

Chapter 6

THE IMPACT OF THE NREGA ON RURAL PEOPLE

The chapter basically deals with the impact of the Act in terms of the issues about awareness generation, registration and job card, application for employment, wage employment, record maintenance, monitoring, social audit etc in the context of three villages of 7 No. Pachim Teok Gaon Panchayat. It also tries to focus on beneficiaries' views regarding impact of the Act in the context of economic security, food security, health facility, educational facility etc.

Introduction

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and rural development are interlined with each other. We know that NREGA is a wage employment programme, which provides 100 days of work in a financial year according to the guide lines of the programme. In this regard, one question comes in the mind that how far the Act is successfully implemented in the rural area. As successful implementation of the Act, it helps economic upliftment of the rural people. Basically, it is found in the context of rural people that the economic condition of the people is very poor and pathos. In such a situation, the Act helps to economic settlement among the rural people through providing job to do unskilled manual work under the Act. The Act has also impact on the people of rural areas in every spheres of life. Due to the implementation of the Act, it basically provides health facility, educational facility, food security as well as helps to providing the economic security among the rural people. The Act is also able to provide consumption facility and able to increase the purchasing power of the rural people. Therefore, the study has tried to find out how far the Act has impacted in rural areas in the context of three villages of Jorhat district of Assam.

Komar Khatowal

Awareness regarding NREGA

The beneficiaries' views are distributed regarding whether the beneficiaries are aware of the scheme or not in table no. 6.1

Table No. 6.1

Beneficiaries responses regarding awareness about NREGA

Awareness about NREGA	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	157	84.79%
No	23	15.21
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the responses of beneficiaries about the NREGA plan. The data indicate that out of 180 beneficiaries, 157 beneficiaries consisting 84.79 % are aware about the NREGA plan while the remaining 15.21 % beneficiaries are not aware about the planning

Sources of information about NREGA

The NREGA beneficiaries' views regarding getting the information of NREGA plan are classified in to six alternative categories: 1) Gram Sabha, 2) Gram Panchayat, 3) Gram Rojgar Sevek, 4) Other Villagers, 5) Any Other Sources, 6) Not reported. The following table shows the beneficiaries views about information of NREGA plan.

Table No. 6.2

Beneficiaries' responses about sources of information about NREGA scheme

Sources	Frequency	Percentage
Gram Sabha	10	5.55
Gram Panchayat	142	78.89
Gram Rojgar Sevek	11	6.11
Other Villagers	14	7.78
Any Other Sources	0	0
Not Reported	03	1.67
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding the sources of information about the NREGA plan is concerned, majority of the beneficiaries (78.89 %) have received information through Gram Panchayat, followed by 7.78 % who have received information through other villagers while 6.11 % beneficiaries received information through Gram Rojgar Sevek (GRS). The number of beneficiaries who have received information through Gram Sabha is 5.55 %. Another a few (1.67 %) beneficiaries have not reported regarding the information receives for the plan.

Views about provision of the Act through GS

Under 5.2.11 sections of the Act, a Gram Sabha of registered workers must be held. The beneficiaries views regarding role of Gram Sabha for explaining the provision of the Act and mobilize for registration are shown in table no. 6.3

Table No. 6.3

Beneficiaries responses about provision of the Act through GS

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	25	13.89
No	150	83.33
Not Reported	05	2.78
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As role of Gram Sabha for explaining the provision of the Act and mobilize applications for registration is concerned, it is found from the table that majority of the beneficiaries consisting 83.33 % are negatively responded about the role of Gram Sabha for explaining the provision of the Act, followed by 13.89 % who mentioned that the Gram Sabha has explained the provision of the Act. The remaining 2.78 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding the role of Gram Sabha for explaining the provision of the Act and mobilize applications for registration

Awareness of Social Audit

According to the provision of the Act, social audit of the scheme has to be done by the Gram Sabha. The beneficiaries' views regarding giving the social audit of the scheme is shown the table no. 6.4

Table No. 6.4

Beneficiaries responses about awareness of Social Audit

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	27	15.0
No	134	74.44
Not Reported	19	10.56
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The table indicates the beneficiaries' responses about the awareness of Social Audit of NREGA. From the above table, it is clear that a little less than three-fourth beneficiaries having 74.44 % have responded that social audit of the scheme has not done while 15.0 % beneficiaries who replied that social audit of the scheme has done. On the other hand, a little more one-tenth beneficiaries (10.56 %) have not reported about social audit of the scheme.

Job of Beneficiaries under NREGA

Under the 5.6.1 section of the Act, the Gram Panchayat/Programme Officer are responsible for providing wage employment to the applicant within 15 days of the date of receipt of the application. For such of the section, the beneficiaries' views regarding obtaining the job after submission of application are distributed in the table no. 6.5

Table No. 6.5

Beneficiaries' responses about getting job after submission of application

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	161	89.45
No	13	7.22
Not Reported	06	3.33
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The data indicate about getting the job after submission of application. It is revealed from the table that out of 180 beneficiaries in the village, 161 beneficiaries consisting 89.45 % have obtained the job after submission of application while 7.22 % beneficiaries have not got the job under the Act. The rest 3.33 % beneficiaries have not reported.

Awareness of unemployment allowance

According to the 7.3 section of the Act, if a worker who has applied for work under NREGA is not provided employment within 15 days from the date on which work is requested, an employment allowance should be payable by the State Government at the rate prescribed of the Act. The distributions of beneficiaries' views about awareness of unemployment allowance are shown in the table no. 6.6

Table No. 6.6

Beneficiaries' responses about the awareness of unemployment allowance

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	103	57.22
No	65	36.11
Not Reported	12	6.67
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding the provision of unemployment allowance, majority of beneficiaries having 57.22 % are aware, followed by 36.11 % beneficiaries are not aware while the remaining 6.67 % have not reported regarding the awareness of unemployment allowance.

Awareness about Wage Payment

The beneficiaries views about awareness of wage payment is distributed in the table no. 6.7

Table No. 6.7

Beneficiaries' responses about the awareness of wage payment within a week or 15 days

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	85	47.22
No	89	49.45
Not Reported	06	3.33
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows that little less than half percent beneficiaries (49.45 %) are not aware i.e. wages should be paid within a week or 15 days, followed by 47.22 % who are aware while the remaining 3.33 % have not reported about this provision of the Act.

Awareness about Muster Rolls

The beneficiaries' views regarding awareness of muster rolls are distributed in the table no. 6.8

Table No. 6.8

Beneficiaries' awareness of wages if paid in public, muster rolls should be read out and job card entries should be made

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	117	65.0
No	60	33.33
Not Reported	03	1.67
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the beneficiaries views about the awareness of wages if paid in public, muster rolls should be read out and job card entries should be made. Regarding this provision of the Act, majority of beneficiaries (65 %) are aware about the provision, followed by 33.33 % who are not aware about the wage payment in context of public, muster rolls should be read out and job card entries should be made.

The rest 1.67 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding this provision of master rolls of the Act.

Awareness of Gender Equality

According to 7.1.2 section of the Act, equal wages are paid in both men and women workers, and the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 should be complied with. The beneficiaries' views regarding equal payment on the basis of gender are distributed in the table no. 6.9

Table No. 6.9

Beneficiaries' responses about the awareness of gender equality

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	128	71.11
No	47	26.11
Not Reported	05	2.78
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the awareness of gender equality regarding wage payment. It is found that majority (71.11 %) of beneficiaries are aware, followed by 26.11 % who are not aware about this provision. On the other hand, 2.78 % total beneficiaries have not reported about this provision of the Act.

Awareness regarding extra wage payment

According to the provision of the Act, work should be ordinarily provided within 5 km radius of the village. In case work is provided more than 5 km, extra 10 % wages are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses. The beneficiaries' views regarding this awareness of the Act are distributed in the table no. 6.10

Table No. 6.10

Beneficiaries' awareness about employment should be provided within 5 km radius and 10 % of extra wages should be paid if distance is more than 5 km

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	47	26.11
No	125	69.45
Not Reported	08	4.44
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding the extra wage payment condition under the Act, it is found from the table no. 6.10 that a little less than seven-tenth having 69.45 % are not aware about the 10 % of extra wage payment if work place is more than 5 km radius, while a little more than one-fourth (26.11 %) of total beneficiaries are aware about this provision of the Act. Another 4.44 % have not reported in this regard.

Awareness about agricultural Labourers in State

Through the Act, the beneficiaries are entitled for minimum wage for agricultural laboures of the state. The beneficiaries' views regarding this provision of the Act are distributed in the table no. 6.11

Table No. 6.11

Beneficiaries' awareness about entitlement of minimum wage for agricultural labourers in state

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	85	47.22
No	92	51.11
Not Reported	03	1.67
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As far entitling for minimum wage for agriculture labourers in state, it is found from the data that a little less than half percent of total beneficiaries (47.22 %) are aware. The number of beneficiaries who are not aware in this provision is 51.11 %.

The rest a few (1.67 %) beneficiaries have not responded about the provision of the Act.

Information regarding Application and Work

An individual can apply for work through individually or jointly for the registration. The beneficiaries' views regarding whether they have joint or individual account are distributed in the table no. 6.12

Table No. 6.12

Beneficiaries views regarding type of application

Sl. No	Type of account	Frequency	Percentage
01	Individual	143	79.44
02	Joint	37	20.56
Total		180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the type of account among the beneficiaries. The data indicate that a little less than four-fifth consisting 79.44 % have individual application, followed by a little more than one-fifth 20.56 % who have joint type of application in the context of job card under the Act.

Patterns of Application for registration

The beneficiaries views about application for registration are classified in to three categories i.e. i. Printed form, ii. Plain paper, iii. Oral request. The beneficiaries' views about patterns of application for registration are distributed in the table no. 6.13

Table No. 6.13

Beneficiaries' responses about the patterns of application

Patterns of application	Frequency	Percentage
Printed form	138	76.67
Plain paper	28	15.55
Oral request	14	7.78
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the patterns of application for registration under the Act. The numbers of beneficiaries who have applied Printed form for registration are 76.67 % while 15.55 % beneficiaries have applied through the Plain paper. On the other hand, remaining 7.78 % of total beneficiaries have applied through oral request for registration under the Act. On the other hand, all the beneficiaries who are applied in printed form for registration have obtained the printed form through free of cost.

Responses about places for applying employment

The beneficiaries' responses regarding places of applying for employment are distributed in the table no. 6.14

Table No. 6.14

Beneficiaries' responses about place for applying employment

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Gram Panchayat	158	87.78
Worksite	13	7.22
Block Office	-	-
Programme Officer	09	5.0
Any Other	-	-
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table also reveals that most of the beneficiaries consisting with the percentage of 87.78 % have applied Gram Panchayat for employment, followed by 7.22 % who have applied in work sites for employment. The remaining 5.0 % beneficiaries have applied through Programme Officer. There are no representatives who have applied in Block Office and any other sources for employment in NREGA scheme.

Awareness about receive of application for job

According to the 5.4.5 provision of the Act, a dated receipt for the application for work must be issued to the applicant. The beneficiaries responses about dated receive of application for job are distributed in the table no. 6.15

Table No. 6.15

Beneficiaries' responses about dated receive of application for job

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	31	17.22
No	133	73.89
Not Reported/ Not provided	16	8.89
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the beneficiaries views regarding getting dated receive of application for job. Out of total 180 beneficiaries, majority of beneficiaries consisting 73.89 % have not got dated receive of application for job, followed by 17.22 % who have got while the remaining 8.89 % have no responded regarding the receiving of dated receive.

Awareness about employment opportunities

According to the silent features of the Act, employment should be provided within 15 days of application for work; if it is not then daily unemployment allowance should be provided. The beneficiaries' responses about the providing of employment are distributed in table no. 6.16

Table No. 6.16

Beneficiaries' responses about the employment to be given within 15 days

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	67	37.22
No	107	59.45
Not Reported	06	3.33
Total	180	180

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table indicates that a little less than three-fifth (59.45 %) beneficiaries are not aware about application for work for a minimum of 15 days, while 37.22 %

beneficiaries who are aware this provision of the Act. The remaining 3.33 % beneficiaries have not reported about the provision of the Act.

Awareness about applying for job more than one family member

According to the provision of the Act, more than one family member can apply for job at the same time. In this regard, the beneficiaries’ views about the awareness of the provision are shown in the table no. 6.17

Table No. 6.17

Beneficiaries’ awareness about the applying for job more than one family member

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	80	44.44
No	88	48.89
Not Reported	12	6.67
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The data reveal the beneficiaries views of the provision regarding more than one family member can apply for job at the same time. In this regard, it is found that a little less than half percent beneficiaries consisting 48.89 % are not aware this provision of the Act, followed by 44.44 % who are aware in this provision of the Act. The percentage of beneficiaries who have not reported regarding this provision of the Act is 6.67 percent.

Awareness about the minimum works days

In the Act, the job card holders submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for work is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be at least fourteen. The beneficiaries’ views regarding awareness of minimum works days in a financial year are shown the table no. 6.18

Table No. 6.18

Beneficiaries' awareness about the minimum works days in a financial year

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	13	7.22
No	167	92.78
Not Reported	-	-
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding minimum work days in a financial year, it is found from the study that a little more than nine-tenth beneficiaries (92.78 %) are not aware about the minimum work days in a year while 7.22 % beneficiaries are aware in this provision of the Act.

Awareness about the time and duration of employment

In the Act, the job card holders submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for work is sought. The beneficiaries' views regarding awareness of the time and duration of employment are shown the table no. 6.19

Table No. 6.19

Beneficiaries' awareness about choosing and indicating the time and duration of employment

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	35	19.44
No	144	80.0
Not Reported	01	0.56
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As provision of choose and indicate the time and duration when employment is sought, four-fifth (80.0 %) beneficiaries are not aware about this provision of the Act. The number of beneficiaries who are aware in this provision is only 19.44 % while the

remaining a few 0.56 % beneficiaries have not reported about this provision of the Act.

Awareness regarding Worksite Facilities

Regarding worksites facilities of the Act, medical aid, drinking water, shade, and crèche if there are more than five children below the ages of six years are to be provided (NREGA, Schedule II, and Sections 27 & 28). The Act also show that if more than five children below the age of six years are present at the worksite, a person (preferably a women) should be engaged under NREGS to look after the children. The following table shows the beneficiaries views about the provision of worksite facilities.

Table No. 6.20

Beneficiaries' responses about worksite facilities

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	131	72.78
No	44	24.44
Not Reported	05	2.78
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the beneficiaries views about the worksites facility. It is found from the table no. 6.22 that a little less than three-fourth (72.78 %) beneficiaries are aware about the worksites facility under the Act while a little less than one-fourth (24.44 %) beneficiaries are not aware. The rest 2.78 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding the provision of worksites facility of the Act.

Responses about the receipt of job card or number

The beneficiaries' views whether they have job card or number have or not are distributed in the table no. 6.21

Table No. 6.21
Beneficiaries' responses about the receipt of job card or number

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	176	97.78
No	04	2.22
Not Reported/ Not provided	0	0
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

It is found from the table that majority of the beneficiaries consisting 97.78 % have their job card or number, followed by 2.22 % beneficiaries who have not their own job card or number.

Obtaining Job Card

The beneficiaries' responses about time taken for obtaining registration number/Job Card after submission of application are distributed in the table no. 6.22

Table No. 6.22
Beneficiaries' responses about time taken for obtaining registration number/Job Card

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Within 15 days	25	13.89
After 15 days	146	81.11
After One month	05	2.78
Not Received	03	1.66
Not Reported	01	0.56
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the getting of registration number/Job Card after the submission of application. Out of 180 total beneficiaries, 146 beneficiaries' consisting 81.11 % have got their registration number as well as Job Card after 15 days of registration, followed by 25 beneficiaries having 13.89 % who have received their job card within 15 days from the submission of application. Among the remaining, 5

beneficiaries (2.78 %) have got the job card after one month from the submission of application, 3 beneficiaries having 1.66 % have not received their job card and 1 beneficiary consisting 0.56 % have not reported about receiving of job card during the period.

Gram Sabha after getting Job Card

As per 5.2.11 provisions of NREGA, an exclusive Gram Sabha through the participation of workers should be held to discuss about the scheme. The table no. 6.23 distributes the beneficiaries' responses about holding the Gram Sabha after getting Job Card.

Table No. 6.23

Beneficiaries' responses about holding the Gram Sabha

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	37	20.56
No	89	49.44
Not Reported	54	30.00
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding holding the Gram Sabha after getting job card is concerned; a little less than half percent consisting 49.44 % mentioned that Gram Sabha was not held after getting job card. They are followed 25.49 % who mentioned that the Gram Sabha was held. Remaining 30.0 % beneficiaries have no responses about the holding the Gram Sabha.

Custody of Job Card

In the 5.34 provision of the Act, the job card would be custody of the household to whom it is issued. The following table shows the beneficiaries views regarding the custody of job card.

