

**IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT OF MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL  
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME(MGNREGS) AT BAZAR COMMUNITY,  
LAWNGTLAI**

*Submitted in partial fulfillment of Bachelor of Social Work V semester*

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**November 2022**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project title '*Implementation and Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme at Bazar Veng, Lawngtlai*' submitted by Pretty PC Zirliankimi, Department of Social Work, Higher and Technical Institute, Mizoram for the award of Bachelor of Social Work is carried out under my guidance and incorporates the student's bonafide research and this has not been submitted for the award of any degree in this or any other Universities or Institute of learning.

Dated: 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2022

Place: Lunglei, Mizoram

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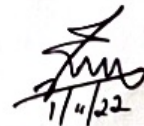
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

The present study probe into the projects, types of work as well as the impact of MGNREGS among rural households.

### 1.1 MGNREGS in India

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is regarded as a very important tool for eliminating rural poverty and unemployment problems by way of generating employment for the rural poor people. It has an effective approach with an intention to develop the quality of rural life by providing a legal guarantee of one hundred days of wage employment to every rural household to do unskilled manual work. It is a demand-driven program where the provision of work is triggered by the demand for work by wage-seekers. The scheme was notified on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2005 (enacted on 25<sup>th</sup> August) and came into force on February 2, 2006, in the 200 most backward districts of the country under Phase-1 and was extended to another 130 districts in the financial year under Phase-2 in April 2007-2008 and on April 1, 2008, under Phase-3 the remaining districts have been notified under MGNREGA.

As it is the scheme for rural development there are several objectives for the advantage of the rural poor people. Some important long-term objectives of MGNREGA include the provision of social protection to the poor people living in rural areas by way of providing employment opportunities; the creation of durable assets for the security of poor people in the rural areas; provision of drought-proofing and flood management in rural India, empowerment of socially disadvantaged group, especially women, SC's and ST's through the process of right-based legislation; strengthening decentralized planning i.e. participatory planning through the convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihood initiatives. If the scheme fulfills the above-mentioned objectives it would mean that the implementation was successful.

As MGNREGS is a scheme for rural development there are several objectives of MGNREGS can be specified. Firstly, the most important objective is providing social protection to the poor people living in rural areas in India by way of providing employment opportunities. The second important objective is creating durable assets for the security of poor people in the rural areas. Thirdly, the requirement for drought-proofing and flood management in rural India.

Fourthly, empowering the socially disadvantaged, especially women, SCs, and STs. Fifthly, strengthening decentralized planning i.e. Participatory planning through the convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihood initiatives. If the scheme fulfills the above-mentioned objectives it would mean that the implementation was successful.

The MGNREGS has given rise to the largest employment program in human history and is unlike any other wage employment program in its scale, architecture, and thrust. Its bottom-up, people-centered, demand-driven, self-selecting, right-based design is distinct and unprecedented. The MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for wage employment.

MGNREGA is mainly not just a welfare drive. It is a development effort that can take the Indian economy to a new path of progress. The goals of MGNREGA can be summarised in three words:- Protective, Preventive, and Promotive (Ambily,2016). It prevents risks associated with the forced migration of the rural poor. It enhances consumption demand and thus, promotes resilience in the rural economy(ibid). All these suggest that MGNREGA can act as an engine of growth by widening the resource base of rural areas and harmonizing the rural economy with the rest.

In the span of 10 years that the act has been in existence, it has generated 19.86 Billion person-days of employment benefitting 276 Million workers. Of the total works created under MGNREGA, 50% went to women workers and 1/3<sup>rd</sup> went to SCs and STs.

To assess the impact of MGNREGA, one has to go beyond these standard parameters of program evaluation. The achievements of the program in terms of its impact on rural labor markets, poverty children's schooling, women empowerment, and improvement in rural infrastructure need to be tracked. This research tries to evaluate the program based on the above-listed parameters which are considered as important drivers of buoyancy in the rural economy.

## **1.2 Goals of MGNREGA:**

- i) Social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by providing employment opportunities.
- ii) Livelihood security for the poor through the creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation, and higher land productivity.



- iii) Drought-proofing and flood management in rural India.
- iv) Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged, especially women, Scheduled castes (SCs), and Scheduled Tribes (STs), through the processes of rights-based legislation.
- v) Strengthening decentralized, participatory planning through the convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihood initiatives.
- vi) Deepening democracy at the grassroots by strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- vii) Effecting greater transparency and accountability in governance.

