

Project Title : Status of NREGA in Jamra Village in Purba Bardhaman



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Date:

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INDEX

TOPIC	Page no:
1. Introduction	1-3
2. Review of Literature	3-9
3. Objectives	10
4. Data and Methodology	10-11
5. Analysis: Demographic Status	11-13
6. Analysis: Income Status	14-15
7. Analysis: About NREGA	15-20
8. Conclusion	20
9. `Bibliography	21-23

Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is contemplated as a 'Silver Bullet' in the matter of eliminating poverty and unemployment. According to MGNREGA, 2005 (On 5th September), "An act to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto". This came into force on February 2, 2006.

This is the biggest poverty alleviation programme in the world. Here, net economic safety is provided to two-third of the population to fulfill the objective of right to work. Around one-tenth of the total world population is engaging in it. That was why the World Development Report, 2014 has described the MGNREGA as a "stellar example of rural development".

NREGA has come after many years of experiencing several rural employment programmes. Programme (1983-1989), Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (1989-1990), Employment Assurance Scheme (1993-1999), Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (1999-2002), Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (from 2001), National These programmes are - National Rural Employment programme (1980-1989), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Food For Work Programme (from 2004), at last SGSY and NFFWP have been amalgamated with NREGA in 2005.

There are several facts in the matter of this programme. There are-

- The programme has started with an initial outlay of Rs. 11,300 crore in the year of 2006-2007 and now it is Rs. 7300 crore (2022-23 budget).
- It was initiated in three phases:
 1. Phase I (2006-2008) – 200 most backward districts in the country.
 2. Phase II (2007-2008) – expanded to an additional 130 districts.
 3. Phase III (2008 onwards) – extended to all remaining rural districts.
- In 2008, wage transaction through bank / post office was started.
- In 2009, MoU with postal department.

- For sake of transparency, all households get a 'Job Card' which acts as an identity document.
- In 2016, GIS based approach were developed in MGNREGA by GIZ project 'Environment benefits through MGNREGA.'
- In 2016, Aadhar card has become mandatory of MGNREGA.
- The minimum wage varies from state to state. Accordingly, to the NREGA "At a glance" report, the average MGNREGA wage paid in FY 2021-22 remain at a near about RS. 209 per day per person.
- The demand for work should be fulfilled within 15 days (if this is not possible ,then unemployment allowance will be given).
- The wage Active workers- 15.59 Cr.

Assets created till date – 6.24 Cr.

Person days generated – 384.61 Cr.

DBT Transactions – 48.67 Cr.

Household benefitted – 7.5 Cr.

Individual category works – 2.06 Cr.

- Payment must be made within 15 days of working days (if this is not possible ,then compensation will be given).
- Worksite distance from residents must be within 5 km.
- The various categories under MGNREGA work-
 1. Category A – works related to natural resource management.
 2. Category B – individual assets for poor rural people.
 3. Category C – infrastructure for NRLM and demand from SHGs.
 4. Category D – rural infrastructure.

A Structure can be made with a hierarchy. This is shown below

❖ **Central government** – nodal agency at the top and evaluate the whole scheme from all perspectives and also generate new planning with the matter of fact.

❖ **State government** – monitoring and evaluation of scheme in the state.

- ❖ **District panchayat** – prepare both district annual plan and five year perspective plan.
- ❖ **Block panchayat** – monitors and coordinates plans and works block wise.
- ❖ **Gram panchayat** – nodal agency at bottom level and selection of works, monitoring and supervision.

There are several goals in this all round scheme.

- Providing livelihood security in rural sector.
- Sustainable development in agriculture economy.
- Fostering the process of creation of productive assets.
- Safe the environment.
- Justice towards social equity problems.
- Proper empowerment of rural poor going through a path of right based laws.
- Inclusive growth.
- Trimming of migration.

Some significance are shown in the below.

- ✎ Aims to achieve the objective as enunciated in the Article-41 of Indian constitution – “giving citizen the right to work.
- ✎ Development initiative , chipping in with essential public investment for creation of durable assets.
- ✎ Provided guaranteed jobs.
- ✎ Demand based (within 15 days of demand)payment also within 15 days of work.
- ✎ Only a job card hold

Review of Literature:

Vaidhyanathar(2005), considers that the gram panchayats have been placed very strongly in the drafting stage of NREGA. This scheme is actually decentralized in nature with active participation of local people. This paper suggests that the

efficiency and ability of Gram Panchayat's to implement this scheme is still at earlier stage.

