



STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF 'MGNREGA' SCHEME ON RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Dr. Ranjana H. Lad¹ and Pramod N. Satpute²

¹Associate Professor & HOD (Sociology)

²Department of Sociology

Anand Niketan College Warora , Dist- Chandrapur,
Gondwana University Gadchiroli

Communicated : 10.03.2022

Revision : 18.03.2022

Published: 02.05.2022

Accepted :30.03.2022

ABSTRACT:

In this article, what kind of unemployment is found in Warora development group in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra, what are the causes of unemployment, what is the effect of MGNREGA scheme on it. An attempt has been made to find out. From which it came to light that almost all the villages of the group are found in rural areas. Therefore, mainly rural unemployment i.e. seasonal unemployment and hidden unemployment is found here. There are many reasons for unemployment, but the main ones are lack of education and lack of capital. As a result, along with unemployment in rural areas, many aspects of workers' lives have been affected, in areas where work has been done well. The rural laborers have got employment. The increase in income has improved their standard of living. Their purchasing power has also increased.

Key words: - *Unemployment, Development, Labours, Power, Capital, Rural.*

INTRODUCTION:

India is a country of villages. According to the 2011 census, about 70% of the population lives in rural areas. 1. 65.20% of Maharashtra's population lives in rural areas and 64.83% of Chandrapur district's population lives in rural areas. There are also tribal tribes in this state. 9.35 per cent of the total population are Scheduled Tribes and 11.81 per cent are Scheduled Castes. Therefore, along with educated unemployment, unemployment in rural areas is higher. Unemployment is not a problem of any one region but it has become a serious problem all over India. Lack of education among the people is the main cause of unemployment in rural areas. Being uneducated or less educated has a big impact on their thinking, lifestyle and way of working. In January 2011, India's unemployment rate was 9.2 per cent, with rural unemployment at 10 per cent and urban unemployment at 7.1 per cent. The unemployment rate in 2012 was 3.6 percent.

"When a person wants to work and he is physically able to work, but if he does not get a job that will enable him to make a living, then this kind of problem is known as unemployment problem. 2. Unemployment causes many kinds of problems. Unemployment. Due to this people commit theft, robbery, robbery, anti-social activities. So social unrest spreads.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme, an ambitious scheme of the government, was launched with the objective of making people self-reliant by reducing rural unemployment. "MNREGA is the first law in the world to guarantee large-scale wage employment. The primary objective of this Act is to increase wage employment. Its supporting mission is to strengthen the management of natural resources and promote sustainable development through actions that address the causes of chronic poverty, such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion". 3.The scheme will go a long way in reducing unemployment.

This has also been proven. Useful to some extent.

Purpose: -

1. To study rural unemployment and its major causes.
2. To study the effects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on rural unemployment.

Review of Literature : -

1. Shailendra Nagavanshi (2002-03)

"Tribal Village Kalarkha (Kondagaon) Socio Economic Survey" - A Study. The purpose of their study is to shed light on the agricultural system and production of the villagers and to study rural unemployment and its nature, as well as the rural tribals who have been exploited. In which it was seen that invisible and seasonal unemployment is found in the village. Village farming is based entirely on the farming season.

2. A.P.Palanichmy (2011) A study on MANREGA Program in Thuinjapuram block, Thiruvannamalai district in Tamil Nadu. And there are seasonal fluctuations. Therefore, to overcome this, a study has been done on how useful MGNREGA is and how many workers there are, how many job card holders there are, how many women workers there are.

RESEARCH METHOD :

Interview schedule tools and direct observation method have been used to compile facts related to the study topic in the present article. In addition, secondary sources have also been used.

Study description and results obtained:

Chandrapur district is known as a tribal district. According to the 2011 census, 64.91% of the population lives in villages. Out of the total population, 11.25 percent belong to Scheduled Castes and 38.07 per cent belong to Scheduled Tribes. Chandrapur district has seven sub-divisions namely Warora, Bramhapuri, Ballarpur, Gondpipri, Mul, Chimur and Rajura. The majority of the rural population

is dependent on agriculture. Their main occupation is agriculture. According to the 2011 census, the main working population of Chandrapur district is 92,124 farmers, 4,598 engaged in family business, 25,618 agricultural laborers, 72,410 other laborers and 98,924 minor laborers. The percentage of the total working population is 48.14 per cent of the total population. Observation of the 7 areas shows that not all the villagers have enough land to meet their food needs all year round.

