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## “PARTICIPATION OF RURAL WOMEN IN MGNREGA: A CASE STUDY IN DHAKUAKHANA BLOCK, LAKHIMPUR DISTRICT, ASSAM.”

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### ABSTRACT:

*It is a general perception that the Rural Women are always staying back and not participate in the society. But now days government frame some suitable act and schemes to develop their socio-economic status and participation in the society. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005(MGNREGA) is the first programme to provide guaranteed livelihood security to Indians rural peoples. It aims to guarantee the 'Right to Work' and by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household. This programme also specially focuses on the socio-economic status of the women in society by providing job for upliftment of their standard of living. This paper deals with the participation of Rural Women in MGNREGA and socio-economic status in their society as well as its drawbacks and measures for proper implementation of the programme in the selected study area, Dhakuakhana Block of Lakhimpur District, Assam. The study has been conducted with the help of primary as well as secondary sources. It has been found that the MGNREGA scheme plays a vital role in the developing of the participation and socio-economic status of Rural Women in the context of standard of living.*



**KEYWORDS:** Rural Women, MGNREGA, Right to Work, Standard of living, socio-economic status, participation.

### INTRODUCTION :

Among various developmental programmes the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) which is also the area of study is one of the heady programme which properly working for eradicate rural poverty, unemployment and socio-economic upliftment of the rural people by way of generating demand for

productive labour force. The programme was launched by the government of India in 2005, to provide minimum 100 days of wage work for every financial year to the unskilled manual worker of the rural areas. The Act has come into force with effect from 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2006 in 200 districts initially and later on extended to all the rural districts of India from the financial year 2008-09. NREGA was the first ever law prime objective with augmenting and

guarantees wage employment. It initially called the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) but was renamed on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009 as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in order to fulfil the Mahatma Gandhi's Dream of 'Gram Swaraj' and also to create the sense of mortality among all the stake holders of the scheme, and expecting a better implementation of the scheme

checking the corruption. The Act also plays a significant role in the participation of women in decision-making and the upliftment of socio-economic status. Women's participation at the local level and district level of governance process is low in spite of 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment of the constitution. But it has increased after the implementation of MGNREGA. A large number of women workers attended the Gram Sabha meeting held in connection with MGNREGA. Community level empowerment of women is one of the great achievements of this Act. In this scheme the nature of work, which do not need skilled worker, the limited hours of work, availability of work locally, reduction of migration of male members, contributed substantially for the increased living and economic conditions by creating equal wages to male and female workers. Women participation under this scheme is measured in person days. At the national level the participation of women has increased significantly to 53.01% in 2012-13. (Kar-2013)<sup>1</sup>.

In respect of Assam, during the financial year 2013-14, the MGNREGA had provided employment to the total households 12, 60988 lakh. Total Person days was 298.53 lakh, among them SC was 19.31 lakh, ST was 48.03 lakh, women was 73.89 lakh and remaining 231.2 lakh was from others. The total work taken up in this state was 82276, works completed 18418 and 63858 in progress. In case of study block Dhakuakhana of Lakhimpur district Assam, under the MGNREGA scheme in 2011-12 financial year the total household applied for job card were 18,303 and the all applicants were got job card. Among these SCs were 872, STs were 6686 and non-SCs & STs were 10,745. Total households demanded works 5633 and worked 5625. Total person days were 1,71,626 and **Total person days worked by women were 23,673**. Total households reached 100 days limit were 63. The total number of works are started 942 and completed works are 587 in study block Dhakuakhana. (Source: [www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in)).

Here I am trying to partially study the participation of women in MGNREGA and their socio-economic status after and before implementation of this programme in the rural people in Dhakuakhana block of Lakhimpur district, Assam. In the region a large number of rural people are engaged as daily wages worker. Most of them are engaged as labor in household work, house construction, road construction, agriculture, shopping complex (as cleaning and sweeper) and so on. This programme plays a vital role in the development of the people's condition in the study area.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

A review literature study helps in giving a proper direction to the research. The main purpose of a literature review is to communicate and redress the ideas; information and knowledge have been already authenticated regarding the chosen research topic.

