

ROLE OF MGNREGA IN ALLEVIATING POVERTY: A CASE STUDY OF DISTRICT ROHTAK IN HARYANA

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1. Abstract

When it comes to rural growth in India, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has had a huge impact. The goal of this programme is to boost job possibilities, water security, and land productivity by offering an adult member of a rural family willing to undertake unskilled manual work for 100 days within 5 kilometres of their dwelling. Some consider MGNREGS to be the greatest successful public works programme in history. One hundred low-income families are participating in a survey being done in the Rohtak district of Haryana. This research tries to determine awareness and effects of the scheme in the area under study.

2. Paper Identification



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3. INTRODUCTION

Throughout India's independence, several rural development initiatives have been formed with the intention of alleviating poverty; however, they have failed to do so due to problems with their execution. In 2006, when these other growth schemes had failed, Indian Parliament passed an

important law named MGNREGA. It was designed primarily to reduce global hunger and poverty, give rural women more employment opportunity, and promote gender equality. For the most part, MGNREGA is a supply-and-demand initiative. Labor budgets are established on the basis of work demand and resources are distributed appropriately. This requirement set MGNREGA apart from other national development projects. MGNREGA is considered a gender-sensitive initiative because of its provisions for on-site childcare centers, 100-day employment guarantees, and equal pay for men and women. It is also based on the assumption that women will make up around a third of the total. At least one third of the program's recipients must be women who have applied for and been approved for work.

4. POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAM

Poverty is an inherent part of being human and must be eliminated without delay. The first and most important stage in a country's development is to take measures to reduce inequality and poverty. Long-term, sustainable economic development is essential in the battle against poverty, as are effective policies and initiatives. Those living in poverty may be able to join the mainstream economy if their situation improves. While growth in the economy is important for lowering poverty, other components of development, such as raising standards of living and increasing citizen participation in government, are equally crucial.

The causes of poverty are varied and far-reaching, spanning both national and international boundaries. India's most of the population lives in rural areas which is poor. Scheduled castes and tribes are highly concentrated in rural regions and have deep roots in religion, culture, and geography. Poverty rates have declined generally during the last decade, but they have fallen particularly precipitously for several demographics.

5. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

“The main objective of the study is to analyze the knowledge of MGNREGS SCHEME in poor people of the villages of Rohtak District and to know how much poverty alleviation Program is helpful to alleviate poverty”.

6. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- Gender of the respondent does not influence the awareness of MGNREGAscheme and poverty alleviation program
- Age of the respondent does not influence the awareness of MGNREGAscheme and poverty alleviation program

7. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

"For the purpose of the research project, both primary data and secondary data were used”.

7.1 Primary Data

This involves conducting a survey through questionnaire with residents of the region under investigation.

7.2 Secondary Data

Several published papers taken from a variety of sources, including journals, books, and online domains.