Bhatia. B and Dreze. J (2006), express that there are many gaps in the processing of this programme. It shows the difference between NREGA and the earlier various employment programme (like NFPWP and SGRY). The principle purpose of providing employment to grassroot level people on demand at minimum wage is not at the destination of purpose.

Mathur (2007), suggests in his paper that a systematic regular basic authoritative information is very much essential. A continuous monitoring with proper evaluation is prospect of time series studies is needed constantly. They focused on reports to critically evaluate various facts like minimum wage, muster rolls etc. The government participates to solve with this scheme.

Rao Mohan.V(2008), in his article "Employment Guarantee Scheme is a lifeline for vulnerable sections" explains the various all round significance of NREGA . According to this paper, this scheme has a various level of developing effect such as empowerment and safe livelihoods. It provides equality to fulfill the paper of overall growth. This special type of employment is maintained on sustainable basis.

Pramathesh. A et.al (2008), have focused on some reformation. Firstly, deployment of professionals on full time basis who actually dedicated to this scheme at all levels . Secondly, bare foot professional are required at the Gram Panchayat through the whole nation for activating this scheme genuinely and building and strengthening the capacity. Thirdly, continuous evaluation is mandatory with transparency and quality basis.

Shah A and Mehta K.A (2008), demonstrate that this is too early to judge the success of this scheme. This paper has highlighted about various lesson from MEGS for NREGS. This paper shows how the unskilled labour at minimum wages and other terms and condition can be used taking lesson from various quantum of guaranteed employment scheme.

Narayan (2008), focuses on the pivot of social audit of NREGA which had turned a crucial socio-economic change on NREGA. She studied in villipuram district of Tamil Nadu, where women are 80 percent of NREGA in member basis 41 percent of NREGA women have claimed this scheme as the source of income.

Reetika .k and Nandini .N (2009), studied in six northern states. This paper focuses specially about the involvement of women. Out of 1060 NREGA workers, 32 percent of workers were actually women. These had a crucial impact on the livelihood of rural people. Some serious problems (like the illegal presence of contractors) remain in the implementation across the state.

Karemulla.k et.al (2009), focuses on changing of rural livelihood and SWC (Soil and water conservation) works. This study has given the empirical evidences about the impact of NREGS and has expressed the unique ability of massive rural development.

Panda et.al (2009),specially focuses the effect of MGNEGA in Sikkim and Meghalaya. This study was mixture of primary and secondary data. 40 beneficiaries were selected. This study shows about several change like – Women empowerment, equality in wage, communicating with bank officials which increases their confidence , a positive change in health issues of NREGA women workers.

Naganagoud S.P & Uliveppa H.H (2010), has focused on the various socio-economic factors specially on food and employment. Women related various measures (Like protection against sexual harassment at the spot of working), child care facilities , rest shed , ‘first aid kit provision have to kept in the spot. Some payment related issues are hardcore real facts. Human rights and women rights both should be explored widely.

Jeyashree.P et.al (2010), has examined MGNREGS in Thevarkulan panchayat. This spot has made a great contribution to create various social assets. But, these assets have no direct crucial impact on rural livelihood. This scheme solved a temporary solution in the point of view of poverty. This scheme helped to create community assets like, conservation of water, water harvesting, irrigation canals, flood control related works and others.

Keshava K.G (2010),demonstrates the effective implementation in various sector with great participation of rural people in this scheme. This study mentioned systematic corruption with chronic inefficiency, reluctance and inabilities of bureaucratic system. This paper recommended to follows a strong systematic rules with transparency and proper disclosure.

Shah D. and Mohanty. S (2010), relates with various factors of MGNREGA in Maharashtra. This paper showed that Maharashtra was a bad performer in the field of issuing job cards. Only 34% households registered under this scheme. This was very low proportion. Low employment generation was also a problem with below the minimum wage provision. This paper recommended to create a linkage between various public schemes.

Dey.S and Bedi S.A (2010),examined NREGS (February 2006 – July 2009) in Birbhum district, West Bengal. This study shows about the good awareness of this scheme and well maintaining of information related NREGS. According to this study, less jobs days and payment delay are the problem. But, their problems improve day by day.