Sarkar, Kumar and Supriya (2011)<sup>2</sup> have examined the socio-economic impact of MGNREGA on the rural poor in the Burdwan district of West Bengal, which mainly comprised of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. They have found that significant changes taken place in the socio-economic variables like annual per capita income, monthly per capita food expenditure, annual per child expenditure on education, health etc., per capita savings, conditions of dwelling houses, access to healthcare facility and possession of other assets or luxury items for those households are regularly working under the scheme. According to the value of the socio-economic index prepared, it has been found that in initial year of implementation (2007-08) of MGNREGA in study area, 43.9% beneficiaries households were in poor socio-economic conditions which have gradually improved in the succeeding years decreased to 32.9% in (2008-09) and further to 18.3% in 2009-10.

<sup>1</sup>. Kar S. (2013), "Empowerment of Women through MGNREGS: Issues and Challenges." *Odisha Review*, February-March.

<sup>2</sup>. Sarkar P. Kumar J. and Supriya (2011), "Impact of MGNREGA on Reducing Rural Poverty and Improving Socio-economic Status of Rural Poor: A Study in Burdwan District of West Bengal," *Agricultural Economics Research Review*, Vol. 24 (Conference Number) 2011 pp 437-448.

Shenbagaraj and Arockiasamy (2013)<sup>3</sup> had studied in the impact of MGNREGA on local development on Ottapidaram block of Thoothukudi district, Tamilnadu. They found that the scheme was provide only 26 days of employment in a year on average instead of 100 days employment and nobody exceed Rs. 2000 per year. It is concluded that the general economic condition of thoothukudi district like high incidence of agricultural labourers, low rainfall, industrial backwardness, low level of net irrigated area. MGNREGA has created employment only limited number of days and the earnings of households were very low.

Borah and Bordoloi (2014)<sup>4</sup> have focused on the impact of MGNREGA on the lives women empowerment and to identify the obstacles in the path of implementation of the scheme in Sunutpur district of Assam with 180 sample women workers. They demonstrated that the impact of this scheme is positive on the incomes, education, and economic upliftment in study area. But they concluded that the performance of this scheme is not fully satisfactory, it is found that the scheme could not provide the 100 days job to the majority of the job card holders. Though MGNRGEA has positive impact on employment of women but in Assam women presence is also less in average. The gained benefits of women as community can be understood by increased presence in the gram-sabha, women can speaking out in the meeting, and capacity of interaction etc. these features little bit found in the study area. They observed some of the barriers like lack of child care facility, worksite facility and illegal presence of contractors in the study district.

Dutta (2011)<sup>5</sup> has explained that MGNREGA scheme is successful in rural areas. Based on fieldwork in Lakhimpur district, Assam, this study reveals that NREGA is only partially successful in generating employment to the needy households. There is need for generating more employment in rural areas. The enhance level of employment and income may help the poor households in choosing a permanent activity for their livelihood security. Even though; MGNREGA is partially successful especially in generating employment in the study district. But the moral and ethical values are not reflected in the implementation. The concern implementing authorities must take the effective action to improve its implementation in the Lakhimpur district.

From the above reviewed articles we understand the importance of the MGNREGA for study.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

This study strives to understand the impact of MGNREGA in the participation and socio-economic status of the rural women Dhakuakhana block of Lakhimpur District, Assam. Keeping in mind, the literature review, the feedback from pilot research, and most importantly time and resources at the disposal of researcher, following study objectives has been undertaken:

- i. To study the impact of MGNREGA on the socio-economic life of the respondents.
- ii. To study the participation of women in this scheme.
- iii. To suggest suitable measures for its effective implementation.

### 1.4 METHODOLOGY:

Methodology is an important segment of research work. The present investigation has made a descriptive as well as analytical attempt to understand the impact of MGNREGA in Dhakuakhana block of Lakhimpur district, Assam. Keeping in view the nature and the objectives of the study, various

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<sup>3</sup>. Shenbagaraj, P. and Arockiasamy (2013), "Impact of MGNREGA on local development: a study of ottapidaram blocks in Thoothukudi district, Tamil Nadu," *International Journal of Development Research*, Vol. 3, Issue, 04, pp.007-011, April.

<sup>4</sup>. Borah K. and Bordoloi R. (2014), "MGNREGA and its Impact on Daily Waged Women Workers: A Case study of Sonitpur District of Assam," *IOSR Journal of Economics and Finance*, volume 4, Issue 4. (Jul-Aug), PP 40-44.