7.3 Sample Design

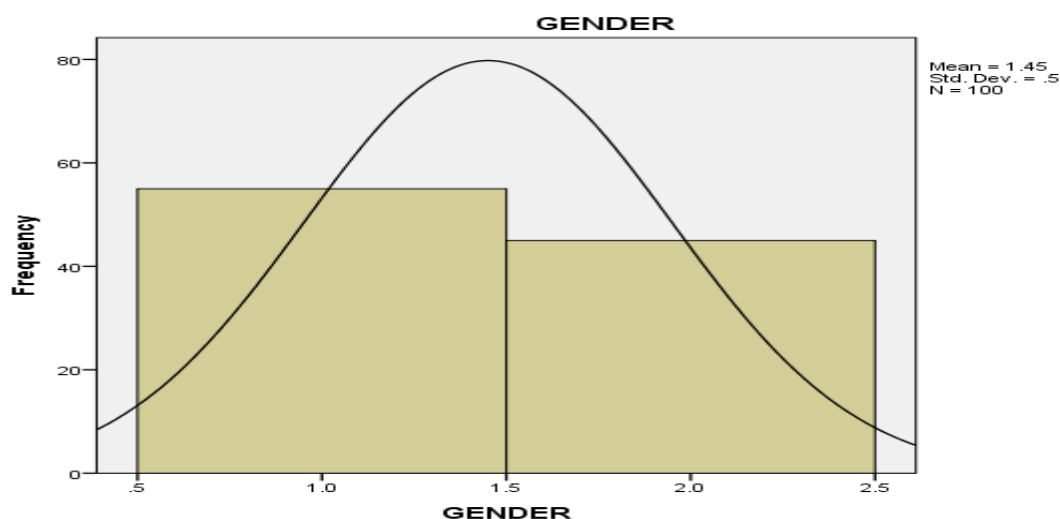
The experts have only asked those who identify themselves as belonging to the working poor or the lower working class to participate in the survey. In order to minimise the amount of time and money spent, the surveys were compiled utilising an effective method of examination. A total of one hundred different instances were investigated. The Independent Sample t-test is used to determine whether or not there is a statistically significant difference between the means of two separate groups that are kept apart from one another.

8. DATA ANALYSES:-

TABLE:-8.1

GENDER					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	MALE	55	55.0	55.0	55.0
	FEMALE	45	45.0	45.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

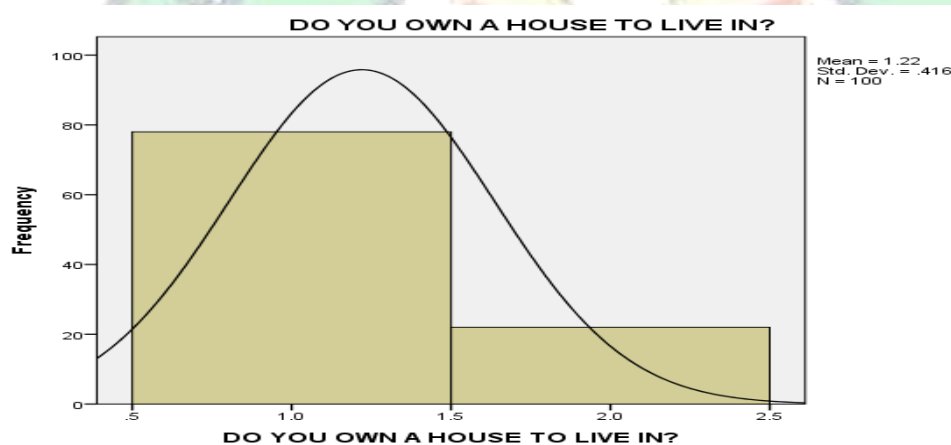
GRAPH:- 8.1



Above table contains the data of respondents as per their gender. Total number of the respondent is 100. Number of male respondents out of total respondents are 55 and female respondents are 45. Number of male respondents is more in comparison of female respondents.

TABLE: 8.2

DO YOU OWN A HOUSE TO LIVE IN?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	YES	78	78.0	78.0	78.0
	NO	22	22.0	22.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

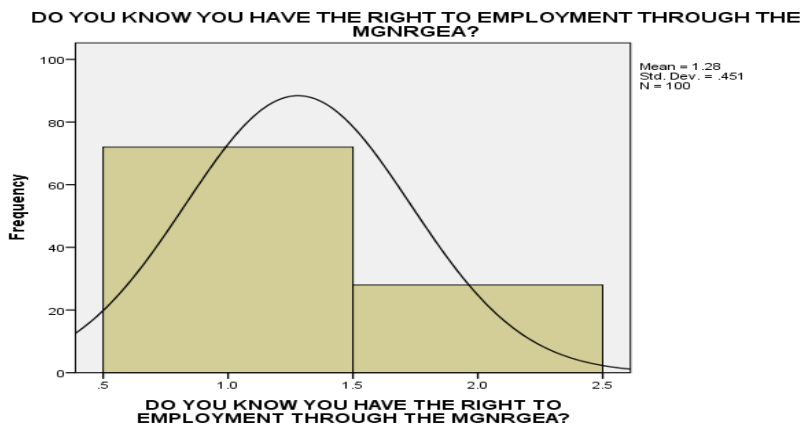
GRAPH:- 8.2

Above table includes the answer of respondents on do they have home to live in which means do they own a home or place to live. Majority (78%) of respondents relied with Yes which means they have a home or place to live in while 22% of the respondents said no; they don't have any place to live.

