

Impact On Problems And Prospects Of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme On Rural Livelihood: A Study In Cuddalore District**Logasri .M¹, Dr. Venkatramaraju .D²**¹MBA, Department of Management Studies,
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Abstract

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The Act has come into force with effect from February, 2006 in 200 districts initially and later on extended to all the rural districts of India from the financial year 2008-09. This paper deals with Problems And Prospects Of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme On Rural Livelihood In Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu. It outlines the problems of availing the benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme and also prospects of availing the benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. This paper concludes with some interesting findings.

Introduction

This study aims at analyzing the performance of National Rural Employment Scheme of Government of India. This scheme is implemented to provide a guarantee of 100 days employment for the benefit of poor households in a financial year. It is a major rural employment scheme of United Progressive Alliance Government. Initially this scheme was implemented in 200 districts in India and later extended to all the rural districts of India from the financial year 2008-09. Consequent upon this situation, the government of India has increased 144 per cent of financial allocation for the scheme. In order to implement the scheme, the Government of India has been spending crores of rupees. An analysis of performance of the scheme is highly useful for planning commission. This type of analysis enables the members of planning commission to identify the defects and problems in the existing system of implementation and such problems and defects will be corrected through proper government intervention. The study of effectiveness of the scheme is highly useful to the planning commission members to identify the procedures of implementation of the scheme and to what extent guidelines in the Act is adhered in the process of implementation. If guidelines are not properly followed an appropriate action will be initiated with the involvement of planning commission. The members of planning commission can learn to what extent expectations of rural households are fulfilled through the scheme. The report of the study will identify the problems and prospects of implementation of National Rural Employment Scheme and impact of the scheme on wages, income and quality of life of rural households and also impact on out-migration. Such type of identification enables the planners to frame a suitable rural development planning in general and rural employment planning in particular.

Methods and Materials

This study examines the effectiveness of the scheme from the point of view of beneficiary households in Cuddalore district Tamil Nadu based on primary data analysis. In this study, variables relating to problems, prospects and overall impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme can be identified and also variables relating to effectiveness of the scheme. Thus it is an exploratory method of identification of variables and factors relating to the problems, prospects and impact of the scheme. The block and socio economic status of households are correlated with beneficiaries’ perceptions about the effectiveness of the scheme and this type of analysis constitutes analytical framework. Thus this study is partly exploratory in nature and partly analytical in nature. The researcher selected the five blocks in cuddalore district. From each block 50 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme beneficiaries are selected under simple random sampling method. The relevant data are collected from the respondents with the help of interview schedule method along with 5 point rating scale towards measuring the problems, prospects and impact of the scheme. The collected data are classified and tabulated with help of computer programming. The data interpretation is done with help of average and ANOVA two way analysis.

Result and Discussion

Table 1
Block wise respondents’ Rating on Aailed prospects from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme

Variables	Keerapalayam	Parangipettai	Kumarachi	Kattumannarkoil	Thittakudi	Average
Guaranteed employment	4.31	4.13	3.96	3.87	3.71	4.02
No exploitation	3.78	3.55	3.66	2.45	2.68	3.22
No wage discrimination	3.79	3.6	3.37	3.01	2.74	3.3
No scope for over working	3.25	3.05	2.61	2.25	2.15	2.66
Adequate rest	4.11	4.05	3.77	3.86	2.48	3.65
Prevention of water stagnation during rainy season	4.22	3.99	3.79	2.86	2.79	3.53
Knowledge of opening bank account	3.96	3.9	3.47	3.28	2.89	3.50
Increase in household income	4.22	4.11	3.96	3.8	3.77	3.97
No problem of seasonal unemployment	3.79	3.52	3.21	2.89	2.4	3.16
Wage payment procedure	3.96	3.88	3.76	3.52	3.51	3.73
Access to bank	3.52	3.15	2.89	2.52	2.42	2.90
Village connecting through road works	3.76	3.46	3.34	2.76	2.62	3.19
Developing irrigated infrastructure	4.1	3.8	3.42	3.14	3.07	3.51
Working freedom	4.31	4.11	3.96	3.86	3.36	3.92
Reduction of employment related migration	3.46	3.35	3.17	2.81	2.49	3.06
Enhancement in household income and assets	3.56	3.42	2.96	2.73	2.28	2.99
Less scope for corruption and malpractices	3.36	3.16	2.72	2.36	2.26	2.77
Development of rural sanitation	3.89	3.66	3.77	2.56	2.79	3.33
Making village green and cleaner	3.9	3.71	3.48	3.12	2.85	3.41
Average	3.86	3.66	3.44	3.03	2.80	3.36

