

Employment & Woman Empowerment Provided Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MGNREGA) In Kokrajhar, Assam

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Abstract:

The District is mainly dominated by rural areas and villages aloof from the state and the central government. The district has been the abode of several militant groups for the freedom of Bodo people from the State Government of Assam. Due to such unfavourable situation of the place the developmental activities in the both townships and the rural villages are very much marginal. MGNREGA has also uplifted the woman in their own way. The rate of woman employment in the district and the blocks under it are increasing in a rapid rate.

Keywords: Bodo, Women, Development, Community, Employment.

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I. Introduction

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, i.e. MGNREGA was launched in the year 2005, under the Ministry of Rural Development Government of India. It was the act which was launched by the then Congress Government on India. "MGNREGA aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in financial year to a rural household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work".

This Act may be called the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. Later on, it has been termed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. 1stly, it extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. 2ndly, in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires certain points to be considered:-

- (a) "Adult" means a person who has completed his eighteenth years of age;
- (b) "Applicant" means the head of a household or any of its other adult members who has applied for employment under the Scheme.
- (c) "Block" means a community development area within a district comprising a group of Gram Panchayats.
- (d) "Central Council" means the Central Employment Guarantee Council constituted under sub-section (1) of section 10.
- (e) "District Programme Coordinator" means an officer of the State Government designated as such under sub-section (1) of section 14 for implementation of the Scheme in a district.
- (f) "Household" means the members of a family related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption and normally residing together and sharing meals or holding a common ration card.
- (g) "implementing agency" includes any department of the Central Government or a State' Government, a Zila Parishad, Panchayat at intermediate level, Gram Panchayat or any local authority or Government undertaking or non-governmental organisation authorised by the Central Government or the State Government- to undertake the implementation of any work taken up under a Scheme.
- (h) "Minimum wage", in relation to any area, means the minimum wage fixed by the State Government under section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for agricultural labourers as applicable in that area.
- (i) "National Fund" means the National Employment Guarantee Fund established under sub-section (1) of section 20.
- (j) "Notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette;
- (k) "Preferred work" means any work which is taken up for implementation on a priority basis under a Scheme.
- (l) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.
- (m) "Programme Officer" means an officer appointed under sub-section (1) of section 15 for implementing the Scheme.
- (n) "Project" means any work taken up under a Scheme for the purpose of providing employment to the applicants.

- (o) "Rural area" means any area in a State except those areas covered by any urban local body or a Cantonment Board established or constituted under any law for the time being in force.
- (p) "Scheme" means a Scheme notified by the State Government under subsection (1) of section 4.
- (q) "State Council" means the State Employment Guarantee Council constituted under sub-section (1) of section 12.
- (r) "Unskilled manual work" means any physical work which any adult person is capable of doing without any skill or special training.
- (s) "Wage rate" means the wage rate referred to in section 6.

MGNREGA in Assam is not as flourish as the other states like Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and so on. But the rate of the work done under MGNREGA is upgrading every financial year till date. The job cards that has been issued and the number of active workers are increasing and along with that the woman employment rate or the woman empowerment rate provided through the act is also increasing every financial year till 2017-2018.

In the phase I out of 200 districts of the country, seven districts of Assam has also been focused under NREGA 2006-07 which includes Bongaigaon, Dhemaji, Goalpara, Karbi Anglong, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur and North Cachar Hills. In the phase II another six districts has been enrolled under NREGA in 2006-07 out of 130 which includes Marigaon, Darrang, Nalbari, Barpeta, Hailakandi and Cachar.

II. Materials And Methods

Study Area: The study has been based mainly in the district of Kokrajhar (B.T.A.D.) Bodoland Territorial Area Districts of Assam, India.

Database & Methods: The study that has been done is based on secondary data and information out of several governmental reports and data from the official websites of MGNREGA and census of India. Reports such as- Baseline Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts. A District Report of Kokrajhar, Study Commissioned by Ministry of Minority Affairs Government of India. Study Conducted by Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development. The Gazette of India published by MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE NEW Delhi WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 2005 / BHADRA 16, 1927.