TABLE: - 8.3

DO YOU KNOW YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO EMPLOYMENT THROUGH THE MGNREGA?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	YES	72	72.0	72.0	72.0
	NO	28	28.0	28.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

GRAPH: - 8.3

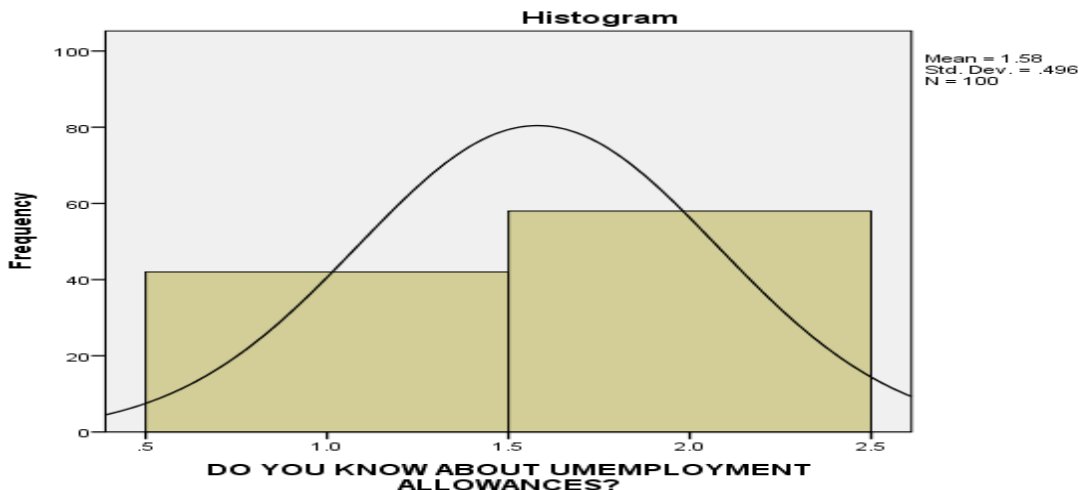


Knowledge of the respondents has been checked in the above question by saying do they know anything about their rights employment through the MGNREGA. 72% of the respondents said yes while 28% of the respondents said no which shows still their people who have no idea about their right of employment through the MGNREGA.

TABLE: - 8.4

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT UEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	YES	42	42.0	42.0	42.0
	NO	58	58.0	58.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

GRAPH: - 8.4



Above table shows the reply of respondents on allowance of unemployment. 42% of the respondents yes they know about unemployment allowances while 58% of the respondents said no, they have no idea about unemployment allowances.

TABLE: - 8.5

DO YOU AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD BENEFITED FROM PARTICIPATION IN THE MGNREGA?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	YES	68	68.0	68.0	68.0
	NO	32	32.0	32.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

GRAPH: - 8.5

DO HAVE YOU AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD BENEFITED FROM PARTICIPATION IN THE MGNREGA?