<sup>5</sup>. Dutta S. (2011), "Implementation of MGNREGA in Assam: An Evaluation in Two Gram Panchayats of Lakhimpur District." *A Research paper* (UGC- Sponsored National Seminar).

scientific methods have been used. A range of methods have been adopted by the researcher towards collection of necessary information and data.

The study is based on both secondary and primary data. Secondary information has been collected from the MGNREGA website of the Ministry of Rural Development, other official documents, published and un-published research papers, articles of journals, news papers etc. For collecting primary data, a multi-stage sampling technique is adopted for selection of sample households, which is the ultimate unit of sample of study. At first stage, Dhakuakhana block of Lakhimpur district was chosen purposively. In the second stage, out of twelve gram panchayats of this block, three gram panchayats, namely Matmara, Kherkata and Dimoruguri were selected randomly. In the third stage, from these three gram panchayats, four villages from each panchayat were selected randomly. It means total 12 villages were selected for the study. And at the last stage, 10 sample households were selected randomly from each village, making a total sample size of 120 households. The unit of sampling was household and not the individual. Head of the family/ senior member of the family was subjected to interview scheduled. Due consideration was also taken to represent women as respondent.

Apart from this, separate interview was conducted on all 3 Gram Panchayat Secretaries to understand their view about functioning of MGNREGA. In addition to this, Block Development Officer (BDO) of Dhakuakhana was interviewed to map out the problems in implementing the scheme.

In present study the researcher has also used the observation technique to collect the firsthand information from the field or primary sources. Observation is one of the most important techniques of obtaining the objective primary data particularly at the time of their occurrences. The name of block, gram panchayats, villages and the number of sample households selected are presented in the table as follows:

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAMPLE**

Name of the block	Name of the Panchayats	Name of the Villages	No. of total respondents
Dhakuakhana	1. Matmara	1. Khaman Lagachu	10
		2. Prithial	10
		3. Ek Number Banhparabihari	10
		4. Jugisumpara	10
	2. Kherkata	1. Bagariguri	10
		2. Mala Bagari.	10
		3. Dimouguri Kutum.	10
		4. Amguri Medhisuti.	10
	3. Dimoruguri	1. Krishnapur.	10
		2. Ek Number Dimoduri Gaon	10
		3. Alimurdangdhara.	10
		4. Do Number dimoguri gaon.	10
Total	3 panchayats	12 villages	120 household

**FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS**

Among the developmental programmes the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is one of the major ongoing employment generating and poverty eradication programme. Which provides 100 days of employment to every poor rural household and improve the socio-economic status and participation in decision making process of the Rural Women; therefore it is taken for the study in Dhakuakhana block of Lakhimpur district, Assam. To make the study is more convenient the researcher has been made a field survey with a structured interview scheduled for collection of primary information or data from the study block. In this chapter the researcher has attempt to analyse the information which have collected from sample respondents. It has presented the

socio-economic conditions and impact of MGNREGA programme on the sample respondents in order to fulfil the main objectives of the study.

**Table-1: Sex wise distribution of the Respondent's households of study area**

Population	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	329	51.97%
Female	304	48.03%
Total	633	100

Table-1; has been described that out of 633 respondent's households members maximum (51.97%) of the household members belongs from male and remaining 48.03% household members were female respectively.

Education plays an important role in the process of development in every society through spread of knowledge and awareness among the members of the society. It makes the peoples to understand about their rights and responsibilities.

**Table-2: Educational status of the Respondents household's members of the study area.**

Educational status	Frequency			Percentage (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	76	101	177	23.11%	33.22%	27.96%
Primary	113	93	206	34.35%	30.59%	32.54%
10 <sup>th</sup>	68	59	127	20.66%	19.41%	20.06%
12 <sup>th</sup>	36	28	64	10.94%	9.22%	10.11%
Graduate & above	36	23	59	10.94%	7.56%	9.33%
Total	329	304	633	100	100	100

Table-2; provides information concerning the educational status of the respondent's households. It is found that out of 633 respondent's households members maximum (32.54%) of the population having primary level of education. Under having primary level education 34.35% belongs from male and remaining 30.59% from female. It has been observed that 27.96% of the sample household members were not received education they are the illiterate people in the society. Among them 23.11% were found male are illiterate and remaining 33.22% were female are illiterate. Total-20.06% of the respondent's household members had received 10<sup>th</sup> level of education among them 20.66% were male and 19.41% were female members respectively. 10.11% of the population had received 12<sup>th</sup> level of education. Out of that much, 10.94% were male educated and female were 9.22%. It is observed that out of 633 respondent's household members only 9.33% having received graduate & above level of education. Out of them only 7.56% had female and remaining i.e. 10.94% were male members those received graduate & above level of education. From the above analysis it is found that the male are highest educated compare than female of the society.

