

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT GUARANTEE ACT AMONG ADULT AY MOTHROWALA, DEHRADUN.

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Abstract: The “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)” was launched in 2 February, 2006 in state of Andhra Pradesh which generally aimed towards livelihood security in rural area specially the underserved and unprivileged section of society to uplift the socio-economic status of the people and improve their living. Aim: The aim of the study is to assess the knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act among adult at Mothrowala, Dehradun. Objectives: were to assess the level of knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act among adult, and find out association between the levels of knowledge with their selected demographic variables .Methods: Descriptive research design was used in this study. Data were collected using questionnaire from 100 samples Sample techniques used in this study are Non probability sampling technique. Findings revealed that according to their age group less in the age group of 30-34 was (44%) and less in the age group of 25-29 yrs was (20%) and more less in the 19-24 yr (18%)and (8%) of internet had previous knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Study findings revealed that 16% of adult had adequate level of knowledge, 56% adult had moderate level of knowledge, and 28% adult had inadequate level of knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in rural adult people in rural community area Mothorawala Dehradun. Conclusion. All the people must know about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Key Words: Knowledge, MGNREGA , Adult, Mothrowala,

1. INTRODUCTION:

‘An unemployment existence is a worse negation of life than death itself’. The “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)” was launched in 2 February, 2006 in state of Andhra Pradesh which generally aimed towards livelihood security in rural area specially the underserved and unprivileged section of society to uplift the socio-economic status of the people and improve their living .the act provides guarantee of work that means at least 100 days of guaranteed wages employment in a year to every rural household whose adult member is volunteer to do work and also protecting and upholding the Right to Live of people standing on social margins. Each state The idea of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is based on Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme (MEGS), and many other wage employment scheme .the act covered 200 district in its first phase implementation on 2 February 2006 and was extended to 130 additional district in 2007,2008.Each state launched an employment guarantee scheme for its implementation and the main implementation agencies are gram panchayat which is accountable to gram sabha and the cost of payment of wages are decided by central government 75% of material cost and also a share of administrative cost. Job card are issued by Gram Panchayat & incentive are deposited to bank accounts of employee. Provision of social audit is also there under the name “hamara paisa hamara haisab”.Work related to rainwater harvesting & conservation, desalting of canal distributaries, desalting & renovation of old. Pond/tanks & digging up of new form ponds are mainly carried out under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGS).According to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, payment for work should be made within 14 days of completion of work. However delay in payment and incorrect payment is common.¹ The first survey on employment and unemployment in 2010 estimated unemployment in the economy was 9.4 percent in 2009-10 with 7.3 percent in urban areas and a 10.1 percent in rural areas. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) the rate of unemployment has increased from 6.1% in 1993-94 to 7.3 percent in 1999-2000 and further 8.3 percent in 2004-05. Unemployment among agricultural labour households has risen sharply from 9.5 percent in 1993-94 to 15.3 percent in 2004-05.² In 1972-1973 employment Guarantee Scheme was first announced in Maharashtra. It is First Indian state to have an employment generating scheme based on a right to live hood approach. In 1980 the food for work program was restructure and renamed as National Rural Employment programme (NREP). It was based on 50% of the central funding. Around 3, 00,400 million man days and community assets of sustainable nature were expected to be produced. In 6th the 6th plan, this programme was reviewed and continued. In the 7thplan, aspect of social forestry was introduced in NREP. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) was

introduced in 1983 to supplement the NREP. It was 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Under this programme preferences were given to landless labourers, women, scheduled³ In Uttarakhand, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was initially launched in 3 districts i.e., Chamoli, Champawat and Tehri in 2006-2007 (Phase-1). In Second Phase (2007-2008), two additional districts, i.e., Haridwar and Utham Singh Nagar were added. In the last phase, all their main districts have been notified under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.⁴ He analysed the impact of NREGA scheme on rural labour market, Income of the poor household Overall agriculture production, it is seen that income from NREGA alone can be a substantial part of the target income of the poor.²

2. OBJECTIVES:

To assess the knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act among adult. To find out association between the level of knowledge and their selected demographic variables such as Age, Sex, Education, Occupation, Income, Type of Family & Source of Information.

3. ASSUMPTIONS:

Adult males and females have enough knowledge related to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

4. HYPOTHESIS:

H1-There will be a significant association between the knowledge score of adult regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act with their selected demographic variables.

5. RESEARCH APPROACH:

A quantitative research approach was used for this study. The main goal is to assess the knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act among adult at Mothrowala, Dehradun.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design selected for this study was descriptive research design.

SETTINGS OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted in rural areas Mothrowala in Dehradun.

POPULATION

In the study an adult is a person of age group between 19-39 years.

SAMPLE

The adult is the sample of our study who are fulfilling the criteria.

SAMPLE SIZE

In this study the sample comprised of 100 adult between the ages 19-39 years at Mothrowala Dehradun.

SAMPLE TECHNIQUE

Sample techniques used in this study are Non probability sampling technique.

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS:

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES- It contains 7 items obtaining information regarding-age 19-39 years in Age, Sex, Education, Occupation, Income, Type of Family & Source of Information.

