

**STRATEGIC ANALYSIS OF EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION
OF MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME (MGNREGP) IN
JEWARGI BLOCK OF GULBARGA DISTRICT IN
KARNATAKA**

Mr.AnilKumar.B.Kote*

Abstract

The Government of India Was Passed the national rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in 2005 which is the central government's response to the constitutionally manifested right to work and a means to promote livelihood security in India's rural areas. To this end, the act guarantees 100 days of manual employment at statutory minimum wage rates to any rural household whose adult members willing to do unskilled manual work. The manual work needs to create sustainable assets that promote the economic and infrastructure development of village. This act was introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of the rural people, primarily semi or unskilled work to people living in rural India, whether or not they are below the poverty line. Around one third of stipulated work force is women. It was initially called the national rural employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) but it was renamed on 2nd October 2009- namely mahatma Gandhi national rural Employment Programme.the present paper tries to asses the Strategic analysis of effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme in Jewargi Block of Gulbarga District in Karnataka.

Keywords: MGNREGP, Rural Poverty, Livelihood Security, Skilled and Unskilled work force.

* Ph.D, Research Scholar Department of Economic Karnatak University, Dharwad.

INTRODUCTION

Unemployment breeds poverty, poverty is one of the most critical issues in the country. It is conventionally measured by the income and expenditure level that can sustain a bare minimum standard of living. But measuring standard of living is a tricky issue. Income or consumption levels and access to minimum level of social amenities are the important aspects of living standards. The factors giving supplementary information of poverty are life expectancy, infant mortality rate, nutrition literacy, access to primary schools, health clinic and drinking water etc., Absolute poverty views the poverty line as the expenditure required to purchase subsistence bundle of items by the individuals .

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME: (MGNREGAP):

In 2005, India's parliament passed the national rural employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), which is the central government response to the constitutionally manifested right to work and a means to promote livelihood security in India's rural areas. To this end, the act Guarantees 100 days of manual employment at statutory minimum wage rates to any rural household whose adult member's willing to do unskilled manual work. The manual work needs to create sustainable assets that promote the economic and infrastructure development of village.

This act was introduced with an aim of improving the purchasing power of the rural people, primarily semi or unskilled work to people living in rural India whether or not they are below the poverty line. Around a third of the stipulated work force is women it was initially called the national rural Employment guarantee act (NREGA) but it was renamed on 2nd October 2009 namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment Guarantee programme.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

In the rural areas the major economic activities are irregular and intermittent and seasonal fluctuations. This leads to periodic with drawl of labour force, especially on the part of marginal labours, often women, who shift back and forth between what is reported as domestic and gainful work. The poor economic status of rural people has forced them to use their children

for some work. Such with drawl of children from school is another dimension of problem persisting in the rural areas. All these facts articulate for protection and sympathy from the government to safeguard the rural population in our county. As a result, many employment generation programme have been attempted in the state.

METHODOLOGY:

The data base for this research study consists of both primary and secondary data. Jewargi block in Gulbarga District is purposively selected for the present research work. In the block two villages were purposively. Chosen for this study Nelogi and Kellur. The sample villages were chosen because the MGNREGP programmes have been implemented for a long time. Then 100 sample beneficiaries were chosen randomly consisting of 50 in Nelogi, 50 in Kellur. The sample beneficiaries were contacted with a specially prepared and pre tested questionnaire and testing of hypothesis.

HYPOTHESIS

The present study is based on the formation of the following hypothesis. The validity of some of them has been tested with available date using appropriate analysis.

1. The significant increase the socio economic conditions of beneficiaries under the study area,
2. The MGNREGP has significantly improved the employment opportunities.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

1. Objectives of the study:-

The present paper aims at assess the a study on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program (MGNREGP) in Jewargi Block Gulbarga District in Karnataka of two villages namely Nelogi and Kellroo for this purpose following objectives have been outlined.

1. To find out the impact of MGNREGA on rural-urban migration in Kodla and Kaligi village in the study area.

2. To identify the socio-economic condition of the sample respondent households under MGNREGA.
3. To analyze the extent of additional employment generation through MGNREGA to the rural poor
4. To assess the changes in the income levels of the job seekers/rural poor through MGNREGA.
5. To examine the socio economic conditions of rural poor after the implementation of MGNREGA in selected villages.
6. To identify the administrative drawback in the implementation of MGNREGA.