Health is wealth. Sanitation plays an important role in health education of the society. Proper toilet conditions save the people from various deathly diseases. Poor health condition is a big obstacle in the path of development in a country. The poor health member does not work properly. If we are not doing work then we have not meet our needs and the path of development. Therefore; we need to give more importance on health conditions of our nation.

**Table-3: Distribution of the Respondents based on their Type of Toilet Facility**

Type of Toilet Facility	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Safety tank	17	14.17%
Open Bamboo type	34	28.33%
Open defecation	69	57.5%
Total	120	100

The Table-3; provides information regarding the type of toilet facilities of the sample respondents. It is observed the table-8; majority of the respondents i.e. 57.5% had no any safety toilet facility. They go to toilet in open field it is more dangerous for their health and they will be suffering with deathly diseases. Some of the respondents said that they have lots of open forest field, agricultural land for doing toilet; it's become fertile of our cultivated land. So, they no need safety toilet facility. Still these people are not awareness about the sanitation education. Out of 120 respondents only 14.17% respondents had safety tank toilet facility, remaining 28.33% had open bamboo type toilet facility is available in the name of sanitation. It is observed that in the time of study the government provide a sanitation scheme for the rural poor people to provide a toilet for every BPL family of our country. These toilets are not properly made by the contractors. But somebody benefited from the scheme, because they have a good relation with the local political leaders.

Income is a backbone of a family. Earning members of a family may be generally head of the family. And some families found two or three members come to earning money for meeting their needs.

**Table-4: Earning members in the Respondent's Households of the study area**

Earning members	Frequency	Percentage (%)
One	104	86.67%
Two	14	11.67%
Three	2	1.66%
Total	120	100

It is found from Table-4; that majority (86.67%) of the respondent's household only one member go to earning money. 11.67% respondent's family having two members go to earn money and remaining less i.e. 1.66% of the respondent's family having three members go to earn money for surviving of their family.

The BPL (Below Poverty Line) family indicate those peoples who are unable to deserve nutritional requirements of 2400 calories per person per a day for rural areas and 2100 calories per person per a day for urban areas known as the poorer family of the society.

**Table-5: Distribution of the Respondent's on the basis of BPL family**

BPL	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	67	55.83%
No	53	44.17%
Total	120	100

Table-5; provide information regarding the BPL families of the sample respondents. It is found that out of the 120 respondents i.e. 55.83% respondents belongs from BPL family and remaining 44.17% of the families had been not BPL card respectively.

Income plays a unique role in the economic development of a family. If a family is economically strength then enjoy the desire of life is very easily. Sources of income provide a picture of social and economic status of a family in the society.

**Table-6: Distribution of the Respondent's on the basis of Their Source of Income.**

Source of Income	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agriculture, Livestock's	120/120	100%
Govt. Service	11/120	9.17%
Business/Self-employment	27/120	22.5%
Daily Wage	58/120	48.33%
Private sectors service	6/120	4.16%

From the Table-6, it is observed that all respondents households income source is Agriculture and livestock's i.e. 100%. They mainly depend upon Agriculture and Livestock's for their family income. Most of the families' income comes from both of this source. Out of 120 respondents, 48.33% of the respondents also earn money from doing daily wage labour. They have also earned money from agriculture and livestock's. 9.17% of the respondents having Govt. service their family also they have agriculture and livestock's but it is not for sell. 22.5% of the respondent's household's source of income is business or self-employment. These households found that they have also agriculture and livestock's. With agriculture and livestock's some the households found that they have engaged in private sectors services it is 4.16% respondent households respectively. But it was observed in the study time that, there have no available production comes from agriculture and livestock's. It is only minimum production to simply survive of their life.