Objectives:

- 1.) To understand the role of MGNREGA in the rural areas of Kokrajhar.
- 2.) To see the woman empowerment rate through MGNREGA in the financial year.
- 3.) To examine the activeness of the program and the people for the development.
- 4.) Problems and issues faced by the schemes to function.

III. Analysis

(I) Based On The District Level

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 has been assigned to the district of Kokrajhar in its phase I itself when other 200 districts were also been enrolled under the then NREGA act in 2006-07. The district is consist of 11 Community Development Blocks and 130 Gram Panchayats according to the MGNREGA official website data of the financial year 2017-2018.

The District is mainly dominated by rural areas and villages aloof from the state and the central government. The district has been the abode of several militant groups for the freedom of Bodo people from the State Government of Assam. Due to such unfavourable situation of the place the developmental activities in the both townships and the rural villages are very much marginal. The economic condition is mainly dependent on the agricultural activities in the villages and other sectors of fishery, weaving, silk and cattle rearing, etc.

As the district is populated by tribal Bodo dominant people the traditional activities of the Bodo community is still prevalent and practised to some extent in the villages. Apart from Bodo Community other communities like Bengali, Assamese, Rabha, Coch Raj Bongsi, Muslim, Adivasis, Tea tribes, Urangs etc are pre dominant.

With the introduction of MGNREGA in the rural areas, it has provided many facilities to the people to have a better living. Prior to that the farmers after sowing the fields had no source of work and economy during the month of summers or the monsoons, which sometimes makes the life of the people miserable with starvations. But after the job cards that has been issued in almost every household with adult person of above 18 years old of the rural area under the supervision of their Gram Panchayats.

Initially the rate of issuing job cards and the employment provided out of it was very less, but with the passes of time and the employed person out of it with the developmental activities in an around the area came into focus the registration increased and the demand for the employment also increased in the villages but some of the trade hubs are losing its grip off the schemes of MGNREGA.

Table No. III.i.a) Job cards, Employment and Progress Work of the Kokrajhar, 2017-18.

State : ASSAM District :KOKRAJHAR					As on 13-11-2017	
Total No. of Blocks	11					
Total No. of GPs	130					
I Job Card						
Total No. of Job Cards issued[In Lakhs]	1.85					
Total No. of Workers[In Lakhs]	4.33					
Total No. of Active Job Cards[In Lakhs]	1					
Total No. of Active Workers[In Lakhs]	2.31					
(i)SC worker against active workers[%]	1.33					
(ii)ST worker against active workers[%]	36.3					
II Progress		FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016	FY 2014-2015	FY 2013-2014
Approved Labour Budget[In Lakhs]	47.56	27.25	26.11	20.4	23	
Person days Generated so far[In Lakhs]	16.93	36.52	39.72	3.17	14.08	
% of Total LB	35.6	134.01	152.12	15.56	61.21	
% as per Proportionate LB	50.15					
SC person days % as of total person days	0.79	1.27	1.35	1.73	3.26	
ST person days % as of total person days	29.42	38.17	44.56	43.12	41.65	
Women Person days out of Total (%)	41.32	42.33	40.66	32.15	36.16	
Average days of employment provided per Household	36.45	43.13	48.31	24.95	30.49	
Average Wage rate per day per person(Rs.)	183	181.98	178.98	166.82	152.01	
Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment	512	1,802	4,787	54	385	
Total Households Worked[In Lakhs]	0.46	0.85	0.82	0.13	0.46	
Total Individuals Worked[In Lakhs]	0.88	2.09	1.89	0.22	0.87	
Differently abled persons worked	565	466	131	19	74	
III Works						
Number of GPs with NIL exp	87	110	128	128	129	
Total No. of Works Taken up (New + Spill Over)[In Lakhs]	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.02	
Number of Ongoing Works[In Lakhs]	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	
Number of Completed Works	949	406	284	298	785	
% of NRM Expenditure(Public + Individual)	37.42	28.71	26.62	36.39	26.44	
% of Category B Works	9.94	7.88	4.92	2.06	1.95	
% of Expenditure on Agriculture & Agriculture Allied Works	41.93	30.42	27.82	39.12	29.2	
IV Financial Progress						
Total Exp (Rs. in Lakhs.)	5,211.98	13,158.48	2,638.35	881	3,574.01	
Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	3,192.25	11,783.66	1,730.73	522.33	2,134.94	
Material and skilled Wages (Rs. In Lakhs)	2,000.23	890.81	805.43	289.34	1,314.13	
Material (%)	38.52	7.03	31.76	35.65	38.1	
Total Admin Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs.)	19.5	484	102.19	69.32	124.95	
Admin Exp (%)	0.37	3.68	3.87	7.87	3.5	
Liability (Wages) (Rs. in Lakhs.)	42.09	89.88	24.81	1.25	0.65	
Average Cost Per Day Per Person(In Rs.)	228.62	244.55	208.36	279.81	254.35	