Alha .A and Yonzon .B (2011), shows that this scheme is very helpful for females in rural sector. But, in recent past, male migration has become common. Specially agriculture sector has undergone a vast change in recent past partly for MGNREGS. A well shortage of farm labour and as an effect of an upward push of wages in agricultural sectors observed. This study has suggested that this is the high time to implement MGNREGA and other public workers with a high push to improve agricultural sector all over the country.

Kelwan . G (2011),revealed some anecdotal evidence in the matter of gender relations as an impact af employment creation for this scheme. Empowering women in every aspects (asset ownership, economic participation, etc)actually reduces women inequalities.

Sharma .A (2012),has highlighted mainly changing livelihood of SC/ST women in rural India. High poverty rate is act as a resistant in empowering women in rural area. By this scheme, they can earn cash which has diversified effects in

socio-economic factors for SC/ST women. MGNREGA plays a great role in this matter.

Dutta .P et.al (2012), mainly analysed on the basis of National sample survey data (2009-10). This paper states that poorer states on specifically places demand more jobs under this scheme. There is a deficiency to provide jobs in the programme even in the most needed places. But, overall this scheme is very useful for backward class and for women.

Jawed Akthar M. (2012),examines the environmental aspect for the various activities of MGNREGS. The author praises the scheme as it creates a balance between human activity and environmental resources through green jobs. Sustainable development and ecological regeneration the good sides of this scheme.

Rao. K.M (2013),this paper shows that MGNREGS is the only Act that actually provides such a right and faith in LPG era. During famine and drought it gives effective safety. It increases purchasing power. This act stopped migration, non-agricultural related jobs increases due to this scheme. It has actually multidimensional effect for all round rural development.

Rout. G (2013), reveals about the significant potential of MGNREGA. This scheme is truly demand driver. MoRD is increasing its monitoring at the gram panchayat level for strengthening on gender equality and empowering women. This scheme provide security to the rural women workers and give them financial independence. Increasing number of women in participating in participating in various meeting and speaking out there is a good sign.

Roy. P.R (2014), highlights the various issues and tough challenges while executing this scheme. According to GOI, 38% Indian is poor. Around 75% of poor people stay in villages. Low productivity and unemployment are the main course of poverty in rural sectors MGNREGA plays a vital role.

Krishnan .S and Balkrishnan .A (2014), has examined the various commitment like Millennium Development goals. Though there are several problems in this scheme, but this is most successful poverty alleviationprogramme. There are

several visible and invisible effects of MGNREGA. It gives the money to the poor people particularly to the women. There is no middleman in this transaction. Women are now participating in various social activities.

Malla (2014), studied the official figures. There was a correlation between figures and impact of this policy on socio-economic ground. This analysis was based on time series field study. It was conducted between 2010 to 2012 at Karge block in the district of Budgam. This paper found that in Jammu and Kashmir, the women participation was only 20.05 percent. A relief was that of participation SC/ST women.

Pamela and Sharma (2015), examined the various effects of MGNREGA in Dungarpur district of Rajasthan. A field survey conducted 200 MGNREGA beneficiaries were taken as sample. The study showed that this scheme had helped to increase income of poor rural people. Around 51% of sample accepted the increasing in income factor from 5000 to 10000 and 8% of sample reported their income increment above 10000. 79.5% of sample had mobile set and 35% of sample had motor cycle. This paper showed that migration was a decreasing factor.

Das.K.T (2016), focused their study in the state of Odisha. The author states about the social safety increases due to MGNREGA, specially to the vulnerable. This scheme was implemented across the state. However there were some irregularities. Substantial number of poor rural people remained outside of this programme.

Ambily S.A (2016), has concluded that the proper strategy wise implementation of MGNREGA is the key factor for this massive success. The paper has given various positive aspects and layer with logical criticism.

Srinivas and pandyrai (2017), captured the extent of employment generation and creating of durable assets during 10 years of implementation of this scheme in Andhra Pradesh. The study showed a great significance of MGNREGA in rural livelihood by providing employment generation to every caste and specially for women. The state had able to create a substantial number of assets. However, some irregularities and corruption were also showed.

Turangi (2018), conducted a study to show an association being generating employment and creating assets in specifically drought-affected locality at kalaburagi in Karnataka. This study revealed that employment generation was very good in this state compared to other state. The study also showed a correlation between generating employment and work completion rate. This result was too weak.

