A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding MGNREGA 2020 (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) among Adults in Selected Community Area Bhopal M.P.

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ABSTRACT

The jobs created under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) helped people sustain in Jharkhand during 2020-21 and also expected to do the same even this year. This was revealed in a report on the performances of the job scheme released by an independent organisation, Lib Tech India, late last week. "We have just complied the data as available in the public domain to arrive at the conclusion," said Lavanya Tamang of the organisation, adding they considered several indicators such as work and employment and payment issues. This job scheme helped scores of migrant workers who returned to their homes in Jharkhand following lockdown last year sustain lives and livelihoods, the report said, adding "over 14 lakh new job cards were issued in the state during 2020-21 that recorded a 75 per cent increase over the number of the previous year (2019-20)". **Results:** Depicted mean post-test score 25.37 is higher than mean pre-test score of 17.97. The actual gain knowledge score is 7.4 % and post-test SD =3.243 is more than pre-test SD=3.102 and computed paired t-test (23.29) (p= 2.18) at the level of <0.05. Thus data showed higher than the tabled value t-test (= 2.18) at the level of <0.05 thus indicated significant difference and effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program, in increasing the knowledge of adults regarding Mahatma Gandhi National.

KEYWORDS: MGNREGA, Adult

INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of MGNREGA was designed for increasing livelihood security of Indian rural areas through: 100 days of wage-employment guarantee.

➢ Such employment opportunities to be provided in every fiscal year.

➢ Only willing adults from rural households will be provided with employment. 'Adults' refer to people in household over the age of 18 year.

➢ Willing adults should be open for unskilled manual or labor work.

➢ Willing adults need to apply for employment under MGNREGA.

➢ Government will provide employment within 15 days from the date of application.

➢ Minimum wages will be paid to employed people for 100 days.

IN 2021 GIRIDIH, PALAMAU AND SAHEBGANJ, Though almost all districts issued more than double number of job cards during the year, districts like Giridih, Palamau and Sahebganj were particularly noteworthy, the report said.Over 11 crore person days were created under the job scheme in Jharkhand that was more than 89 per cent of the previous year's figures.

IN 13 OCTOBER 2021 E-PAPER, Though almost all households got jobs for over 46 days that year, 3.56 per cent of the total households got full 100 days' jobs, the report pointed out. The person-days for women workers were also increased by 89 per cent, it further said.The job scheme was, however, also not free from glitches. Over 11 lakh transactions related to wage payments were rejected because of factors like biometric mismatch such as unsuccessful seeding of Aadhaar and bank accounts of the beneficiaries, the report pointed out, adding that wages related to 2020-21 for over Rs 14 crore were still pending. Reduction in payment delays and elimination of rejection in transactions would go a long way to help improve the scheme, the report expected.

With the second wave of Covid-19 infection again prompting return of the migrant workers this year, the job scheme is expected to continue to play an important role in sustaining lives and livelihoods of the people of the state, the report said. "There is, however, no prominent indication for increased demand for job under NREGA so far," said James Herenj, convener of NREGA Watch that monitors the job scheme in the state. "May be the demand will pick up soon as the people are still very scared of the Covid-19 infection during the second wave and its fatality," he said, adding the picture would be clear after some time.

Need of the study:

7 MAY 2020, GOVT OF INDIA REPORTED, Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act started since February 2, 2006 with 200 selected districts. By April 1, 2008, all districts all over India were covered under MGNREGA.25 billion USD or ≠1,10,000 crore has been spent till date for wage payment since February 2, 2006.

➢ Employment of 12 billion or 1200 crore person-days have been generated so far.

➢ Since inception, 100 million or 10 crore new post office/bank accounts have been created.

➢ There has been an 81% increase in per person-day wage since the inception of MGNREGA. Minimum wage however varies from state to state and lies within the range of ≠ 122 and ≠ 51% of total generated person-days came from SCs and STs and women accounted for 47% (well above 33% mandate).