### **1.3 Statement of the problem**

In India, to eliminate the problem of poverty, the Government has framed various schemes and programs such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). One of the main objectives of the scheme is to provide employment opportunities and contribute development towards the overall development of the people. The scheme is practiced in every rural area and different states of India, MGNREGA is practiced in Mizoram because it is a rural area, besides it is one of the states in India so MGNREGA came to practice from 2006 onwards in every district in Mizoram. This research has been conducted to study the impact and works undertaken by MGNREGS in Lawngtlai community.

### **1.4 Objectives**

1. To identify the works performed under MGNREGS in Lawngtlai Community.
2. To identify the impact of MGNREGS among rural households in Lawngtlai Community.

### **1.5 Chapter Scheme**

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Literature review

Chapter 3: Methodology

Chapter 4: Result and Discussion

Chapter 5: Conclusion

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

According to **Subrata Das** (2005): He studied the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA) is known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(MGNREGS) which came into legislation enacted on August 25, 2005. The main objective of this scheme is to improve the rural economy by providing a hundred daytime employment in a financial year. This program is not only improving the economic aspect at the grassroots level but also enhancing the social and environmental dimensions through different schemes. Like, Traditional Water Harvesting, Social Frosty, Flood Control, Rural Sanitation development, Drought proofing, Land Development, improvement of Rural Connectivity, Improvement of Irrigation, etc. Those schemes are a landmark of the Socioeconomic and environmental sustainability of rural India. In this paper, the researcher wants to find out of the impact of MGNREGA on the sustainability of the environment and the employment generation for economic growth of the rural site in West Bengal.

The study of the impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA) on Rural Livelihood in Eastern Vidarbha which is studied by **Shubhangi Parshuramkar, DM Mankar, NR Koshti, NM Kale**. They said that MGNREA was undertaken to assess the extent of impact generated by the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA) on Rural livelihood within the four districts of Eastern Vidarbha region of Maharashtra specifically, Bhandara, Gondia, Gadchiroli, and Chandrapur. For the study total of thirty-two villages were selected and a sample size of 320 beneficiaries. Data were collected in a face-to-face situation on a prestructured interview schedule. The result indicates that before joining MGNREGA only 35.31 percent of beneficiaries reported consumption of nutritious food, but after joining MGNREGA work 62-50 percent of beneficiaries reported improvement in consumption of nutritious food. The level of trust in the society and the local leaders also improved among the beneficiaries. In a nutshell, there is a significant impact on the livelihood support of the beneficiaries of MGNREGA. The level of impact was in the low-medium category, among 40.32 percent reported an increased medium level of impact on livelihood support.

A rural livelihood is defined as 'The capabilities, assets, and activities that rural people require for a means of living.' It is considered sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future while not undermining them. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRCM) is a poverty alleviation project implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. This plan is focused on promoting self-employment and the organization of the rural poor. According to **Manabhanjan Sahu, Pran Krisno Panigrahi, and Pravash R Mohapatra**. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act(MGNREGA) is aimed to enhance the livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing 100 days of manual wage employment annually to every household. The present study was designed to assess the impact of the MGNREGA scheme on the livelihood of the study people. To get more insights into the research an empirical study was carried out in the selected sample in the Rayagada district of Odisha. Primary data was collected with the help of structured questionnaire schedules on socio-economic aspects through in-depth interviews. The outcomes of the study reveal that the MGNREGA scheme had contributed significantly to sustaining the lives of beneficiaries through the enhancement of socio assets. The results of the study also found a significant impact of the MGNREGA scheme in terms of ensuring food security and purchasing power.

According to **Mr. Abdul khadar, A Abdul Rahim**. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was implemented in 2005 and organized by the government of India. This scheme's main objective is to eliminate poverty and generation of income for rural people and households through hundred days of guaranteed employment per year. This scheme has provided social security through employment guarantees for Rural, castes, Tribes, and Women, in the kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. The study found out that the number of households registered in the MGNRE Scheme varied depending on how MGNRE Scheme factors compared to market wages in the community, as well as local involvement in the program. The MGNRE Scheme offered some basic employment for unprivileged groups. Substantial wage opportunities for work, better implementation utilization of funds, and greater recognition of the cared giving responsibilities of women will be required for this policy to fully meet its goals in Kanyakumari District. This study was based on Secondary data and used the focus group method.