Table No. 6. 24

Beneficiaries' responses about the custody of Job Card

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Himself	176	97.78
Other	04	2.22
Not Reported/Not Provided	0	0
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the custody of job card among the beneficiaries. The data indicate that more than nine-tenth (97.78 %) beneficiaries have their own custody of job card. Remaining a few (2.22 %) beneficiaries have not their own job card.

Awareness entitlement for application of work at any time

Through the job card, the beneficiaries are entitled to apply for work at any time. The beneficiaries' views regarding the awareness of the provision of the Act are distributed in the table no. 6. 25

Table No. 6.25

Beneficiaries' responses about the awareness entitlement for application of work at any time

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	43	23.89
No	130	72.22
Not Reported	07	3.89
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals about the awareness of entitlement for application of work at any time through job card. Regarding this provision of the Act, majority of beneficiaries (72.22 %) are not aware, followed by a little less than one-fourth (23.89 %) beneficiaries are aware about this provision of the Act. The numbers of beneficiaries who have not reported are 3.89 %.

Awareness for submission of application

According to the provision of the Act, an applicant should submit their application to Gram Panchayat or to the Block Office. The table no. 6.26 shows the awareness for submission of application to Gram Panchayat or to the Block Office.

Table No. 6. 26

Beneficiaries' responses about awareness for submission of application to Gram Panchayat or to the Block Office

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	134	74.44
No	45	25.00
Not Reported	01	0.56
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As the awareness for submission of application to the Gram Panchayat or the Block Office is concerned, a little less than three-fourth beneficiaries having 74.44 % are aware about this provision. The beneficiaries who do not aware about this provision of the Act are 25.0 % while the rest a few (.56 %) beneficiaries have not reported about this provision of the Act.

Awareness about the validity of Job Card

According to the 5.3 provision of the Act, the job card is valid for a period of five years. Hence, the table 6.27 shows the beneficiaries views regarding the awareness about the validity of job card.

Table No. 6.27

Beneficiaries' awareness about the validity of Job Card

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	26	14.44
No	151	83.89
Not Reported	03	1.67
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the awareness about the validity of the job card. The data indicate that a little more than nine-tenth consisting 83.89 % do not know while 14.44 % beneficiaries know validity of job card for five years and a few (1.67 %) beneficiaries have not reported about the provision of job card validity.

Duration of time for getting the Job

The beneficiaries views regarding the time taken for getting the job are classified in to five alternative categories i.e. i) Within 15 days, ii) After 15 days, iii) After One month, iv) Not Obtained, v) Not Reported. The following table shows the time taken for getting the job after submission of application.

Table No. 6.28

Beneficiaries' responses about time taken for getting the job

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Within 15 days	45	25.0
After 15 days	131	72.78
After One month	-	-
Not Obtained	2	1.11
Not Reported	2	1.11
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the beneficiaries views for getting the job after how many days of applying for registration. It is found from majority 72.78 % beneficiaries have taken the job after 15 days after submission of application under the NREGA plan, followed by 25.0 % who have obtained the job within 15 days while 1.11 % each of the beneficiaries have not obtained as well as not reported regarding getting the job after submission of application.

Places of Job

On the basis of places of job, the beneficiaries' views are distributed in the table no. 6.29

Table No. 6.29

Beneficiaries' responses about place of Job

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
In village	176	97.78
Out side village	-	-
Not Reported	4	2.22
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding places of job under the Act, majority of the beneficiaries (97.78 %) have obtained the work in their village under the NREGA plan while 2.22 % beneficiaries have not reported about the places of job.

Distance for working place

The beneficiaries' views about whether the work place is less and more than 5 km are distributed in the table no. 6.30

Table No. 6.30

Beneficiaries' responses about distance for working place

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5 k. m.	175	97.22
More than 5 k. m.	-	-
Not Reported	5	2.78
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

It is revealed that majority (97.22 %) beneficiaries' work place is less than 5 km. They are followed by 2.78 % beneficiaries who are not reported about the distances of work places

Receiving the mode of wages

According to the 7.2 sections of the Act, beneficiaries should get the wages through the PO/Bank or in the front of public. The beneficiaries views about the receiving the mode of wages are classified into four categories: i) In public, ii)

PO/Bank, iii) Not Received, iv) Not reported. The table 6.37 shows the beneficiaries responses about receiving the mode of wages.

Table No. 6.31

Beneficiaries' responses about receiving the mode of wages

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
In public	-	-
PO/Bank	175	97.22
Not Received	-	-
Not Reported	5	2.78
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As receiving the mode of wages under the Act, more than nine-tenth (97.22 %) beneficiaries have received their wages through PO/Bank. However, 2.78 % beneficiaries have not reported in this context.

Views regarding Muster Rolls

Muster rolls are a unique identity number which are used by the Programme Officer to the Gram Panchayat. According to the 9 section of the Act, during the time of payment, muster rolls read out and job card entries should be made. The following table reveals the beneficiaries views regarding muster rolls read out during the time of payment.

Table No. 6.32

Beneficiaries' responses about muster rolls read out during payment

Sl. No	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
01	Yes	45	25.0
02	No	107	59.44
03	Not Reported	28	15.56
Total		180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As the key provision of muster rolls read out during the time of wage payment is concerned, majority of the beneficiaries (59.44 %) do not know this provision of the

Act, followed by 25.0 % who are aware while the remaining 15.56 % have not reported in this provision of the Act.

Unemployment Allowance

In the planning of NREGA, work should be provided within 15 days from date of seeking the employment, if the work is not provided within the 15 days then the applicant are taken the unemployment allowance according to the guideline of the Act. All the beneficiaries have not got the unemployment allowance of the Act.

Record of employment

The beneficiaries' views about the receiving the numbers of days of employment are distributed in the table no. 6.33

Table No. 6.33

Beneficiaries' responses about the record of employment

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 50 days	175	97.22
Above 50 days	0	0
Not Received	02	1.11
Not Reported	03	1.67
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding employment days in a financial year, 96.11 % beneficiaries have taken less than 50 days of work in a financial year. Among the remaining, 1.11 % has not received employment while a few (2.78 %) have not reported about numbers of days of employment in a financial year.

Beneficiaries' attitudes regarding formulation of NREGA

Under section 4 of the NREGA every state is to formulate the state's Employment Guarantee Scheme to give effect to the provisions of NREGA. The scheme made by the State Government is to provide not less than 100 days of work to

a rural house hold. In this connection, the study has tried to know the attitudes of the beneficiaries on the basis of some alternatives criterion in the following table.

Table No. 6.34

Beneficiaries' responses about the formulation process of NREGA

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Satisfied	07	3.89
Just Satisfied	38	21.11
Unsatisfied	107	59.44
Not Reported	28	15.56
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, it is found that a substantial majority of respondents i.e. a little less than three-fifth (59.44 %) have been found belonging to 'Unsatisfied' group, followed by 21.11 % have 'Just Satisfied' about the formulation process of NREGA. They are followed by 'indifferent' i.e. 15.56% are not reported. The remaining 3.89 % of beneficiaries are however 'just satisfied' in spite of taken less than 50 days of job under the plan. During the study, it is observed that majority of the beneficiaries' belonged 'not reported and just satisfaction group' are the supporter of ruling political party. The dissatisfaction group is view that they have been deprived of work according to guide line.

Beneficiaries' views regarding Work Site Facilities

Work Site Facilities such as drinking water, shade, crèche etc have been provided to the workers in order that they can smoothly complete their works. In this regard, the beneficiaries' views about the provision of worksite facility are distributed in the table no. 6.35

Table No. 6.35

Beneficiaries' responses about work site facilities

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Satisfied	17	9.44
Just satisfied	81	45.0
Unsatisfied	75	41.67
Not Reported	07	3.89
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, majority beneficiaries (45.0 %) are 'Just satisfied', followed by 41.67 % beneficiaries who are unsatisfied about the worksites facilities. However, among the remaining, 9.44 % of the beneficiaries have satisfied and another 3.89 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding work site facilities of the Act.

Beneficiaries' views regarding Quality control of the Plan and Execution

Provisions for regular inspections and supervisions of works made to ensure proper quality of works as well as to ensure that the total wages paid for the completion of the work is commensurate with the quality and quantity of the work done. In this respect, the table no. 6.36 has analyzed the beneficiaries' views some alternative criterion.

Table No. 6.36

Beneficiaries' responses about quality control of the plans and its executions

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Satisfied	12	6.67
Unsatisfied	91	50.55
Indifferent	75	41.67
Not Reported	02	1.11
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data reveal that a substantial majority of respondents in the village i.e. 50.55 % have been found belonging to 'Unsatisfied' group. They are followed by

‘Just Satisfied’ i.e. 41.67 % belong to this group while 6.67 % are ‘Satisfied’ regarding quality control of the plans and its executions. The remaining 1.11 % beneficiaries have not reported about the quality control of the plans and its executions. It is observed regarding quality control of the plan and its execution that the officials are fail in maintaining regular inspection and supervision of the works.

Impact of NREGA in their working area

It is observed that due to the implementation of wage employment programe like NREGA, it helps to impact among the rural people. In this connection, the present study has tried to understand the beneficiaries’ views about the impact of the act in their working area. The table no. 6.37 shows the impact of NREGA among the rural people of Assam.

Table No. 6.37

Beneficiaries’ responses about impact of NREGA in their working area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	37	20.56
No	123	68.33
Not Reported	20	11.11
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data indicate that more than nine-tenth (98.33 %) beneficiaries have not positively responded about the impact of NREGA in their working area. They are followed by only 20.56 % who mentioned that NREGA is able to impact in their working area. However, the rest 11.11 % beneficiaries have not reported about the impact of NREGA in their working area.

Beneficiaries’ responses about level of impact of NREGA in their working area

As the impact of NREGA in their working area, the beneficiaries’ views are classified into four different categories: i) Very Good, ii) Somewhat good, iii) Not so

good, iv) Not Reported. The following table distributes the beneficiaries' views about level of the impact of Act in their working area.

Table No. 6.38

Beneficiaries' responses about level of impact of NREGA in their working area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Very Good	20	11.11
Somewhat good	55	30.56
Not So good	96	53.33
Not Reported	9	5.0
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, more than half percent beneficiaries (53.33 %) are the category of 'Not so good' regarding level of impact of NREGA in their working area, followed by 30.56 % who are reported 'somewhat good' about the level of impact of NREGA in their working area. On the other hand, 11.11 % beneficiaries are the category of 'Very good' and rest 5.0 % beneficiaries have not reported about the level of impact of NREGA in their working area.

Beneficiaries' opinion regarding infrastructural development

The main objective of NREGA is infrastructural development of rural areas. In this regard, the study has observed the impact of NREGA in infrastructural settings of rural area. Therefore, the present study approached them a question through alternative settings

Table No. 6.39

Beneficiaries' responses about socio-economic & infrastructural changes through NREGA

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	40	22.22
No	122	67.78
Not Reported	18	10.0
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, it is found that a substantial majority of beneficiaries (67.78 %) mention that NREGA is unable to bring socio-economic and infrastructural changes in their area. They are followed by 22.22 % who positively replied about socio-economic and infrastructural changes through the NREGA. The remaining 10.0 % beneficiaries have not reported about the socio-economic changes through the plan.

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on rural people

The impacts of NREGA among the rural people are distributed in the table No. 6.40 into six alternative criterions

Table No. 6.40

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on rural people

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Good way for economic settlement	47	26.11
Way for infrastructural development	18	10.0
Unable to succeed as much possible	78	43.33
Till now not impact among rural people	22	12.22
Any Other	03	1.67
Not reported	12	6.67
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data reveal that a substantial majority of beneficiaries (43.33 %) in the village. have mentioned that NREGA is unable to succeed as they expect, followed by 26.11 % beneficiaries who mentioned that the Act is the good way for economic settlement. The number of beneficiaries who reported that it's not impact among the rural people is 12.22 %. However, 10.0 % beneficiaries reported NREGA is the way for infrastructural development in rural area. Among the remaining, 6.67 % of beneficiaries have not reported and rest 1.67 % mentioned other comments about the impact of NREGA on rural people.

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on Education

The Act also impacts on the educational structure. Therefore, the beneficiaries' views regarding the impact of NREGA on education are distributed in the table no. 6.41

Table No. 6.41

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on Education		
Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	27	15.0
No	135	75.0
Not Reported	18	10.0
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the impact of NREGA in Education. In this regard, it is found that three-fourth consisting 75 % beneficiaries mentioned that NREGA is unable to provide impact in educational system in their area, followed 15.0 % who have not reported regarding this. However, the rest one-tenth beneficiaries (10 %) have not reported about the impact of NREGA on education.

Reasons for showing impact of NREGA on Education in rural people

It is found that some of the people of the villagers spent their NREGA wages to improve the quality of education of their villages by paying the admission fees, purchasing the books, providing tuitions, buying school uniform etc. In this connection, the beneficiaries' views are distributed in the following table

Table No. 6.42

Beneficiaries' responses about reasons for showing impact of NREGA on Education in rural people

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Wages help family for access to education	44	24.44
Unable to provide education as they expect	120	66.67
Any Other	2	1.11
Not reported	14	7.78
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding how NREGA impacts on education is concerned, majority beneficiaries consisting 66.67 % mentioned that NREGA is unable to provide educational facility as beneficiaries expect while the another 24.44 % beneficiaries have reported that the wages of NREGA help the family for access to education. Apart from this, 1.11 % beneficiaries have mentioned any other reasons and remaining 7.78 % total beneficiaries have not reported about reasons for showing impact of NREGA on education among the rural people.

Beneficiaries’ responses about impacts in economic system in family

The prime object of NREGA is to provide guaranteed wage employment to rural poor through providing the job. Due to the providing the work under the Act, it helps to provide the impact in the economic structure of the family. In this regard, the beneficiaries’ views are distributed in to some alternative criterion in table no. 6.43

Table No. 6.43

Beneficiaries’ responses about impacts in economic system in family		
Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Helps to economically settle	38	21.11
Unable to provide economic security as they expect	122	67.78
Any Other	07	3.89
Not reported	13	7.22
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data reveal about the impacts of NREGA in economic system of the family. It is seen from the above data that a little less than seven-tenth consisting 67.78 % beneficiaries replied in this regard that the Act is unable to provide economic security as the beneficiaries expect, followed by 21.11 % who have replied that it helps to economically settle among the rural people. Among the remaining, 3.89 %

beneficiaries mentioned any other reasons while 7.22 % beneficiaries have not reported about impacts of NREGA in economic system in family.

Impact of NREGA on Health & Nutrition in rural people

It was a general response that due to the employment generation under the scheme, some changes occurred in terms of their food security, which resulted in improve their diet. An analysis on better food for children reveals that beneficiaries are able to include vegetables in their diet and can ensure food security for family through NREGA. In this connection, the table no. 6.43 has observed to know their opinion by assigning the responses of the beneficiaries through some alternative criteria

Table No. 6.44

Beneficiaries' responses about reasons for showing impact of NREGA on Health & Nutrition in rural people

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Wages help to buy health & nutritional item	8	4.44
Unable to provide such facility as they expect	155	86.11
Any Other	7	3.89
Not reported	10	5.56
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As the reasons for showing impact of NREGA on Health & Nutrition in rural people in the village, out of 180 beneficiaries, 155 beneficiaries consisting of 86.11 % mentioned that the Act is unable to provide such facility due to not providing of enough work in a year under the Act. They are followed by only 4.44 % beneficiaries who mentioned that the Act is able to provide such type of medical facility in rural people. Among the remaining, 3.89 % beneficiaries mentioned any other reasons

while 5.56 % beneficiaries have not reported about the impacts of NREGA on health & nutrition in rural people.

Impact of NREGA on consumption items

It is found that some of the people of the villagers spent their NREGA income buy the consumptions items of the family members. The beneficiaries' views regarding the impact of the Act on consumption items are distributed into the table no. 6.45

Table No. 6.45

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on consumption items

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	18	10.0
No	157	87.22
Not Reported	5	2.78
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, it is found that majority (87.22 %) beneficiaries mentioned that through the implementation of NREGA, it is unable to provide consumption items among the rural people while one-tenth beneficiaries (10 %) reported its impact of NREGA on consumption items. They are followed by 2.78 % beneficiaries who have not replied regarding NREGA providing consumption items.

Impact of NREGA on purchasing power for family

Due to the implementation of the act in rural area, it is seen that the Act helps to increase the purchasing power of the rural families. The table No. 6.46 indicates the beneficiaries' views through alternative criterion regarding the impact of NREGA on purchasing power of the family.

Table No. 6.46

Beneficiaries' responses about reasons for showing impact of NREGA on purchasing power for family

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Wages help to increase the purchasing power	32	17.78
Unable to provide such facility as they expect	143	79.44
Any Other	2	1.11
Not reported	3	1.67
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding the reasons for showing impact of NREGA on purchasing power for family among the rural people of the village is concerned, out of 180 beneficiaries' 143 beneficiaries consisting of 79.44 % mentioned that the Act is unable to provide such facility as they expect, followed by 17.78 % mentioned that the wages help to increase the purchasing power. The remaining 3 beneficiaries each having 1.67 % mentioned the other reasons while another 1.67 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding this.