Awarwal .K .G (2019), examined this on different angles. This article gives achievement data and critically evaluates with various objects. This paper states that the negativity of this scheme arises due to wrong programme architecture. Here Inadequate monitoring and onwards its effects are explained.

Dhulgand V.G and Wadam .R.P (2020), examined various impact of MGNREGA beneficiaries. Women empowerment and changing of rural livelihood are the basic impact of this scheme.

Chakrabarty .L and Thomas .E (2020), concludes that there is a macroeconomic uncertainty. This is caused for COVID pandemic. This uncertainty is very hard to measure. Here, a good fiscal-monetary policy is very important. There is a great role of MGNREGA.

Lokhande .N and Gundimeda .H (2021),focuses government's efficiency to activate the various activities related MGNREGA during second phase of COVID-19 lockdown restriction. The government wants to strengthen the rural economy by providing job in MGNREGA. This gives another dimation for seasonal migrant workers (returning home amid COVID-19).During this period near about 7.5 million seasonal migrant workers took job under MGNREGA and got work for around 23 days.

Kumar.S et.al (2021), finds that MGNREGA took only geographical pockets of various structural problems like poverty. It is basically incorporated the allocation of funds to poor regions wise across the country which is primarily formula based. This scheme is a demand driven programme. This article exactly explores various causes of limited capacity. It has actually consequent various deep rooted effects. This paper suggests for improve policy and transparent monitoring to way forward.

Objectives:

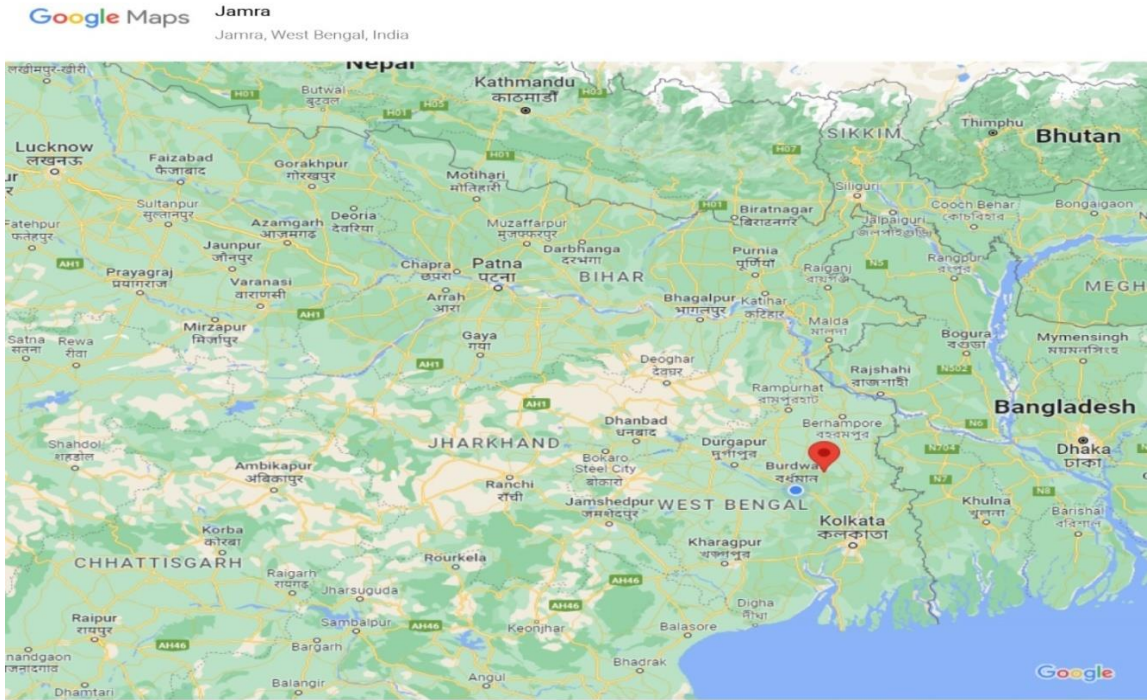
The objectives of this project are as follows:

1. To obtain the demographic status like Population, education and stander of living of this village
2. To obtain the Work status in different type of job among male-female categories and income status among them as well as Economic status wise
3. To obtain the work status specially in NREGA and getting benefits from that.
4. To obtain the women awareness about the NREGA programs
5. To obtain the distribution of ownership of resources among household members.