Evaluation of MGNREGA scheme in Gulbarga block, for the purpose of the present study, two gram panchayats from Jewargi block are selected on the basis of simple random sampling method. For the purpose of the evaluation of MGNREGA scheme in Gulbarga

SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE MGNREGP RESPONDENTS.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

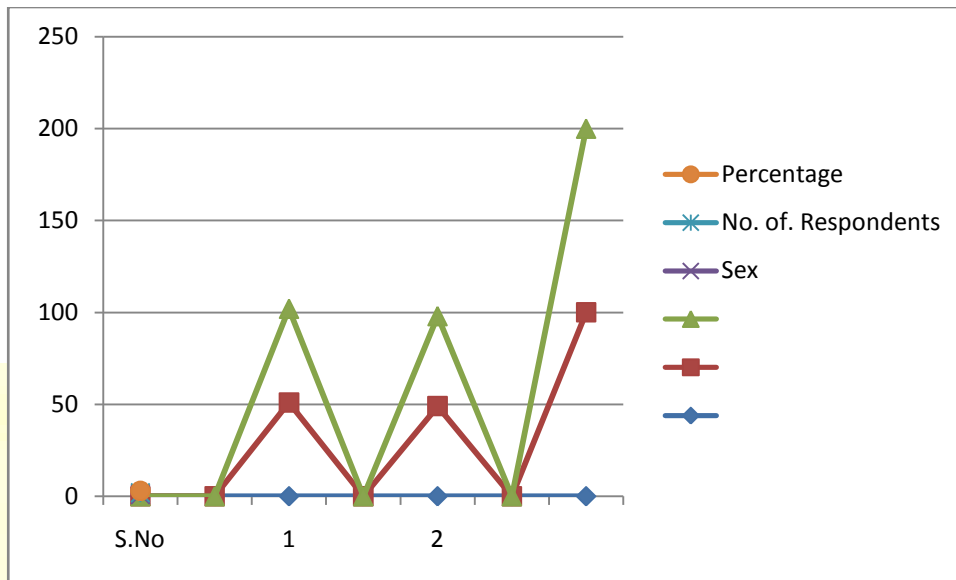
The social characteristics taken up for analysis are the age of the respondent, caste, sex and educational status size of family, type of the MGNREGP respondent are given below.

Table.1: Sex wise distribution of the Sample Respondents

| S.No | Sex | No. of. Respondents | Percentage |
|------|--------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. | Male | 51 | 51.0 |
| 2. | Female | 49 | 49.0 |
| | Total | 100 | 100.0 |

Source: computed from survey data.

Chart.1: Sex wise distribution of the Sample Respondents



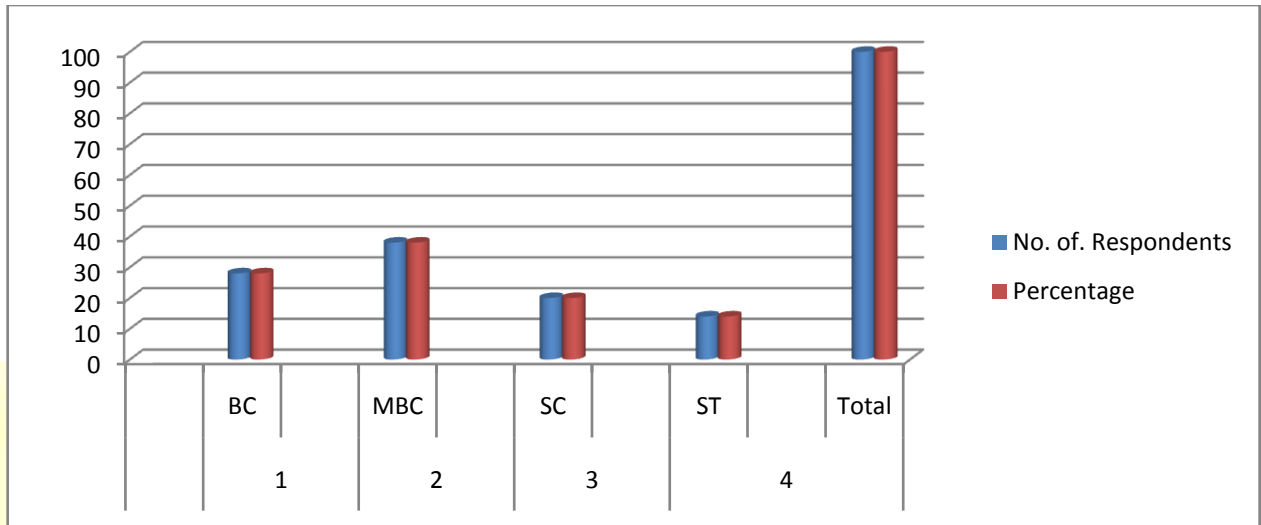
The above table 1. Explains the sex-wise distribution of the sample respondents. The male percentage was 51 and female respondents were 49 percentages in the sample area. The percentage of male population is more than the female population in the sample respondents.