Dr Vinod Kumari Dr Suresh Kumar, Pankaj Thakur. This study examines the impact of MGNREGA on the income and livelihood of the rural people of Himachal Pradesh. India is a country of villages. Rural people who cannot move to cities remain unemployed. To give them employment and for their social well being the Indian govt come up with legislation called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee(MGNREGA) Act. This flagship program was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development for the upliftment of rural people by providing them with guaranteed wages. The programmers provide income transfer to the poor household during critical times and also enable consumption smoothing, especially during slack agricultural seasons or years. Based on the experience, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA) was enacted to reinforce the commitment towards livelihood security in rural areas.

**Ek Smitha, N Karunakaran** said that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act( MGNREGA) as a flagship program by the Central Government of India started in September 2005. As per the program, each rural household gets 100 days of guaranteed employment(unskilled work) every year. Although the major objective of this program is to provide livelihood security for rural households, it also facilitates the creation as well as maintenance of rural infrastructure and employment generation. The present paper is an attempt to overview the impact of MGNREGA on employment generation in rural Kerela. It also examined the demand for employment and employment generated revealing that MGNREGA plays a significant role in employment generation in Kerela.

**Sonkhogin Haokip, D Sivakumar** said that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA) is the biggest social protection scheme ever launched in independent India, which provides a legal guarantee for wage employment to the rural households. In-corporated as legislation in 2005, MGNREGA is a self-targeted, labor-intensive public works program that takes a right-based and demand-driven approach to employment. It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of employment per year to each rural household at specified wages. It is widely implemented throughout Indian since April 2008 and despite certain implementation issues, it has been appreciated for reasons including empowering rural women, bringing back home the dignity of labor, reducing distress migration, and generating employment for the poor households in villages. However, the real question is whether MGNREGA has truly helped those who participate in it cost-effectively.

This and related questions are addressed in this paper by taking up case studies of 6 villages across three districts of Tamil Nadu.

According to **Sharvani Patwardhan, and Luca Tasciotti (2005)** : MGNREGA was introduced in India in 2005 to improve the livelihood of rural Indian households. In 2012-13, around 156 million rural Indian households had an outstanding personal debt: 85% of the amount of credit disbursed was given to those households in the bottom income decile for 'non-business' related purposes. This paper uses nationality-representative household data from the NSS EUS collected in 2004-05 and 2009-10 to lower the impact MGNREGA has had on the rural households' ability to repay outstanding. Results suggest that MGNREGA reduced the size of the outstanding debts for the vulnerable household

**Mrinal Kanti Deb(2019)** : The empirical study has been conducted to measure the impact of MGNREGA over the standard of living of agricultural labourers. The study also tried to analyse the effect of the scheme over the expenditure on food and education for children. The comparative the study stand stratified multistate random sampling with total 218 agricultural labour ( sample size) and above this 109 agricultural labourers were selected from beneficiary (MGNREGS) household and rests of the samples were from non –beneficiary counterpart.To deal with these objectives , a standard of living index (SLI) has been constructed by applying principle component analysis methods and statistical tools , t-test also has been done.According to the constructed standard of living index ,the ;living standard of beneficiary agricultural labourers was found to be far better than their counterpart. More over , the differences over the expenditure on food and children education between two comparative groups were also found to be significant

V Rajalakshmi, V Selvam(2017) : “National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(NREGA) enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005 and it was renamed as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA) on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009. The MGNREGA has completed ten years since its inception in India”. The aim of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security of the household in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed employment in every financial year of every household whose adult member volunteer to do the unskilled work. The concept of women’s empowerment has got wider popularity and acceptance in Tamil Nadu with the launching of decentralized planning in

the state. The study concludes that economically empowering women on MGNREGA scheme lays the basis for greater independence and also for self-esteem. It has become a beacon of light in the empowerment of the rural women and contributed substantially for improving their lifestyle and economic conditions.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

In this chapter, the description of the methodology of the study is presented. The success of the study completely depends on the methods and techniques adopted in the present study. The present chapter describes the setting of the study and methodology, description of the study process and the techniques used. The chapter deals with the profile of the study area, methodological aspects such as research design, sampling, sample size of data collection, processing and analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The study is descriptive in each design it is based on Primary Data. The primary data was collected through quantitative method.