Grievances and Suggestions

Problem in NREGA

The beneficiaries' views whether they have facing problem in NREGA or not are distributed in the table no. 6.47

Table No. 6.47

Beneficiaries' responses about facing problem in NREGA

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	42	23.33
No	134	74.45
Not Reported	4	2.22
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The data indicate that out of 180 beneficiaries in the village, 134 beneficiaries having 74.45 % beneficiaries have not facing the problem while the remaining 42 beneficiaries having 23.33 % have replied regarding the facing problem in the planning of NREGA. The remaining a few (2.22 %) beneficiaries have not reported about the facing problem.

Beneficiaries' responses regarding Reasons for facing problem

Regarding reasons for the facing problem, the beneficiaries views are classified into six alternatives criterions: i) Worksites facilities, ii) Job Card not providing, iii) Gap of wage payment, iv) Work is not suitable, v) Any other, vi) Not Reported. The following table distributed the reasons for the facing problem.

Table No. 6.48

Beneficiaries' responses regarding reasons for facing problem

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Work site facilities	34	18.89
Job card not providing	-	-
Gap of wage payment	-	-
Work is not suitable	4	2.22
Any Other	1	0.56
Not Reported/ Not receive wages	141	78.33
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding the reasons for facing the problem, majority of the beneficiaries consisting 78.33 % have not reported about the facing problem. They are followed by 18.89 % total beneficiaries mentioned that they have faced the problem of worksite facilities while 2.22 % mentioned that the work is not suitable for them. Besides, 4.34 % have mentioned different reasons for facing problem except the mentioned above reasons. On the other hand, the rest 4.34 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding the reasons for facing the problem.

Reporting the facing problem

According to the 11.7 sections of the Act, the complaints or facing problem may be submitted in writing or orally. In this regard, the beneficiaries' responses regarding the places of reporting the problem are distributed in table no. 6.49

Table No. 6.49

Beneficiaries' responses for reporting facing problem

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	25	13.87
No	155	86.13
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data indicate that majority beneficiaries (86.11 percent) have not reported for facing problem while the remaining 13.87 % beneficiaries have not reported about the facing problem.

Place of reporting problem

The beneficiaries' responses regarding the places of reporting the problem are distributed in the table no. 6.50

Table No. 6.50

Beneficiaries' responses about Place of reporting problem

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Block Office	-	-
Sarpanch Office	5	2.78
Members of GP	20	11.11
Any Other	-	-
Not Reported	155	86.11
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data reveal about the places for reporting the problem. It is seen from the above data that majority beneficiaries (86.11 %) have not replied regarding the

facing problem. They are followed by a little more than one-tenth having 11.11 % replied in this regard that they have reported members of GP for facing problem while 2.78 % beneficiaries reported Sarpanch Office.

Beneficiaries’ opinion towards possible ways for proper implementation

If the rural beneficiaries want to take possible ways for proper implementation the plans under this scheme or desire some alternation for improving the system, it has to be found how they plan to achieve the aim or objective. The beneficiaries’ views about this are distributed in the following table.

Table No. 6.51

Beneficiaries’ responses about possible ways for proper implementation of NREGA

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agitating	57	31.67
Creative	78	43.33
Unconcern	45	25.0
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals about the possible ways for proper implementation of NREGA. In this regard, the data show that 43.33 % beneficiaries want to creative method for proper implementation of these schemes. They are followed by those, who want to remain unconcerned. Such beneficiaries constitute 25.0%. Apart from these categories, 31.67 % beneficiaries want to reform the system by adopting Agitating methods.

Beneficiaries’ responses about overall assessment of NREGA plan

The overall observation of the beneficiaries about the wage employment programme like NREGA are distributed in to the table no. 6.52

Table No. 6.52

Beneficiaries' responses about overall assessment of NREGA plan

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Good Wage Employment Programme	04	2.22
Good plan for economic settlement & RD	11	6.11
Plan for infrastructural development of rural areas	07	3.89
Good plan but can't succeed properly	58	32.22
Success if GP provide full wage employment	43	23.89
Can't provide proper rural development	23	12.78
GP & general people should involve for implementation	13	7.22
Any Other	03	1.67
Not reported	18	10.0
Total	180	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The data reveal the beneficiaries responses about the overall assessment of NREGA plan. The data indicate that majority beneficiaries (32.22 %) are mentioned that NREGA plan is so good but it can't succeed properly. They are followed by 23.89 % who are reported that the Act is success if GP provide fuller wage employment. The number of beneficiaries who mentioned that the plan can't provide proper rural development is 12.78 percent. Apart from these categories, 7.22 % beneficiaries replied that GP & general people of the village should play a vital role for proper implementation of the scheme. Among the remaining, 2.22 % beneficiaries have mentioned that it is good wage employment programme, 3.89 % beneficiaries argued that NREGA is the plan for infrastructural developments of rural areas, 6.11 % beneficiaries mentioned that its good plan for economic settlement & rural development, 1.67 % beneficiaries mentioned any other reasons while one-tenth (10 %) have not reported about overall assessment of NREGA.

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Awareness regarding NREGA

The beneficiaries views regarding whether aware of the scheme or not are shown in the table no. 6.53

Table No. 6.53

Beneficiaries responses regarding awareness about NREGA

Awareness about NREGA	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	48	94.11
No	03	5.89
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals beneficiaries responses about the awareness of NREGA plan. The data indicate that out of 51 beneficiaries, 48 beneficiaries consisting 94.11 % is aware about the NREGA plan while the remaining 5.89 % beneficiaries is not aware about the planning

Information about NREGA scheme

The NREGA beneficiaries' views regarding getting the information of NREGA plan are classified into six alternative categories: 1) Gram Sabha, 2) Gram Panchayat, 3) Gram Rojgar Sevek, 4) Other Villagers, 5) Any Other Sources, 6) Not reported. The following table shows the beneficiaries views about information of NREGA plan.

Table No. 6.54

Beneficiaries' responses about sources of information about NREGA scheme

Sources	Frequency	Percentage
Gram Sabha	-	-
Gram Panchayat	45	88.23
Gram Rojgar Sevek	1	1.96
Other Villagers	2	3.92
Any Other Sources	-	-
Not Reported	3	5.89
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding about the sources of information about the NREGA plan is concerned, majority of the beneficiaries (88.23 %) have received information through Gram Panchayat, followed by 3.92 % who have received information through other villagers while 1.96 % beneficiaries have received information through Gram Rojgar Sevek (GRS). The remaining 5.89 % beneficiaries have not reported about the receiving of information about the plan. There are no other beneficiaries who have not received information through Gram Sabha.

Views about provision of the Act through GS

Under 5.2.11 sections of the Act, A Gram Sabha of registered workers must be held. The beneficiaries views regarding role of Gram Sabha for explaining the provision of the Act and mobilize for registration are shown the table no. 6.55

Table No. 6.55

Beneficiaries' responses about provision of the Act through GS

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	03	5.89
No	33	64.70
Not Reported	15	29.41
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As role of Gram Sabha for explaining the provision of the Act and mobilize applications for registration is concerned, it is found that majority of the beneficiaries consisting 64.70 % are negatively respond about the role of Gram Sabha for explaining the provision of the Act, followed by 5.89 % who replies that the Gram Sabha has explained the provision of the Act. The remaining 29.41 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding the role of Gram Sabha for explaining the provision of the Act and mobilize applications for registration

Awareness of Social Audit

According to the provision of the Act, social audit of the scheme has to be done by the Gram Sabha. The beneficiaries' views regarding giving the social audit of the scheme is shown in the table no. 6.56

Table No. 6.56

Beneficiaries' responses about awareness of Social Audit

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	14	27.45
No	7	13.73
Not Reported	30	58.82
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The table indicates the beneficiaries' responses about the awareness of Social Audit of NREGA. It is clear from the presented above table that a little less than three-fifth beneficiaries having 58.82 % have not responded about social audit while 27.45 % beneficiaries replied that social audit of the scheme is done. On the other hand, a little more one-tenth beneficiaries (13.73 %) have reported that social audit of the scheme is not given.

Job of Beneficiaries under NREGA

The beneficiaries' views about obtaining the job after submission of application are distributed in the table no. 6.57

Table No. 6.57

Beneficiaries' responses about getting job after submission of application

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	44	86.27
No	05	9.81
Not Reported	02	3.92
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The table 6.63 indicates about getting the job after submission of application. It is revealed from the table that out of 51 beneficiaries in the village, 44 beneficiaries consisting 86.27 % have obtained the job after the submission of application where only a few (9.81 %) beneficiaries have not obtained the job under the Act. Remaining 3.92 % beneficiaries have not reported about getting the job.

Awareness of unemployment allowance

According to the 7.3 section of the Act, if a worker who has applied for work under NREGA is not provided employment within 15 days from the date on which work is requested, an employment allowance should be payable by the State Government at the rate prescribed of the Act. The distributions of beneficiaries' views about awareness of unemployment allowance are shown in the table no. 6.58

Table No. 6.58

Beneficiaries' responses about the awareness of unemployment allowance

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	43.25
No	19	37.25
Not Reported	10	19.60
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding the provision of unemployment allowance, more than two-fifth having 43.25 % beneficiaries are aware, followed by 37.25 % beneficiaries are not aware while the rest 19.61 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding the provision of unemployment allowance.

Awareness about Wage Payment

The beneficiaries' views regarding the awareness of wage payment are distributed in the table no. 6.59

Table No. 6.59

Beneficiaries' responses about the wage payment within a week or 15 days

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	37	72.54
No	11	21.57
Not Reported	03	5.89
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows that majority of the beneficiaries (72.54 %) are aware i.e. wages should be paid within a week or 15 days, followed by 21.57 % who are not aware about the provision of wage payment in the Act. The remaining a little less than one-tenth (5.89 %) beneficiaries have not reported about this provision of the Act.

Awareness about Muster Rolls

The beneficiaries' views regarding the provision of muster rolls read out are distributed in the table no. 6.60.

Table No. 6.60

Beneficiaries' awareness of wages if paid in public, muster rolls should be read out and job card entries should be made

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	24	47.06
No	25	49.02
Not Reported	02	3.92
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the beneficiaries views about the awareness of wages if paid in public, muster rolls should be read out and job card entries should be made. Regarding this provision of the Act, little less than half percent (49.02 %) beneficiaries are not aware about the provision, followed by 47.02 % who are aware. Apart from this, a few (3.92 %) beneficiaries have not reported regarding this provision of the Act.

Awareness of Gender Equality

According to 7.1.2 section of the Act, equal wages are paid in both men and women workers, and the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 should be

complied with. The beneficiaries' views regarding equal payment on the basis of gender are distributed in the table no. 6.61

Table No. 6.61

Beneficiaries' responses about the awareness of gender equality

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	42	82.35
No	08	15.69
Not Reported	01	1.96
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the awareness of gender equality regarding wage payment. A little more than four-fifth having 82.35 % of total beneficiaries are aware about the gender equality regarding wage payment, followed by 15.69 % who are not aware about this provision. On the other hand, 1.96 % of total beneficiaries are not aware about this provision of the Act.

Awareness regarding extra wage payment

According to the provision of the Act, work should be ordinarily provided within 5 km. radius of the village. In case work is provided more than 5 km, extra 10 % wages are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses. The beneficiaries' views regarding this awareness of the Act are distributed in the table no.6.62

Table No. 6.62

Beneficiaries' awareness about employment should be provided within 5 km radius

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	17	33.33
No	33	64.71
Not Reported	01	1.96
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding the extra wage payment condition under the Act, it is found from that more than three-fifth (64.71 %) beneficiaries are not aware about the 10 % of extra wage payment condition if work place is more than 5 km. radiuses, followed by 33.33 % of total beneficiaries are aware about this provision of the Act. Another 1.96 % has not reported about this provision of NREGA.

Awareness about agricultural Labourers in State

The beneficiaries' views regarding awareness of entitled for minimum wage for agricultural labourers of the state Act are distributed in the table no. 6.63

Table No. 6.63
Beneficiaries' awareness about entitlement of minimum wage for agricultural labourers in state

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	26	50.98
No	23	45.10
Not Reported	02	3.92
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As far entitling for minimum wage for agriculture labourers in state, it is found from the table no. 6.69 that a little more than half percent of total beneficiaries (50.98 %) are aware about the agriculture labour of the state. The number of beneficiaries who are not aware in this provision is 45.10 %. The remaining a few (3.92 %) beneficiaries have not reported about the provision.

Information regarding Application and Work

Type of Application

An individual can apply for work through individually or jointly for the registration. The beneficiaries' views regarding whether they have joint or individual account are distributed in the table no. 6.64

Table No. 6.64

Beneficiaries views regarding type of application

Type of account	Frequency	Percentage
Individual	46	90.19
Joint	05	9.81
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the type of account among the beneficiaries. The data indicate that more than one-tenth (90.19 %) beneficiaries have individual type of account, followed by 9.81 % beneficiaries who have joint type of account in the context of job card under the Act.

Patterns of Application for registration

The beneficiaries views about application for registration are classified in to three three categories i.e. i. Printed form, ii. Plain paper, iii. Oral request. The beneficiaries' views about patterns of application for registration are distributed in the table no. 6.65

Table No. 6.65

Beneficiaries' responses about the patterns of application

Patterns of application	Frequency	Percentage
Printed form	44	86.27
Plain paper	02	3.92
Oral request	05	9.81
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the patterns of application for registration under the Act. The numbers of beneficiaries who have applied Printed form for registration are 86.27 % while 9.81 % beneficiaries have applied through the oral request. On the other hand, the remaining 3.92 % of total beneficiaries have applied through plain paper for registration. On the other hand, remaining 7.78 % of total beneficiaries have applied

through oral request for registration under the Act. It is noticed that all the beneficiaries who are applied in printed form for registration, have got the printed form through free of cost.

Responses about place for applying employment

The beneficiaries' responses regarding places of applying for employment are distributed in the table no. 6.66

Table No. 6.66

Beneficiaries' responses about place for applying employment

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Gram Panchayat	48	94.12
Worksite	02	3.92
Block Office	0	0
Programme Officer	01	1.96
Any Other	0	0
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table also reveals that most of the beneficiaries consisting with the percentage of 94.11 % have applied Gram Panchayat for employment, followed by 3.92 % who have applied in work sites for employment. The remaining a few (1.96 %) beneficiaries have applied Programme officer for employment. There are no representatives who are applied in Block Office and any other sources for employment under NREGA scheme.

Awareness about receive of application for job

According to the 5.4.5 provision of the Act, a dated receipt for the application for work must be issued to the applicant. The beneficiaries responses about dated receive of application for job are distributed in the table no. 6.67

Table No. 6.67

Beneficiaries' responses about dated receive of application for job

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	13	25.49
No	23	45.10
Not Reported/ Not provided	15	29.41
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the beneficiaries views about getting the dated receive of application for job. Out of 51 total beneficiaries, majority of beneficiaries consisting 45.10 % have not got dated receive of application for job, followed by 25.49 % who have got the dated receive for job while the remaining 29.41 % have no responded regarding the receiving of dated receive.

Awareness about employment opportunities

According to the silent features of the Act, employment should be provided within 15 days of application for work; if it is not then daily unemployment allowance should be provided. The beneficiaries' responses about the providing of employment are distributed in the table no. 6.68

Table No. 6.68

Beneficiaries' responses about the employment to be given within 15 days

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	14	27.45
No	34	66.67
Not Reported	03	5.88
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table indicates that majority (66.67 %) beneficiaries are not aware about application for work must be for a minimum of 15 days while 27.45 %

beneficiaries are aware this provision of the Act. However, the remaining a few (5.88 %) beneficiaries have not reported about the provision of the Act.

Awareness applying for job more than one family member

According to the provision of the Act, more than one family member can apply for job at the same time. In this regard, the beneficiaries' views about the awareness of the provision are shown in the table no. 6.69

Table No. 6.69

Beneficiaries' awareness about the applying for job more than one family member

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	32	62.75
No	15	29.41
Not Reported	04	7.84
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The data reveal the beneficiaries views of the provision regarding more than one family member can apply for job at the same time. In this regard it is found from the table No. 6.76 that a little more than three-fifth beneficiaries consisting 62.75 % are aware, followed by 29.41 % are not aware in this provision of the Act. The percentage of beneficiaries who have not reported regarding this provision of the Act is 7.84.

Awareness about the minimum works days

The beneficiaries' views regarding awareness of minimum works days in a financial year are shown table no. 6.70

Table No. 6.70

Beneficiaries' awareness about the minimum works days in a financial year

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	04	7.85
No	46	90.19
Not Reported	01	1.96
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding minimum work days in a financial year, it is found from the above data that a little more than nine-tenth beneficiaries (90.19 %) are not aware about minimum work days in a year while 7.85 % beneficiaries are aware in this provision. The remaining 1.96 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding the provision of the Act.