Hidden Unemployment :

India is an agricultural country. This type of unemployment is found only in the agricultural sector. When all the members of the household work on the land, the land is small or large, even if it does not require a lot of people. In this way more people are involved in the work, which means that even if something is done differently, it does not affect the agricultural production. This is called hidden unemployment.

Seasonal Unemployment:

On the other hand, the situation in many parts of India is still such that there is a lack of irrigation facilities in those areas. The same is true of warora block in Chandrapur district. After surveying 35 villages, it was found that there was no irrigation facility in the remaining villages except 3-4 villages. So people depend on a single crop. This crop is also totally dependent on monsoon. Since agriculture is dependent on monsoon, people get farm wages in a single season. This means that people become unemployed during the rest of the season except for planting and harvesting crops. This is called seasonal unemployment.

Educated Rural Unemployment:

Nowadays, educated unemployment is also seen in rural areas. People are getting educated due to the spread of education but there is a lack of higher education. A person studying in 5th or 8th class also wants a job and does not want to do other work. As a result, some people have become unemployed.

Reasons for Unemployment in Rural Areas:

1. Lack of education - Chandrapur district has a large number of tribes. Most of the villages in the Chimur development group appear to be forested. A study of 300 families in Table 1 shows that 41.70 per cent are illiterate, 30 per cent have completed primary education, 21 per cent and 10 per cent have failed 10th and 12th. However, their children are showing awareness about education. Therefore, it can be said that people are unemployed due to lack of education.

2. Lack of Capital - One of the reasons for unemployment is the lack of sufficient capital for tribal families to spend what they earn for a two-time bread. They do not have enough capital to get a good education or to run their own business.

3. Seasonal farming - Seasonal farming also leaves people unemployed during the rest of the day except farming days.

4. Monsoon Irregularities - Rural people depend on agriculture, and agriculture depends on monsoon. In Table 2, 85% of the households reported lack of irrigation facilities. If the monsoon is good, the yield is good and if the monsoon is not good, it affects the crop yield. It is also a cause of unemployment.

5. Land subdivision - Land subdivision is also a cause of unemployment. While dividing the land between siblings, father and son, agricultural production cannot be done efficiently, so small pieces have been made.

6. Decline of Small and Cottage Industries: - In the past, small and cottage industries were a source of income for the families, but due to the decline of those families, people became unemployed.

7. In rural areas, laborers prefer to do less and more leisure work, while some villagers seem to get paid for doing some work. So even if other people are relaxing at home, they do not give priority to getting a job. Such conditions also increase the number of unemployed.

8. Wrong way of thinking Most people in rural areas want a job with a little study. They do not want to work in agriculture and they do not have enough capital for their own business. It is also a cause of unemployment.

9. Lack of capital-intensive techniques in agriculture - Although villagers are engaged in farming, they use old technology, so production is not done properly. Because they do not have enough money to buy good seeds, fertilizers and other things.

10. Lack of training facilities Most of the workers in rural areas are untrained. Unemployment is more prevalent among them due to being untrained.

11. Population growth - Population growth in rural areas is also a cause of unemployment. The number of family members is high and the earners are low. That means half the people don't want to work which increases the number of unemployed. This does not meet the needs of the family.

Impact of Unemployment on People's Lives:

1. Unemployment leads to debt bondage among the people.

2. Adverse health effects.

3. Lack of capital and employment has led to a decline in living standards.

4. Lower living standards reduce people's ability to consume and spend.

5. Unemployment causes many social evils to be seen and heard on a daily basis.

6. Unemployment also hinders economic growth.

Impact of MGNREGA Scheme on Unemployment:

Efforts have been made on the impact of MGNREGA scheme on tribal families in rural areas. The villagers become unemployed during the rest of the farming season. For subsistence they have to go to other villages, to other cities for work. In such a scenario, MGNREGA plays an important role in reducing their unemployment.

Status - Table no.1 Employment status in 3 is asking 300 families what is your employment status? 100 percent said it is seasonal employment. Not reduced. Impact on Unemployment - In Table 4, 95% of the people said that the implementation of the scheme has reduced unemployment. However, 05 per cent people said that unemployment has not decreased.

