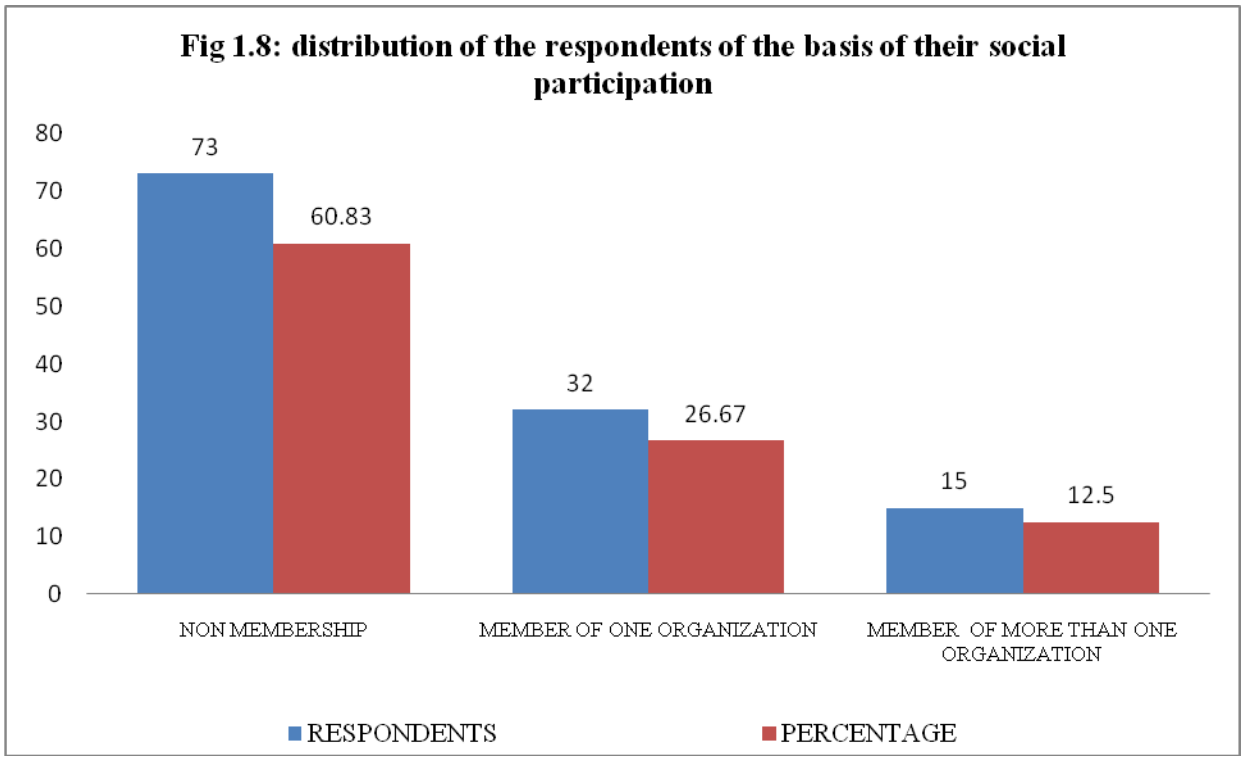
Fig 1.8: distribution of the respondents of the basis of their social participation
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
73
60.83
32
26.67
15
12.5
NON MEMBERSHIP
MEMBER OF ONE ORGANIZATION
MEMBER OF MORE THAN ONE ORGANIZATION
RESPONDENTS
PERCENTAGE