Table. 2: Caste wise Distribution of Sample Respondents:

| S.No | Caste- wise | No. of. Respondents | Percentage |
|------|-------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. | BC | 28 | 28.0 |
| 2. | MBC | 38 | 38.0 |
| 3. | SC | 20 | 20.0 |
| 4. | ST | 14 | 14.0 |
| | Total | 100 | 100.0 |

Source: computed from survey date.

Chart.2.Caste wise Distribution of Sample Respondents:

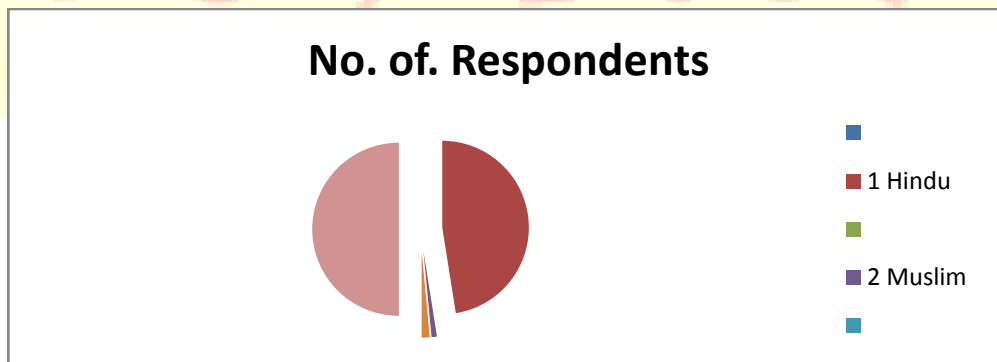


The table makes interesting reading caste-wise distribution of the respondent. The overall percentage of most backward class (MBC) sample respondents 38 percentage more than backward class 28 percent, scheduled caste certified 20 percent and scheduled tribes respondents 14 percents.

Table.3: Religion wise distribution of the sample respondents

| S.No | Religion | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|------|-----------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. | Hindu | 95 | 95.0 |
| 2. | Muslim | 2 | 2.0 |
| 3. | Christian | 3 | 3.0 |
| | Total | 100 | 100.0 |

Source: computed from survey date.



The table 4. reveals the religion-wise distribution of the sample village respondents Hindu were 95 percent, Muslim certified 2 percent, and Christian 3 percent.

Table.4: Occupation of the responds.

| S.No | Occupation | No. of. Respondents | Percentage |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. | Self employment in Agriculture | 1 | 1.0 |
| 2. | Agriculture labour | 65 | 65.0 |
| 3. | Other labour | 34 | 34.0 |
| | Total | 100 | 100.0 |

Source: computed from survey data.

The table 5 gives the employment details of the sample respondents. Sixty five percent of the respondents were agriculture labours. Thirty four percent of the respondents were working in over works life daily wage, construction coolies etc., only one percent is the other labour in respondent.

Table: 5 Job cards in
the family number in
MGNREGP

| S.No | Job cards | No. of. Respondents | Percentage |
|------|-----------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. | 1 member | 5 | 5.0 |
| 2. | 2 member | 76 | 76.0 |
| 3. | 3 member | 10 | 10.0 |
| 4. | 4 member | 8 | 8.0 |
| 5. | 5 member | 1 | 1.0 |
| | Total | 100 | 100.00 |

Source: computed from survey data.

The above table 1.5 states job card facilities in them GNREGP more than 76percent job card facilities 2 members on the family respondents and 5 member job card facility having 1 percent the respondent. Hence one member job card facilities in only 5percentages of the sample respondents.

Table6: Time lag between registration and job in MGNREGP.

| S.No | Time lag | No. of . | Percentage |
|------|------------------|----------|------------|
| 1. | 16-30 days | 100 | 100.0 |
| 2. | 15 days | - | - |
| 3. | Within in a week | - | - |
| | Total | 100 | 100.0 |

Source: computed from survey data.