Source computed

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	F crit
Variation due to prospects	13.7534	18	0.764078	20.22383	1.748926
Variation due to blocks	14.42196	4	3.605491	95.4312	2.498919
Error	2.720236	72	0.037781		
Total	30.8956	94			

A study of data in table 1 indicates the block wise respondents' realization on overall prospects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. It can be assessed with the help of 19 factors on a five point rating scale. These include guaranteed employment, no exploitation, no wage discrimination, no scope for over working, adequate rest, working freedom, knowledge of opening bank account, access to bank, no problem of seasonal unemployment, wage payment procedure, increase in household income, village connecting through road works, developing irrigated infrastructure, prevention of water stagnation during rainy season, reduction of employment related migration, enhancement in household income and assets, less scope for corruption and malpractices, development of rural sanitation and making village green and cleaner.

Out of the chosen 19 prospects the respondents rate the first order prospect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme in terms of guaranteed employment as per their secured a mean score of 4.02 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rank the second order prospect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme in terms of increase in household income as per their secured a mean score of 3.97 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rate the third order prospect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme in terms of working freedom as per their secured a mean score of 3.92 on a 5 point rating scale. The wage payment procedure ranks the fourth order prospect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per the respondents secured a mean score of 3.73 on a 5 point rating scale. Availability of adequate rest time ranks the fifth order prospect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per the respondents secured a mean score of 3.65 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rate the sixth order prospect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme in terms of prevention of water stagnation during rainy season as per their secured a mean score of 3.53 on a 5 point rating scale. Developing irrigation infrastructure ranks the seventh order prospect as per the respondents secured a mean score of 3.51 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rate the eighth order prospect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme in terms of knowledge of opening bank account as per their secured a mean score of 3.5 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rate the ninth order prospect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme in terms of making village green and cleaner as per their secured a mean score of 3.41 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rate the tenth order prospect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme in terms of development of rural sanitation as per their secured a mean score of 3.33 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents ranks the eleventh order prospects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme in terms of lack of wage discrimination as per their secured a mean score of 3.3 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents' rates the twelfth order benefit of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme in terms of lack of exploitation as per their secured a mean score of 3.22 on a 5 point rating scale. Village connectivity through road works ranks the thirteenth order prospect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per the respondents secured a mean score of 3.19 on a 5 point rating scale. No problem of seasonal unemployment rank the fourteenth order prospect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per the respondents secured a mean score of 3.16 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents' rate the fifteenth order prospect of

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme in terms of reduction of employment related migration as per their secured a mean score of 3.06 on a 5 point rating scale.

The respondents have the sixteenth level prospect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme in terms of enhancement in household income and assets as per their secured a mean score of 2.99 on a 5 point rating scale. Access to bank is rated at seventeenth level prospect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per the respondents secured a mean score of 2.9 on a 5 point rating scale. Less scope for corruption and malpractices is rated at eighteenth level prospect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per the respondents secured a mean score of 2.77 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rate the nineteenth order benefit of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme in terms of no scope for over working as per their secured a mean score of 2.66 on a 5 point rating scale.

It is interesting to observe that out of the chosen five blocks, the respondents of Keerapalayam block rank the first position in overall realization on prospects of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 3.86 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Parangipettai block record the second position in their overall availed prospects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 3.66 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Kumarachi block register the third position in their overall availed prospects of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 3.44 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Kattumannarkoil block hold the fourth position in position in their availed prospects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 3.03 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Thittakudi block slip down to the last position in their availed overall prospects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 2.80 on a 5 point rating scale.

The Anova two way model is applied for further discussion. At one point, the computed Anova value 20.22, is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level of significance. Hence, the variation among the prospects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme is statistically identified as significant. In another point, the computed Anova value 95.43, is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level of significance. Hence, the variation among the blocks with respect to respondents' availed overall prospects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme is statistically identified as significant as per the rating of the respondents.