Data & Methodology

This study is totally based on primary data. For this purpose village named Jamra has been selected which situated under Katwa-I block in Purba Bardhaman. 39 families was survey. Total sample population of this survey was 158. Out of 39 family, 30 family belong to APL and 9 family belong to BPL. Out of 158 family member, 90 members are male and rest of the members are female.





Methodology: Tabulation calculation are used to describe the objectives relate to demographic and NREGA status. Diversification in job pattern is also pointed out with the help of tabulation. The whole calculation has done with the help of MS-Excel application.

Analysis:

Demographic Status:

Demographics are the characteristics of a population that have been categorized by distinct criteria- such as age, gender and income- as means to study the attributes of a particular group. Demographic change can influence the underlying growth rate of economy, structural productivity growth, living standards, savings rates, consumption and savings. The direct method of collecting demographic data involve tracking and researching official records of births, marriages, divorces, deaths and migrations. Business may conduct consumer polls to gather data about what people buy, why they have specific shopping preference and how much they spend on average. Now-a-days, online demographic data collection is becoming common. From demographic information marketing strategies, economic analysis, government policies are determined. So, the study of demography is essential for scientific uses of human resources.

Table:1- Economic Status and Sex wise Population Status (in Percentage)

Economic Status	Household	Population	
		Male	Female
APL	30(76.925)	66(56.90)	24(57.14)
BPL	9(23.08)	50(43.10)	18(42.86)

Source: Field Survey 2022

In the village, male APL and male BPL are 59.60 percent and 57.14 percent respectively. Besides, female APL and female BPL are 43.10 percent and 42.86 percent respectively. Here, a high sex ratio actually exists. The sex ratio of BPL is higher than the sex ratio of APL category.

Table:2- Age Group wise Sex population status(in Percentage)

AGE GROUP	FEMALE	MALE
0-6 Years	4.41	11.11
7-14 years	7.35	8.89
15-18 years	7.35	8.89
19-23 years	11.76	10.00
24-60 years	61.76	56.67
60 & above years	7.35	4.44

Source: Field Survey 2022

In case of age group wise sex population data, high child sex ratio. At the age group of 7-14 years and 15-18 years, male and female percentage are same. In case of beyond the 15-18 years age group, female percentage goes higher than of male percentage.

Table:3-Educational Status with respect to Sex population(in Percentage)

EDUCATION LEVEL	FEMALE	MALE
PRIMARY EDUCATION	14(20.59)	6(6.67)
UPPER PRIMARY	10(14.71)	29(32.22)
SECONDARY	9(13.24)	17(18.89)
HIGHER SECONDARY	2(2.94)	6(6.67)
GRADUATION & ABOVE	2(2.94)	5(5.56)
ILLITERATE	31(45.59)	27(30.00)

Source: Field Survey 2022

In this survey, a lot of people in the village are illiterate. Few people involves in higher education. Only 2.94 percent male and 5.56 percent female holds the degree of graduation and above study. This outcome provides immense

dissatisfactions in the corner of education yardstick. Women lay behind enough comparing with the education of men(except-Primary education).

Table:4-House/Toilet/Source of drinking water/Source of fuel/Source of light status with respect to economic status(in percentage)

	House Type			Toilet Type			Source Of Drinking Water		Source Of Fuel			Source Of Light	
	Kachha	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Kaccha	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Municipal Tube	Tubewell	1 Item	2 Item	3 Item	Kerosene	Electricity
APL	13.33	46.67	40.00	10.00	53.33	36.67	26.67	73.33	53.33	43.33	3.33	3.33	96.67
BPL	22.22	33.33	44.44	11.11	22.22	66.67	0.00	100.00	66.67	33.33	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2022

Table 4 shows that under AP_L category, 13.33 percent, 46.67 percent, 40 percent people of the survey live in kachha, pacca and semi pacca house respectively. Under BP_L category, 22.22 percent, 33.33 percent, 44.44 percent people of the survey live in kachha, pacca and semi pacca house respectively. We see that under AP_L category most people live in pacca and under BP_L category most people live in semi pacca. Under AP_L category, most of the people have pacca toilet(53.33 percent) and Under BP_L category, most of the people have semi pacca toilet(66.67 percent). Under AP_L category, 73.33 percent people tubewell takes as a main source of water. Under BP_L category, all the people depend upon tubewell. Most of people under uses I item as a source of fuel. In case of AP_L it is 53.33 percent and for BP_L it is 66.67 percent. 43.33 percent of AP_L uses II item and . 33.33 percent of BP_L uses II item. Under AP_L, 3.33 percent of AP_L uses III item as a fuel. No people under BP_L uses III item. Most of the people of AP_L (96.62 percent) uses electricity as a source of light and under BP_L, every family takes electricity as a source of light. So, we see that electricity reaches almost every houses of our sample.