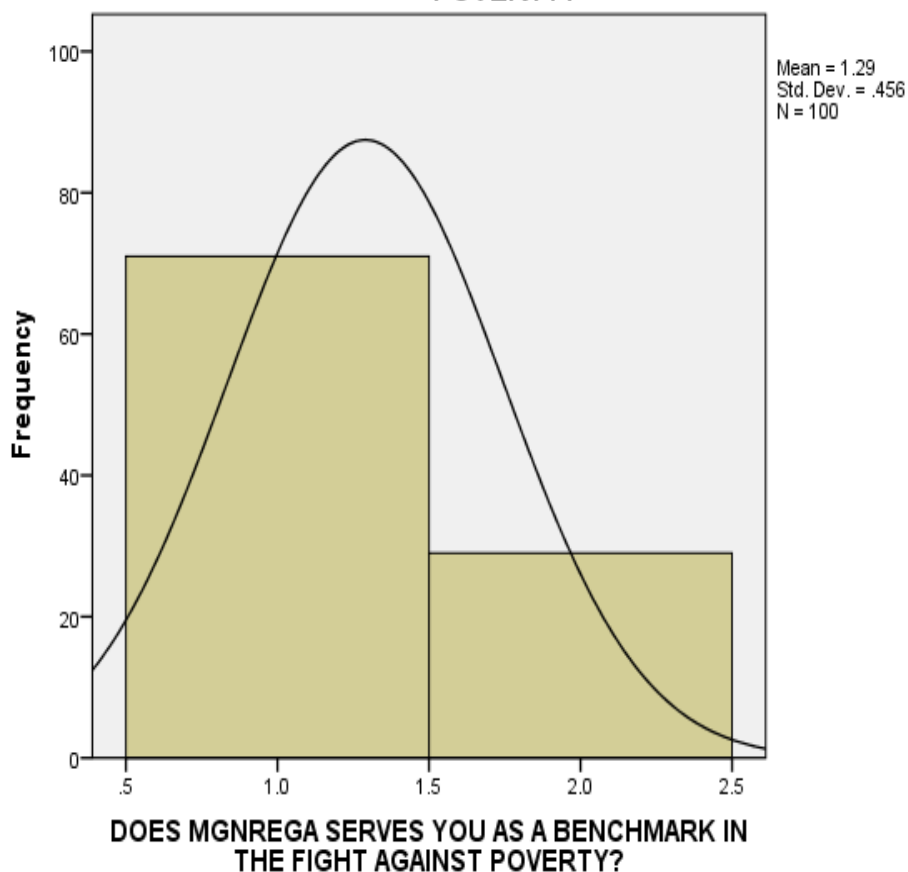
Above table includes the response of respondents on do they get any benefits from participation in the MGNREGA to their household. Majority (68) of the said yes they and their household get benefits from participation in the MGNREGA while other (32) said no, they don't get any benefit via participating in MGNREGA scheme.

TABLE: - 8.6

DOES MGNREGA SERVES YOU AS A BENCHMARK IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	YES	71	71	71	71
	NO	29	29	29	100
	Total	100	100	100	

GRAPH: - 8.6

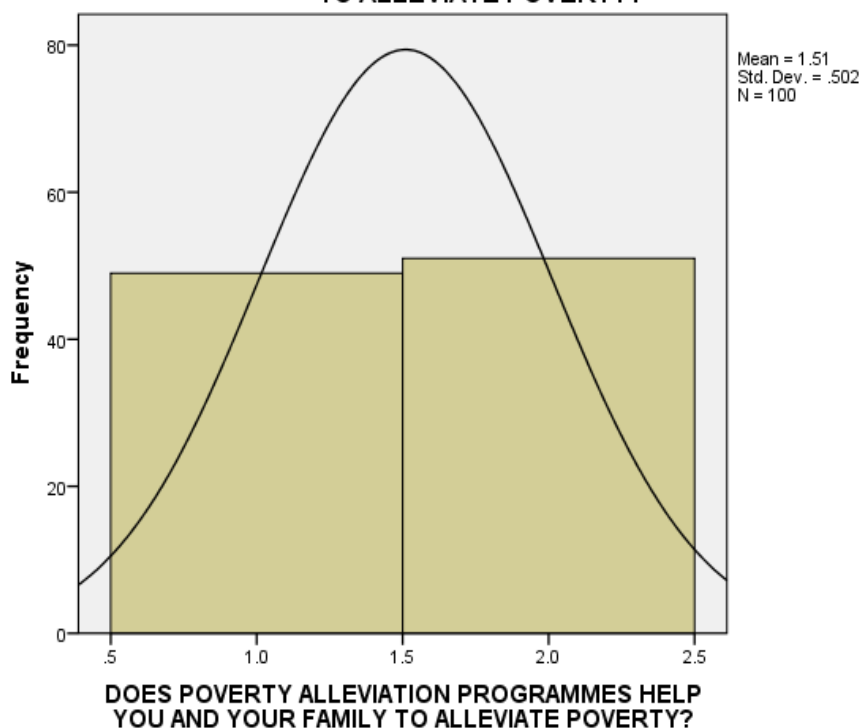
DOES MGNREGA SERVES YOU AS A BENCHMARK IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY?