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% of Total Expenditure through EFMS	100	100	100	96.02	1.45
% payments generated within 15 days	89.66	85.93	23.88	66.05	99.22

Source:- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 Ministry of Rural Development Government of India.

From the table we can easily understand the role of MGNREGA in the district in different financial years since 2013-14 to 2017-18 which shows a positive growth in its functioning in terms of providing employment, work progress, financial progress and woman participation each year.

Table No. III.i.b) Block wise registration and employment sheet of financial year 2017-18.

S No.	Blocks	No. of Registered		No. of deleted Job card in current YR		Cumulative No. of HH issued job cards				Employment demanded		Employment offered		Employment Provided			No. of Families Completed 100 days	No. of HH which are beneficiary of land reform/ IAY	No. of Disabled beneficiary individuals
		House hold	Persons	Household	Persons	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Household	Persons	Person days			
1	Bilashina-BTC	926	3142	1	78	40	387	468	895	436	1535	436	1535	393	1319	10284	0	0	1
2	Chapor-Salkocha-BTC	4762	11009	20	169	73	1414	3126	4613	1499	3607	1499	3607	1244	2996	32153	0	6	2
3	Debitola-BTC	14043	33596	20	66	24	3530	10236	13790	4484	14749	4484	14749	3593	11808	188838	47	1	158
4	Dotoma	31682	92821	929	2941	260	12227	14988	27475	4795	7919	4791	7910	4026	6640	55035	0	4	8
5	Golakganj-BTC	1045	2046	0	1	0	6	1008	1014	806	1656	806	1656	782	1619	39602	0	20	0
6	Gossaigaon	25574	39136	80	430	278	4078	20608	24964	18435	28202	18435	28202	16496	25197	686871	12	2018	5
7	Hatidhura	5562	8281	2	3	40	184	5001	5225	1800	2229	1796	2223	1580	1966	42453	2	1314	0
8	Kachugaon	41486	86281	46	123	768	14466	16101	31335	11993	13252	11993	13252	11282	12486	272699	6	267	11
9	Kokrajhar	45644	113435	0	0	1823	15863	21039	38725	1264	3557	1264	3557	1246	3503	32418	0	41	0
10	Mahamaya-BTC	7484	23965	0	51	93	23	6964	7080	2443	9182	2443	9182	2172	8124	88320	0	1	16
11	Runshi-BTC	6887	19599	1	28	7	977	5502	6486	4188	14043	4188	14043	3643	12484	244646	445	2	364
	Total	185095	433311	1099	3890	3406	53155	105041	161602	52143	99931	52135	99916	46457	88142	1693319	512	3674	565

Source:- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 Ministry of Rural Development Government of India.

From this table the scenario of the progress of the act is a bit more clearly understood in the different blocks of the district. Here the Kokrajhar i.e. the head quarter itself has the highest concentrated number of household being registered under MGNREGA. Followed by Kachugaon, Dotma, Gossaigaon and so on. Total 4,33,311 persons have been registered and out of which 3890 job cards has been deleted too because of the fake document issues and death as concerns the most.

The role can be clear seen in a positive direction where the employment demand and the employment offered are same but the actual employment that has been provided is a bit negative as shown in the table. Such downfall of less employment provided is maybe because of the increased demand of jobs and employment per year and the geo-political condition of the area that can be another reason for such condition. Corruption in the program and the work progress can also maybe the vital reason for such downfall.

Table No. III.i.c) Man & Woman Employment in the financial year 2017-18.