INCOME STATUS:

Table:5-Determination of income group with respect to sex (in percentage)

INCOME GROUP	MALE	FEMALE
0-2500	48.89	89.71
2500-5000	24.44	8.82
5000-7500	15.56	1.47
7500-10000	7.78	0.00
10000-12500	1.11	0.00
12500 & ABOVE	2.22	0.00

Source: Field Survey 2022

There are several income groups. Most of the people belong to 0-2500 income group. 48.89 percent male and 89.71 percent female are under this stage of income. 24.44 percent male and 8.82 percent female are under this 2500-5000 income group. 15.56 percent male and 1.47 percent female are under this 5000-7500 income group. We see that, no female earn above 7500 income group. This is a disappointment factor for strengthening women empowerment. And also for men earning above 7500 is not at all satisfactory level.

Table:6- Determination of income group with respect to economic status (in percentage)

INCOME GROUP	APL	BPL
0-2500	68.97	71.43
2500-5000	18.10	7.14
5000-7500	7.76	11.90
7500-10000	2.59	9.52
10000-12500	0.86	0.00
12500 & ABOVE	1.72	0.00

Source: Field Survey 2022

Most of the earning of APL and BPL are under the group of 0-2500 and these percentage are 68.97 percent and 71.43 percent respectively. 18.10 percent APL and 7.14 percent BPL are belongs to 2500-5000 income group. 7.76 percent APL and 11.90 percent BPL are belongs to 5000-7500 income group. Above 10000, earning group, no BPL people belong. This is not a good sign and only 1.72 percent APL earns above 12500.

Table:7- Diversification of job with respect to sex(in percentage)

Type of jobs	Male	Female
Only Agriculture	30.00	3.23
Agriculture and one type of nonfarm job	11.67	12.90
Agriculture and two type of nonfarm job	11.67	6.45
Only Non-farm Job	45.00	77.42
2 types of Non-farm jobs	1.67	0.00

Source: Field Survey 2022

Most of the people relates to their work with non-firm based jobs. 45 percent male and 77.42 percent female participate in this kind job. So, Non-firm related jobs are crucial for these villagers 1.67 percent of male of sample work under the two types of non-firm jobs. No women work under two types and three types of jobs. 30 percent of male depend only on agriculture which is second highest place of jobs for male. 12.90 percent of female work in agriculture which is second highest job place for female.

STATUS OF NREGA:

Table:8-Overview of NREGA status in Jamra village (in percentage)

Overview	YES	NO
Ration Card	100.00	0.00
Benefit From P.D.S	100.00	0.00
Job Card	94.87	5.13
Knowledge Of Getting Job Within 15 Days	20.51	79.49
Migration Tendency Decrease	58.97	41.03
Standard Of Living Increased	74.36	25.64
Ever Remained Unemployed After Applying Job	51.28	48.72
Getting Of Unemployed Allowance	46.15	53.85

Source: Field Survey 2022

From table 8, it is observed that every person has ration card and they got benefit from public distribution system. Almost every person obtains job card. A very few people (20.5 percent) know about the government should provide them employment within 15 days if they apply in writing. Most of the people agree with the decrement of migration tendency and increment of standard of living as an effect of this scheme. This is a positive sign. About 51.28 percent people of the survey remain unemployed after applying job and 53.85 percent people of the sample did not get any unemployment allowance.