The above table 1.8 shows time lag between registrations in job in MGNREGP. The 100 percentage respondent job care lag after 16-30 days to approved work in the job registered. There is 15 days and within a week do not registered in the job registered in sample Respondents

Table7: Wage received per day in MGNREGP

| Sl.No | Wage received(RS) | No of Respondents | Percentage |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | 80 | 50 | 50 |
| 2 | 90 | 50 | 50 |
| 3 | Total | 100 | 100 |

Source: computed from survey data.

The table 1.12 reports that the wage received per day by the sample respondents. The 50 percent of respondents taken form wage Rs-80 received per day. The two sample village per day wage compare to the wage difference from Rs 10 of the MGNREGP in the sample respondents.

Table .8
payment of
wages

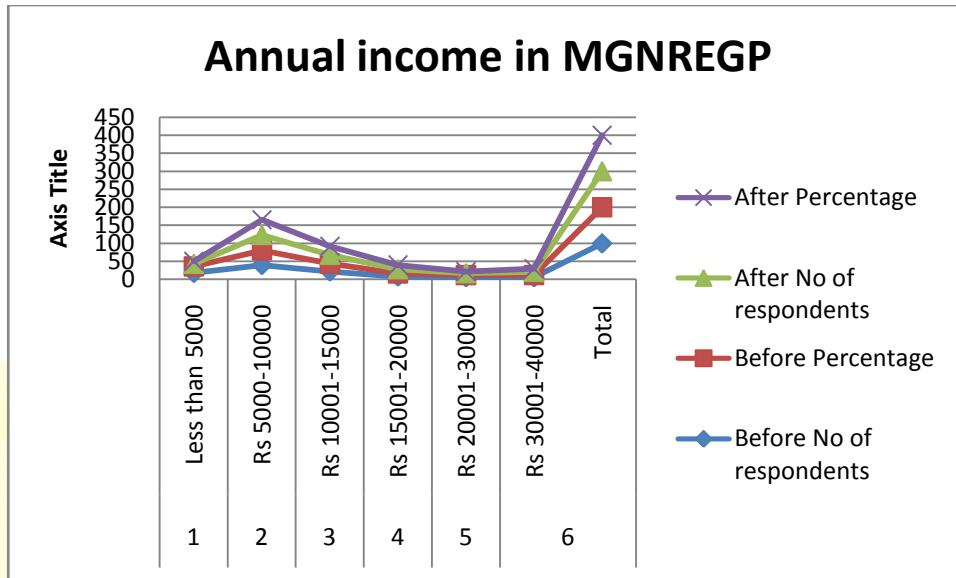
| S.No | Payment of wages | No. Respondents | Percentage |
|------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. | Daily | - | - |
| 2. | Weekly | 100 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 100 | 100.0 |

Source: computed from survey data.

The payment getting from payment of wages getting from MGNREGPS the payment getting form weekly basis of 100 percent respondents it is overall respondent's states payment getting from weekly in these programmes.

Table .9: Annual income in MGNREGP.

| Sl .no | Annual income MSNREGP | Before | Percentage | After | Percentage |
|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | No of respondents | | No of respondents | |
| 1 | Less than 5000 | 18 | 18.0 | 7 | 7.0 |
| 2 | Rs 5000-10000 | 40 | 40.00 | 43 | 43.0 |
| 3 | Rs 10001-15000 | 22 | 22.0 | 24 | 24.0 |
| 4 | Rs 15001-20000 | 8 | 8.0 | 12 | 12.0 |
| 5 | Rs 20001-30000 | 6 | 6.0 | 5 | 5.0 |
| 6 | Rs 30001-40000 | 6 | 6.0 | 9 | 9.0 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |



The table 1.14 explains annual income after joining the increased, before joining MGNREGP they had less than Rs 5000 annual income 18 percentage of respondent. And after joining decrease level of 7 percent and increased the level of income. Before joining 40 percentage of respondent annual income ranged between Rs 5001-10,000. After joining 43 percent increased the 6percent of respondent more than Rs 25001 income before joining after joining 9 percent increased the MGNREGP Joining the annual income level increased in the respondents in the sample village

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

A person who is not gainfully employed is called unemployed. In India, the problem of unemployment has become very serious as around 9 percent of the labour force is unemployed. Not only there is open unemployment is structural in nature. In urban areas, unemployment is mainly industrial and educational in nature. In rural areas, it is seasonal and disguised in nature.