Work Category Wise Women Employment Provided for the financial year 2017-2018								
Work Category	Worker Employed		Person days [in Lakh]		Amount earned during current financial year (In Lakhs)		Amount earned during previous financial year but paid in current year (In Lakhs)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Rural Connectivity	18669	26199	3.45378	4.90968	632.03986	898.46863	33.5153	46.66662
Water Conservation And Water	1065	1307	0.25584	0.31221	46.81872	57.13443	1.64164	2.06388

Harvesting								
Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	249	397	0.02982	0.04885	5.45706	8.93955	0	0
Flood Control	1715	2657	0.28528	0.4763	52.20624	87.1629	7.36008	10.18836
Drought Proofing	6259	8028	0.85333	1.13155	156.15557	207.06993	2.5935	3.39794
Irrigation Canals	4059	5427	0.62649	0.82687	114.64767	151.31721	3.16862	3.54718
Irrigation Facilities To SC/ST/IAY/LR	423	489	0.06522	0.07195	11.93466	13.15695	0	0
Land development	4098	5663	0.71228	1.01666	130.34595	186.04744	0.5187	0.6643
Bharat Nirman Rajeev Gandhi Sewa Kendra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Drinking Water	13	23	0.00078	0.00138	0.14274	0.25254	0	0
Fisheries	2045	2844	0.2847	0.4067	52.1001	74.4261	1.92738	2.07116
Rural Sanitation	10	28	0.00203	0.00532	0.37149	0.97356	0	0
Other works	4007	6060	0.41528	0.71047	75.99576	130.01469	0.23842	0.46592
Grand Total	42612	59122	6.98483	9.91794	1278.21582	1814.96393	50.96364	69.06536

Source:- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 Ministry of Rural Development Government of India.

The table shows the different type of works that has been assigned to the registered job card holders where unlike the other activities the woman participation is less than that of the man. But the difference is not much between both the genders. Such works are mainly conducted in the rural sites so as to develop the different aspects of the rural areas and bring both side development to the people and the place and increase the living standard and economic liability of the people.

Table No. III.i.d) Employment Provided Pattern During Financial Year: 2017-2018

S · N o	Block	Month wise Household								
		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	
		Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	Household	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Bilashipara-BTC	0	0	0	0	80 (2.13%)	291 (14.29%)	52 (0.61%)	0	0
2	Chapor-Salkocha-BTC	256 (9.72%)	386 (1.81%)	547 (2.49%)	315 (1.34%)	114 (3.03%)	217 (10.65%)	0	0	0
3	Debitola-BTC	0	121 (0.56%)	2520 (11.49%)	1004 (4.29%)	472 (12.57%)	516 (25.34%)	0	0	0
4	Dotoma	0	0	0	2814 (12.04%)	2199 (58.59%)	0	0	0	0
5	Golakganj-BTC	275 (10.44%)	516 (2.42%)	445 (2.03%)	614 (2.62%)	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gossaigaon	0	10983 (51.52%)	10415 (47.52%)	13227 (56.61%)	0	0	0	0	0
7	Hatidhura	99 (3.75%)	515 (2.41%)	418 (1.90%)	930 (3.98%)	602 (16.04%)	638 (31.33%)	535 (6.34%)	0	0
8	Kachugaon	0	5260 (24.67%)	4530 (20.67%)	1793 (7.67%)	141 (3.75%)	136 (6.67%)	6796 (80.54%)	737 (100%)	0
9	Kokrajhar	0	0	535 (2.44%)	652 (2.79%)	94 (2.50%)	47 (2.30%)	42 (0.49%)	0	0
10	Mahama	551 (20.92%)	1271 (5.96%)	632 (2.88%)	448 (1.91%)	51 (1.35%)	51 (2.50%)	205 (2.42%)	0	0

1	Rupshi- BTC	1452 (55.14 %)	2262 (10.61%)	1872 (8.54%)	1566 (6.70%)	0	140 (6.87%)	807 (9.56%)	0
1	Total	2633	21314	21914	23363	3753	2036	8437	737

Source:- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 Ministry of Rural Development Government of India.