➢ Fake bills and fake muster rolls were generated. This only drained the money of Indian tax-payers

right through the drain. People who were supposed to get the money didn't get it.

➢ 850,000 differently-abled people enrolled for work. Only 19% of these people were actually given work.

➢ Some so-called elite groups popped up. These groups grabbed majority of the Job Cards issued under MGNREGA, thereby depriving many others.

Dreze J. (2011) gave a brief history of MGNREGA's implementation and lists out various points of debates and discussion on the Scheme. "The easy' Employment Guarantee and the Right to Work', in The Battle for Employment Guarantee' also quoted key findings from a field study conducted in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu".

Imbert C. and Papp J. (2011) presented evidence on the equilibrium labour market impacts of the NREGA. The authors used the gradual roll-out of the programme toe stimate changes in districts that received the programme earlier relative to those that received it later. "Equilibrium Distributional Impacts of Government Employment Programs: The study used these estimates to compute the implied welfare gains of the programme by consumption quintile. The calculations showed that the welfare gains to the poor from the equilibrium increase in private sector wages werelargeinabsolutetermsandlargelyrelativetothegains receivedsolelybyprogramme participants. It was concluded that the equilibrium labour market impacts are a first order concern when comparing work-fare programs with other anti-poverty programmes such as a cash transfer".

PROBLEM STATEMENT:
"A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding MGNREGA 2020 [Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act] among adults in selected community area BHOPAL M.P."

OBJECTIVES:
➢ To assess the pre & post-test knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020 among adults.
➢ To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020 among adults.
➢ To find out association between the pre-test knowledge score of adults regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020 with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

H₁: -There is a significant difference between pre-test and post-tests knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020.

H₂: -There is a significant association between pretest knowledge of adults with their selected demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS:

ASSESS- evaluate or estimate the nature, ability or quality of something.

EFFECTIVENESS- effectiveness means how efficiently an operation or activity is at achieving its goal and the overall objective.

STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM-

KNOWLEDGE-Knowledge is the familiarity, awareness or understanding of someone or something, such as facts, information, description or skills.

MGNREGA-Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020 is a flagship scheme of the Indian government's policy which aims to provide job in rural area.

ADULTS-in this study a adults is a sample by selected the researcher in this study.

COMMUNITY AREA-community is all the people living in an area or a group or groups of people who share common interest.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Research approach: Quantitative research approach

Research design:
Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design.

Variables:

Independent variables: structured teaching program regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020.

Dependent variables: knowledge of Adults regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020in selected kolar Bhopal.

Demographic variable: It includes, age, religion, types of family, education, occupation, family income, source of information.

Research setting:
The study was conducted *in* kolar community area, Bhopal.

Population:

Target Population- Adult in selected community area Bhopal.

Accessible population – Adult in Kolar community area Bhopal.

Sample: Adults in kolar Bhopal.

Sample size: 50 Adults in kolar Bhopal.

Sample techniques:
Non probability purposive sampling technique was used for the present study.

Criteria for sample selection:
Inclusion criteria:

1. Adults who are available at the time of study
2. Adults who are willing to participate in study.
3. Adults who are who are living in particular area.
4. Adults who are able to read & understand either English or Hindi language.

Exclusion criteria:

1. Adults who are not present at the time of study.
2. Adults who are not interested to participate in the study.

Tool and method of data collection:
DEVELOPMENT OF TOOL

Self-Structured Interview Schedule was used to assess the knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020. *It was based on literature extracted from journals, books, research report, personnel experience, peer group discussion and expert guidance.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

It consists of two parts: Section A and Section B
Section A:
It deals with the items on demographic variables like age, religion, types of family, education, occupation, family income, source of information.

Section B:
It consists of 10 items from deals with each item on knowledge regarding basic concept of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020. Eligibility criteria of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020, strategies and benefit of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020.