**Table-7: Distribution of the Respondent's based on their Awareness about MGNREGA Programme.**

Awareness.				Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes				104	86.67%
Sl.no	Source of information	fre.	Per.%		
i	From Panchayat	45	43.27%		
ii	From ward member	49	47.12%		
iii	From Friends	5	4.80%		
iv	From News Papers	5	4.80%		
No				16	13.33%
Total				120	100

The table-7; provide information regarding the awareness about the MGNREGA programme of the respondents. So far knowledge of the sample respondent about the MGNREGA programme is concern it has been found that majority of the respondent's i.e. 86.67% aware or knowledge about the MGNREGA scheme. It is also observed that 43.27% of the respondents aware about this programme from Panchayat, majority of the respondents known from ward member i.e. 47.12%, 4.80% respondents aware from friends and remaining 4.80% respondents come to known from news papers respectively. But it is found that in the time of investigation; 13.33% of the respondents were not totally aware about the MGNREGA programme respectively.

The main objective of the MGNREGA programme is to provide minimum 100 days of work for rural poor households in a financial year.

**Table-8: Distribution of the Respondent's on the basis of their Getting 100 days work in last financial year under the MGNREGA scheme.**

Getting 100 days work	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	4	3.85%
No	100	96.15%
Total	104	100

Table-8; gives information about is getting 100 days of work for every rural poor households in a financial year. It has been found that only 3.85% of the respondent's households got minimum 100 days of work in last financial year. It is observed that these respondents are belongs from a good political background. They are the ward members and contractors. And the remaining 96.15% of the

Table-9: Distribution of the Respondent's on the basis of how many days usually takes to receive their money or wage after finishing the work.

How many days usually takes to receive their money or wage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
7 to 15 days	2	1.93%
30 to 60 days	43	41.34%
60 to 90 days	59	56.73%
Total	104	100

Table-9; gives information regarding the workers those have not getting their wages within 7-15 days, and how many days it usually takes to receive the money after finishing the work? It has been found that 56.73 percent of the respondents take 60 to 90 days for receive money after finishing the work. 41.34 percent of the respondents were taking 30 to 60 days and remaining only 1.93 percent workers take 7 to 15 days respectively.

**Table-10: Distribution of the Respondent's on the basis of their skilled worker and Un-skilled worker.**

Workers	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Skilled	0	0.00%
Un-skilled	104	100.00%
Total	104	100

Table-10; shows that the majority it is 100% of the respondents were belongs from un-skilled worker and no one percent of the respondents were found belongs from skilled worker in the study block respectively.

The socio-economic condition play an important role in particularly status of a family in society, their sources of income or monthly income, standard of living, reputation in society, etc.



**Table-11: Distribution of the Respondent's on the basis of their Socio-economic status improved after implementation of the MGNREGA Programme.**

Improved Socio-economic status.	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	10	9.62%
No	94	90.38%
Total	104	100

Table-11; presents a overall picture of socio-economic status of the respondents households after implementation of the MGNREGA programme in Dhakuakhana block, which is our study area. It has been found that only 9.62 percent of the respondent's households improved their socio-economic status after implementation of this programme. They said that their economic condition was very poor, because they were not getting work and money in before implementation of the MGNREGA programme. Now it is improved compare than that condition. From the wage money they relief from facing problems and can effort their minimum desires. The remaining majority of the respondent's households i.e. 90.38 percent were not improved their socio-economic status respectively. They said that, they have not got proper work and wages under the scheme. It is observed that their socio-economic status is not more towards also after implementation of this programme. It is found from the study that the impact of MGNREGA programme is not much satisfactory.

The MGNREGA programme is such a programme which providing employment to the rural poor households.

**Table-12: Distribution of the Respondent's on the basis of their Thinking about is MGNREGA good for providing employment.**

MGNREGA good for providing employment.	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	67	64.43%
No	37	35.57%
Total	104	100

Table-12; provides information regarding is MGNREGA good for providing employment. It has been found that; 64.43 percent of the respondents said that this programme is good for providing employment and remaining 35.57 percent of the respondents said MGNREGA is not good for getting employment respectively.

**Table-13: Distribution of the Respondent's based on their difficulties face in during work under the MGNREGA scheme.**

Facing any difficulties to work under this scheme.	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	99	95.19%
No	5	4.81%
Total	104	100

Table-13; reveals that maximum of the respondents found i.e. 95.19 percent facing difficulties to work under MGNREGA scheme. It has been observed that the payment of work of this scheme is not paid in proper time also the wage is too low compare than other general wages and there are lack of resting house, lack of drinking water facility, child care and rare facilities at the working places. And remaining 4.81 percent of the respondents were not facing any difficulties to work under the scheme respectively.