Fig.9

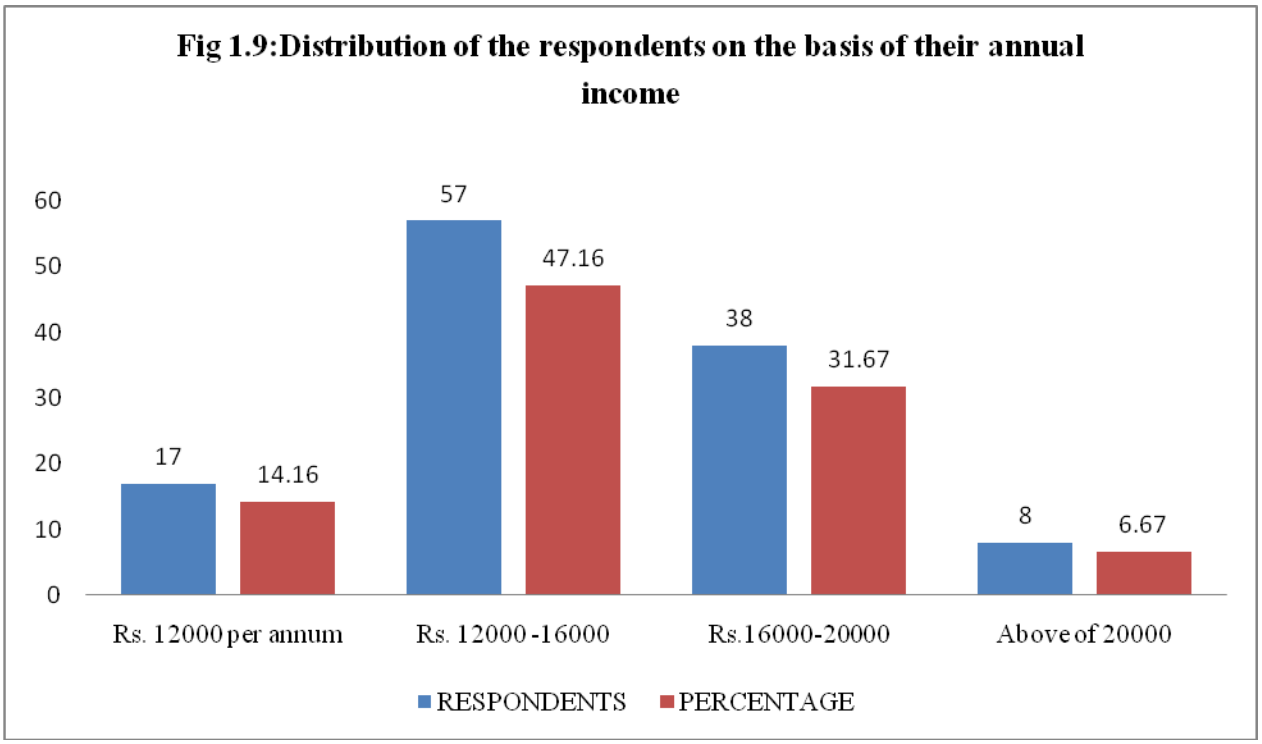
Fig 1.9:Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their annual income
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
17
14.16
57
47.16
38
31.67
8
6.67
Rs. 12000 per annum
Rs. 12000 -16000
Rs.16000-20000
Above of 20000
RESPONDENTS
PERCENTAGE

Type of family of the respondents

An attempt has been made to study family pattern of the respondents the results have been presented in the following table.

It is inferred from above table that 65 per cent respondents belonged to single family system while remaining 35 per cent respondents were living in Joint family system.

Thus, it may be concluded hat joint family system still exists in the district Basti. But the process of disintegration has started.

Size of family of the respondents

The size of family plays an important role in decision making process in respondents to the adoption of innovation size of the family of the respondents was also chosen as variable. The results drawn have been discussed as under table:

It is obvious form table that maximum 66.67 per cent had 1 to 5 members in their family, where as 28.33 per cent respondents were having above 6 to 8 members and only 5 per cent respondents were having above 8 members in a family.

Thus, it can be concluded that maximum respondents were having 1 to 5 members in a family.

Occupation of the respondents

Occupation is directly associated with the economic status of a person. An attempt has been made to study the main occupation of the respondents under study. The finding are given as under the following table:

It is evident from above table the maximum respondents i.e. 36.67 per cent 36.66 per cent were engaged in agriculture +Dairying while 33.33 per cent 33.33 per cent in Agriculture labours and 30 per cent engaged in non agricultural labours**.**

It may be concluded that maximum of the respondents fell in the category of Agriculture +Dairying groups. They preferred Agriculture + Dairying as their main source of income. Least 36.66 per cent proportion of respondents kept themselves apart from Agriculture +Dairying groups.

Social participation of the respondents

As social participation plays a key role information dissemination decision making and deriving benefits from the various schemes. Analysis regarding this has been depicted in the following table.

It is obvious from the above table that out of 120 respondents 60.83 per cent 60.83 per cent respondents were not the member of any organization while 26.67 per cent 26.67 per cent respondents were the member of one organization and only 12.5 per cent 12.5 per cent respondents had the membership of more than one organization.

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

Total annual income of the respondents

To know the annual income of the respondents beneficiaries. The data were gathered and the finding are given in the following table:

It is evident from above data in the table that 47.5 per cent respondents had their income (Rs.12000-16000 per annum), followed by 31.67 per cent under high medium income groups (Rs.16000-20000). Least number of respondents i.e. 6.67 per cent were found under higher income groups (Above Rs.20000) and some number of respondents belongs to lower income groups (up to 12000 per annum).