Awareness about dated and signed receipt for employment

According to the 5.4.5 provision of the Act, a dated receipt for the application for work must be issued to the applicant. The beneficiaries' views regarding awareness of dated and signed receipt for seeking employment are shown the table no. 6.71

Table No. 6.71

Beneficiaries' awareness about dated and signed receipt for seeking employment

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	09	17.65
No	38	74.51
Not Reported	04	7.84
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the awareness of getting a dated and signed receipt when apply for work. Out of 51 total beneficiaries, 38 beneficiaries' consisting 74.51 % do not know about receiving of dated and signed receipt when apply for work, followed by 17.65 % who are aware about this provision of the Act. Apart from this, the remaining 7.84 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding this provision of the Act.

Awareness about the time and duration of employment

In the Act, the job card holders submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for work is sought. The beneficiaries' views regarding awareness of the time and duration of employment are shown the table no. 6.72

Table No. 6.72

Beneficiaries' awareness about choosing and indicating the time and duration of employment

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	07	13.73
No	43	84.31
Not Reported	01	1.96
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As provision of choose and indicate the time and duration when employment is sought, a little more than four-fifth (84.31 %) beneficiaries are not aware about this provision of the Act. The number of beneficiaries who are aware is only 13.73 % while the remaining 1.96 % beneficiaries have not reported about this provision of the Act.

Awareness regarding Worksite Facilities

Regarding worksites facilities of the Act, medical aid, drinking water, shade, and crèche if there are more than five children below the age of six years is to be provided (NREGA, Schedule II, and Sections 27 & 28). The table 6.73 shows the beneficiaries views about the worksite facilities.

Table No. 6.73

Beneficiaries' awareness about work site facilities

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	40	78.43
No	09	17.65
Not Reported	02	3.92
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the beneficiaries views about the worksites facility. It is found from the table that a little more than three-fourth (78.43 %) beneficiaries are aware about the worksites facility under the Act while a little less than one-fifth (17.65 %) beneficiaries do not know about this key provision of the Act. Apart from this, the

rest 13.04 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding the provision of worksites facility under the Act.

Responses about the receipt of job card or number

The beneficiaries' views whether they have job card or number have or not are distributed in the table no. 6.74

Table No. 6.74

Beneficiaries' responses about the receipt of job card or number

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	47	92.15
No	03	5.89
Not Reported/ Not provided	01	1.96
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

It is found from that majority of the beneficiaries consisting 92.15 % have their job card or number, followed by 5.89 % beneficiaries who have not their own job card or number. The rest a few (1.96 %) beneficiaries have not reported regarding the receipt of job card or number.

Obtaining Job Card

According to the 1.4 provision of the Act, the job card should be issued within 15 days of application. The beneficiaries' responses about time taken for obtaining registration number/Job Card after submission of application are distributed in the table no. 6.75

Table No. 6.75

Beneficiaries' responses about time taken for obtaining registration number/Job Card

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Within 15 days	7	13.73
After 15 days	39	76.47
After One month	4	7.84
Not Received	-	-
Not Reported	1	1.96
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the getting of registration number/Job Card after the submission of application. Out of 51 total beneficiaries, 39 beneficiaries' consisting 76.47 % have received their registration number as well as Job Card after 15 days of registration, followed by 7 beneficiaries having 13.73 % who have received their within 15 days of registration. Among the remaining, 4 beneficiaries (7.84 %) have got the job card after one month from the submission of application and 1 beneficiary consisting 1.96 % have not reported about the receiving of job card during the period.

Gram Sabha after getting Job Card

As per 5.2.11 provisions of NREGA, an exclusive Gram Sabha through the participation of workers should be held to discuss about the scheme. The table no. 6.76 distributes the beneficiaries' responses about holding the Gram Sabha after getting Job Card.

Table No. 6.76

Beneficiaries responses about holding the Gram Sabha after getting Job Card

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	33	64.71
No	13	25.49
Not Reported	5	9.80
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding holding the Gram Sabha after getting job card is concerned; more than three-fifth (64.71 %) beneficiaries have mentioned that the Gram Sabha was held, followed by 25.49 % beneficiaries mentioned that Gram Sabha was not held after getting the job card. Apart from this, the remaining 9.80 % beneficiaries have no responses about holding the Gram Sabha.

Custody of Job Card

In the 5.34 provision of the Act, the job card would be custody of the household to whom it is issued. The following table shows the beneficiaries views regarding the custody of job card.

Table No. 6.77

Beneficiaries' responses about the custody of Job Card

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Himself	48	94.11
Other	02	3.92
Not Reported/Not Provided	01	1.96
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the custody of job card among the beneficiaries. The data indicate that more than nine-tenth (94.11 %) beneficiaries have their own custody of job card. Another 3.92 % beneficiaries have not their own custody of job card while a few (1.96 %) beneficiaries have not reported about the custody of job card.

Awareness entitlement for application of work at any time

Through the job card, the beneficiaries are entitled to apply for work at any time. The beneficiaries' views regarding the awareness of the provision of the Act are distributed in the table No. 6.78

Table No. 6.78

Beneficiaries' responses about the awareness entitlement for application of work at any time through job card

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	17	33.33
No	31	60.78
Not Reported	03	5.89
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals about the awareness of entitlement for application of work at any time through job card. Regarding this provision of the Act, a little more than three-fifth beneficiaries (60.78 %) are not aware, followed by one-third (33.33 %)

are not aware of this provision of the Act. The numbers of beneficiaries who have not reported are 5.89 percent.

Awareness for submission of application

According to the provision of the Act, an applicant should submit their application to Gram Panchayat or to the Block Office. The table 6.79 shows the awareness for submission of application to Gram Panchayat or to the Block Office

Table No. 6.79
Beneficiaries' responses about awareness for submission of application to Gram Panchayat or to the Block Office

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	38	74.51
No	11	21.57
Not Reported	02	3.92
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As the awareness for submission of application to the Gram Panchayat or the Block Office is concerned, a little less than three-fourth beneficiaries having 74.51 % are aware about submitting the application to the Gram Panchayat or to the Block Office. The beneficiaries who are not aware consisting 21.57 % while a few (3.92 %) beneficiaries have not reported about this provision of the Act.

Awareness about the validity of Job Card

According to the 5.3 provision of the Act, the job card is valid for a period of five years. Hence, the table shows the beneficiaries views regarding the awareness about the validity of job card.

Table No. 6.80
Beneficiaries' awareness about the validity of Job Card for five years

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	05	9.81
No	46	90.19
Not Reported	-	-
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the awareness about the validity of the job card. The data indicate that a little more than nine-tenth beneficiaries consisting 90.19 % do not know about this provision of the Act while 9.81 % beneficiaries are aware about validity of job card for five years.

Duration of time for getting the Job

The beneficiaries views regarding the time taken for getting the job are classified in to five alternative categories i.e. i) Within 15 days, ii) After 15 days, iii) After One month, iv) Not Obtained, v) Not Reported. The table no. 6.81 shows the time taken for getting the job after submission of application.

Table No. 6.81

Beneficiaries' responses about time taken for getting the job

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Within 15 days	0	0
After 15 days	16	31.37
After One month	30	58.83
Not Obtained	04	7.84
Not Reported	01	1.96
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the beneficiaries views regarding get the job after how many days of applying for registration/ Job Card. It is found from the table that majority (58.83 %) beneficiaries have taken the job within 15 days after the submission of application under the NREGA plan, followed by 31.37 % beneficiaries who have taken job after 15 days while 7.84 % have obtained the job after 1 month from submission of application. However only 1.96 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding this.

Places of Job

On the basis of places of job, the beneficiaries' views are distributed in the table no. 6.82

Table No. 6.82

Beneficiaries' responses about place of Job

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
In village	45	88.23
Outside village	-	-
Not Reported	06	11.77
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding places of job under the Act, majority of the beneficiaries (88.23 %) have obtained the work in their village under the NREGA plan while 11.77 % beneficiaries have not reported about the places of job.

Distance for working place

The beneficiaries' views about whether the work place is less and more than 5 km. are distributed in the table no. 6.83

Table No. 6.83

Beneficiaries' responses about distance for working place

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5 k. m.	46	90.19
More than 5 k. m.	0	0
Not Reported	05	9.81
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

It is revealed that a little less than one-tenth consisting 90.19 % beneficiaries' work place is less than 5 km. They are followed by 9.81 % beneficiaries who have not reported about the distances of work places.

Receiving the mode of wages

According to the 7.2 sections of the Act, beneficiaries should get the wages through the PO/Bank or in the front of public. The beneficiaries views about the receiving the mode of wages are classified into four categories: i) In public, ii)

PO/Bank, iii) Not Received, iv) Not reported. The table no. 6.84 shows the beneficiaries responses about receiving the mode of wages.

Table No 6.84

Beneficiaries' responses about receiving the mode of wages

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
In public	-	-
PO/Bank	46	90.19
Not Received	04	7.85
Not Reported	01	1.96
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As receiving the mode of wages under the Act, more than nine-tenth (90.19 %) beneficiaries have received their wages through PO/Bank while 7.85 % have not received their wages under the work. However, 1.96 % beneficiaries have not reported in this context.

Views regarding Muster Rolls

The tables' no. 6.85 reveals the beneficiaries views regarding muster rolls read out during the time of payment.

Table No. 6.85

Beneficiaries' responses about muster rolls read out during payment

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2	3.92
No	43	84.31
Not Reported	6	11.77
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As the key provision of muster rolls read out during the time of wage payment is concerned, majority of the beneficiaries consisting 84.31 % do not know about this

provision of the Act, followed by 3.92 % beneficiaries who have come to know while the remaining 11.77 % have not reported in this provision of the Act.

Unemployment Allowance

In the planning of NREGA, work should be provided within 15 days from date of seeking the employment, if the work is not provided within the 15 days then the applicant are taken the unemployment allowance according to the guideline of the Act. It is revealed from the study that all the beneficiaries have not received their unemployment allowance under the Act.

Record of employment

The beneficiaries' views about the receiving the numbers of days of employment are distributed in the table no. 6.86

Table No. 6.86

Beneficiaries' responses about the record of employment

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
14>	45	88.23
<14	0	0
Not Received	05	9.81
Not Reported	01	1.96
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding employment days in a financial year, 88.23 % beneficiaries have taken less than 50 days of work in a financial year. Among the remaining, 9.81 % have not received employment while a few (1.96 %) have not reported about numbers of days of employment in a financial year.

Beneficiaries' attitudes regarding formulation of NREGA

Under section 4 of the NREGA every state is to formulate the state's Employment Guarantee Scheme to give effect to the provisions of NREGA. The scheme made by the State Government is to provide not less than 100 days of work to

a rural house hold. In this connection, the study has tried to know the attitudes of the beneficiaries on the basis of some alternatives criterion.

Table No. 6.87

Beneficiaries' responses about the formulation process of NREGA

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Satisfied	2	3.92
Just Satisfied	13	25.49
Unsatisfied	32	62.75
Not Reported	4	7.84
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, it is found that a substantial majority of beneficiaries (62.75 %) have been found belonging to dissatisfaction group, followed by 25.49 % have 'Just Satisfied' about the formulation process of NREGA. They are followed by 'indifferent' i.e. 7.84 % were not reported. The remaining 3.92 % of beneficiaries are however 'just satisfied' in spite of taken less than 50 days of job under the plan. During the study, it is observed that majority of the beneficiaries belonged 'not reported and just satisfaction group' are the supporter of ruling political party. The dissatisfaction group is view that they have been deprived of work according to guide line.

Beneficiaries' views regarding Work Site Facilities

Work Site Facilities such as drinking water, shade, crèche etc have been provided to the workers in order that they can smoothly complete their works. In this connection, the study has tried to know their opinion by assigning the responses of the beneficiaries to the following questions.

Table No. 6.88

Beneficiaries' responses about work site facilities

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Satisfied	5	9.80
Just satisfied	29	56.87
Unsatisfied	12	23.53
Not Reported	5	9.80
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, more half percent beneficiaries (56.87 %) are 'Just satisfied', followed by 23.53 % beneficiaries who are unsatisfied about the worksites facilities. However, among the remaining, 9.80 % each of the beneficiaries have satisfied and not reported regarding work site facilities of the Act.

Beneficiaries views regarding Quality control of the Plan and Execution

Provisions for regular inspections and supervisions of works made to ensure proper quality of works as well as to ensure that the total wages paid for the completion of the work is commensurate with the quality and quantity of the work done. In this respect, the table no. 6.89 has analyzed the beneficiaries' views some alternative criterion.

Table No. 6.89

Beneficiaries' responses about quality control of the plans and its executions

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Satisfied	03	5.89
Just satisfied	21	41.17
Unsatisfied	25	49.02
Not Reported	02	3.92
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data reveal that a substantial majority of beneficiaries (49.02 %) in the village have been found belonging to 'Unsatisfied' group. They are followed by

'Just Satisfied' i.e. 41.17 % belong to this group while 5.89 % are "Satisfied" regarding quality control of the plans and its executions. The remaining 3.92 % of beneficiaries are not reported about the quality control of the plans and its executions. It is observed regarding quality control of the plan and its execution that the officials are fail in maintaining regular inspection and supervision of the works.

Impact of NREGA in their working area

It is seen that due to the implementation of wage employment programe like NREGA, it helps to impact among the rural people. In this connection, the study has tried to understand the beneficiaries' views about the impact of the Act in their working area. The following table shows the views of the beneficiaries in this regard.

Table No. 6.90

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA in their working area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	08	15.69
No	42	82.35
Not Reported	01	1.96
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data indicate that a little more than four-fifth (82.35 %) beneficiaries have not positively responded about the impact of NREGA in their working area. They are followed by only 15.69 % beneficiaries who mentioned that NREGA is able to impact in their working area. However, the rest 1.96 % beneficiaries have not reported about the impact of NREGA in their working area.

Beneficiaries' responses about level of impact of NREGA in their working area

The following table distributes the beneficiaries' views about the level of the impact of the Act in their working area.

Table No. 6.91

Beneficiaries' responses about level of impact of NREGA in their working area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Very Good	02	3.92
Somewhat good	07	13.71
Not So good	38	74.51
Not Reported	04	7.84
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, a little less than three-fourth (74.51 %) beneficiaries are the category of 'Not so good' regarding level of impact of NREGA in their working area, followed by 13.71 % who are reported 'somewhat good' about the level of impact of NREGA in their working area. On the other hand, 3.92 % beneficiaries are the category of 'Very good' and remaining 7.84 % beneficiaries have not reported about the level of impact of NREGA in their working area.

Beneficiaries' opinion regarding infrastructural development

The main objective of NREGA is infrastructural development of rural areas. In this regard, the study has observed the impact of NREGA in infrastructural settings of rural area. In this connection, the beneficiaries' views are given through alternative settings

Table No. 6.92

Beneficiaries' responses about socio-economic & infrastructural changes through

NREGA

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	07	13.73
No	42	82.35
Not Reported	02	3.92
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, it is found that a substantial majority of beneficiaries (82.35 %) have mentioned that NREGA is unable to bring socio-economic and infrastructural

changes in their area. They are followed by 13.73 % who positively replied about socio-economic and infrastructural changes through the NREGA. The remaining 3.92 % beneficiaries have not reported about the changes through the plan.

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on rural people

The impacts of NREGA among the rural people are distributed in the table no. 6.93 into six alternative criterions

Table No. 6.93

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on rural people

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Good way for economic settlement	06	11.76
Way for infrastructural development	03	5.89
Unable to succeed as much possible	22	43.13
Till now not impact among rural people	17	33.33
Any Other	-	-
Not reported	03	5.89
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data reveal that a substantial majority of beneficiaries (43.13 %) in the village mentioned that NREGA is unable to succeed as they expect, followed by 33.33 % who mentioned that the Act has not been able to impact among the rural people. The number of beneficiaries who reported that it's the good plan for economic settlement among the rural people is 11.76 %. However, 5.89 % beneficiaries reported NREGA is the way for infrastructural development in rural area. The remaining 5.89 % beneficiaries have not reported about the impact of NREGA among the rural people.

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on Education

The Act also impacts on the educational structure. Therefore, the beneficiaries' views regarding the impact of NREGA on education are distributed in the table no. 6.94

Table No. 6.94

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on Education

Sl. No	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
01	Yes	11	21.57
02	No	37	72.55
03	Not Reported	03	5.88
Total		51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the impact of NREGA on Education. In this regard, it is found that a little less than three-fourth consisting 72.55 % beneficiaries mentioned that NREGA has not been able to provide impact on educational system in their area, followed by 21.57 % beneficiaries who have not reported about impact of NREGA on education. However, the remaining one-tenth beneficiaries (5.88 %) have not reported about the impact of NREGA on education.

Reasons for showing impact of NREGA on Education in rural people

It is found that some of the people of the villagers spent their NREGA income to improve their NREGA income to improve the quality of education of their villages by paying the admission fees, purchasing the books, providing tuitions, buying school uniform etc. So, the study has tried to find out the reasons for uses of wages in terms of education through some alternative criterions in table no. 6.95

Table No. 6.95

Beneficiaries' responses about reasons for showing impact of NREGA on

Education in rural people

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Wages help family for access to education	07	13.72
Unable to provide education as they expect	40	78.34
Any Other	01	1.96
Not reported	03	5.88
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding how NREGA impacts on education is concerned, majority beneficiaries consisting 78.34 % mentioned that NREGA has not been able to provide educational facility as beneficiaries expect while the another 13.72 % beneficiaries have reported that the wages of NREGA help the family for access to education. Apart from this, 1.96 % beneficiaries have mentioned any other reasons and remaining 5.88 % total beneficiaries have not reported about reasons for showing impact of NREGA on education among the rural people.