Women are a vital part of the Indian economy, both at the national and the household levels. They make one-third of the national labour force. They play a crucial role in the development of family, the community and the nation. Therefore, to growth and prosperity of a nation it is very important to create opportunities for socio-economic empowerment of women in rural areas. Since independence Indian government has been emphasizing on women development policy. MGNREGA is an Act that aims to strengthen the women employment by enforcing that about 33 percent of total work force should be women and also that there will be equal wages for men and women. It is playing a substantial role in creating employment for women. There by, leading to greater independence and self respect among women. The MGNREGA programme also provides opportunity and giving employment to the women and tries to develop their socio-economic status in society.

**Table-14: Distribution of the Respondent's, on the basis of Whether Women gets Job Card under MGNREGA scheme.**

Women get Job Card under MGNREGA.	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	89	85.58%
No	15	14.42%
Total	104	100

Table-14; provides information regarding the job card providing to the women under this scheme. It has been found that maximum of the respondents said i.e. 85.58 percent got job card under this scheme and remaining 14.42 percent of the respondents were not got job card under MGNREGA scheme respectively.

**Table-15: Distribution of the Respondent's, on the basis of whether Women workers get same wages compare with men workers.**

Women workers get same wages compare with men workers.	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	59	56.73%
No	45	43.27%
Total	104	100

Table-15; shows the picture of opinion of the respondents on wage of women workers is same compare with men workers under the MGNREGA programme. It has been found that 56.73% of the respondents said that yes, the wages of women workers is same with the men workers and remaining 43.27% of the respondents said that no, the wages is not same with men workers. Because, the women works are not very hard and cannot do long duration also some women job cardholders not go for work, so they have not get same wages compare with men worker.

From above study it is observed that in spite of there some problems under MGNREGA it is clear from the cases that the programme plays a significant role in the development of rural people. It can improve the socio-economic status of the rural people or the Women through providing wage employment.

In spite of facing lots of problems in implementation, MGNREGA impact on most of the Rural Women life. They got employment with a sufficient wage and no need to go outside the village for searching job for their livelihood. It is found form the above study, the BDO and Panchayat Secretaries said that the programme is properly executed at their block and panchayats. The un-employment allowances provides in time. But the majority of the respondents have not received the un-employment allowances. It is depressing for job card holders. It is observed that the aims or desire of the programme is not properly fulfilled in the study area, it simply improve the the source of income or socio-economic status and participation of women in the society.

**SUGGESTIONS:**

Over and above the circumstances of the MGNREGA programme in the study area is partly acceptable but it can't be said perfect achievement. However, in the light of the above observations and findings some suggestive measures are put for better implementation of the MGNREGA programme in near future.

- ❖ It is found that 13.33 percent of the respondents were not totally aware about the name of MGNREGA programme. So the implementing authorities should organised a training sessions or awareness programme to create understand about the MGNREGA as well as other developmental schemes.
- ❖ It should be responsibility of the authorities to give attention to fully 100 days of works provided for every job card holders in a financial year, nobody is alienated from getting 100 days of work in a financial year.
- ❖ In case of MGNREGA the labour payment of job card holders must be paid in 15 days but they able to pay the labour wage after 3/4 month due to lack of govt. fund. So, it should be give attention of govt. to fund is release in appropriate time.
- ❖ It should be core banking system of post office at study area and should be proper side verification and convince the labour for doing works.
- ❖ It should be properly organised the social audit in the panchayats.
- ❖ Work site facilities and payment of wage should be paid in proper time.
- ❖ It should be restrict of political interference and contractor raj in the programme.

**CONCLUSION:**

Over and above these circumstances it is conclude that the performance of MGNREGA is not full satisfactory in the study area. But there have been some positive impact of MGNREGS is come to see on incomes, education and socio-economic upliftment and participation of the Rural Women in the society. The scheme could not ensure the 100 days job guarantee to the majority of the job card holders. Even we observed that the scheme fails in respect of providing employment avenues to the unemployed in a large scale. Though; MGNREGA has positive impact on employment pattern of women in the study area. Hence; it is expected that with the proper co-operation of government, other development agencies and the rural people participation or co-operation will positively help in proper or effective implementation of the MGNREGA programme and fulfil or achieve its desired targets in the Dhakuakhana block of Lakhimpur district, Assam.

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