Reliability of tool: Test-retest reliability of knowledge questionnaire was assessed by administering the tool to 10 selected Adults twice. The test-retest correlation coefficient was computed and it was found to be 0.87 which indicates that the tool is reliable. Cronbach alpha was also computed using split half methods (employing Brown's Prophecy formula) and it was found to be 0.83.

Data collection procedure-:
Formal permission for data collection was obtained from The Block Medical Officer Community Health

Center Bhopal. Permission was also obtained from Principal, RD Memorial College Of Nursing, Bhopal. The main study was conducted among 30 subjects selected by purposive sampling technique as subjects were not available altogether at a time. The investigator gave self-introduction and explained the purpose of the study, the subject's willingness to participate in the study was ascertained. The subjects are assured anonymity and confidentiality of the information provided by them and written informed consent was obtained. On the 1st day pre-test was conducted by administering the Structured Interview schedule. The same day taught through plan teaching program. On the 7th day post test was conducted by using the same tool. Each subject took approx30 Minutes to complete the Structured questionnaire. Period of data collection was from 01/06/2021 to 30/06/2021

Ethical consideration:
For the present study the investigator took into consideration of ethical issues. The study was **RESULTS:**

accepted by the research committee and prior permission to conduct the study was obtained from Principal of RD Memorial College Of Nursing, Bhopal, (M.P).

Permission was taken from Dr. A. Patel (BMO) community health center Bhopal, (M.P.) Permission was also taken fromMahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020 who form the sample group they had the freedom to withdraw from the study at any time without giving any reason.

Plan for data analysis:
The plan for data analysis includes-
➢ Demographic data was planned to analyze in terms of frequency and percentage.

➢ Chi-square test was used to determine the association between the pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

➢ 't' test was used to find out the differences in mean pretest and posttest knowledge scores.

Table 1: Distribution of subjects according to their demographic variables

N=50

S.NO.	CHARACTERSTICS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
1	**Age**		
	18-29 years	8	16.00%
	30-39 years	7	14.00%
	40-49 years	18	36.00%
	Above 50 years	17	34.00%
2	**Religion**		
	Hindu	6	12.00%
	Muslim	15	30.005
	Christian	20	40.00%
	Others	9	18.00%
3	**Type of family**		
	Nuclear family	19	38.00%
	Joint family	11	22.00%
	Extended family	20	40.00%
4	**Education**		
	Primary education	14	28.00%
	Secondary education	11	22.00%
	Graduation	16	32.00%
	Post-graduation	9	18.005
5	**Occupation**		
	House wife	6	12.00%
	Daily wage earner	13	26.005
	Private job	13	26.00%
	Self-employee	18	36.00%
6	**Family income**		
	< 5000	9	18.00%
	6000-10,000	16	32.00%
	11,000-15,000	12	24.00%
	Above 15,000	13	26.00%

7	Source of information		
	Mass media	11	22.00%
	Relatives	11	22.00%
	Friends	19	38.00%
	Health personnel	9	18.005

Table 1- Majority of adults(36.00%) of the belongs to 40-49 years, (16.00%) of the adults were belongs to age group of 18-29 years, and (14.00%) of the adults were belongs to age group of 30-39 years (36.00%) of the adults were belongs to age group above 50 years. Majority of adults (40.00%) of adults had Christian, (12.00%) of adults had Hindu, (30.00%) of them to Muslim, (18.00%) of them Others. Majority of adults (40.00%), were extended family, (38.00%), were nuclear family, (22%) were joint family. Majority of adults(32.00%) belongs to graduation, (28.00%) of primary education,(22.00%) were belonging to secondary education, (18.00%) were post-graduation. Majority of adults (36.00%) has belonged to self-employees, (12.00%) has house wife, (26.00%) were belonging to daily wages earner, (26.00%) were belong to private job. Majority of adults (32.00%) were 6000-10000 Rs, (18.00%) were < 5000 Rs, (24.00%), were 11000-15000Rs, (26.00%) were belong to above 15000 Rs. Majority of adults (38.00%), were friends, (22.00%) were mass media, (22.00%) were belong to relatives, (18.00%) were health personnel.