Beneficiaries' responses about impacts in economic system in family

The prime object of NREGA is to provide guaranteed wage employment to rural poor through providing the job. Due to the providing the work under the Act, it helps to provide the impact in the economic structure of the family. In this regard, the beneficiaries' views about the impacts in economic system are distributed in to some alternative criterion.

Table No. 6.96

Beneficiaries' responses about impacts in economic system in family

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Helps to economically settle	9	17.65
Unable to provide economic security as they expect	39	76.47
Any Other	2	3.92
Not reported	1	1.96
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data reveal about the impacts of NREGA in economic system of the family. It is seen from the above data that a little less than seven-tenth consisting 76.47 % beneficiaries replied in this regard that the Act has not been able to provide economic security as the beneficiaries expect, followed by 17.65 % beneficiaries who have replied that its helps to economically settle among the rural people. Among the

remaining, 3.92 % beneficiaries mentioned any other reasons while 1.96 % beneficiaries have not reported about the impacts of NREGA in economic system in family

Impact of NREGA on Health & Nutrition in rural people

It was a general response that due to the employment generation under the scheme, some changes occurred in terms of their food security, which resulted in improve their diet. An analysis on better food for children reveals that beneficiaries are able to include vegetables in their diet and can ensure food security for family through NREGA. In this connection, the table no. 6.97 has tried to know their opinion by assigning the responses of the beneficiaries through some alternative criteria.

Table No. 6.97

Beneficiaries' responses about reasons for showing impact of NREGA on Health & Nutrition in rural people

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Wages help to buy health & nutritional item	3	5.89
Unable to provide such facility as they expect	46	90.19
Any Other	-	-
Not reported	2	3.92
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As the reasons for showing impact of NREGA on Health & Nutrition in rural people in the village is concerned, out of 51 beneficiaries' 46 beneficiaries consisting of a little more than nine-tenth (90.19 %) mentioned that the Act has not been able to provide such facility due to not providing of enough work in a year under the Act. They are followed by only 3 beneficiaries having 5.89 % who mentioned that the Act is able to provide such type of medical facility in rural people. The remaining 3.92 %

beneficiaries have not reported about the impacts of NREGA on health & nutrition in rural people.

Impact of NREGA on consumption items

It is found that some of the people of the villagers spent their NREGA income in the purpose of consumptions items of the family members. The beneficiaries' views regarding the impact of the Act on consumption items are distributed into the table no. 6.98.

Table No. 6.98

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on consumption items

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	01	1.96
No	48	94.12
Not Reported	02	3.92
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, it is found that majority beneficiaries (94.12 %) mentioned that through the implementation of NREGA, it has not been able to provide consumption items among the rural people while one beneficiary having 1.96 % reported that it impacts on consumption items. They are followed by 3.92 % beneficiaries who have not reported regarding the impact of NREGA on consumption items.

Impact of NREGA on purchasing power for family

Due to the implementation of the Act in rural area, it is seen that the Act helps to increase the purchasing power of the rural families. The table no. 6.99 indicates the beneficiaries' views through alternative criterion regarding the impact of NREGA on purchasing power of the family.

Table No. 6.99

Beneficiaries' responses about reasons for showing impact of NREGA on purchasing power for family

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Wages help to increase the purchasing power	10	19.61
Unable to provide such facility as they expect	37	72.55
Any Other	02	3.92
Not reported	02	3.92
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding the reasons for showing impact of NREGA on purchasing power for family among the rural people of the village is concerned, out of 51 beneficiaries' 37 beneficiaries consisting of 72.55 % mentioned that the Act is unable to provide such facility as they expect, followed by 19.61 % beneficiaries who mentioned that the wages help to increase the purchasing power. The remaining 2 each of the beneficiaries having 3.92 % mentioned the other reasons while another 3.92 % have not reported regarding this.

Grievances and Suggestions

Problem in NREGA

The beneficiaries' views whether they have facing problem in NREGA or not are distributed in the table no. 6.100

Table No. 6.100

Beneficiaries' responses about facing problem in NREGA

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	39.21
No	30	58.83
Not Reported	01	1.96
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The data indicate that out of 51 beneficiaries in the village, 30 beneficiaries having 58.83 % have not facing the problem while the remaining 20 beneficiaries (39.21 %) have replied regarding the facing problem in the planning of NREGA. The remaining 1.96 % beneficiaries have not reported about the facing problem. .

Beneficiaries’ responses regarding Reasons for facing problem

Regarding reasons for the facing problem, the beneficiaries views are classified into six alternatives criterions: i) Worksites facilities, ii) Job Card not providing, iii) Gap of wage payment, iv) Work is not suitable, v) Any other, vi) Not Reported. The table No.6.101 distributed the reasons for the facing problem.

Table No. 6.101

Beneficiaries’ responses regarding reasons for facing problem

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Work site facilities	14	27.45
Job card not providing	4	7.84
Gap of wage payment	-	-
Work is not suitable	3	5.88
Any Other	-	-
Not Reported/ Not receive wages	30	58.83
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding the reasons for facing the problem, majority of the beneficiaries consisting 58.83 % have not reported about the facing problem. Apart from this, 27.45 % total beneficiaries mentioned that they have faced the problem of worksite facilities while 5.88 % mentioned that the work is not suitable for them. Besides, 7.84 % beneficiaries say that the problem is not getting the job card under the Act.

Place of reporting problem

According to the 11.7 sections of the Act, the complaints or facing problem may be submitted in writing or orally. In this regard, the beneficiaries’ responses regarding the places of reporting the problems are distributed in the table no. 6.102

Table No. 6.102

Beneficiaries' responses for reporting facing problem

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	14	27.45
No	37	72.55
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data indicate that 72.55 percent beneficiaries have reported about the facing problem and while the remaining 27.45% beneficiaries have not reported.

Place of reporting problem

The beneficiaries' responses regarding the places of reporting the problem are distributed in the table no. 6.103

Table No. 6.103

Beneficiaries' responses about Places of reporting problem

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Block Office	-	-
Sarpanch Office	3	5.89
Members of GP	11	21.57
Any Other	-	-
Not Reported	37	72.54
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data reveal about the places for reporting the problem. It is seen from the above data that a little more than seven-tenth beneficiaries having 72.54 % have not replied regarding the facing problem. They are followed by a little more than two-fifth having 21.57 % replied in this regard that they have reported members of GP while the 5.89 % have reported in Sarpanch office.

Beneficiaries' opinion towards possible ways for proper implementation

If the rural beneficiaries want to take possible ways for proper implementation the plans under this scheme or desire some alternation for improving the system, it has to be found how they plan to achieve the aim or objective. In this connection, the beneficiaries' views are distributed in the table no. 6.104

Table No. 6.104

Beneficiaries' responses about possible ways for proper implementation of NREGA

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agitating	17	33.33
Creative	18	35.30
Unconcern	16	31.37
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals about the possible ways for proper implementation of NREGA. In this regard, the data show that 35.30 % beneficiaries want to creative method for proper implementation of these schemes. They are followed by those, who want to remain unconcerned. Such beneficiaries constitute 31.37 %. Apart from these categories, 33.33 % respondents want to reform the system by adopting Agitating methods.

Beneficiaries' responses about overall assessment of NREGA plan

The overall observation of the beneficiaries about the wage employment programme like NREGA are distributed in to the table no. 6.105

Table No. 6.105

Beneficiaries' responses about overall assessment of NREGA plan

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Good Wage Employment Programme	2	3.92
Good plan for economic settlement & RD	3	5.89
Plan for infrastructural development of rural areas	1	1.96
Good plan but can't succeed properly	21	41.17
Success if GP provide full wage employment	7	13.73
Can't provide proper rural development	5	9.80
GP & general people should involve for implementation	7	13.73
Any Other	1	1.96
Not reported	4	7.84
Total	51	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The data reveal the beneficiaries responses about the overall assessment of NREGA plan. In this regard, majority beneficiaries (41.17) are mentioned that NREGA plan is so good but it can't succeed properly. They are followed by 13.73 % who are reported that the Act is success if GP provide full wage employment. The number of beneficiaries who mentioned that the plan can't provide proper rural development is 9.80 %. Apart from these categories, 13.73 % beneficiaries replied that GP & general people of the village should play a vital role for proper implementation of the scheme. Among the remaining, 3.92 % beneficiaries have mentioned that it is good wage employment programme. Besides, 1.96 % beneficiaries mentioned that NREGA is the plan for infrastructural developments of rural areas, 5.89 % beneficiaries mentioned that its good plan for economic settlement & rural development, 1.96 % beneficiaries mentioned any other reasons while 7.84 % have not reported about overall assessment of NREGA

Gohain Pather Gaon

Awareness regarding NREGA

The beneficiaries views regarding whether aware of the scheme or not are shown of the table no. 6.106

Table No. 6.106

Beneficiaries responses regarding awareness about NREGA

Awareness about NREGA	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	39	84.79
No	7	15.21
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals beneficiaries responses about the NREGA plan. The data indicate that out of 46 beneficiaries, 39 beneficiaries consisting 84.79 % is aware about the NREGA plan while the remaining 15.21 % beneficiaries are not aware about the planning.

Information about the getting of NREGA scheme

The NREGA beneficiaries views regarding getting the information of NREGA plan are classified some alternative categories: 1) Gram Sabha, 2) Gram Panchayat, 3) Gram Rojgar Sevek, 4) Other Villagers, 5) Any Other Sources, 6) Not reported. The table No. 6.107 shows the beneficiaries views about information of NREGA plan.

Table No. 6.107

Beneficiaries' responses about sources of information about NREGA scheme

Sources	Frequency	Percentage
Gram Sabha	-	-
Gram Panchayat	43	93.48
Gram Rojgar Sevek	2	4.34
Other Villagers	1	2.17
Any Other Sources	-	-
Not Reported	-	-
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding about the sources of information about the NREGA plan is concerned, majority of the beneficiaries (93.48 %) have received information through Gram Panchayat, followed by 4.34 who have received information through Gram Rojgar Sevek (GRS) while 2.17 % beneficiaries received information through other villagers. There are no other beneficiaries who have not received information through Gram Sabha.

Views about provision of the Act through GS

Under 5.2.11 sections of the Act, A Gram Sabha of registered workers must be held. The beneficiaries views regarding role of Gram Sabha for explaining the provision of the Act and mobilize for registration are shown the table no. 6.108

Table No. 6.108

Beneficiaries responses about provision of the Act through GS

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	47.83
No	11	23.91
Not Reported	13	28.26
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As role of Gram Sabha for explaining the provision of the Act and mobilize applications for registration is concerned, it is found from the presented table that a little less than half percent consisting 47.83 % are positively respond about the role of Gram Sabha for explaining the provision of the Act, followed by 23.91 % who replied that the Gram Sabha has not explained the provision of the Act. The remaining 28.26 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding the role of Gram Sabha for explaining the provision of the Act and mobilize applications for registration.

Awareness of Social Audit

According to the provision of the Act, social audit of the scheme has to be done by the Gram Sabha. The beneficiaries' views regarding giving the social audit of the scheme is shown the table no. 6.109

Table No. 6.109

Beneficiaries responses about awareness of Social Audit

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	07	15.21
No	29	63.05
Not Reported	10	21.74
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The table indicates the beneficiaries' responses about the awareness of Social Audit of NREGA. It is clear from the table that a little more than three-fifth beneficiaries having 63.05 % responses that social audit of the scheme is not done while 15.21 % beneficiaries who replied that social audit of the scheme is done. On the other hand a little more one-fifth beneficiaries (21.74 %) have not reported about the social audit of the scheme.

Job of Beneficiaries under NREGA

The beneficiaries' views regarding obtaining the job after submission of application are distributed in the table no. 6.110

Table No. 6.110

Beneficiaries' responses about getting job after submission of application

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	0	0
No	44	95.66
Not Reported	02	4.34
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The table indicates about getting the job after submission of application. It is revealed from the above table that out of 46 beneficiaries in the village, 44 beneficiaries consisting 95.55 % have not obtained the job after the submission of

application while only a few (4.34 %) beneficiaries have no responses about getting the job after submission of application.

Awareness of unemployment allowance

The distributions of beneficiaries' views about awareness of unemployment allowance are shown in the table no. 6.111

Table No. 6.111

Beneficiaries' responses about the awareness of unemployment allowance

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	06	13.04
No	34	73.92
Not Reported	06	13.04
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding the provision of unemployment allowance, a little less than three-fourth having 73.92 % beneficiaries are not aware, followed by 13.04 % beneficiaries who are aware while the remaining 13.04 % have not reported regarding the provision of unemployment allowance. It is found from the study that all the beneficiaries of three villages are unable to get the unemployment allowance under this Act in spite of not getting the job.

Awareness about Wage Payment

The awareness of wage payment is distributed in the table no. 6.112

Table No. 6.112

Beneficiaries' responses about the wage payment within a week or 15 days

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	07	15.21
No	35	76.09
Not Reported	04	8.70
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows that majority of the beneficiaries (76.09 %) are not aware that the wages should be paid within a week or 15 days, followed by 15.21 % who are

aware about the provision of wage payment in the Act. The remaining a little less than one-tenth (8.70 %) respondents have not reported about this provision of the Act.

Awareness about Muster Rolls

The beneficiaries' views regarding muster rolls maintaining are distributed in the table no. 6.113

Table No. 6.113

Beneficiaries' awareness of wages if paid in public, muster rolls should be read out and job card entries should be made

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	04	8.70
No	37	80.43
Not Reported	05	10.87
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the beneficiaries views about the awareness of wages if paid in public, muster rolls should be read out and job card entries should be made. Regarding this provision of the Act, a little more than four-fifth (80.43 %) are not aware about the Act, followed by 8.70 % who are aware about the wage payment in context of public, muster rolls should be read out and job card entries should be made. Remaining 10.87 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding this provision of the Act.

Awareness of gender equality

According to 7.1.2 section of the Act, equal wages are paid in both men and women workers, and the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 should be complied with. The beneficiaries' views regarding equal payment on the basis of gender are distributed in the table no. 6.114

Table No. 6.114

Beneficiaries' responses about the awareness of gender equality

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	50
No	19	41.30
Not Reported	04	8.70
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the awareness of gender equality regarding wage payment. It is revealed from the study that half percent (50 %) of total beneficiaries are aware about the gender equality about wage payment, followed by 41.30 % who are not aware about this provision. On the other hand, 8.70 % of total beneficiaries have not aware about this provision of the Act.

Awareness regarding extra wage payment

According to the provision of the Act, work should be ordinarily provided within 5 km. radius of the village. In case work is provided more than 5 km, extra 10 % wages are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses. The beneficiaries' views regarding this awareness of the act are distributed in the table no. 6.115

Table No. 6.115

Beneficiaries' awareness about employment should be provided within 5 km. radius

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	-	-
No	43	93.47
Not Reported	03	6.53
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding the extra wage payment condition under the Act, it is found from the table that more than nine-tenth (93.47 %) beneficiaries are not aware about the 10 % of extra wage payment condition if work place is more than 5 km. radius, followed by 6.53 % beneficiaries who have not reported about the provision of NREGA. There are no single numbers of beneficiaries in the village who have aware about this provision of the Act.

Awareness about agricultural Labourers in State

Through the Act, the beneficiaries are entitled for minimum wage for agricultural laboures of the state. The beneficiaries' views regarding this provision of the Act are distributed in the following table no. 6.116

Table No. 6.116

Beneficiaries' awareness about entitlement of minimum wage for agricultural labourers in state

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	50
No	21	45.66
Not Reported	02	4.34
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As far entitling for minimum wage for agriculture labourers in state, it is found from the table No. 6.125 that half percent of total beneficiaries (50 %) have aware about the agriculture labour of the state. The number of beneficiaries who are not aware in this provision is 45.66 %. The rest a few (4.34 %) beneficiaries have not reported about the provision.

Information regarding application and work

Type of application

An individual can apply for work through individually or jointly for the registration. The beneficiaries' views regarding whether they have joint or individual account are distributed in the table no. 6.117

Table No. 6.117

Beneficiaries views regarding type of application

Type of account	Frequency	Percentage
Individual	44	95.66
Joint	02	4.34
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the type of account among the beneficiaries. The data indicate that more than one-tenth consisting 95.66 % beneficiaries have individual application, followed by 4.34 % who have joint type of application in the context of job card under the Act.

Patterns of Application for registration

The beneficiaries' views about patterns of application for registration are distributed in the following table.

