

## International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development

Volume 8; Issue 8; August 2025; Page No. 268-270

Received: 02-06-2025  
Accepted: 04-07-2025

Indexed Journal  
Peer Reviewed Journal

### Attitude of tribal farmers towards MGNREGA in Churachandpur district of Manipur

<sup>1</sup>Paulalzom Gangte and <sup>2</sup>Jahanara

<sup>1</sup> Researcher, Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India

<sup>2</sup> Professor, Head of Department, Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India

DOI: <https://www.doi.org/10.33545/26180723.2025.v8.i8d.2276>

Corresponding Author: Paulalzom Gangte

#### Abstract

Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee act (MGNREGA) which was passed down by the Government of India aims to provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to the households in rural area who are keen to perform unskilled manual work for attaining financial security and reduce poverty. The study focuses on attitude of tribal beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries towards MGNREGA in Churachandpur District of Manipur where a total number of 140 respondents from three villages i.e., Chiengkompang, Hiangtam Lamka and Lalzomlien Veng were taken randomly under Lamka Block. A pre-structured interview schedule was used to collect data from the respondents through personal interview either at the respondent's residence or at their workplace. The study has shown that majority 55.71 per cent of beneficiaries and (50.00%) of non-beneficiaries have attained medium level of attitude towards MGNREGA while 28.57 per cent of the beneficiaries and 38.57 per cent of non-beneficiaries exhibits high level of attitude towards MGNREGA followed by 15.71 per cent of beneficiaries and 11.42 per cent of non-beneficiaries showing low level of attitude towards MGNREGA.

**Keywords:** MGNREGA, attitude, tribal.

#### Introduction

In India, the rural areas face challenges like poverty, limited access to health services, unemployment and many more. The Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was enacted in 2005 to overcome these challenges faced in the rural areas. It played a crucial role by providing 100 days of employment per year where wages are guaranteed to rural households focusing on backward and economically weaker region. Under the scheme, works such as afforestation, water conservation, land development, etc. are performed to improve agricultural productivity and the ecosystem. MGNREGA also plays a significant role in promoting women empowerment where women in rural areas are encouraged to participate in the scheme helping them to earn their own income. MGNREGA has been instrumental as it has attained positive impact in rural India acting as a financial cushion for millions of rural workers.

#### 2. Research Methodology

The study was conducted in Churachandpur District of

Manipur which is located in the North Eastern region of India. Manipur has 16 districts, out of which Churachandpur District has been selected. The Churachandpur District of Manipur consists of 12 blocks and out of which, one block has been selected through purposive sampling i.e., Lamka. From Lamka block, 03 villages have been selected randomly based on the number of tribals working under MGNREGA. The survey was done through personal interview method either at the farmer's workplace or their home. The data was collected from each village by random sampling method for the study making a total of 140 respondents.

#### Objective

To determine the attitude of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries towards MGNREGA

#### 3. Results and Discussion

**Table 1:** Socio economic profile of MGNREGA respondents

Sl. No	Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age	Young age (Below 35 years)	29	20.71
		Middle age (36-55 years)	74	52.85
		Old age (Above 55 years)	37	26.42
2.	Education	Illiterate	11	7.85
		Can Read and Write	27	19.28
		Primary School	45	32.14
		Junior High School	33	23.57
		Intermediate	22	15.71
		Graduate and Above	2	1.42
3.	Occupation	Agriculture	67	47.85
		Agriculture + Labour	57	40.71
		Agriculture + Business	16	11.42
4.	Housing Pattern	Hut	74	52.85
		Semi-Cemented	57	40.71
		Cemented	9	6.42
5.	Land Holding	Up to 1 acre	31	22.14
		1-2 acres	90	64.28
		Above 2 acres	19	13.57
6.	Family Type	Nuclear	90	64.28
		Joint	47	33.57
		Extended	3	2.14
7.	Marital Status	Unmarried	27	19.28
		Married	110	78.57
		Widowed	3	2.14
8.	Annual Income	Up to Rs. 1 Lakh	45	32.14
		Rs. 1 Lakh to 2 Lakh	74	52.85
		Above Rs. 2 Lakh	21	15.00
9.	Mass Media Exposure	Low	16	11.42
		Medium	67	47.85
		High	57	40.71
10.	Social Participation	Low	13	9.28
		Medium	68	48.57
		High	59	42.14
11.	Source of Information	Low	18	12.85
		Medium	86	61.42
		High	36	25.71

In Table 1, it has been revealed that majority 52.85 per cent of the tribal respondents belongs to middle age group. It has been revealed that the largest segment of the respondents, 32.14 per cent has attained primary education. It shows that majority 47.85 per cent of the respondents were engaged in agriculture. It has been revealed that 52.85 per cent of the respondent's houses are hut. It shows that the majority of the respondents own 1-2 acres of land. It shows that 64.28 per cent of the respondents belonged to nuclear family. It has been revealed that 78.57 per cent of the tribal

respondents are married. It has been revealed that the majority of the respondents, specifically 52.85 per cent were found to belong to the medium income group with annual earnings ranging between Rs. 1 Lakh to Rs. 2 Lakh. It has been revealed that majority 47.85 per cent of the respondents had a medium level of mass media exposure. It has been revealed that majority 48.57 of the respondents have medium level of social participation. It has been observed that 61.42 per cent of the respondents have medium level of access to information sources.