THE MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY IN BRIEF ARE:-

- Employment has been generated on a massive scale. The average job card holder in Gulbarga has already been employed for nearly 28 days since 20010 compared with just about 2days for the same period in 2009.
- Minimum wage Rs. 80 for men and Rs.70 per women re being paid.
- Wages are paid within a week and there were few complaints of delay in wage payments. .
- Gender classification of the respondents revealed that 70% of the respondents to male and other 30% to be female.
- MGNREGA is a life line for the rural poor.
- The large proportion of the respondents 62% unaware of the MGNREGA in two villages.

Thus various causes responsible for high incidence of unemployment in India are growing population, in appropriate technology, faulty education system and failure of growth process in generation appropriate and adequate jobs. This approach seeks solution to the unemployment problem not through emphasizing any particular pattern of resource allocation technological choice but through special employment schemes especially rural public works like mahatma Gandhi National rural employment guarantee programme (MGNREGP). This approach regards the regular development process as being incapable of alleviating the problem of unemployment and under employment in the foreseeable future. The objectives are to analyze the socio-economic conditions of the percentage of population benefits under the scheme to find out the income level of beneficiaries, to find out how this programee is being successful in the study area in this programme.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. The government has to ensure the benefits are justified and reached.
2. Awareness committee can be formed consisting of educated youth who would bring communication effectiveness of village building initiatives at district /block level.
3. Increasing infrastructure provision like create water, and first aid box.
4. Remove the corruption problem

5. Government employees should distribute the wages
5. Increasing wage rate
6. Increasing no of working days.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

The non-agricultural and self employment is precarious. The MGNREGP should provide more employment. The mandatory employment of 100 days should be increased in the agenda of the programme. The study found significant increase in the income level of the respondents.

Almost all MGNREGP works of rural Karnataka is focused on building poverty alleviation initiatives like water harvesting renovation of water bodies, etc. these works are very much gelling with the visions of the programme i.e ensuring unskilled work to rural people to raise their livelihood. The programme should also address specific infrastructure initiatives that would deliver multiplying effects to their village. For a developing rural economy, the programme is definitely a boon but it needs to metamorphose fitting to the locality needs and there by maturing its activities from being just means of “short term job provider” to long term sustainable livelihood enhancement initiatives.

We must understand that NREGA cannot be a long-term solution to the unemployment problem of rural India. A comprehensive and a more sustainable solution that creates large-scale self-employment opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors in the rural areas, stimulates demand and last but not the least, increases rural productivity still need to be found.

REFERENCE:

- Anindita Adhikari and Karlika Bhatia (2010). NREGA Wage Payments : Can We Bank on the Banks? Economic and Political Weekly, January 2nd., pp. 30-37.
- Anita Modi. 2011. Role of migration in urban growth. Kurukshetra. Vol. 59, No. 2., December. pp. 7-10.
- Atul K.R. Tiwari. 2010. Bridging urban-ruralk divide providing urban amenities in rural areas (PURA). Kurukshetra. Vol. 59, No. 2., December. pp. 12-14.
- Anupam Hazra. 2010. Migration : Still a survival strategy for rural India. Kurukshetra. Vol. 59, No. 2., December. pp. 3-5.
- Anupam Hazra. 2011. Rural India : Still searching jobs for the millions. Kurukshetra. Vol. 59, January, pp. 3-5.
- Amarthiyasen, 1975. Employment in situation and technology some policy issues” International Labour Review, Vol.112: 45-72.
- Bharat S. Sontakki and Laxman M. Ahire. 2011. Rural employment Guarantee Scheme : Boon or Bane to Indian Agriculture? Kurukshetra. Vol. 60, April, pp. 39-44.
- Battacharya, 1957. Rural development – the search for a concept”, The Economic Weekly Vol.9 Bi,3, 4-5 annual), pp: 117-119.
- Gogana Anita, 2007. Special employment guarantee and poverty alleviation programme (New century publication, New Delhi. pp:142-153.
- Lionel Raobbins, 1953. Reports on utility and scope”, Economica, PP: 5-9.
- Prem Chand Kamboj, Manoj Siwach and Narpreet Kaur (2010). Impact of NREG Scheme on Agriculture Sector. Southern Economist, pp. 45-48.
- Shushbhashree Sanyal. 2011. Rural employment generation programme in India : An analytical review. Kurukshetra. Vol. 59, January, pp. 15-17.
- Venkata Naid, G., T. Gopal and K. Nagabhushan (2010). Impact of NREGA on the Living Condition of Rural Poor. Southern Economist, pp. 13-15.
- Zilla Panchayat Report, 2005. <http://planning.kar.nic.in/planning.htm>.