Table:9-Type of work with respect to total population(in percentage)

TYPES OF WORK	
DIG POND	24.32
DIG POND, MAKING ROAD	2.70
DIG POND, MAKING ROAD,PLANTATION	5.41
DIG POND, MAKING ROAD,DRAINAGE	8.11
DIG POND, MAKING ROAD,DRAINAGE, OTHERS	8.11
DIG POND, PLANTATION	18.92
DIG POND, PLANTATION, DRAINAGE	10.81
DIG POND, PLANTATION, DRAINAGE,OTHERS	2.70
DIG POND, DRAINAGE	13.51
DIG POND, DRAINAGE,OTHERS	2.70
MAKING ROAD,PLANTATION	2.70

Source: Field Survey 2022

This scheme provides various types of non technical manual jobs in the village. According to table 9, 24.32 percent people of sample relates only with digging of pond. Besides multi task jobs like digging of pond , making road (2.70 percent) or digging of pond , making road and drainage(8.11 percent) or digging of pond , making road and drainage and others (8.11 percent) or digging of pond and plantation (18.92 percent), digging of pond , plantation, drainage (10.81 percent) or digging of pond , plantation, drainage and others (2.70 percent) or digging of pond and drainage (13.51 percent) or digging of pond , drainage and others (2.70 percent) or making road and plantation (2.70 percent), engages them to this project. From the data, we discern that digging of pond is the main work. These types of manifold works actually fosters the all round development of village.

Table:10-Sort of benefit with respect to population(in percentage)

SORT OF BENEFIT	
FISH	2.70
IRRIGATION	29.73
POLLUTION CLEARING	2.70
FISH,IRRIGATION	8.11
FISH,IRRIGATION,TIME SAVING DURING JOURNEY,POLLUTION CLEARING	10.81
FISH,IRRIGATION,POLLUTION CLEARING	5.41
FISH,IRRIGATION,POLLUTION CLEARING, GREENING THE AMBIENCE	2.70
FISH,TIME SAVING DURING JOURNEY,POLLUTION CLEARING	2.70

IRRIGATION,TIME SAVING DURING JOURNEY	2.70
IRRIGATION,TIME SAVING DURING JOURNEY,POLLUTION CLEARING	10.81
IRRIGATION ,POLLUTION CLEARING	5.41
IRRIGATION ,POLLUTION CLEARING,GREENING THE AMBIENCE	8.11
IRRIGATION,GREENING THE AMBIENCE	2.70
TIME SAVING DURING JOURNEY,POLLUTION CLEARING	5.41

Source: Field Survey 2022

As per table 10, fish, irrigation, time saving during journey, pollution clearing, greening the ambience are the main sort of benefit in this project in Jamra Village. 2.70 percent people of the sample gets of fish and of pollution clearing individually as a benefit. The most benefit area of this scheme is irrigation. 29.73 percent people talk about it. This scheme include multi benefit corners. This scheme oriented work culture ensures better usage of the land and water resources of the rural regions of the country.

Table:11-Spending aspects with respect to population (in percentage)

Spending Aspects	Running Expenses Of Family	Running Expences Of Famil and Education Of Children	Purchase Of Some Asset	Others
	86.49	2.70	5.41	5.41

Source: Field Survey 2022

The earning from NREGA work spends mostly for running expenses of family, 86.49 percent (from table 11) people talk about it. Around 2.70 percent people utilize it both for running expenses of family and education of children. Around 5.41 people use it for purchasing some asset and also this same percent spends in other things. So, we see that the earning from NREGA works act as an important medium to continue their livelihood.

Table:12-Days of getting of job and payment with respect to population(in percentage)

	WITHIN 15 DAYS	BEYOND 15 DAYS	VARIES
DAYS OF GETTING JOB AFTER APPLYING	40.54	59.46	0.00
DAYS OF GETTING PAYMENT	43.24	27.03	29.73

Source: Field Survey 2022

Around 40.54 percent people get job after applying within 15 days and 59.96 percent people obtain job applying beyond 15 days. So, here getting a job within 15 days is not uniformly distributed.

In the point of view of payment, 43.24 percent people agree with getting of payment within 15 days, 27.03 percent people gets it beyond 15 days and 29.73 percent people tell about the variation of getting payment. So, the payment with specific time does not occur harmonically.

Table:13-Several facilities with respect to population (in percentage)

FACILITIES	DRINKING WATER	FIRST AID ADVANTAGE	CHILD CARE FACILITIES	DRINKING WATER,CHILD CARE FACILITIES
	62.16	5.41	2.70	10.81

Source: Field Survey 2022

In the NREGA worksite, drinking water, first aid advantage and child care facilities are mentioned by 62.16 percent, 5.41 percent and 2.70 percent of people involving in survey respectively. Besides, 10.81 percent people talk about the both drinking water and child care facilities. These facilities should improve.