Table No. 6.118

Beneficiaries' responses about the patterns of application

Patterns of application	Frequency	Percentage
Printed form	30	65.21
Plain paper	03	6.53
Oral request	13	28.26
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the patterns of application for registration under the Act. The numbers of beneficiaries who have applied Printed form for registration are 65.21 % while 28.26 % beneficiaries have applied through the Oral request. On the other hand, the remaining 6.53 % of total beneficiaries have applied Plain paper for registration under the Act. It is noticed from the above table that a little less than two-third have applied through the uses of printed form. There are no single numbers of beneficiaries in the village who have paid for registration in the Act. It is also found

from the study that 30 beneficiaries have applied printed from and all the beneficiaries have not paid for registration.

Responses about place for applying employment

The beneficiaries' responses regarding places of applying for employment are distributed in the table no. 6.119

Table No. 6.119

Beneficiaries' responses about place for applying employment

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Gram Panchayat	43	93.47
Worksite	-	-
Block Office	-	-
GRS	3	6.53
Any Other	-	-
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table also reveals that most of the beneficiaries consisting with the percentage of 93.47 % have applied Gram Panchayat for employment, followed by 6.53 % beneficiaries who have applied in Gram Rozgar Sevek for employment. There are no representatives who are applied in Worksite, Block Office and any other sources for employment under NREGA scheme.

Awareness about receive of application for job

According to the 5.4.5 provision of the Act, a dated receipt for the application for work must be issued to the applicant. The beneficiaries responses about dated receive of application for job are distributed in the table no. 6.120

Table No. 6.120

Beneficiaries' responses about dated receive of application for job

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	-	-
No	43	93.47
Not Reported/ Not provided	3	6.53
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the beneficiaries views regarding the getting dated receive of application for job. Out of 46 total beneficiaries, more than one-tenth beneficiaries consisting 93.47 % have not got dated receive of application for job while the remaining a few (6.53 %) beneficiaries have no responded regarding the receiving of dated receive. There are no beneficiary who have received dated receive.

Awareness about employment opportunities

According to the silent features of the Act, employment should be provided within 15 days of application for work; if it is not then daily unemployment allowance should be provided. The beneficiaries' responses about the providing of employment are distributed in the table no. 6.121

Table No. 6.121

Beneficiaries' responses about the employment to be given within 15 days

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	14	30.43
No	27	58.70
Not Reported	05	10.87
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table indicates that a little less than three-fifth (58.70 %) beneficiaries are not aware while a little more than three-tenth beneficiaries (30.43 %) are aware this provision of the Act. The rest 10.87 % beneficiaries have not reported about the provision of the Act.

Awareness applying for job more than one family member

According to the provision of the Act, more than one family member can apply for job at the same time. In this regard, the beneficiaries' views about the awareness of the provision are shown in the table no. 6.122

Table No. 6.122

Beneficiaries' awareness about the applying for job more than one family member

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	27	58.70
No	13	28.26
Not Reported	06	13.04
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The data reveal the beneficiaries views of the provision regarding more than one family member can apply for job at the same time. In this regard it is found from the table that a little less than three-fifth beneficiaries consisting 58.70 % are aware this provision of the Act, followed by 28.26 % are not aware in this provision of the Act. The percentage of beneficiaries who have not reported regarding this provision of the Act is 13.04 percent.

Awareness about the minimum works days

The beneficiaries' views regarding awareness of minimum works days in a financial year are shown the table no. 6.123

Table No. 6.123

Beneficiaries' awareness about the minimum works days in a financial year

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	41	89.13
No	04	8.70
Not Reported	01	2.17
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding minimum work days in a financial year, it is found from the above data that a little less than nine-tenth beneficiaries (89.13 %) are aware about the minimum work days in a year while 8.70 % beneficiaries are not aware in this

provision. The remaining 2.17 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding this provision.

Awareness about dated and signed receipt for employment

According to the 5.4.5 provision of the Act, a dated receipt for the application for work must be issued to the applicant. The beneficiaries' views regarding awareness of dated and signed receipt for seeking employment are shown in the table No. 6.124

Table No. 6.124

Beneficiaries' awareness about dated and signed receipt for seeking employment

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3	6.53
No	34	73.91
Not Reported	9	19.56
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the awareness of getting a dated and signed receipts when apply for work. Out of 46 total beneficiaries, 34 beneficiaries' consisting 73.91 % are not aware, followed by 6.53 % who are aware about this provision of the Act. The remaining 19.56 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding this provision of the Act.

Awareness about the time and duration of employment

The beneficiaries' views regarding awareness of the time and duration of employment are shown the table no. 6.125

Table No. 6.125

Beneficiaries' awareness about choosing and indicating the time and duration of employment

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	4	8.70
No	34	73.91
Not Reported	8	17.39
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As provision of choose and indicate the time and duration when employment is sought, a little less than three-fourth (73.91 %) beneficiaries are not aware about this provision of the Act. The number of beneficiaries who are aware is only 8.70 % while the remaining 17.39 % beneficiaries have not reported about this provision of the Act.

Awareness regarding Worksite Facilities

The beneficiaries' views regarding awareness of worksite facilities are distributed in the table no. 6.126.

Table No. 6.126

Beneficiaries' awareness about work site facilities

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	11	23.92
No	29	63.04
Not Reported	6	13.04
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the beneficiaries views about the worksites facility. It is found that a little less than two-third (63.04 %) beneficiaries are not aware about the worksites facility under the Act while a little less than one-fifth (23.92 %) beneficiaries are aware this key provision of the Act. The rest 13.04 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding the worksites facility of the Act.

Responses about the receipt of job card or number

The beneficiaries' views whether they have job card or number have or not are distributed in the table no. 6.127.

Table No. 6.127

Beneficiaries' responses about the receipt of job card or number

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5	10.87
No	39	84.79
Not Reported/ Not provided	2	4.34
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

It is found from the table that majority of the beneficiaries consisting 84.79 % have not their job card or number, followed by 10.87 % beneficiaries who have their own job card or number. The rest a few (4.34 %) beneficiaries have not reported regarding the receipt of job card or number.

Obtaining Job Card

According to the 1.4 provision of the Act, the job card should be issued within 15 days of application. The beneficiaries' responses about time taken for obtaining registration number/Job Card after submission of application are distributed in the table No. 6.128

Table No. 6.128

Beneficiaries' responses about time taken for obtaining registration number/Job Card

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Within 15 days	-	-
After 15 days	2	4.34
After One month	3	6.53
Not Received	37	80.43
Not Reported	4	8.70
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the getting of registration number/Job Card after the submission of application. Out of 46 total beneficiaries, 37 beneficiaries' consisting 80.43 % have not got their registration number as well as Job Card, followed by 3 beneficiaries having 6.53 % who have received their job card after one month from the submission of application. Among the remaining, 2 beneficiaries (4.34 %) have got the job card after 15 days from the submission of application and 4 beneficiaries consisting 8.70 % have not reported about the receiving of job card during the period.

Gram Sabha after getting Job Card

The following table distributes the beneficiaries' responses about holding the Gram Sabha after getting Job Card.

Table No. 6.129

Beneficiaries responses about holding the Gram Sabha after getting Job Card

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	4	8.70
No	26	56.52
Not Reported	16	34.78
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding holding the Gram Sabha after getting job card is concerned; more than half percent (56.52 %) beneficiaries mentioned that the Gram Sabha was not held, followed by 8.70 % beneficiaries mentioned that Gram Sabha was held after getting job card. The remaining more than one-third beneficiaries (34.78 %) have no responses about the holding the Gram Sabha.

Custody of Job Card

In the 5.34 provision of the Act, the job card would be custody of the household to whom it is issued. The following table shows the beneficiaries views regarding the custody of job card.

Table No. 6.130

Beneficiaries' responses about the custody of Job Card

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Himself	5	10.87
Other	37	80.43
Not Reported	4	8.70
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the custody of job card among the beneficiaries. The data indicate that more than four-fifth beneficiaries having 80.43 % have not their own custody of job card, followed by 10.87 % who have their own job card. The remaining 8.70 % beneficiaries have not reported about the custody of job card.

Awareness entitlement for application of work at any time

Through the job card, the beneficiaries are entitled to apply for work at any time. The beneficiaries' views regarding the awareness of this provision of the Act are distributed in the table no. 6.131

Table No. 6.131

Beneficiaries' responses about the awareness entitlement for application of work at any time

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	50.0
No	17	36.96
Not Reported	6	13.04
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals about the awareness of entitlement for application of work at any time through job card. Regarding this provision of the Act, half percent of beneficiaries (50.0 %) are aware in this provision of the Act followed by a little more than one-third (36.96 %) are not aware of this provision of the Act. The numbers of beneficiaries who have not reported are 13.04 %.

Awareness for submission of application

The table shows the awareness for submission of application to Gram Panchayat or to the Block Office.

Table No. 6.132

Beneficiaries' responses about awareness for submission of application to Gram Panchayat or to the Block Office

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	32	69.57
No	12	26.09
Not Reported	2	4.34
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As the awareness for submission of application to the Gram Panchayat or the Block Office is concerned, a little less than seven-tenth beneficiaries having 69.57 % are aware about submitting the application to the Gram Panchayat or to the Block Office. However, 26.09 % beneficiaries are not aware while the rest a few (4.34 %) beneficiaries have not reported about this provision of the Act.

Awareness about the validity of Job Card

According to the 5.3 provision of the Act, the job card is valid for a period of five years. Hence, the table shows the beneficiaries views regarding the awareness about the validity of job card.

Table No. 6.133

Beneficiaries' awareness about the validity of Job Card for five years

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3	6.53
No	42	91.30
Not Reported	1	2.17
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table shows the awareness about the validity of the job card. The data indicate that a little more than nine-tenth beneficiaries consisting 91.30 % do not know about this provision of the Act while 6.53 % beneficiaries are aware about the validity of job card for five years and a few (2.17 %) beneficiaries have not reported about the provision of job card validity.

Duration of time for getting the Job

The beneficiaries views regarding the time taken for getting the job are classified in to five alternative categories i.e. i) Within 15 days, ii) After 15 days, iii) After One month, iv) Not Obtained, v) Not Reported. All the beneficiaries have not got the job under the Act.

Distance for working place

The beneficiaries' of Gohain Pather Gaon have not got the job under the Act.

Receiving the mode of wages

According to the 7.2 sections of the Act, beneficiaries should get the wages through the PO/Bank or in the front of public. The beneficiaries views about the receiving the mode of wages are classified into four categories: i) In public, ii) PO/Bank, iii) Not Received, iv) Not reported. In this regard, the beneficiaries have not reported about receiving of mode of wages due to not obtain the work under the Act.

Views regarding Muster Rolls

Muster rolls are a unique identity number which are used by the programme officer to the Gram Panchayat. According to the 9 section of the Act, during the time of payment, muster rolls read out and job card entries should be made. In this connection, all the beneficiaries have not reported about muster rolls reading.

Unemployment Allowance

In the planning of NREGA, work should be provided within 15 days from date of seeking the employment, if the work is not provided within the 15 days then the applicant are taken the unemployment allowance according to the guideline of the Act. All the beneficiaries have not received the unemployment allowance under the Act.

Beneficiaries' attitudes regarding formulation of NREGA

Under section 4 of the NREGA every state is to formulate the state's Employment Guarantee Scheme to give effect to the provisions of NREGA. The scheme made by the State Government is to provide not less than 100 days of work to a rural house hold. In this connection, the present study have tried to know the attitudes of the respondents on the basis of some alternatives criterion

Table No. 6.134

Beneficiaries' responses about the formulation process of NREGA

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Satisfied	-	-
Just Satisfied	1	2.17
Unsatisfied	43	93.49
Not Reported	2	4.34
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, it is found that a substantial majority of beneficiaries i.e. 93.48 % have been found belonging to dissatisfaction group. They are followed by 'indifferent' i.e. 4.34 % were not reported. The remaining 2.17 % of respondents are however 'just satisfied' in spite of not taken the job under the plan. During my study, it is observed that majority of the respondents belonged 'not reported and just satisfaction group' are the supporter of ruling political party. The dissatisfaction group is view that they have been deprived of work according to guide line.

Beneficiaries' views regarding Work Site Facilities

Work Site Facilities such as drinking water, shade, crèche etc have been provided to the workers in order that they can smoothly complete their works. In this connection, the study has tried to know their opinion by assigning the responses of the beneficiaries to the following questions.

Table No. 6.135

Beneficiaries' responses about work site facilities

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Satisfied	-	-
Unsatisfied	-	-
Indifferent	44	95.66
Not Reported	2	4.34
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, more than one-tenth beneficiaries (95.66 %) are ‘Indifferent’, followed by 4.34 % who are not reported about the worksites facilities. It is observed during field study that all the beneficiaries have not obtained the work under the Act.

Beneficiaries’ views regarding Quality control of the Plan and Execution

Provisions for regular inspections and supervisions of works made to ensure proper quality of works as well as to ensure that the total wages paid for the completion of the work is commensurate with the quality and quantity of the work done. In this respect, the study has analyzed the beneficiaries’ views through some alternative criterion.

Table No. 6.136

Beneficiaries’ responses about quality control of the plans and its executions

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Satisfied	-	-
Just satisfied	4	8.70
Un satisfied	14	89.13
Not Reported	1	2.17
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data reveal that a substantial majority of our beneficiaries in the village i.e. 89.13 % have been found belonging to ‘Unsatisfied’ group. They are followed by ‘Just Satisfied’ i.e. 8.70 % belong to this group. The remaining 2.17 % of beneficiaries have not reported about the quality control of the plans and its executions. It is observed regarding quality control of the plan and its execution that the officials are fail in maintaining regular inspection and supervision of the works.

Impact of NREGA in their working area

It is seen that due to the implementation of wage employment programe like NREGA, it helps to impact among the rural people. In this connection, the study has tried to understand the beneficiaries’ views about the impact of the Act in their working area. The following table shows the views of the respondents in this regard.

Table No. 6.137

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA in their working area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2	4.34
No	44	95.66
Not Reported	-	-
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data indicate that more than nine-tenth (95.66 %) beneficiaries have not positively responded about the impact of NREGA in their working area. They are followed by only 4.34 % who mention that NREGA is unable to impact in their working area.

Beneficiaries' responses about level of impact of NREGA in their working area

As the impact of NREGA in their working area, the beneficiaries' views are classified into four different categories: i) Very Good, ii) Somewhat good, iii) Not so good, iv) Not Reported. The table no. 6.138 distributes the beneficiaries' views about the level of the impact of Act in their working area.

Table No. 6.138

Beneficiaries' responses about level of impact of NREGA in their working area

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Very Good	-	-
Somewhat good	-	-
Not So good	44	95.66
Not Reported	2	4.34
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, more than one-tenth beneficiaries (95.66 %) are the category of 'Not so good' regarding level of impact of NREGA in their working area, followed by 4.34 % who are not reported about the level of impact of NREGA in their working

area. There are no single numbers of beneficiaries who are category of ‘Very Good’ and ‘Somewhat good’ regarding the impact of NREGA among the rural people.

Beneficiaries’ opinion regarding infrastructural development

The main objective of NREGA is infrastructural development of rural areas. In this regard, the study has observed the impact of NREGA in infrastructural settings of rural area. In this connection, approached them a question through alternative settings

Table No. 6.139

Beneficiaries’ responses about socio-economic & infrastructural changes through NREGA

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	02	4.34
No	43	93.47
Not Reported	01	2.17
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, it is found that a substantial majority of beneficiaries (93.47 %) mentioned that NREGA plan do not bring socio-economic and infrastructural changes in their area. They are followed by 4.34 % who positively replied about socio-economic and infrastructural changes through the NREGA. The remaining 2.17 % beneficiaries have not reported about the changes through the plan.

Beneficiaries’ responses about level of impact of NREGA among rural people

As the impact of NREGA among the rural people, the beneficiaries’ views are classified into four different categories: i) Very Good, ii) Somewhat good, iii) Not so good, iv) Not Reported. The following table distributes the beneficiaries’ views about the level of impact of Act among the rural people.

Table No. 6.140

Beneficiaries' responses about level of impact of NREGA among rural people

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Fully impact	00	0
Somewhat impact	02	4.34
Not impact	43	93.48
Not Reported	01	2.17
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the different level of impact of NREGA among the rural people. It is found that a substantial majority of beneficiaries (93.48 %) have been found belonging to 'Not impact'. They are followed 4.34 % beneficiaries are however 'somewhat impact' in spite of not taken the job under the plan. The remaining 2.17 % of beneficiaries are however 'not reported' about the level of impact. The not impacted group is view that they have been deprived of work according to guide line.

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on Education

The Act also impacts on the educational structure. Therefore, the beneficiaries' views regarding the impact of NREGA on education are distributed in the table no. 6.141

Table No. 6.141

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on Education

Sl. No	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
01	Yes	0	0
02	No	45	97.83
03	Not Reported	01	2.17
Total		46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above table reveals the impact of NREGA in Education. In this regard, 97.83 % beneficiaries argue that NREGA is unable to impact in their working area, followed by a few consisting 2.17 % beneficiaries who have not reported regarding the

impact of the Act on Education. There are no single numbers of beneficiaries who are mentioned that NREGA is impact on education.