Table 2
Education wise respondents' Rating on Aailed prospects from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme

Variables	Illiterate	Lower primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Total
Guaranteed employment	3.39	3.85	3.97	4.79	4.02
No exploitation	2.45	3.00	3.41	4.02	3.22
No wage discrimination	2.73	3.05	3.43	4.01	3.3
No scope for over working	2.38	2.35	2.62	3.29	2.66
Adequate rest	2.31	3.22	4.01	5.06	3.65
Prevention of water stagnation during rainy season	2.73	3.16	3.96	4.27	3.53
Knowledge of opening bank account	2.54	3.45	3.82	4.19	3.50
Increase in household income	3.32	3.82	3.97	4.77	3.97
No problem of seasonal unemployment	2.52	2.96	3.29	3.87	3.16
Wage payment procedure	3.32	3.72	3.79	4.09	3.73
Access to bank	2.52	2.54	2.92	3.62	2.90
Village connecting through road works	2.47	2.77	3.44	4.08	3.19
Developing irrigated infrastructure	3.11	3.24	3.46	4.23	3.51
Working freedom	4.04	3.92	3.91	3.81	3.92
Reduction of employment related migration	2.72	2.85	3.37	3.3	3.06
Enhancement in household income and assets	2.55	2.33	2.92	4.16	2.99
Less scope for corruption and malpractices	2.49	2.46	2.73	3.4	2.77
Development of rural sanitation	2.56	3.11	3.52	4.13	3.33
Making village green and cleaner	2.84	3.16	3.54	4.12	3.41
Average	2.79	3.10	3.48	4.06	3.36

Source computed

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	F crit
Variation due to prospects	11.03721	18	0.613178	7.522401	1.798236
Variation due to educational status	17.12146	3	5.707154	70.01471	2.775762
Error	4.401737	54	0.081514		
Total	32.56041	75			

A study of data in table 2 indicates the education wise respondents' rating on availed prospects from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. The illiterate the respondents rank the first position in their availed prospects from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 4.06 on a 5 point rating scale. The lower primary level educated respondents record the second position in their availed overall prospects from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 3.48 on a 5 point rating scale. The upper primary level educated respondents

register the third position in their availed prospects from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme per their secured a mean score of 3.1 on a 5 point rating scale. The secondary level educated respondents are kept at the last position in their availed prospects from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme per their secured a mean score of 2.79 on a 5 point rating scale.

The Anova two way model is applied for further discussion. At one point, the computed Anova value 7.52, is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level of significance. Hence, there is a significant variation among the prospects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. In another point, the computed Anova value 70.01, is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level of significance. Hence, the variation among the educational groups is statistically identified as significant as per the rating of the respondents.

Table 3
Caste wise respondents' Rating on Availed Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme

Variables	Backward caste	Most Backward caste	Scheduled caste	Total
Guaranteed employment	4.14	4.05	3.78	4.02
No exploitation	3.86	4.00	3.00	3.22
No wage discrimination	3.7	3.54	2.97	3.3
No scope for over working	3.27	2.61	2.38	2.66
Adequate rest	4.21	3.97	3.22	3.65
Prevention of water stagnation during rainy season	3.41	4.18	3.16	3.53
Knowledge of opening bank account	3.95	3.70	3.45	3.50
Increase in household income	4.10	3.96	3.48	3.97
No problem of seasonal unemployment	3.69	3.52	2.52	3.16
Wage payment procedure	4.05	3.81	3.44	3.73
Access to bank	3.45	2.98	2.56	2.90
Village connecting through road works	3.67	3.65	2.68	3.19
Developing irrigated infrastructure	3.90	3.49	3.29	3.51
Working freedom	4.26	4.11	3.91	3.92
Reduction of employment related migration	3.29	3.56	2.63	3.06
Enhancement in household income and assets	3.65	2.87	2.44	2.99
Less scope for corruption and malpractices	3.38	2.72	2.49	2.77
Development of rural sanitation	3.97	4.11	3.11	3.33
Making village green and cleaner	3.81	3.65	3.08	3.41
Average	3.78	3.60	3.03	3.36

Source computed

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	F crit
Variation due to prospects	8.020372	18	0.445576	8.81708	1.898622
Variation due to caste groups	5.791919	2	2.89596	57.30537	3.259446
Error	1.819281	36	0.050536		
Total	15.63157	56			

A study of data in table 3 indicates the caste wise respondents' rating on availed prospects from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. The backward caste respondents take the first position in their availed prospects from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 3.78 on a 5 point rating scale. The most backward caste respondents record the second position in their overall availed prospects

from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 3.60 on a 5 point rating scale. The scheduled caste respondents are put at the last position in their overall availed prospects from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme per their secured a mean score of 3.03 on a 5 point rating scale.