SECTION-B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRES: This section consists of structure questionnaires to assess the knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act among adult at Mothrowala, Dehradun.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE: The study was conducted in rural areas Mothrowala in Dehradun. The distance from our college to study area is 10 km, the time takes to reach the study area from our college is 30 minutes. The population of study area is around 40000, there is one primary health centre, five schools it include one Anganwadi. These areas were selected because of easy access to the population under study and availability of adolescent around the areas. The period of data collection was extended up to 15 days. The purpose and nature of the study was explained to the adult age and their concept was obtained. The subject was gathering at rural area of Dehradun. The structured questionnaires method was conducted among the adult.

6. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS:

SECTION- A

Table(1) : FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT WITH THEIR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES.

N=100

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	AGE		
	a) 19-24 year	18	18%
	b) 25-29 year	20	20%
	c) 30-34 year	44	44%
	d) 35-39 year	18	18%
2	SEX		
	a) Male	51	51%
	b) Female	49	49%
3	EDUCATION		
	a) undergraduate	27	27%
	b) graduate	37	37%
	c) post graduate	20	20%
	d) illiterate	16	16%
4	OCCUPATION		
	a) labour	40	40%
	b) self-employee	33	33%
	c) govt. employee	18	18%
	d)housewife	09	09%
5	FAMILY INCOME		
	a) less than 3000/-	45	45%
	b) 3001-5000/-	32	32%
	c) 5001-10,000/-	18	18%
	d) more than 10,000/-	05	05%
6	TYPE OF FAMILY		
	a) Joint	43	43%
	b) Nuclear	57	57%
7	SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
	a) Internet	08	08%
	b) News paper	43	43%
	c) Television	40	40%
	d) Book	09	09%

Table(1) depicts that, Percentage wise distribution of adult in relation to their age group depict that 18% of then in age group of 13-24 year of 20% of the age group of 25-29 year & 44% was of 30-39 year where as only 18% was of age group 35-39 year. Percentage wise distribution of adult in relation to sex shows high percentage (51%) of male & (49%) is that of female. Percentage wise distribution of adult in relation to their education shows that 27% was undergraduate, 37% was graduate, 20% was graduate, 20% was post graduate & 16% was illiterate. Percentage wise distribution of adult in relation to their occupation shows that 40% was labour, 33% was self employee, 18% was govt. Employee & 9% was housewife. Percentage wise distribution of adult in relation to their family income shows that 45% was less than 3000/, 32% was between 3001-5000, 18% was between 5001-10,000/ & 0.5% was above 10,000/-Percentage wise distribution of adult in relation to their family shows that 43% were joint family & 57% were nuclear family. Percentage distribution of adult in relation to their source of information shows that 08% through internet, 43% through newspaper, 40% through T.V & the 0.9% through books.

SECTION B:

TABLE (2) –FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF OVERALL KNOWLEDGE SCORE AMONG ADULT WITH THEIR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

N=100

S.No	Overall level of knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Inadequate	28	28%
2	Moderate	56	56%
3	Adequate	16	16%

Table (2) Depicts that 16% of peoples having adequate level of knowledge, 56% peoples having moderate level of knowledge, 28% peoples having inadequate level of knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in rural adult at Mothrowala Dehradun.

SECTION- C

Table(3)ASSOCIATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE SCORE WITH THEIR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES N=100

S.No.	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Adequate knowledge		Moderate knowledge		Inadequate knowledge		DF	Chi square (x ²)	T value	Level of significance
		F	%	F	%	F	%				
1	AGE a) 19-24 year b) 25-29 year c) 30-34 year d) 35-39 year	0	0%	11	11%	7	7%	6	0.24	12.59	#
2	SEX a) Male b) Female	2	2%	30	30%	18	18%	2	9.4	5.99	*
3	EDUCATION a) undergraduate b) graduate c) post graduate d) illiterate	4	4%	19	19%	4	4%	6	1.22	12.59	#
4	OCCUPATION a) labour b) self-employee c) govt. employee d)housewife	5	5%	21	21%	9	9%	6	0.24	12.59	#
5	FAMILY INCOME a) less than 3000/- b) 3001-5000/- c) 5001-10,000/- d) more than 10,000/-	6	6%	24	24%	15	15%	6	0.19	12.59	#
6	TYPE OF FAMILY a) Joint family b) Nuclear family	12	12%	26	26%	17	17%	2	0.32	5.99	#
7	SOURCES OF INFORMATION a) Internet b) News paper c) TV d) Book	9	9%	22	22%	11	11%	6	5.8	12.59	#

*Significant at p>0.05 level

#not significant at p<0.05 level .**Table (3)** to associate the knowledge level with selected demographic variable such as Sex (9.4) chi-square values was significant. The null hypothesis rejected, were as chi-square values of other variables were Age (0.24), education (1.22), occupation (0.24), family income(0.19), type of family (0.32) and source of information (5.8) insignificant. Hence, Research hypothesis was rejected and null hypothesis was accepted.

7. RECOMMENTATIONS:

On the basis of present study, the following recommendations are formed for future study: A study can be conducted to find out beneficiaries of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act among rural area. A future study can be conducted in rural setting. A similar study can be undertaken on large scale. A future study can be performed on another age group of peoples

8. CONCLUSION:

Study conclude that, all the people must aware about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. This data indicates that few adult had adequate knowledge. So they need to get awareness program and structured teaching program in order to improve their knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and most of the people will be get benefit. They could be utilize in their life.

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