##### **3.1.1 Sampling**

The study employed disproportionate stratified random sampling. The questionnaire is divided into two socio-economic categories AAY and Non-NFSA. The unit of the study is household and all the MGNREGS beneficiaries household within Lawngtlai Bazar. The sampling size is 20 households. The population of the study is household having job card under Mahadma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Lawngtlai Bazar Community. The unit of the study is household.

##### **3.1.2 Data collection, Processing and Analysis**

The study based on data collected through quantitative method. Structure interview schedule was administered to collected information on i.e, the profile of the respondent, types of work under MGNREGA, permissible work, non-permissible work and impact of MGNREGA.

The study based on the primary data collected through quantitative method. The quantitative data was process using microsoft excel(MS. Excel) it was analyzed using SPSS and presented in the form of frequency, percentage and average.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics:

The Demographic characteristics of the respondents were divided into various sections such as Age, Gender, Educational qualification, Denomination, Occupation, Annual income, Socio-Economic Category, Size of family, Type of family, Form of family and Position in the family.

**Age:** Among the 20 respondents the mean age is 44.1. More than respondents are male 5(25.0) and mainly in the family.

**Gender:** The gender of the respondent in the present study is classified into two viz., male and female. The classification of gender in the present study comprises of males (25%) as a majority followed by women (75%). Women comprise a higher rate as the respondents selected

**Educational qualification:** The educational qualification of the respondents is classified viz., primary, middle, high school, higher secondary school, and post graduate. The educational qualification of the respondents in the present study consist of primary (20%), high school(50%), higher secondary school(20%), and post graduate(10%). The educational qualification of the respondents shows that majority of the respondents 50% purchase high school.

**Denomination:** All the total population are Christian and in regards to denomination more than half of the respondent that is (55%) of the belongs to Baptist Church of Mizoram and 3(15.0) of the respondent belong to Presbyterian and also 4(20.0) of the belong Lairam Isua Krista Baptist Kohhran. The majority of the denomination of Baptist Church of Mizoram in this community.

**Occupation:** From of the data collected it is seen that 4(20.0) of the family occupation is Govt. Servant, and 6(30.0) of the family occupation is merchant and others are 10(50.0).

**Socio Economic Category:** The economic of the status was divided into three section mainly, AAY 4(20.0), Non-NFSA 16(80.0). The majority of the socio-economic categories are Non-NFSA.



**Types of family:** In continuation, 18(90.0) of the respondents belongs to nuclear family, and 2(10.0) of the respondents are from joint family. Indicating that from 20 various households most of the families are nuclear family and only some of the families are now joint.

**Size of family:** In regards to family size amongst the 20 family the mean of family is 4.65 . 16 belongs to family of 1-5 members and 4 belong to the family above 6 members.

**Form of family:** 8.(90.0) of the respondent are form stable family and 2(10.0) is the broken family. Majority of the participants are the from stable family.

**Position in the family:** In the present study the status of the respondents is divided into four viz., head of the family, wife, daughter, son and others. Among the respondents, the wife 13(65.0) comprises the highest followed by the head of the family 5(25.0), and daughter 2(10.0). the majority belong to the adult member of family the information collected is reliable and consistent.

**Table No. 4.1 Profile of the respondents**

<b>SI. No.</b>			<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1	Gender	Male	5	25.0
		Female	15	75.0
2I	EducationalQualification	Middle	4	20.0
		High School	10	50.0
		Higher Secondary	4	20.0
		Post Graduate	2	10.0
3	Denomination	BCM	11	55.0
		PCI	3	15.0
		UPC	1	5.0
		LIKBK	4	20.0
		Others	1	5.0
4	Occupation	Govt. Servant	4	20.0
		Merchant	6	30.0
		Others	10	50.0
5	SocioEconomicCategor	AAY	4	20.0
		Non-NFSA	16	80.0
6	Type Of Family	Nuclear	18	90.0
		Joint	2	10.0
7	Form Of Family	Stable	18	90.0
		Dysfunctional	2	10.0
8	PositionInTheFamily	Father	5	25.0
		Mother	13	65.0
		Daughter	2	10.0

*Source: Computed*

## 4.2 Types of work:

In the present study the type of work is classified into eight types of work performed by the community viz., retaining wall, terracing, side drain, linkage road, construction road, construction of pit latrine, construction of link road and road tree plantation. The types of work in the present study are rated with a three-point scale such as Always(1), Sometimes(2), and Never(3).