The Anova two way model is applied for further discussion. At one point, the computed Anova value 8.81, is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence there is a significant variation among the prospects av availed from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. In another point, the computed Anova value 57.3, is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence, the variation among the caste groups is statistically identified as significant as per the rating of the respondents.

Table 4 Block Wise Respondents’ Rating on Problems of Getting Benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme

Variables	Keerapalayam	Parangipettai	Kumarachi	Kattumannarkoil	Thittakudi	Average
Lack of technical manpower	4.31	4.13	3.96	3.87	3.71	4.00
Need of more than 100 days of employment	4.11	4.05	3.77	3.86	2.48	3.65
Dubious quality of assets	4.22	3.99	3.79	2.86	2.79	3.53
Delay in issuing job card	3.96	3.9	3.47	3.28	2.89	3.50
Corruption on the part of village presidents	4.22	4.11	3.96	3.8	3.77	3.97
Official procedures	3.79	3.52	3.21	2.89	2.4	3.16
Denial of registration	3.96	3.88	3.76	3.52	3.51	3.73
Unsolicited fees being engaged for work application	3.52	3.15	2.89	2.52	2.42	2.90
Non issuance of reception	3.76	3.46	3.34	2.76	2.62	3.19
No tea coffee service	4.1	3.8	3.42	3.14	3.07	3.51
Non availability of master rolls at the work site	4.31	4.11	3.96	3.86	3.36	3.92
Delay in payment	3.46	3.35	3.17	2.81	2.49	3.06
Payment of less than the minimum wage	3.56	3.42	2.96	2.73	2.28	2.99
Disruption due to imposition of election code	3.36	3.16	2.72	2.36	2.26	2.77
Stopping works sometime	3.89	3.66	3.77	2.56	2.79	3.33
Average	3.9	3.71	3.48	3.12	2.85	3.41

Source computed

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	F crit
Variation due to prospects	10.97831	14	0.784165	18.92	1.87
Variation due to blocks	10.92435	4	2.731089	65.89	2.54
Error	2.321085	56	0.041448		
Total	24.22375	74			

A study of data in table 4 indicates the block wise respondents’ rating on problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. It can be assessed with the help of 15 factors on a five point rating scale. These include lack of technical manpower, need of more than 100 days of employment, dubious quality of assets, delay in issuing job card, corruption on the part of village presidents, official procedures, denial of

registration, unsolicited fees being engaged for work application, non issuance of reception, no tea coffee service, non availability of master rolls at the work site, delay in payment, payment of less than the minimum wage, disruption due to imposition of election code and stopping works sometime.

Out of the chosen 15 problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme, the respondents rate the first order problem of getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme in terms of lack of technical manpower as per their secured a mean score of 4.00 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rank the second order problem of getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme in terms of corruption on the part of village presidents as per their secured a mean score of 3.97 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rate the third order problem of getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme by citing the situation of non availability of master rolls at the work site as per their secured a mean score of 3.92 on a 5 point rating scale. The denial of registration ranks fourth order problem in getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per the respondents secured a mean score of 3.73 on a 5 point rating scale. The demand of more than 100 days of employment ranks fifth order problem of getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per the respondents secured a mean score of 3.65 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rate the sixth order problem of getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme by citing the situation of dubious quality of assets creation as per their secured a mean score of 3.53 on a 5 point rating scale. No tea coffee service ranks seventh order problem of getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per the respondents secured a mean score of 3.51 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rate the eighth order problem of getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme by citing the situation of delay in issuing job card as per their secured a mean score of 3.50 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rate the ninth order problem of getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme by citing the scenario of stopping works sometime as per their secured a mean score of 3.33 on a 5 point rating scale.