Reasons for showing impact of NREGA on Education in rural people

It is found that some of the people of the villagers spent their NREGA income to improve their NREGA income to improve the quality of education of their villages by paying the admission fees, purchasing the books, providing tuitions, buying school uniform etc. in this connection, the researcher has tried to find out the reasons for uses of wages in terms of education through some alternative criterions:

Table No. 6. 142

Beneficiaries’ responses about reasons for showing impact of NREGA on Education in rural people

Sl. No	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
01	Wages help family for access to education	-	-
02	Unable to provide education as they expect	45	97.83
03	Any Other	-	-
04	Not reported	01	2.17
Total		46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding how NREGA impacts on education is concerned, 97.83 % beneficiaries mentioned that NREGA is unable to provide educational facility as beneficiaries expect while the rest 2.17 % beneficiaries have not reported about this impact among the rural people of the village.

Beneficiaries’ responses about impacts in economic system in family

The prime object of NREGA is to provide guaranteed wage employment to rural poor through providing the job. Due to the providing the work under the Act, it helps to provide the impact in the economic structure of the family. In this regard, the

beneficiaries' views about the impacts of impact structure are distributed in to some alternative criterion.

Table No. 6.143

Beneficiaries' responses about impacts in economic system in family

Sl. No	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
01	Helps to economically settle	01	2.17
02	Unable to provide economic security as they expect	42	91.30
03	Any Other	01	2.17
04	Not reported	02	4.34
Total		46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data reveal about the impacts of NREGA in economic system of the family. It is seen from the above data that more than nine-tenth (91.30 %) beneficiaries replied in this regard that the Act is unable to provide economic security as the beneficiaries expect, followed by 4.34 % who have not replied about this. Among the remaining, 2.17 % each of the beneficiaries have replied respectively that the Act helps to economically settle the rural people where other percent mention the different reasons for this.

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on Health & Nutrition

As far as the impact of NREGA on health and nutrition is concerned, in some of the beneficiaries stated that they have used their NREGA income for treatment of the family members. It is also seen that the Act also provide nutritional facility in some cases. In this connection, the study has tried to know their opinion by assigning the responses of the beneficiaries some alternative criteria

Table No. 6.144

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on Health & Nutrition

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	0	0
No	46	100
Not Reported	0	0
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding how NREGA impacts on health and nutrition is concerned; all the beneficiaries mentioned that the Act is unable to impact in the context of health & nutrition in the rural people of the village. It is noticed during the study that the reasons behind this that they have been deprived of work according to guide line.

Impact of NREGA on Health & Nutrition in rural people

It was a general response that due to the employment generation under the scheme, some changes occurred in terms of their food security, which resulted in improve their diet. An analysis on better food for children reveals that beneficiaries are able to include vegetables in their diet and can ensure food security for family through NREGA. The beneficiaries' views regarding this are distributed in the following table.

Table No. 6.145

Beneficiaries' responses about reasons for showing impact of NREGA on Health & Nutrition in rural people

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Wages help to buy health & nutritional item	00	0
Unable to provide such facility as they expect	43	93.47
Any Other	00	0
Not reported	03	6.53
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

As the reasons for showing impact of NREGA on Health & Nutrition in rural people in the village, out of 46 beneficiaries' 43 beneficiaries consisting of 93.47 % mentioned that the Act is unable to provide such facility due to not providing of work in a year under the Act. The remaining 3 beneficiaries having 6.53 % not reported regarding this.

Impact of NREGA on consumption items

It is found that some of the people of the villagers spent their NREGA income buy the consumptions items of the family members. The beneficiaries' views regarding the impact of the Act on consumption items are distributed into the table no. 6.146

Table No. 6.146

Beneficiaries' responses about impact of NREGA on consumption items

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	00	0
No	45	97.83
Not Reported	01	2.17
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, it is found from the table that majority (97.83 %) beneficiaries mentioned that through the implementation of NREGA, it unable to provide consumption items among the rural people. They are followed by 2.17 % beneficiaries who have not replied regarding NREGA for providing consumption items.

Impact of NREGA on purchasing power for family

Due to the implementation of the Act in rural area, it is seen that the Act helps to increase the purchasing power of the rural families. The table 6.147 indicates the beneficiaries' views through alternative criterion regarding the impact of NREGA on purchasing power of the family.

Table No. 6.147

Beneficiaries' responses about reasons for showing impact of NREGA on purchasing power for family

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Wages help to increase the purchasing power	2	4.34
Unable to provide such facility as they expect	42	91.30
Any Other	-	-
Not reported	2	4.34
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding the reasons for showing impact of NREGA on purchasing power for family among the rural people of the village is concerned, out of 46 beneficiaries' 42 beneficiaries consisting of 91.30 % mention that NREGA is unable to provide such facility as they expect due to not providing of work in a year under the Act. The remaining 2 beneficiaries each having 4.34 % mention that wages help to increase the purchasing power while another 4.34 % not reported regarding this.

Grievances and Suggestions

Problem in NREGA

The beneficiaries' views whether they have facing problem in NREGA or not are distributed in the table no. 6.148

Table No. 6.148

Beneficiaries' responses about facing problem in NREGA

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	43	93.47
No	-	-
Not Reported	3	6.53
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The data indicate that out of 46 beneficiaries in the village, 43 beneficiaries having 93.47 % beneficiaries have facing the problem while the remaining 3 beneficiaries having 6.53 % have not replied regarding the facing problem in the planning of NREGA.

Beneficiaries' responses regarding Reasons for facing problem

Regarding reasons for the facing problem, the beneficiaries views are classified into six alternatives criterions: i) Worksites facilities, ii) Job Card not providing, iii) Gap of wage payment, iv) Work is not suitable, v) Any other, vi) Not Reported. The table no. 6.149 distributed the reasons for the facing problem.

Table No. 6.149

Beneficiaries' responses regarding Reasons for facing problem

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Work site facilities	-	-
Job card not providing/work not providing	42	91.30
Gap of wage payment	-	-
Work is not suitable	-	-
Any Other	2	4.34
Not Reported/ Not receive wages	2	4.34
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

Regarding the reasons for facing the problem, majority of the beneficiaries consisting 91.30 % mention that the problem is that of not providing the work and job card. However, 4.34 % mention different reasons for facing problem except the mentioned above reasons. On the other hand, the rest 4.34 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding the reasons for facing the problem.

Place of reporting problem

According to the 11.7 sections of the Act, the complaints or facing problem may be submitted in writing or orally. In this regard, the beneficiaries' responses regarding the places of reporting the problem are distributed in to the following table

Table No. 6.150

Beneficiaries' responses for reporting facing problem

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	50.0
No	23	50.0
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data indicate that 50 percent beneficiaries have reported the facing problem and while the remaining 50 % beneficiaries have not reported the facing problem.

Place of reporting problem

According to the 11.7 sections of the Act, the complaints or facing problem may be submitted in writing or orally. In this regard, the beneficiaries' responses regarding the places of reporting the problem are distributed in to the following table.

Table No. 6.151

Beneficiaries' responses about Place of reporting problem

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Block Office	-	-
Sarpanch Office	16	34.79
Members of GP	7	15.21
Any Other	-	-
Not Reported	23	50.0
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The above data reveal about the places for reporting the problem. It is seen from the above data that half percent beneficiaries (50 %) have not reported regarding the facing problem. They are followed by a little more than one-third having 34.79 % replied in this regard that the Act is unable to provide economic security as the beneficiaries expect, followed by 4.34 % who have not replied about this. Among the

remaining, 2.17 % each of the beneficiaries have replied respectively that the Act helps to economically settle the rural people where other percent mentioned the different reasons for this.

Beneficiaries' opinion towards possible ways for proper implementation

If the rural beneficiaries want to take possible ways for proper implementation the plans under this scheme or desire some alternation for improving the system, it has to be found how they plan to achieve the aim or objective. In this connection, the study approached them a question as same.

Table No. 6.152

Beneficiaries' responses about possible ways for proper implementation of NREGA

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agitation	31	67.39
Creative	10	21.74
Unconcern	05	10.87
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In the village, the data show that 67.39 % beneficiaries want to agitate for proper implementation of these schemes. They are followed by those, who want to remain unconcerned. Such beneficiaries constitute 10.87%. Apart from these categories, 21.74 % beneficiaries want to reform the system by adopting creative methods.

Beneficiaries' responses about overall assessment of NREGA plan

The overall observation of the beneficiaries about the wage employment programme like NREGA are distributed in to the table no. 6.153

Table No. 6.153**Beneficiaries' responses about overall assessment of NREGA plan**

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Good Wage Employment Programme	2	4.34
Good plan for economic settlement & RD	1	2.17
Plan for infrastructural development of rural areas	2	4.34
Good plan but can't succeed properly	24	52.17
Success if GP provide full wage employment	5	10.87
Can't provide proper rural development	7	15.21
GP & general people should involve for implementation	4	8.70
Any Other	-	-
Not reported	1	2.17
Total	46	100

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

The data reveal the beneficiaries responses about the overall assessment of NREGA plan. The data indicate that the majority beneficiaries (52.17) mention that NREGA plan is so good but it can't succeed properly. They are followed by 15.21 % who have reported that the plan can't provide proper rural development. The number of beneficiaries who mentioned that the plan is success if GP provide full wage employment is 10.87 %. Apart from these categories, 8.70 % replied that GP & general people of the village should play a vital role for proper implementation of the scheme. Among the remaining, 4.34 % each of the beneficiaries have mentioned that it is good wage employment programme and NREGA is the plan for infrastructural developments of rural areas while the a few beneficiaries having 2.17 % mentioned that it's the good plan for economic settlement and rural development.

For women NREGA beneficiaries

Women and NREGA

The constitution of India has provided the equal rights for men and women. In spite of the provision of the constitution, the women basically rural areas have not go forward in every steps of life. The women are not basically strong in the context of economically, socially, educationally, culturally and so on. The economic conditions of majority rural women are very poor. It is found in the context of rural society that the women are basically depends on his father/ husband for economic purpose. For such condition, the central government of India has introduced a wage employment programme known as NREGA for economic upliftment of rural women. The women are those who are willingly wants to do unskilled manual work under the Act.

The provision of the Act states that ‘Priority’ should be given to women in the allocation of work, “in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries should be women” (Schedule II, paragraph 6). According to 7.1.2 section of the Act, equal wages are paid in both men and women workers, and the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 should be complied with.in provision 5.52 provision mentioned that if some applicants have to be directed to report for work beyond 5 km. of their residence, women and older person should be given preferences to work on the worksites nearer to their residence. It is one of the important provisions (6.8.2 provision of the act) that if more than five children below the age of six years are present at the worksite, a person (preferably a women) should be engaged under the NREGA to look after them. It is good sign that the women who have their child are also engaged herself in the planning of NREGA. Through the different provisions of the act related with women, it is observed that the act obviously help to socio-economic upliftment of rural people. Regarding this one question comes in to the mind that how far NREGA has succeeded to provide the work for women for socio-economic upliftment in society.

The present study is conducted in three villages of No 7 Pachim Teok Gaon Panchayat of Jorhat district of Assam. There are 835 NREGA beneficiaries in Pachim Teok Gaon Panchayat in where only 73 are women NREGA beneficiaries (*Source: Kaliapani Development Block*). The female beneficiaries' percentage of the Panchayat is only 8.75. On the other hand, the study conducted 277 total beneficiaries all three villages in where only 13 beneficiaries (Village 1 have 7, village 2 have 4 and village no 3 have only 2 women beneficiaries) consisting 4.70 % are female. In this regard, it is found that a little less than one-tenth beneficiaries are female in the context of Pachim Teok Gaon Panchayat and study three villages. Its reveals from the data that the act can not follow the provision about one-third are female beneficiaries. It is also found that in all the study three villages, the all women beneficiaries unable to get the work under the Act. The women NREGA beneficiaries' views about the implementation of the Act in their area are mentioned below.

Level of Satisfaction towards the planning of NREGA

The women beneficiaries views about the level of satisfaction towards the planning of NREGA are classified in to four alternative categories i.e. i) Fully Satisfied, ii) Somewhat satisfied, iii) Unsatisfied, iv) Not Reported. The following table distributes the level of satisfaction towards the planning of NREGA.

Table No. 6.154

Women Beneficiaries' responses about the satisfaction towards the planning of NREGA

Responses	Frequency & Percentage			Total & Percentage
	Village -1	Village -2	Village- 3	
Fully Satisfied	-	-	-	-
Somewhat Satisfied	1 (14.29)	1 (25.0)	-	2 (15.38)
Unsatisfied	5 (71.42)	3 (75.0)	2 (100.0)	10 (76.92)
Not Reported	1 (14.29)	-	-	1 (7.70)
Total	7 (100.00)	4 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	13 (100)

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

It is found from that out of 7 women beneficiaries, majority 5 beneficiaries having 71.42 % are ‘unsatisfied’ towards the planning of NREGA, followed by 14.29 % each of the women NREGA beneficiaries are respectively the category of ‘Somewhat Satisfied’ and ‘Not Reported’. In the context of village no. 2, out of 4 beneficiaries three-fifth (75 %) is ‘unsatisfied’ while 25 % women beneficiaries are ‘Just Satisfied’ in spite of not getting the work under the Act. There are only 2 NREGA beneficiaries in the village no. 3. The above data indicate that all the two beneficiaries in the village are ‘Unsatisfied’ towards the planning of NREGA. It is noticed that the un-satisfaction is rise due to deprivation of work under the NREGA plan. It is seen that the categories belongs to the categories of ‘Somewhat satisfied’ and ‘Not reported’ are supporter of ruling political party.

Women Beneficiaries’ responses about the satisfaction of implementing process of NREGA

The women beneficiaries’ views about the satisfaction of implementing process (work-site facility) are classified into three categories: i) Yes, ii) No, iii) Not Reported. Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade have to be provided according to the guide line of the Act. The women beneficiaries’ views regarding the satisfaction of implementing process (work-site) of the Act are distributed into the table no. 6.155

Table No. 6.155

Women Beneficiaries’ responses about the satisfaction of implementing process (work-site facility) of NREGA

Responses	Frequency & Percentage			Total & Percentage
	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3	
Yes	-	-	-	-
No	-	-	-	-
Not Reported	7 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	13 (100.0)
Total	7 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	13 (100.0)

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

In this regard, it is found from the above table that all the 13 women beneficiaries in three villages are not reported regarding the implementing process (work-sites facilities) of NREGA due to not taken the work under the Act. It is observed during the field study that the women beneficiaries are completely unaware about the provision of the Act.

Beneficiaries’ responses about uses of NREGA payment

Regarding uses of NREGA payment by the women beneficiaries, it is found from the study that all the beneficiaries of three villages have not reported about this reason. The reason behind this is deprived of the work under the Act.

Women beneficiaries’ responses about reasons for uses NREGA wages

The study observes the beneficiaries’ views about the uses of NREGA payment in different reason. In this regard, it is found that the women beneficiaries is not able to use of the NREGA wages payment in different purpose of not taken the work under the Act. Therefore all the women NREGA beneficiaries in three villages have no reported about the reasons for uses of NREGA beneficiaries.

Role of NREGA for economic upliftment of rural women

Through the implementation of NREGA, the rural women should be economically uplift. In this regard, the women beneficiaries’ views regarding economic upliftment through the Act are distributed in the table no. 6.156.

Table No. 6.156

Beneficiaries’ responses about the role of NREGA for economic upliftment of rural

women

Responses	Frequency & Percentage			Total & Percentage
	Village-1	Village-2	Village-3	
Yes	1 (14.29)	-	-	01 (7.69)
No	5 (71.42)	3 (75.0)	2 (100.0)	10 (76.93)
Not Reported	1 (14.29)	1 (25.0)	-	02 (15.38)
Total	7 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	13 (100)

Source: Field survey conducted during 3rd February – 3rd August 2011

It is found from the table out of 7 women beneficiaries, majority 5 beneficiaries having 71.42 % mentioned that NREGA is unable to help economic upliftment of rural people, followed by 14.29 % each of the women NREGA beneficiaries mention that the Act help to economic upliftment among the rural people and another 14.29 % have not responded regarding this. In the context of village no. 2, out of 4 women beneficiaries' three-fifth (75 %) opined that NREGA is unable to help economic upliftment of rural people while the other one-fourth having 25% have not reported regarding this. It is found from the above table that all the two women beneficiaries have not reported about the role of NREGA for economic upliftment of rural women.