The table shows the employment that has been provided during the financial year 2017-18 from the month of April to November which shows that the maximum employment is from the remote rural areas or the blocks such as Chapor-Salkocha, Hatidhura, Mahamaya, Rupshi, Debitola, Golakganj, Bilasipara, Kokrajhar, Gossaigaon and Dotoma respectively.

Almost in all the blocks during the month of May, June, July August, September and October maximum employment has been provided apart from how remote the areas are and how develop the town is. These employments are maybe cause of the reason that the farmers after they are finished working in the fields with sowing by the month of April is left with no work to feed on specially the farmers completely based on agriculture. Another reason for maximum employment is maybe because during the monsoon certain works in the field of irrigation, flood control, water conservation and drinking water supply, rural sanitation come into being and along with that certain paddy are sowing during the monsoon period where adequate labour force is required for the fast coverage and maximum production.

Table No. III.i.e) Newly Joined households in the year 2017-18.

Sl. No	Block	Household Working in Earlier Also	Household New Joined in 2017-2018	Total Households
1	Bilashipara-BTC	315	78	393
2	Chapor-Salkocha-BTC	1203	41	1244
3	Debitola-BTC	3580	13	3593
4	Dotoma	3976	50	4026
5	Golakganj-BTC	782	0	782
6	Gossaigaon	15974	522	16496
7	Hatidhura	1447	133	1580
8	Kachugaon	11064	218	11282
9	Kokrajhar	1244	2	1246
10	Mahamaya-BTC	2003	169	2172
11	Rupshi-BTC	3609	34	3643
	Total	45197	1260	46457

Source:- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 Ministry of Rural Development Government of India.

In this table the Gossaigaon Block is been having the maximum number of household working already under the MGNREGA and their different schemes till 2016-17 and the newly joined household are also maximum in the same block accounting the highest tonal number of households joined under the scheme.

Such kind of data emphasises to the point that either the people of Gossaigaon are really being benefitted and are very much willing to work for the progress of the district as a whole. And on the other hand, corruption can also be one of the factor for having more interest in the enrollement despite of working efficiently.

Another reason maybe the rate of unemployment level is high the rural areas due to which people are in search of the alternative source of income for their livelihood through joining in the schemes of MGNREGA.

Certain blocks which are a bit been developing as a small towns and administrative hubs like Kokrajhar, Bilasipara, etc the joining rates are a bit declining. The major factor maybe perhaps they are self employed in certain other sectors of corporate works or maybe they are registered to the Exchange offices for job recommendations.

Total number of house hold provided 100 days employment in the year was 45,490. Kokrajhar district could provide highest number of 100 days employment to 23,216 households, whereas in North Cachar Hills district not even a single household could complete 100 days employment.

(II) Brief Data & Analysis Based On Gossaigaon Block. And Its Gram Panchayats.

Table No. III.ii.a) Job cards issued and total active workers in Gossaigaon block and its 15 Gram Panchayats during 2017-18.

<u>State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJHAR Block : Gossaigaon</u>				As on 12-11-2017	
Total No. of GPs				15	
I Job Card					
Total No. of Job Cards issued				25,574	
Total No. of Workers				39,136	
Total No. of Active Job Cards				20,172	
Total No. of Active Workers				30,928	

<u>State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJH AR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Babubil</u>		<u>State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJH AR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Bhowraguri</u>		<u>State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJH AR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Bhumka</u>		<u>State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJH AR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Dhouliguri - Gossaigaon</u>	
Total No. of JobCards issued	1,69	Total No. of JobCards issued	2,49	Total No. of JobCards issued	2,62	Total No. of JobCards issued	1,40
Total No. of Workers	2,69	Total No. of Workers	3,45	Total No. of Workers	3,82	Total No. of Workers	2,03
Total No. of Active Job Cards	1,17	Total No. of Active Job Cards	1,96	Total No. of Active Job Cards	2,04	Total No. of Active Job Cards	1,27
Total No. of Active Workers	1,72	Total No. of Active Workers	2,80	Total No. of Active Workers	2,99	Total No. of Active Workers	1,80