Table:14-Awareness of women about NREGA with respect to population (in percentage)

Awareness of Women	YES	NO
HAVE YOU EVER TAKEN PART IN THIS TYPE OF MANUAL JOB	66.67	33.33
PROVISION OF MAXIMUM 100 DAYS WORK	7.69	92.31
IDEA OF MINIMUM WAGES	61.54	38.46

IDEA OF EQUAL WAGES	46.15	53.85
WAGE PAYMENT WITHIN 15 DAYS	23.08	76.92
WORK WITHIN 5 KM FROM RESIDENCE	69.23	30.77
ONE-THIRD WOMEN WORKER	48.72	51.28

Source: Field Survey 2022

From the table 14, 66.67 percent of women take part in various manual job. 7.69 percent of women agree with the provision of maximum 100 days of work. 61.54 percent and 46.15 percent of women have the idea of minimum wages and of equal wages respectively. 23.08 percent of women get payment within 15 days. 69.23 percent of women set out work within 5 km from residence. 48.72 percent of women agree with the application of one-third women worker. For the development of women the awareness should increase.

Table:15-Various factors related to the consumption through NREGA with respect to population (in percentage)

PROGRAMME	YES	NO
SATISFIED	69.23	30.77
SELF CONFIDENCE	76.92	23.08
CREDIT WORTHINESS	61.54	38.46
PARTICIPATION	66.67	33.33
SAVING	20.51	79.49
REPAYMENT OF FAMILY DEBT	41.03	58.97
EDUCATION	38.46	61.54
EMPOWERMENT TO MEET BANK OFFICIALS	30.77	69.23
SUPPORTING OF FAMILY	84.62	15.38
ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE	64.10	35.90
MEDICINE	69.23	30.77

Source: Field Survey 2022

From the Table:15, 69.23 percent of survey satisfy for this programme. 76.92 percent people agree with increment of self confidence for this scheme. Besides, 61.94 percent, 66.67 percent, 20.51 percent, 41.03 percent, 38.86percent, 30.77percent, 84.62percent, 64.10percent, 69.23percent of people consent with the increment of credit worthiness, participation, saving, repayment of family debt, education, empowerment to meet bank officials, supporting of family, economic independence, medicine respectively. Here, we see that saving is very low in percentage. For that, wages should increase.

Table:16-Ownership status with respect to population (in percentage)

OWNERS	MEN	WOMEN	ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	OTHERS JOINT OWNERSHIP	NONE OF THEM
RESIDENCE	74.36	17.95	0.00	7.69	0.00
AGRICULTURE LAND	56.41	10.26	0.00	0.00	33.33
LIVESTOCK	46.15	12.82	10.26	7.69	23.08
JEWELLERY	12.82	74.36	0.00	0.00	12.82
VEHICLE	82.05	2.56	5.13	0.00	10.26
CELL PHONE	56.41	5.13	28.21	2.56	7.69

Source: Field Survey 2022

The ownership of residence, Agriculture Land, Livestock, Vehicle, Cell Phone are main distributed to the men at a percentage of 74.36 percent, 56.41 percent, 46.15percent, 12.82percent, 82.05percent, 56.41percent respectively.74.36 percent women handle the ownership of the jewellery. Here, all household memberships hold at livestock, vechiles,cell phones respectively at 10.26 percent , 5.13 percent , 28.21 percent respectively. Joint ownership is an important factor at residents, livestock, cell phones at a 7.69 percent ,7.69 percent , 2.56 percent respectively.33.33 percent, 23.08 percent, 12.82 percent, 10.26 percent, 7.69 percent of people do not hold any ownership of any agricultural land, livestock, jewellery, vehicles, cell phones respectively. For women empowerment and maintain equality in society, ownership of the factors to women should increase.

Conclusion:

This project helps in many ways to enrich our overall socio-economic knowledge and NREGA related various issues in Jamra Village. This scheme has multidimensional effect on the rural people who are basically eats day after day. Various scheme related problem like payment delay, not getting job in exact time, not obtaining unemployment allowance etc are the hard fact. Besides, higher education is very rare. But, Women are engaged in some forms of jobs. This is a good sign. Lastly, this study came to know about the various struggle layers in their cumber some life which inspire us a lot to serve for poor people in our future.

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