Table No: 2:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of adults based on pre- test level of knowledge score on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020in selected community area of Bhopal (M P.)

(MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION)   **N= 50**

S. No	Knowledge Score	Range	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Mean %	SD
1	Good	21-30	0	0%			
2	Average	11-20	45	90%	17.97	59.90%	3.102
3	Poor	0-10	5	10%			

The table: 2 shows the frequency and percentage wise distribution of pre- test level of knowledge of adults regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020in selected community area of Bhopal (M.P.). The level of knowledge was seen in to 3 categories, such as poor, average and good knowledge. In pre-test majority 91% of the adults had average knowledge whereas 00% of them had good knowledge, 9% of them had poor knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020. The pre- tests mean score 17.97, SD was 3.102 and mean percentages 59.90%.

Table 3:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of post- test knowledge score of adults regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020at selected community area of Bhopal (M.P.)

                    N= 50

S. No.	Knowledge Score	Range	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Mean %	SD
1	Good	21-30	41	82%			
2	Average	11-20	9	18%	25.37	84.56%	3.243
3	Poor	0-10	0	0%			

The table 3 shows the frequency and percentage wise distribution of post- test level of knowledge of adults Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020in selected community area of Bhopal (M.P.). The level of knowledge was seen in to 3 categories, such as poor, average and good knowledge. In post-test majority 83% of the adults had good knowledge whereas 00% of them had poor knowledge, 17% of them had average knowledge regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020. The post- tests mean score 25.37, SD was 3.243 and mean percentages 84.56%.

COMPARISON OF MEAN PRE-TEST & POST- TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE
Table 4- Comparison of mean pre- test and post- test knowledge score of adults of selected community area, regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020.

                    N=50

S.NO.	Description	Mean	Mean %	SD
1	Pre-test knowledge	17.97	59.90%	3.102
2	Post-test knowledge	25.37	84.56%	3.243

Table 4- Indicate overall pre-test & post- test mean knowledge score of adults regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020. The mean post- test score 25.37 more than mean pre- test score 17.97 And SD post- test is 3.243 more than pre- test SD 3.102. and mean percentage post- test score 84.56% more than mean pre- test score 59.90%.

ANALYSIS OF PRE-TEST AND POST- TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORES OF THE ADULTS.

Table No: 5- Description of Mean, Mean%, SD of Pre and post -Test Knowledge Scores on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020.

S.NO.	Description	Mean	Mean %	SD	Paired t-test value	Paired t-test table value	DF	P-value
1	Pre-test knowledge	17.97	59.90%	3.102	23.29	2.18	99	<0.05
2	Post-test knowledge	25.37	84.56%	3.243				

P< 0.05*   P< 0.01**   N= 60 **P<0.05*   S*= Significant

Table No: 5- Indicated overall pre- test & post- test mean knowledge scores on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020. Depicted mean post- test score 25.37 is higher than mean pre- test score of 17.97. The actual gain knowledge score is 7.4 % and post- test SD =3.243 is more than pre- test SD=3.102 and computed paired t-test (23.29) (p= 2.18) at the level of <0.05. Thus data showed higher than the tabled value t-test (= 2.18) at the level of <0.05 thus indicated significant difference and effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program, in increasing the knowledge of adults regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020. **Hence H$_1$ is accepted.**

Table No 6:- Chi-square Test Showing the Association between Pre-Test Knowledge Score of adults with selected socio- demographic variables.   **N=50**