Above table includes the data of responses given by respondents on question does MGNREGA serves they as a benchmark in the fight against poverty. 71% respondents said yes while 29% of the respondents no. Hence, majority of the respondents were saying yes, MGNREGA serves them as benchmark in the fight against poverty.

TABLE: - 8.7

DOES POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES HELP YOU AND YOUR FAMILY TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	YES	49	49.0	49.0	49.0
	NO	51	51.0	51.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

GRAPH: - 8.7**DOES POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES HELP YOU AND YOUR FAMILY TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY?**

As per the data of above table, majority (51) of the respondents were no satisfied with alleviation programs help toward them and their families while 49% of the respondents said yes, poverty allegation programs help them and their family to alleviate poverty.

Null Hypothesis Ho1A:

- Gender of the respondent does not influence the awareness of mgnrega scheme and poverty alleviation program

Alternate Hypothesis H11A:

- Gender of the respondent influences the awareness of mgnrega scheme and poverty alleviation program

TABLE: - 8.8, A: - GROUP STATISTICS

Group Statistics					
GENDER		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
DO YOU OWN A HOUSE TO LIVE IN?	MALE	55	1.00	0.000	0.000
	FEMALE	45	1.49	.506	.075
DO YOU KNOW YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO EMPLOYMENT THROUGH THE MGNREGA?	MALE	55	1.51	.505	.068
	FEMALE	45	1.00	0.000	0.000
DO YOU KNOW ABOUT UMEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES?	MALE	55	1.71	.458	.062
	FEMALE	45	1.42	.499	.074
DO YOU AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD BENEFITED FROM PARTICIPATION IN THE MGNREGA?	MALE	55	1.49	.505	.068
	FEMALE	45	1.11	.318	.047
DOES MGNREGA SERVES YOU AS A BENCHMARK IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY?	MALE	55	1.00	0.000	0.000
	FEMALE	45	1.64	.484	.072
DOES POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES HELP YOU AND YOUR FAMILY TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY?	MALE	55	1.56	.501	.067
	FEMALE	45	1.44	.503	.075

TABLE: - 8.8, B: - INDEPENDENT SAMPLE T-TEST

Independent Samples Test	
Levene's Test for Equality of Variances	t-test for Equality of Means

		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2- taile d)	Mean Differe nce	Std. Error Differe nce	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Low er	Upp er
DO YOU OWN A HOUSE TO LIVE IN?	Equal varian ces assum ed	109093. 600	.00 0	- 7.18 0	98	.010	-.489	.068	- .624	- .354
	Equal varian ces not assum ed			- 6.48 7	44.0 00	.020	-.489	.075	- .641	- .337
DO YOU KNOW YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO EMPLOYME NT THROUGH THE MGNREGA?	Equal varian ces assum ed	133358. 400	.00 0	6.76 3	98	.000	.509	.075	.360	.658
	Equal varian ces not assum ed			7.48 3	54.0 00	.030	.509	.068	.373	.645
DO YOU KNOW ABOUT	Equal varian ces	6.120	.01 5	2.99 0	98	.004	.287	.096	.096	.477