**Table 2:** Attitude of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries towards MGNREGA

Sl. No	Categories	Beneficiaries		Non-Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	11	15.71	9	11.42
2	Medium	39	55.71	35	50.00
3	High	20	28.57	27	38.57

In the above Table 2, it indicates that 55.71 per cent of the beneficiaries exhibits a medium level of attitude towards MGNREGA. However, a significant proportion of the beneficiaries, approximately 28.57 per cent displayed a high level of attitude while 15.71 per cent of the beneficiaries showed low level of attitude towards MGNREGA. Whereas in non-beneficiaries, (50.00%) of the respondents had

medium level of attitude towards MGNREGA followed by 38.57 per cent having high level of attitude and 11.42 per cent had low level of attitude. Therefore, it has been concluded that both 55.71 per cent of the beneficiaries and (50.00%) of the non-beneficiaries have both medium level of attitude towards MGNREGA.

**Table 3:** Correlation between independent variables and attitude towards MGNREGA

Sl. No	Independent Variable	Correlation Coefficient	
		Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries
1	Age	0.7242**	0.6793**
2	Education	0.6842*	0.5343*
3	Occupation	0.3311**	0.3042**
4	Housing Pattern	0.3845**	0.3676*
5	Land Holding	0.7529**	0.6112**
6	Family Type	0.4818**	0.3615**
7	Marital Status	0.7143*	0.5652*
8	Annual Income	0.6183*	0.3400*
9	Mass Media Exposure	0.7310*	0.6956*
10	Social Participation	0.7465*	0.6944*
11	Source of Information	0.7292*	0.7046*

From Table 3, it can be inferred that the independent variables i.e., age, occupation, housing pattern, land holding and family type are positively and significantly correlated with attitude of MGNREGA workers both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries measuring at 0.05% of probability while the variables i.e., education, marital status, mass media exposure, social participation and source of information are measured at 0.01% of probability. However, the variable annual income is positively and significantly correlated with attitude of tribal farmers towards MGNREGA measured 0.01% probability for beneficiaries and 0.05% of probability for non-beneficiaries.

### Conclusion

The present study concluded that majority of the respondents belonged to middle age group attaining education till primary school and majority of them are engaged in agriculture. Majority of the respondents lives in hut with annual income of Rs. 1 Lakh to Rs. 2 Lakh where they have medium level of mass media exposure, social participation and source of information. The maximum numbers of the respondents both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries have a medium level of attitude towards MGNREGA. Independent variables such as age, education, occupation, housing pattern, land holding, family type, marital status, annual income, mass media exposure, social participation and source of information for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries are positively and significantly correlated with the attitude towards MGNREGA measuring between 0.01% and 0.05% of probability.

### References

1. Balasubramaniam P, Sriram N, Mohanraj V, Kanimozhi R. Impact assessment on attainment of social status by MGNREGA beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu. *Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology*. 2022;40(4):93-99.
2. Bhat BB, PM. Impact of MGNREGA and women's participation. *National Journal of Advanced Research*. 2016;2(5):33-36.
3. Chandra V, Mazhar SH. Knowledge and attitude level of the MGNREGA respondents in Nalanda district of Bihar. *Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology*. 2022;40(8):153-158.
4. Chandra V, Washini A, Mounika P, Verma A, Bunkar

RC, Mahapatro S, Padhy C. Socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries of MGNREGA: A study on the MGNREGA in the Nalanda district of Bihar. *Agricultural Science Digest*. 2025;45(1):148-152.

5. Christopher S, Chetana S. A comparative study on attitudes of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries towards MGNREGA in Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh. *International Journal of Rural Development*. 2021;27(4):112-120.
6. Mangesh R, Chinchmalatpure UR, Vitthal T. Attitude of beneficiaries towards Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). *International Journal of Chemical Studies*. 2019;7(4):2833-2835.
7. Pumzalam TE, Jaman MS. A microeconomic assessment of MGNREGA on income and expenditure patterns in Mizoram: A case study of Lawngtlai district. *International Journal of Management*. 2025;16(3):307-319.
8. Raut R, Kulkarni R, Dighe P. Attitudinal analysis of MGNREGA workers in Wardha district, Maharashtra. *Journal of Agricultural Extension and Social Development*. 2019;31(1):23-30.