S. No.	Characterstics	Knowledge level				DF	Chi square value	Chi value Critical value p>0.05	Inferences
		Good	Average	Poor	Total				
1	**Age**								
	18-29 years	0	7	1	8	6	17.341	0.05 (12.59)	S
	30-39 years	0	6	1	7				
	40-49 years	0	16	2	18				
	Above 50 years	0	16	1	17				
2	**Religion**								
	Hindu	0	4	2	6	6	9.211	0.05 (12.59)	NS
	Muslim	0	14	1	15				
	Christian	0	20	0	20				
	Others	0	7	2	9				
3	**Type of family**								
	Nuclear family	0	16	3	19	4	2.659	0.05 (9.49)	NS
	Joint family	0	10	1	11				
	Extended family	0	19	1	20				
4	**Education**								
	Primary education	0	13	1	14	6	19.619	0.05 (12.59)	S
	Secondary education	0	10	1	11				
	Graduation	0	14	2	16				
	Post-graduation	0	8	1	9				
5	**Occupation**								
	House wife	0	4	2	6	6	21.621	0.05 (12.59)	S
	Daily wage earner	0	13	0	13				
	Private job	0	12	1	13				
	Self-employee	0	16	2	18				
6	**Family income**								
	< 5000	0	8	1	9	6	16.652	0.05 (12.59)	S
	6000-10,000	0	14	2	16				
	11,000-15,000	0	11	1	12				
	Above 15,000	0	12	1	13				

7	Source of information							
	Mass media	0	9	2	11			
	Relatives	0	11	0	11	6	16.019	0.05 (12.59)	S
	Friends	0	17	2	19				
	Health personnel	0	8	1	9				

DF: - 4=9.49, 6=12.59, NS= Not significant, S*= Significant

Chi- Square test analysis to find out the significant association of pre- test knowledge score with Socio- demographic variables likeAgeas the ($\chi2=$ **17.341 and table value 12.59**), Education as the ($\chi2=$ **19.619 and table value 12.59**),Occupation as the ($\chi2=$ **21.621 and table value 12.59**),Family income as the ($\chi2=$ **16.652 and table value 12.59**), Source of information as the ($\chi2=$ **16.019and table value 12.59**).

Chi- Square test analysis to find out the non-significant association of pre- test knowledge score with Socio- demographic variables like, religion as the ($\chi2=$ **9.211 and table value 12.59**), Types of family as the ($\chi2=$ **2.659and table value 9.49**),

Hence it can be interpreted that percentage knowledge score related to socio- demographic variables where only by chance and not true difference and **hence H$_2$ research hypothesis was not accepted.**

DISCUSSION:
Hypothesis- H$_1$- Evaluation Of Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Program On Knowledge Of Adults Regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020.

Indicated overall pre- test & post- test mean knowledge scores on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020. Depicted mean post- test score 25.37 is higher than mean pre- test score of 17.97. The actual gain knowledge score is 7.4 % and post- test SD =3.243 is more than pre- test SD=3.102 and computed paired t-test (23.29) (p= 2.18) at the level of <0.05. Thus data showed higher than the tabled value t-test (= 2.18) at the level of <0.05 thus indicated significant difference and effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program, in increasing the knowledge of adults regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020.

The computed 't' value (t=23.29) was higher than the table value (t=2.18) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the research **hypothesis (H$_1$) was accepted**. This indicates that the Structured Teaching Program was effective in increasing the knowledge scores of the adults regarding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2020.

Hypothesis- H$_2$- Association Between Pre-Test Level Of Knowledge Score And Selected Socio-Demographic Variables. Chi- Square test analysis to find out the non-significant association of pre- test knowledge score with Socio- demographic variables like, religion as the ($\chi2=$ **9.211 and table value 12.59**), Types of family as the ($\chi2=$ **2.659and table value 9.49**), Hence it can be interpreted that percentage knowledge score related to socio-demographic variables where only by chance and not true difference and **hence H$_2$ research hypothesis was not accepted.**

CONCLUSION
The study concluded that effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program, in increasing the knowledge of adults regarding Mahatma Gandhi National.

Recommendations:
➢ The study can be a replicated on a large sample with a control group.
➢ Similar study can be under taken using other teaching strategies.
➢ Similar study can be conducted using larger number of sample.

Conflict of interest: No

Financial support: Self

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