The respondents rate the tenth order problem of getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme by pointing out non situation of issuance of reception as per their secured a mean score of 3.19 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rank the eleventh order problem of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme by indicating the red tapeism in official procedures as per their secured a mean score of 3.16 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rate the twelfth order problem of getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme by arguing the delay in payment as per their secured a mean score of 3.06 on a 5 point rating scale. The payment of less than the minimum wage ranks thirteenth order problem of getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per the respondents secured a mean score of 2.99 on a 5 point rating scale. The unsolicited fees being engaged for work application ranks fourteenth order problem in getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per the respondents secured a mean score of 2.90 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents rate the fifteenth order problem of getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme by citing the situation of work disruption due to imposition of election code as per their secured a mean score of 2.77 on a 5 point rating scale.

It is interesting to observe that out of the chosen 15 problems of getting benefits Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme, the respondents Keerapalayam block rank the first position in realization on overall problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 3.90 on a 5 point

rating scale. The respondents of Parangipettai block record the second position in realization of overall problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 3.71 on a 5 point rating scale. The Kumarachi block respondents occupy the third position in position in realization of overall problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 3.48 on a 5 point rating scale. The Kattumannarkoil block respondents rank the fourth position in realization of overall problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 3.12 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Thittakudi block slip down to the last position in realization of overall problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 2.85 on a 5 point rating scale.

The Anova two way model is applied for further discussion. At one point, the computed Anova value 18.92, is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence, there is significant variation among the problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. In another point, the computed Anova value 65.89, is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level of significance. Hence, variation among the blocks is statistically identified as significant as per the rating of the respondents.

Table 5 Education Wise Respondents’ Realization on Problems of Getting Benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme

Variables	Illiterate	Lower primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Total
Lack of technical manpower	4.79	3.97	3.85	3.39	4.00
Need of more than 100 days of employment	5.06	4.01	3.22	2.31	3.65
Dubious quality of assets	4.27	3.96	3.16	2.73	3.53
Delay in issuing job card	4.19	3.82	3.45	2.54	3.50
Corruption on the part of village presidents	4.77	3.97	3.82	3.32	3.97
Official procedures	3.87	3.29	2.96	2.52	3.16
Denial of registration	4.09	3.79	3.72	3.32	3.73
Unsolicited fees being engaged for work application	3.62	2.92	2.54	2.52	2.90
Non issuance of reception	4.08	3.44	2.77	2.47	3.19
No tea coffee service	4.23	3.46	3.24	3.11	3.51
Non availability of master rolls at the work site	3.81	3.91	3.92	4.04	3.92
Delay in payment	3.3	3.37	2.85	2.72	3.06
Payment of less than the minimum wage	4.16	2.92	2.33	2.55	2.99
Disruption due to imposition of election code	3.4	2.73	2.46	2.49	2.77
Stopping works sometime	4.13	3.52	3.11	2.56	3.33
Average	4.12	3.54	3.16	2.84	3.41

Source computed

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	F crit
Variation due to prospects	8.79984	14	0.62856	6.24476 1	1.93500 9
Variation due to educational groups	13.5887 3	3	4.52957 8	45.0014 8	2.82704 9
Error	4.22746 7	42	0.10065 4		
Total	26.6160 4	59			

A study of data in table 5 indicates the education wise respondents’ realization on problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. The illiterate respondents rank the first position in their realization on overall problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme as per their secured a mean score of 4.12 on a 5 point rating scale. The lower primary level educated respondents record the second position in their realization on overall problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.54 on a 5 point rating scale. The upper primary level educated respondents stand at the third position in their realization on overall problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.16 on a 5 point rating scale. The secondary level educated respondents are kept at the last position in their overall realization on problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme and it is understood from their secured a mean score of 2.84 on a 5 point rating scale.

The Anova two way model is applied for further discussion. At one point, the computed Anova value 6.24 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level of significance. Hence, there is significant variation among the problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. In another point, the computed Anova value 45.00, is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level of significance. Hence, the variation among the educational groups is statistically identified as significant as per the rating of the respondents.