In the present study, the respondent (75%) say that the retaining wall is repaired from time to time. (85%) of the respondents say that terracing is constructed partially, and more than half of the respondents (95%) claim that the construction of the side drain is good. The respondents (95%) agree that the linkage road is good. Eighty percent of the community said that the construction of the road is good but not excellent, the construction of pit latrine and construction of link road are (65%) and (75%) which shows that the community is not quite satisfied with the work. (85%) of the people say that road tree plantations are decent but not great.

**Table No. 4.2 Types of work under MGNREGA**

SI.No.	Particulars	Always	Sometimes	Never
1	Retaining wall	2 (10)	15(75)	3(15)
2	Terracing	3(15)	17(85)	0(0)
3	SideDrain	1(5)	19(95)	0(0)
4	LinkageRoad	1(5)	19(95)	0(0)
5	Construction Road	1(5)	16(80)	3(15)
6	Construction Of Pit Latrine	1(5)	13(65)	6(30)
7	Construction Of Link Road	1(5)	15(75)	4(20)
8	RoadTreePlantation	1(5)	17(85)	2(10)

*Source: Computed Figures in parentheses are percentage*

#### 4.2.1 Permissible work:

Afforestation, Land development, Water conservation and water harvesting scored (100%) on scale 3 which means that they have never been worked on. On Drainage (75%) was scored on scale 3, (25%) on scale 2 which could mean that it has been worked on but not frequently.

Tree Plantation the community scored (55%) on scale 3 on (55%) on scale 2, which means that decent work has been done. Culverts and Roads within the village got a score of (70%) on scale 3 and (30%) on scale 2, which means that proper drainage is much needed.

Individual household latrines got (30%) on scale 2 and (75%) on scale 3 which shows that poor work has been done. School toilets units got (30%) on scale 2 and on scale 3 (70%).

Anganwadi toilets scored (40%) on scale 2 and (60%) on scale 3, which shows that decent work has been done, although it is not up to the satisfaction of the community.

**Table No. 4.3 Permissible work**

SI.No.	Particulars	Always	Sometimes	Never
1	Drainage	0(0)	5(25)	15(75)
2	Afforestation	0(0)	0(0)	20(100)
3	TreePlantation	0(0)	9(45)	11(55)
4	CulvertsAndRoadsWithinVillage	0(0)	6(30)	14(70)
5	Land Development	0(0)	0(0)	20(100)
6	Water Conservation And Water Harvesting	0(0)	0(0)	20(100)
7	IndividualHouseholdLatrines	0(0)	5(25)	15(75)
8	SchoolToiletUnits	0(0)	6(30)	14(70)
9	AnganwadiToilets	0(0)	8(40)	12(60)

Source: computed

Figures in parentheses are percentage

#### 4.2.2 Non-Permissible work:

Harvesting, Watering, Turning the soil and Floriculture have scored (100%) on a scale of 3, therefore they have not been practiced in the community. Land preparation got (95%) on a scale of 3 which means that little to no work has been done. (40%) on a scale of 2 and (60%) on a scale of 3 is scored which means that Ploughing is somewhat practiced. Weed Removal scored (90%) on a scale of 2, as it is a necessary process. (95%) on a scale of 2, is the score on Vegetables, which could indicate that they get their supply from other districts. Cost for seeds got a score of (60%) on scale 2 and (40%) on scale 3 which could indicate the price of seeds are somewhat affordable. The cost of fertilizer got a score of (65%) on scale 2 and (35%) on scale 3, from the community which could indicate that they are affordable to some extent. Unlike, Cost of pesticides which score of (70%) on a scale of 2, which indicates that they are more affordable than seeds and fertilizers.

A score of (80%) on a scale of 2, shows that the community often uses machinery to aid them in their work.