<u>State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJH AR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Habrubil</u>		<u>State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJH AR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Harbhanga - Gossaigaon</u>		<u>State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJH AR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Joypur</u>		<u>State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJH AR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Kartimari</u>	
Total No. of JobCards issued	1,53	Total No. of JobCards issued	1,85	Total No. of JobCards issued	1,70	Total No. of JobCards issued	808
Total No. of Workers	2,11	Total No. of Workers	2,65	Total No. of Workers	3,17	Total No. of Workers	1,15
Total No. of Active Job Cards	1,25	Total No. of Active Job Cards	1,58	Total No. of Active Job Cards	1,51	Total No. of Active Job Cards	573
Total No. of Active Workers	1,61	Total No. of Active Workers	2,25	Total No. of Active Workers	2,84	Total No. of Active Workers	875

State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJH AR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Kartimari- Asharkandi	As on 12- 11- 201 7	State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJH AR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Milon Bazar	As on 12- 11- 201 7	State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJH AR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Padmabil	As on 12- 11- 201 7	State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJH AR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Panbari	As on 12- 11- 201 7
I Job Card		I Job Card		I Job Card		I Job Card	
Total No. of <u>JobCards</u> issued	1,35 1	Total No. of <u>JobCards</u> issued	1,31 9	Total No. of <u>JobCards</u> issued	2,58 4	Total No. of <u>JobCards</u> issued	1,47 0
Total No. of Workers	2,01 0	Total No. of Workers	1,69 8	Total No. of Workers	3,87 8	Total No. of Workers	2,42 6
Total No. of Active Job Cards	1,01 7	Total No. of Active Job Cards	548	Total No. of Active Job Cards	2,24 0	Total No. of Active Job Cards	1,17 8
Total No. of Active Workers	1,54 2	Total No. of Active Workers	865	Total No. of Active Workers	3,29 0	Total No. of Active Workers	2,09 8
State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJHAR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Rimihimi	As on 12- 11- 2017	State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJHAR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Satvanur	As on 12- 11- 2017	State : ASSAM District : KOKRAJHAR Block : Gossaigaon Panchayat : Tulshibil	As on 12- 11- 2017		
I Job Card		I Job Card		I Job Card			
Total No. of <u>JobCards</u> issued	1,237	Total No. of <u>JobCards</u> issued	1,602	Total No. of <u>JobCards</u> issued	1,891		
Total No. of Workers	2,255	Total No. of Workers	2,950	Total No. of Workers	2,813		
Total No. of Active Job Cards	1,078	Total No. of Active Job Cards	1,185	Total No. of Active Job Cards	1,557		
Total No. of Active Workers	1,972	Total No. of Active Workers	1,974	Total No. of Active Workers	2,270		

Source:- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 Ministry of Rural Development Government of India.

IV. Results

MGNREGA played a vital role in developing the rural areas in terms of not just providing job cards and employment but also in terms of building the several developmental skills among the people of the area. It has developed many other skills among the people to develop themselves and the surrounding areas. MGNREGA has been providing employment to the adult unemployed people in several developmental activities such as irrigation, flood control, weaving, road construction, farming, fishery, dairy farming, poultry, animal husbandry, etc.

MGNREGA has also uplifted the woman in their own way. It has provided better opportunities to the woman in terms of education, economy, sanitation and family planning. The rate of woman employment in the district and the blocks under it are increasing in a rapid rate, may it be through MGNREGA and its schemes or some other ways, but it has shown a better way of social structural life among the woman.

The activeness of the program is in its own way, with the passing of time and the government the program has been through several criticisms. With that respect the activeness of the people for it and the activity of the program have its own ups and downs. Due to the location and the situation of the area, functioning of not only about MGNREGA but other programs is also not easy in this district. Several issues with regards to money, life and property always rise with it.

V. Conclusion

The district of Kokrajhar and the respective Block of Gossaigaon has been an active participatory rural area of MGNREGA in Assam since long. The positive aspect of MGNREGA is that it has showed many ways to develop the rural areas despite of all its problems and tried to build a better social cultural and economic condition of the people.

The negative aspect of the program is its lack of efficiency and presence of immense corruption rate in its each level. People are though registered as an active worker but they hardly go even for a community hall meeting and practise the works that has been assigned to them. They simply pay fine to their absence and enjoy their life.

“Programs are there, but efficiency matters the most in all”

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