Table 6 Caste Wise Respondents’ Realization on Problems of Getting Benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme

Variables	Backward caste	Most Backward caste	Scheduled caste	Total
Lack of technical manpower	3.78	4.05	4.14	4.00
Need of more than 100 days of employment	3.22	3.97	4.21	3.65
Dubious quality of assets	3.16	4.18	3.41	3.53
Delay in issuing job card	3.45	3.70	3.95	3.50
Corruption on the part of village presidents	3.48	3.96	4.10	3.97
Official procedures	2.52	3.52	3.69	3.16
Denial of registration	3.44	3.81	4.05	3.73
Unsolicited fees being engaged for work application	2.56	2.98	3.45	2.90
Non issuance of reception	2.68	3.65	3.67	3.19
No tea coffee service	3.29	3.49	3.90	3.51

Non availability of master rolls at the work site	3.91	4.11	4.26	3.92
Delay in payment	2.63	3.56	3.29	3.06
Payment of less than the minimum wage	2.44	2.87	3.65	2.99
Disruption due to imposition of election code	2.49	2.72	3.38	2.77
Stopping works sometime	3.11	4.11	3.97	3.33
Average	3.08	3.65	3.81	3.41

Source computed

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	F crit
Variation due to prospects	6.320298	14	0.45145	7.929071	2.063541
Variation due to blocks	4.414791	2	2.207396	38.76975	3.340386
Error	1.594209	28	0.056936		
Total	12.3293	44			

A study of data in table 6 indicates the caste wise respondents' realization on problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. The scheduled caste respondents rank the first position in their realization on overall problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme and it is evident from their secured a mean score of 3.65 on a 5 point rating scale. The most backward caste respondents occupy the second position in their realization on overall problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme and it is reflected from their secured a mean score of 3.08 on a 5 point rating scale. The backward caste respondents are put at the last position in their realization on overall problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme and it is observed from their secured a mean score of 3.23 on a 5 point rating scale.

The Anova two way model is applied for further discussion. At one point, the computed Anova value 7.93, is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level of significance. Hence there is significant variation among the problems of getting benefit from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. In another point, the computed Anova value 38.77 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level of significance. Hence, variation among the caste groups is statistically identified as significant as per the rating of the respondents.

Conclusion

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that the respondents realize the high level prospects of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme with respect to guaranteed employment, increase in household income, working freedom, wage payment procedure, adequate rest, prevention of water stagnation during rainy season, developing irrigation infrastructure and knowledge of opening bank account. The respondents realize the moderate the level prospects of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme with respect to making village green and cleaner, development of rural sanitation, lack of wage discrimination, lack of exploitation, village connectivity through road works, free from problem of seasonal unemployment and reduction of employment related migration. The respondents realize the low level prospects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme with respect to enhancement in household income and assets, access to bank, less scope for corruption and malpractices and no scope for over working.

The result of education wise analysis reveals that secondary level educated respondents rank the first position in their overall realization on prospects of availing themselves of the benefits of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme, upper primary level educated respondents the second, lower primary level educated respondents the third and illiterate respondents the last. The result of caste wise analysis reveals that backward caste respondents

occupy the first position with respect to overall realization on prospects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme, most backward caste respondents the second and scheduled caste respondents the last.

It is observed that the respondents realize the high level problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National rural Employment scheme with respect to lack of technical manpower, corruption on the part of village presidents, non availability of master rolls at the work site, denial of registration, demand of more than 100 days of employment, dubious quality of assets, no tea coffee service and delay in issuing job card. The respondents realize the moderate level problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National rural Employment scheme with respect to stopping works sometime, non issuance of reception, official procedures and delay in payment. The respondents realize the low level problems of getting benefits from the Mahatma Gandhi National rural Employment scheme with respect to payment of less than the minimum wage, unsolicited fees being engaged for work application and disruption due to imposition of election code.

The result of education wise analysis reveals that illiterate respondents rank the first position with respect to overall realization on problems in availing the benefits of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme, lower primary level educated the second, upper primary level educated the third and secondary level educated the last. The result of caste wise analysis reveals that scheduled caste respondents rank the first position with respect to overall realization on problems of availing themselves of benefits of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme, most backward caste respondents the second and backward caste respondents the last.

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