**Table No. 4.4 Non-Permissible work**

SI.No.	Particulars	Always	Sometimes	Never
1	Land Preparation	0(0)	1(5)	19(95)
2	Harvesting	0(0)	0(0)	20(100)
3	Plowing	0(0)	8(40)	12(60)
4	Watering	0(0)	0(0)	20(100)
5	TurningTheSoil	0(0)	0(0)	20(100)
6	Weed Removal	0(0)	18(90)	2(10)
7	Vegetables	0(0)	1(5)	19(95)
8	Floriculture	0(0)	0(0)	20(100)
9	Cost For Seeds	0(0)	12(60)	8(40)
10	Cost For Fertilizers	0(0)	13(65)	7(35)
11	Cost For Pesticide	0(0)	14(70)	0(0)
12	Use Of Machinery	0(0)	16(80)	0(0)

*Source: Computed Figures in parentheses are percentage*

### 4.3 Impact of MGNREGA:

- i) **Increases Idleness**: (45%) of the community disagree that this scheme causes Idleness while (40%) agree to it being the cause of idleness among the worker.
- ii) **Increase corruption**: (45%) of the population disagree that it causes corruption, while (35%) agree that it can be a source of corruption.
- iii) **Poor Performance Of Worker**: (65%) disagree that it causes poor performance among the community, while (35%) agree that it can cause poor performance.
- iv) **It Brings Development for Locality**: More than half of the population (95%) agree that it brings development to the community.
- v) **Reduce Poverty**: Over (95%) agree that it helps in helping the poor and their upliftment.
- vi) **Increases Household Expenditure**: While (70%) agree that it can -cause an increase of household expenditure while (30%) disagree so.
- vii) **It benefits only an individual**: (90%) agree that it does, (10%) of the community strongly agree that it benefits the individual only.
- viii) **Helpful for low-level income**: (90%) of the total community agree that it greatly helps the people with low-level income and (10%) strongly agree to it.
- ix) **Improvement of Financial Status**: While (60%) of the community agree that it does help them,(40%) of the people disagree that it could help them to be financially stable.
- x) **Difficult to access banks**: (65%) agree that it is difficult to access banks, while (35%) disagree with it.
- xi) **Decrease debts of household**: (60%) disagree that it helps in decreasing debts of household, while (40%) agree that it can help them clear their debts.

**Table 4.5 Impact of MGNREGS**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>
1	Increase Idleness	3(15)	8(40)	9(45)	0(0)
2	Increase Corruption	4(20)	7(35)	9(45)	0(0)
3	Poor Performance Of Worker	0(0)	7(35)	13(65)	0(0)
4	It Brings Development For Locality	1(5)	19(95)	0(0)	0(0)
5	Reduce In Poverty	0(0)	19(95)	1(5)	0(0)
6	Increase Household Expenditure	0(0)	14(70)	6(30)	0(0)
7	It Benefits Only An Individual	2(10)	18(90)	0(0)	0(0)
8	Helpful For Low Level Income	2(10)	18(90)	0(0)	0(0)
9	Improvement Of Financial Status	0(0)	12(60)	8(40)	0(0)
10	Difficult To Access Bank	0(0)	13(65)	7(35)	0(0)
11	Decrease In Debts Of Household	0(0)	8(40)	12(60)	0(0)

*Source: Computed*

*Figure in parentheses are percentage*

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

#### **5.1 Major findings**

The present study attempts to highlight the impact and implementation of MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MGNREGS) of Lawngtlai, Bazar Veng.

Since the study of the unit is family, the respondents are mostly female and belong to young adult (below 45 years). The educational qualification of the respondents are scattered evenly and most of the respondents have low educational background, but some of them have attended college and above, and the information collected are reliable and will reflect the contribution on MGNREGS on community development without prejudice.

All the respondents are Christians and majority of them belong to Baptist Church of Mizoram (BCM) which is followed by LIKBK. As sample is selected among the beneficiaries of MGNREGS, more than half of the respondents are engaged in labour and use them as main source of income. Majority of the community belong Non-NFSA in socio economic category and the family annual income of the respondents family is highest among income belong two lakh(2,00,000). As it is the usual practice for Mizo's the size of the family is usually medium and they are usually a nuclear family.

The types and nature of work under MGNREGS is studied to understand the impact and implementation which will help in understanding its contribution towards development. Although the MNREGS is designed to provide 100 days of employment most of the respondent declared that they do not work for 100 days as most of the work is done with the help of machinery. As the community is vast most of the works operated are done within a medium distance, mainly between 1 to 3 km, from the heart of the community.

The list of works performed under MNREGS is collected from the village council, who operated the work mainly confirming to terracing, retaining wall, side drain, linkage road, construction road, road tree plantation, etc.