Major Findings of the chapter

1. The overall assessment regarding awareness of NREGA plan reveals that majority of the beneficiaries in three villages are aware about NREGA, respectively Komar Khatowal (84.79 %), Dulia Gaon (94.11 %) and Gohain Pather (84.79 %).
2. The overall assessment about the sources of information about the NREGA plan reveals that majority of the beneficiaries in the context of all three villages have got the information through Gram Panchayat. The percentages are respectively Komar Khatowal 78.89 %, 88.23% in Dulia Gaon and 93.48 % in Gohain Pather Gaon.
3. As far as role of Gram Sabha for explaining the provision of the Act and mobilize applications for registration is concerned, it is found from the study that majority of the beneficiaries in village no. 1 consisting 83.33 %, village no. 2 having 64.70 % and village no. 3 (47.83 %) are negatively responded about the role of Gram Sabha for explaining the provision of the Act.
4. Regarding views of providing social audit of the scheme among the NREGA beneficiaries in three villages is concerned, majority beneficiaries (84.79 %) are aware in the context of village no. 1, followed by 15.21 % who do not know that social audit of the scheme has done. In the context of village no. 2, more than half percent consisting 58.82 % beneficiaries have not reported in this regard. In village

- no. 3, majority 63.05 % do not know for providing the social audit of the scheme, while the remaining 15.21 % have reported that social audit of the scheme has been done.
5. Regarding getting the job after submission of application, it is revealed that 89.45 % beneficiaries in village no. 1 have obtained the job after the submission of application while in village no. 2, 86.27 % beneficiaries have obtained the job under the Act. On the other hand all the beneficiaries in village no. 3 have not got the job under the Act.
 6. The majority beneficiaries in village no. 1 (57.22 %) and village no. 2 (73.92 %) are aware about the provision of unemployment allowance in the Act. In village no. 3, a little less than three-fourth having 73.92 % beneficiaries are not aware about the unemployment allowance, followed by 13.04 % each of the beneficiaries are aware of the provision of unemployment allowance and have not reported regarding the provision of unemployment allowance.
 7. It also reveals regarding awareness of wage payment within a week or 15 days, majority of the beneficiaries consisting 49.45% of village no. 1 and village no. 3 having 76.09 % are not aware the provision of wage payment of the Act. In the context of village no. 2 that majority of the beneficiaries having 72.54 % are aware in the provision of wage payment, followed by 21.57 % who are aware while the remaining 5.89 % beneficiaries have not responded regarding this provision of the Act.
 8. Regarding the awareness of wages if paid in public, muster rolls should be read out and job card entries should be made is concerned, it is found from the study that a little more than four-fifth (80.43 %) beneficiaries have not aware in this provision, followed by 8.70 % who are aware about the wage payment in context of public, muster rolls should be read out and job card entries should be made. Apart from this, 10.87 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding this provision of the Act.

- The majority of the beneficiaries having 49.02 % in village no. 2 and village no. 3 having 80.43% are not aware regarding this provision of the Act.
9. As far as awareness of gender equality is concerned, majority 71.11 % of total beneficiaries are aware about the provision of gender equality regarding wage payment, followed by 26.11 % who are not aware about this provision while the rest 2.78 % of total beneficiaries have not reported about this provision of the Act in the context of village no. 1. In case of village no. 2, 82.35 % are aware, followed by 15.69 % who are not aware and remaining 1.96 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding this key provision of the Act. On the other hand, half percent beneficiaries in the village no. 3 are aware this provision of gender equality of the Act. On the other hand, a little more than two-fifth (41.30 %) beneficiaries are not aware while the rest 8.70 % have not reported in the key provision of the Act.
 10. Regarding the awareness of 10 % extra wage payment condition under the Act if work place more than 5 km. radius, it is found in case of village no. 1 that a little less than seven-tenth having 69.45 % are not aware while 26.11 % of total beneficiaries are aware about this provision of the Act and another 4.44 % have not reported about the 10 % of extra wage payment condition if work place is more than 5 km. radius. In case of village no.2, 82.35 % are aware, 15.69 % are not and rest a few (1.96 %) beneficiaries have not reported about this provision of extra wage payment in the Act. In context of village no. 3, 93.47 % beneficiaries are aware while 6.53 % beneficiaries are not aware about this provision of extra wage payment in the Act.
 11. A total number of 50.98 % beneficiaries in village no.2 and 50 % beneficiaries in village no.3 are aware that they are entitled for minimum wage for agricultural labourers in the state. However, in village no. 1, 51.11 % are not aware about minimum wage for agricultural labourers in the state.

12. As per type of account for work under NREGA, majority of the beneficiaries in all three villages have individual type of account for work.
13. All the beneficiaries in the three villages have got their registration numbers as well as Job card free of cost. The beneficiaries of three villages who are applied for work in printed form are totally free of cost. .
14. Majority of the beneficiaries in all the three villages have formally applied for job.
15. Majority of the beneficiaries in village no. 1 having 59.45 %, village no. 2 having 66.67 % and a little less than three-fifth (58.70 %) beneficiaries in village no.3 are not aware that if they apply for work, employment should be given to them within 15 days of work done.
16. It is found from the study that majority of the beneficiaries in the village no. 2 consisting 62.75 % and village no. 3 having 58.70 % beneficiaries knew that more than one member of family can apply for job at the same time. On the other hand, 48.89 % beneficiaries in village no.1 are not aware in this provision while 44.44 % beneficiaries are aware about the provision of the Act.
17. As per provision of the Act, maximum days of work a household can get in a year are 100 days. Majority of the beneficiaries in all the three villages are aware about this provision of the Act.
18. 28.89 % beneficiaries in village no.1 and 17.65 % total beneficiaries village no.2 are aware that when they apply for work, they should get a dated and signed receipt. However, in village no. 3 just a few consisting 6.53 % know about this provision of the Act.
19. It reveals from the study, less than twenty percent of the beneficiaries in three villages are aware that one can choose and indicate the time and duration when employment is sought.
20. Regarding worksites facilities under the Act, it is found from the study that majority of the beneficiaries in the village no.1 consisting 72.78 % and village no.2

- having 78.43 % are aware regarding the provision of work sites facility of the Act. However, 63.04 % beneficiaries in village no.3 are not aware while only 23.92 % aware about this key provision of the Act.
21. It is found from the study that 97.78 % beneficiaries in the village no.1 and 92.15 % beneficiaries in village no. 2 have received the job card or number after submission of application. There are only 10.87 % beneficiaries have received their job card in case of village no.3.
- 22.As far as time taken for obtaining registration number/Job Card after submission of application is concerned, more than 75 % beneficiaries in the context of village no. 1 & 2 have taken their registration number/ job card after 15 days of submission of application. However, 80.43 % beneficiaries have not received their job card after submission of application in the context of village no.3.
- 23.As per provision of NREGA, an exclusive Gram Sabha should be held to discuss about the scheme. A total 64.71 % beneficiaries in village no.2 and 20.56 % beneficiaries of village no. 1 while only 8.70 % in village no. 3 aware this provision of the Act.
24. Majority of the beneficiaries consisting respectively 72.22 % (Village no. 1) and 60.78 % (village no.2) do not understand that with this job card, they are entitled to apply for work at any time while 50 % beneficiaries in case of village no.3 are aware this key provision of the Act.
- 25.More than eighty percent beneficiaries in all the three villages aware that job card is valid for five years. The percentages are respectively 83.89 %, 90.19 % and 91.30 %.
26. It is found from the study that a total 47.22 % beneficiaries in village no. 1, 33.33 % beneficiaries in village no.2 and 45.65 % beneficiaries in village no.3 reported that they are aware regarding giving the job card/registration number after 15 days of date of application.

27. All the beneficiaries in village no.2 & village no.1 have obtained the work in their own village. On the other hand, all the beneficiaries in the context of village no.3 have not taken the job under the Act.
28. A total number of 97.22 % beneficiaries in village no. 1 and 90.19 % beneficiaries in village no.2 responded that the work place is less than 5 km from their home. In the context of village no.3, all the beneficiaries have not reported about the distance of work place due to not taken the work under the Act.
29. It is found from the study that majority 97.22 % beneficiaries in village no. 1 and 90.19 % beneficiaries in village no. 2 reported that they have received their wages through PO/Bank. In village no.3, all the beneficiaries have not got the wages under the Act.
30. As far as beneficiaries responses about the muster rolls read out during the payment, it is found that a little less than three-fifth consisting 59.44 % beneficiaries and 84.31 % beneficiaries in village no. 3 mentioned that muster rolls are not read during the payment. On the other hand, all the beneficiaries in village no.3 have not reported about muster rolls read out during time of payment.
31. The cent percent beneficiaries in all the three villages have not received the unemployment allowance in spite of not getting the proper work days in a financial year.
32. All the beneficiaries in both village no. 1 and village no. 2 have got less than 50 days of work in a year while all the beneficiaries in the village no. 3 have not obtained job under the Act.
33. Majority of the beneficiaries in all the three villages are 'dissatisfied' towards formulation of NREGA. The study reflects that the dissatisfaction is on the rise of deprivation of 100 (one hundred) days of works.

34. The study reveals that majority of the beneficiaries are not satisfied by the plans implemented in that area. It also reflects from the study that majority of the execution works are not permissible according to requirement of public.
35. It reveals from the study that majority of the beneficiaries are not fully satisfied with quality control of the plans and its executions. It is found from the study that the officials are fail in maintaining regular inspection and supervisions of works to be ensured proper reality of works.
36. The majority of the beneficiaries are not satisfied with the work site facilities such as drinking water, shade etc. The dissatisfaction is rised due to unable to provide the work site facilities by Gaon Panchayat.
37. It is observed that a sizeable number of the beneficiaries' are not satisfied with the political pressure of political representatives.
38. As far as views of women beneficiaries for satisfaction towards the planning of NREGA, it is found that 71.42 % beneficiaries in the village no.1 are 'Unsatisfied' towards the planning of NREGA while 14.29 % 'Somewhat satisfied' of the planning of NREGA. However, the remaining 14.29 % have not reported about the satisfaction towards the planning of NREGA. In village no. 2 & 3, 75 % beneficiaries are 'Unsatisfied' towards the planning of NREGA while 25 % 'Somewhat satisfied' towards the planning of NREGA.
39. It is found from the study that all the women beneficiaries in all the three villages have not responded regarding the implementing process (work-sites facilities) of NREGA.
40. All the women beneficiaries in the three villages have not reported regarding the uses of NREGA payment in any reasons. The reason behind this is that all the three villages' beneficiaries are not able to get the job under the Act.
41. It reveals from the study that 47.78 % beneficiaries in the context of village no. 1, a little more than seven-tenth (71.74 %) beneficiaries in case of village no. 3 and 56.87

total beneficiaries in the context of village no. 2 mentioned that NREGA is unable to impact in Assam and India.

42. It also reveals regarding impact of NREGA in their working area is concerned, majority of the beneficiaries in all the three villages have not positively responded about impact of NREGA in their working area. In the context of village no. 3, the number of percentage is 95.66%. The reason behind this is that they have been completely deprived of the work according to the guide line of the Act.
43. Regarding level of the impact of NREGA in their working area is concerned, majority of the beneficiaries in village no. 1 consisting 53.33 % responded not good, followed by 30.56 % who have responded somewhat good in case of the level of impact in the Act in their working area. More than seventy percent beneficiaries in the context of village no. 2 & village no. 3 are also responded as 'not good' about level of impact of NREGA in their working area. The percentage consists of respectively 74.51 % (Village no. 2) and 95.66 % (Village no. 3).
44. A total number of 67.78 % beneficiaries in village no.1, 82.35 % beneficiaries in village no.2 and 93.47 % beneficiaries in village no.3 mentioned that the Act is unable to bring socio-economic and infrastructural changes in their area.
45. 43.33 % of total beneficiaries in village no. 1 mentioned that the Act is unable to succeed as the beneficiaries expect, followed by 26.66 % who mentioned that the Act is a good way for economic settlement. In village no.2, 43.13 % beneficiaries mentioned that the Act is unable to succeed as the beneficiaries expect, followed by 33.33 % who mentioned that the Act is not properly impacted among the rural people. On the other hand, 73.92 % total beneficiaries in village no.3 also mentioned as the Act is unable to succeed in their village. .
46. Regarding level of impact of NREGA among rural people, it is seen from the study that majority of the beneficiaries having 58.33 % in village no. 1 and 95.66 % beneficiaries in village no. 3 have been found belonging to 'Not impact' category

about the impact of the Act among the rural people. In the context of village no. 3, it reveals that 47.06 % of total beneficiaries belong to the category of 'Somewhat good' about the impact of NREGA among the rural people.

47. As far as impact of NREGA on education among the rural people is concerned, more than seventy percent beneficiaries in all the three villages responded that the Act can't provide impact in case of educational system in the rural people. The reasons behind this deprived of enough days of work as well as low wage rate in the Act.
48. The overall observation regarding reasons for showing impact of NREGA on education in rural people, it reveals that majority of the beneficiaries in the context of village no.1 (66.67 %), village no.2 having a little more than three-fifth (78.34 %) and a little less than cent percent (97.83 %) in village no.3 mentioned that NREGA is unable to provide the adequate educational facility as the beneficiaries expect.
49. The majority of the beneficiaries in village no.1 (67.78 %) and village no.2 consisting 76.47 % mentions that the Act has not able to bring the economic security as the beneficiaries expect. However, 91.30 % beneficiaries also reported that the Act is unable to provide economic security in the village due to not providing the single days of work in a year.
50. It also reveals regarding impact on NREGA on Health and Nutrition, it is found in the village no.1 that 87.22 % have mentioned that NREGA has not been able to provide while only 6.67 % beneficiaries reported NREGA is able to provide health and nutritional facility among the beneficiaries in the village. However, 6.11 % beneficiaries have not reported regarding its impact on health & nutrition. In village no. 2, a little less than four-fifth having 78.43 % beneficiaries have mentioned about 'not impact', followed by 6.67 % who responded that the Act is able to impact on health & nutrition and rest 6.11 % beneficiaries have not reported about the impact of NREGA on health and nutritional facility. In the context of village no. 3, all the beneficiaries mentioned that the Act has not been able to provide health and nutritional facility among the rural people of the village.

51. Regarding reasons for impact of the Act on Health & Nutrition in rural people, it reveals that majority of the beneficiaries in village no.1 (86.11 %), village no. 2 consisting 90.19 % and village no. 3 with 93.47 % mentioned that the Act has not been able to provide health and nutritional facility as the beneficiaries expect. The reasons behind this deprived of the work according to the guideline of the Act.
52. It is found from the study that majority of the beneficiaries in all the three villages mentioned that the Act is completely unable to provide the consumptions items in the family due to not providing the proper work days in the area.
53. Regarding reasons for showing impacts of the Act on purchasing power, it reveals that majority of the beneficiaries in village no. 1 (79.44 %), village no. 2 consisting 72.55 % and village no. 3 with 91.30 % mentioned that the Act has not been able to provide the impact on purchasing power for the family.
54. 72.77 % of total beneficiaries replied about impact on NREGA on economy that it has been unable to provide the economic changes particularly in their working area, followed by 17.78 % beneficiaries who mentioned that the Act helps to economically settle in rural areas. In village no.2, majority beneficiaries having 56.86 % mentioned that the Act can't bring economic changes while the other 31.37 % total beneficiaries reports as the Act helps to bring the economic changes in the family. On the other hand, 93.47 % beneficiaries reported that NREGA is unable to bring the economic changes in the rural family.
55. As far the facing problem in the Act, it is found that majority of the beneficiaries in both villages no. 1 having 74.45 % and village no. 2 having 58.83 % mentioned that they have not faced any problem in the planning of NREGA. On the other hand, 93.47 % beneficiaries in village no. 3 opined that they have faced the problem in the Act.
56. Regarding reasons for facing the problem under the Act, it is found in the of village no. 1 that 78.33 % beneficiaries have not reported about the problem, followed by 18.89 % beneficiaries who reported that they have faced the lack of worksites facility under the Act. In village no.3, 58.83 % have not reported while 27.45 % beneficiaries have faced the problem of worksites

facility in their working area. On the other hand, 91.30 % beneficiaries in village no.3 mentioned that lack of providing the job card as well as work under the Act is the main problem faced by the beneficiaries.

57. As reporting the facing problem in the Act, majority beneficiaries in village no. 1 consisting 86.11 % and 72.55 % in village no. 2 mentioned that they have not reported any persons for facing problem while 50 % beneficiaries in village no. 3 have reported about the facing problem under the Act.
58. Regarding places for reporting the facing problem in the Act, 11.11 % beneficiaries in village no.1 and 21.57 % beneficiaries in village no. 2 have reported members of GP regarding the facing problem. On the other hand, 34.79 % beneficiaries in village no. 3 reported that they had reported in the Sarpanch Office, followed by 15.21 % who were reported in the members of GP for the facing problem of the Act.
59. It is found that majority of the beneficiaries views that they want to reform the irregularities of the plans & schemes having under the Act by adopting various methods such as agitation, creative etc.
60. The overall assessment about the NREGA plan, 32.22 % beneficiaries in village no. 1 mentioned that NREGA plan is so good but it can't succeed properly. 23.89 % beneficiaries have reported that the Act is success if GP provide full wage employment according to the guideline of the Act. In the context of village no. 2, a total number of 41.17 % beneficiaries mentioned that the good plan is not properly implemented while 13.73 % each beneficiaries mentioned that the Act should be success if GP provide proper rural development and another 13.73 % beneficiaries mentioned as the GP as well as general people should involve in the planning of NREGA. On the other hand, a little more than half percent in village no. 3 consisting 52.17 % mentioned that the very good plan is not properly implemented while the another 15.21 % beneficiaries mentioned that the Act can't provide proper rural development in the village.