Impact on Livelihood - The MGNREGA scheme plays an important role in the livelihood of rural laborers.

CONSEQUENCES:

Increasing wages definitely helps in repaying loans - rural laborers do not have enough money, in which case they also take loans to meet their needs. A survey of 30 villages found that 40 per cent of the workers were able to repay their loans through MGNREGA wages. And use of improved varieties of seeds - 50% of laborers can buy paddy seeds etc. from MGNREGA wages. In the past, they did not have money to buy it.

Increased wages from MGNREGA have increased the ability of laborers to do business. In the past, people in rural areas received wages only in the form of food grains, thus reducing their ability to trade. Improvements, efficiency has changed the way people live.

Employment is available only at the time of sowing and harvesting, the rest of the time they are working under MGNREGA to make a living.

CONCLUSIONS:

In the end, it can be said that people in rural areas depend on agriculture. And under rural unemployment, seasonal unemployment and hidden unemployment appear. The MGNREGA scheme is a major contributor to this unemployment. Because it has given employment to the people, it has reduced their unemployment. The economic situation has improved. At the same time, people's purchasing power has also increased.

Increasing income has also improved the living standards of the people.

Notice :

Development of Irrigation Facilities: There is a need to focus more on the development of irrigation facilities in rural areas.

So that people can focus on agriculture. With the availability of irrigation facilities, they can take some crops in all seasons.

There is a need to develop small and cottage industries. So that people can become self-sufficient by making whatever they can at home. For example, bamboo items, wooden toys, utensils and toys etc. Development of ancillary industries in rural areas Seasonal and hidden unemployment is found in rural areas. The need to give impetus to the development of the village, the village should be provided with city-like facilities, city-like facilities, so that people have a suitable environment to live there. The need for change in the social environment - There is a need to inculcate in the villagers the feeling that something good should be done at home, from which more income can be earned. Expansion of training facilities Training facilities should be expanded so that people can get employment through training and help in reducing unemployment.

People should be given maximum information about employment oriented schemes so that the benefits of the schemes can reach the people. Publicity staff should be appointed for this scheme. Need to reduce wage delays - People in rural areas make a living by working, if they do not get paid then there is no point in getting employment as they need money to work all day. Agricultural development needs to be given a boost so that people can do more and more farming. Increase production. MGNREGA needs to include activities that can provide permanent employment to the people. Work related to development of tourist destinations can also be included in MGNREGA.

REFERENCES :

Census 2011 data.

Jain, Kiran. (2013) New Edition, Arthashastra-1, International Book Center New Delhi, Page No. 4951-3 (NREGA) 3. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 Annual Report April 2008- March 2009. Page No. 5-61

Nagvanshi, Shailendra Kumar (2002-03) (Small-Research) Tribal Village Kalarakha (Kondagaon) Socio Economic Survey-A 378247

Planichamy, AP (2011): A Study on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program (MGNREGP) in Thuinjapuram block Thkrovannamalai district in Tamilnadu: International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, vol. 1, no. 3, pageno. 37-46.]

District Statistical Handbook (Year 2012) District Planning and Statistics Office, Korea Chhattisgarh.

Mishra, CS & Bhardwaj, Economics First Year, New Edition, Ram Prasad & Sons Page No. 294-95 1

<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com./unemployment/rural india>.

Compiled primary sources for the study.

Table No – 1 Respondent education

Education Level	Uneducated	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Higher education	Total
Frequency	125	89	63	21	2	300
Percentage	41.70	29.60	21	7	0.7	100

Source - Primary data

Table No – 2 Irrigation Facility Information

Sr. No.	Irrigation facility	Frequency	Percentage
1	There is an irrigation facility	45	15
2	No irrigation facilities	255	85
	Total	300	100

Source - Primary data

Table No – 3 Employment status

Employment status	Unemployed	Self-employment	Seasonal employment	Total
Frequency	-	-	300	300
Percentage	-	-	100	100

Source – Primary Data

Table No – 4 Effect of unemployment

Sr. No	Unemployment	Frequency	Percentage
1	Unemployment has dropped	285	95
2	Unemployment did not decrease	15	15
	Total	300	100

Source – Primary Data