MNREGS has helped the families in improving their financial condition but they spend their earnings from MNREGS mainly for domestic purposes mostly food consumption and they barely use it for other purposes like debt paying, health expenses, educational expenses, etc. But the advantage of it is that, it provides regular income for the families.



## 5.2 Conclusion

Majority of the people in India depend on agriculture, the rural economy mainly depends on agriculture and unskilled labour so the rural people are victims of this poverty. In order to eliminate these problems, the government of India has framed various schemes and programmes, such as MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL GUARANTEE ACT(MGNREGA) which was formulated in 2005 and its first phase was introduced on 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2006 and the second phase on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April,2007.

One of its main objectives of this scheme is to provide employment opportunities while contributing towards the overall development of the people.

The implementation of MGNREGS in Mizoram, was started in Lawngtlai and Siaha Districts under Phase-1 during the year 2006-07 which then extended to Lunglei to Champhai districts during 2007-08. In Bazar Veng, Lawngtlai district. The application for work is hardly given individually or by groups, rather the Village Council will propose the work that is needed for the community and inform the job card holders about the work, to which date and upto what date employment will be provided. The workers were divided into groups and each groups were to be allotted to different works in different places.

The MGNREGA had provided employment opportunities to do unskilled manual labour as it was founded most of the respondents were engaged in labour.

Although MNREGS helps in increasing the financial income of the family, it is only sufficient enough to fulfill their basic needs and was spent mainly domestic purposes. MNREGS brings development to the community in terms of infrastructure such as retaining wall, construction of roads, terracing etc. But in terms of increasing income its contribution is not as effective as it was planned in the scheme.

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## Implementation and Impact of MGNREGS at Bazar Community, Lawngtlai

### Household Interview Schedule

(Confidential)

**Pretty PC Zirliankimi**  
**BSW V Semester**  
**Dept. Of Social Work**  
**HATIM**

**RTC.Lalremruata**  
**Assistant Professor**  
**Dept. Of Social Work**  
**HATIM**

Schedule No.

Date:

Time:

#### I. Respondent Profile

Sl.No		
1	Name	
2	Age	
3	Gender	1) Male 2) Female
4	Educational qualification	1) Primary 2) Middle 3) High School 4) Higher Secondary 5) Undergraduate 6) Post Graduate and above
5	Denomination	1) BCM 2) PCI 3) UPC 4) Salvation Army 5) LIKBK 6) Seventh Day Adventist 7) Others
6	Occupation	1) Govt. Servant 2) Merchant 3) Daily Labour 4) agricultural 5) Mistiri 6) Others
7	Annual income	Rs.
8	Socio Economic Category	1) AAY 2) Non- NFSA 3) PHH
9	Size of family	
10	Type of family	1) Nuclear 2) Joint 3) Extended
11	Form of family	1) Stable 2) Dysfunctional 3) Reconstituted
12	Position in the family	1) Father 2) Mother 3) Daughter 4) Son 5) Others

#### II. Types of work under MGNREGA

Sl.No.	Particular	Always	Sometimes	Never
1	Retaining wall			
2	Terracing			
3	Side drain			
4	Linkage road			
5	Construction road			
6	Construction of pit latrine			
7	Construction of link road			
8	Road tree plantation			

### III. Permissible work

SI No		Always	Sometimes	Never
1	Drainage			
2	Afforestation			
3	Tree plantation.			
4	Csulverts and roads within a vilage			
5	Land development			
6	Water conservation and water harvesting			
7	Individual household latrines			
8	School toilet units			
9	Anganwadi toilets			

### IV. Non-Permissible work

SI No		Always	Sometimes	Never
1	Land preparation			
2	Harvesting			
3	Ploughing			
4	Watering			
5	Turning the soil			
6	Food grain crops			
7	Weed removal			
8	Vegetables			
9	Floriculture			
10	Cost for seeds			
11	Cost for fertilizers			
12	Cost for pesticide			
13	Use of machinery			

## V. Impact of MGNREGA

Sl. No.	Particulars	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	Increase idleness				
2	Increase corruption				
3	Poor performance of worker				
4	It brings development for locality				
5	Reduce in poverty				
6	Increase household expenditure				
7	It benefits only for an individual				
8	It is helpful for those who have low level of income				
9	Improvement of financial status				
10	Difficult to access bank				
11	Decreasing the debts of household				