UMEMPLOY MENT ALLOWANC ES?	assum ed									
	Equal varian ces not assum ed			2.96 4	90.5 10	.004	.287	.097	.095	.479
DO YOU AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD BENEFITED FROM PARTICIPATI ON IN THE MGNREGA?	Equal varian ces assum ed	82.305	.00 0	4.38 6	98	.020	.380	.087	.208	.552
	Equal varian ces not assum ed			4.58 1	92.4 06	.010	.380	.083	.215	.544
DOES MGNREGA SERVES YOU AS A BENCHMAR K IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY?	Equal varian ces assum ed	591.943	.00 0	- 9.88 4	98	.040	-.644	.065	- .774	- .515
	Equal varian ces not assum ed			- 8.93 0	44.0 00	.031	-.644	.072	- .790	- .499
DOES POVERTY	Equal varian	.025	.87 4	1.18 3	98	.240	.119	.101	- .081	.319

ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES HELP YOU AND YOUR FAMILY TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY?	assumed									
	Equal variances not assumed			1.182	93.970	.240	.119	.101	-.081	.319

Since P value < 0.05, null hypothesis is rejected in all the aspects of given statements except “Does Poverty Alleviation Programmes Help You and Your Family to Alleviate Poverty?”

INFLUENCE:-

After analyzing the data, it is found that null hypothesis is rejected in all cases. We know that when null hypothesis is rejected, the alternate will be accepted. It means that all other statements significance value is less than 0.05 then it is clear that Gender of the respondent influences the awareness of Mgnrega scheme and poverty alleviation program. But “Does Poverty Alleviation Programmes Help You and Your Family to Alleviate Poverty?” These statement data analysis shows that gender of the respondent does not have a great influence between Mgnrega scheme and poverty alleviates programmes.

9. FINDINGS AND RESULTS

- As per the data of respondents as per their gender: Number of male respondents out of total respondents is 55 and female respondents are 45. Number of male respondents is more in comparison of female respondents.
- As per the answer of respondents on do they have home to live in which means do they own a home or place to live? Majority (78%) of respondents relied with Yes which means yes they have a home or place to live in while 22% of the respondents said no; they don't have any place to live.
- Knowledge of the respondents has been checked by asking: Do they know anything about their rights employment through the MGNREGA. 72% of the respondents said yes while 28% of the respondents said no which shows still their people who have no idea about their right of employment through the MGNREGA.

- According to the reply of respondents on allowance of unemployment; 42% of the respondents' yes they know about unemployment allowances while 58% of the respondents said no, they have no idea about unemployment allowances.
- According to the response of respondents on do they get any benefits from participation in the MGNREGA to their household? Majority (68) of the said yes they and their household get benefits from participation in the MGNREGA while other (32) said no, they don't get any benefit via participating in MGNREGA scheme.
- As per the data of responses given by respondents on question does MGNREGA serve as a benchmark in the fight against poverty? 71% respondents said yes while 29% of the respondents no. Hence, majority of the respondents were saying yes, MGNREGA serves them as benchmark in the fight against poverty.
- As per the responses, majority (51) of the respondents were no satisfied with alleviation programs help toward them and their families while 49% of the respondents said yes, poverty allegation programs help them and their familyto alleviate poverty.
- After analyzing the data, it is found that null hypothesis is rejected in all cases. We all know that when null hypothesis will be rejected the alternate will be accepted. It means that all other statements significance value is less than 0.05 then it is clear that Gender of the respondent influences the awareness of mgnrega scheme and poverty alleviation program. But "Does Poverty Alleviation Programmes Help You and Your Family to Alleviate Poverty?" this statement data analysis shows that gender of the respondent does not have a great influence between mgnrega scheme and poverty alleviate programmes.

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