Thus it may be concluded that most of the respondents fell under the category of low medium income groups which indicated their poor socio-economic status in the village inspite of the fact that

the MNREGA and provided employment opportunities to enhance their income.

It can be concluded that majority of respondents belong to about age group, different sub caste of scheduled caste and backward caste and had high level of illiteracy, having kuccha house, single family with up to five member, agriculture labour groups and medium income groups. Most of them were not the member of any organization due to poor and uneducated of respondents. Out of 120 respondents that majority of beneficent opinion about the MNREGA is a good programme for rural areas, provide mode of payment is satisfactory, solving the rural unemployment alleviation of rural poverty, providing the rural connectivity and water conservation facility.

References

Ahangar, G. B. (2014) Women empowerment through MGNREGA: a case study of block Shahabad of District Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir. Abhinav-National Monthly Refereed Journal Of Research In Commerce & Management Vol. 3 No. 2 pp. 55-62

Anindita Adhikari; Bhatia, K. (2010) NREGA wage payments: can we bank on the banks? Economic and Political Weekly Vol. 45 No. 1 pp. 30-37

Anish Vanaik; (2008) Siddhartha Bank payments: end of corruption in NREGA? Economic and Political Weekly Vol. 43 No. 17 pp. 33, 35-39

Ankita Aggarwal; Ankit Kumar; Aashish Gupta (2012). Evaluation of NREGA Wells in Jharkhand Economic and Political Weekly Vol. 47 No. 35 pp. 24-27

Bhalerao, P. P.; Kulkarni, V. V.; Muttur, R. R.(2014) Configuring sustainable development and livelihoods security vis-a-vis efficient development management and challenges of governance. Golden Research Thoughts Vol. 3 No. 9 pp. GRT-3822

Bhargava, A. K. (2014) The impact of India's rural employment guarantee on demand for agricultural technology. IFPRI - Discussion Papers No. 1381 pp. vi + 26 pp.

Bhatti, B. (2012) Aadhaar-enabled payments for NREGA workers. Economic and Political Weekly Vol. 47 No. 49 pp. 16-19

Bipul De; Sebak Jana (2013) Socio economic determinants of participation in MGNREGA: a study in Bankura district of Rural West Bengal. International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics and Management Vol. 3 No. 5 pp. 48-54.

Debasish Biswas(2012) "Performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme with special reference to Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal". Commerce and Management Vol. 1 No. 3 pp. 94-102

Faizi, A. A. A. (2010) Impact of National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme in strengthening local government institutions in India. Asia-Pacific Journal of Rural Development Vol. 20 No. 2 pp. 141-166

Gaur, G. L. (2010) Adefacto study of the dejure NREGA. Economic Affairs (Calcutta) Vol. 55 No. 3/4 pp. 187-194

Jacob, A.; Varghese, R. (2006) NREGA implementation - I: Reasonable beginning in Palakkad, Kerala. Economic and Political Weekly Vol. 41 No. 48 pp. 4943-4945

Kaustav Banerjee; Partha Saha (2010) The NREGA, the Maoists and the developmental woes of the Indian state. Economic and Political Weekly Vol. 45 No. 28 pp. 42-47

Khan, S.(2015)Impact of MNREGA in socio-economic upliftment of rural population in Varanasi district. International Journal of Social Science and Interdisciplinary Research Vol. 4 No. 2 pp. 112-127

Nalini Chandra; Razia Parvez (2012) Study on impact of NREGA in district Allahabad. Asian Journal of Home Science Vol. 7 No. 2 pp. 254-256

Neeraj and Bhatia (2011). Rural women empowerment through MGNREGA in Hisar district of Haryana. Annals of Agri Bio Research Vol. 16 No. 2 pp. 179-184.

Singh, S. P.; Harminder Singh; Nafees Ahmed; Huma Sehar; Nimit Kumar; Chandan Kumar (2013) Socio-economic impacts of MGNREGA on rural population in India. International Journal of Commerce and Business Management Vol. 6 No. 1 pp. 124-128

How to cite this article:

Rajmani, O. P. Yadav, A. K. Singh and Singh, A. K. 2023. MNREGA: Socio-Economic Profile of the Respondents in Basti District, Uttar Pradesh. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 12(04): 106-118.
doi: https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2023.1204.012