

Vol III Issue II August 2013

Impact Factor : 1. 2018

ISSN No :2231-5063

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# Monthly Multidisciplinary Research Journal

# *Golden Research Thoughts*

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## IMPACT FACTOR : 1. 2018

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**RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595**

**ISSN No.2230-7850**

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## MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA) IN KARNATAKA—A CASE STUDY OF HYDERABAD KARNATAKA REGION

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**Abstract:** In this paper that the unemployment situation and wage employment radically different from the earlier ones as it emphasized on revamping the delivery mechanisms. The NREG 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. The manual work needs to create sustainable assets that promote the economic and infrastructure development of village. It is expected that study would provide useful insight to the planners and policy makers as well as academicians and researchers, in the field of wage employment. MGNREGA is one of the wage employment programme.

**Keyword:** Rural unemployment, Agriculture Labour, Poverty, Rural programmes and MGNREGA.

### A. INTRODUCTION:

Unemployment in India is chronic in nature; this has risen due to many reasons. The one of the most important reason for the rural unemployment in India is the historical reason. The British rule destroyed the small scale and cottage industries along with destruction of domestic Karkhanas, which were existed in towns and state capitals of historic India. The destruction of domestic industries in India has resulted into unemployment of labour and artisan's. These unemployed were through back to the rural land for their subsistence. This process has resulted into, large proportion of labour force dependence on agriculture in rural area. In the rural area, agriculture is the only means of subsistence. Therefore, open unemployment and under employment are common phenomena.

To create employment opportunities in rural areas, so far government of India has implemented several programmes. At the beginning of sixth plan, government of India realizes that simply growth cannot eradicate poverty and bring justice. Therefore, it's started to prepare programmes for employment generation and poverty eradication. These programmes can be broadly classified into self employment programmes and wage employment programmes. The present study restricted self to wage employment programmes. At the beginning National Rural Employment programme (NREGP) and Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA) was introduced. Later on a desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) were implemented. In a year 1979 by merging NREP and RLEP the government renamed rural wage employment programme as a Jawahara Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Further, the NDA government renamed the rural wage employment programmes as a Swarna Jayanti Gram Rozgar Yojana (SJGRY) Act. However, in a year 2005 the

UPA government has enacted NREGA. But now presently it was renamed on October 2, 2009 namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Under this programme government provides employment guarantee to rural unemployed labour. Hence, the present study wanted to study the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Karnataka –A case study of Hyderabad Karnataka Region which is backward and has dominance of dry farming.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The present study entitled “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Karnataka—A case study of Hyderabad Karnataka Region”, intended to evaluate the national level programme, implemented by the present UPA Government in year 2005, as a major poverty eradication programme under. It's well known agenda of common minimum programme (CMP). The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) provides every household in rural areas with right to at least 100 days of guaranteed employment every year for at least one adult member at statutory minimum wages. The guarantee provided under the act is as follows; Guarantee is given for casual and manual work on public works; Work should be provided within 15 days of demanding it; Work should be located within 5 km distance; Guarantee is to be given to one person (15 years and above) of each household living in rural India; for at least 100 days every year and at statutory minimum wages. If work is not provided to anybody within the given time, he/she will be paid a daily unemployment allowance, which will be at least one third of the minimum wages. Also, if work is provided outside the limit of 5 km, the worker will get an allowance for traveling and living allowance. Medical treatment and hospitalization

costs in case of injury at work, along with a daily allowance of not less than half of the statutory minimum wages. In case of death or disability of a worker, an ex-gratia payment shall be made to his legal heirs in the manner laid down in the Workmen Compensation Act. The programme provides the following facilities at work sites (1) safe drinking water, (2) shade for small children and workers for rest, (3) first aid box with adequate material for emergency treatment of minor injuries, strokes, body ache and other health hazards, and (4) crèche for babies.

#### **IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:**

The present study is most important from the view point of poverty eradication and employment generation in the Hyderabad Karnataka Region. The Hyderabad Karnataka Region which has been identified as a backward region by the high level committee of government of Karnataka which was headed by Dr. Nanjundappa. The Hyderabad Karnataka Region in particular lack most of the industries, therefore no major industries located in this region. The land resources no doubt, fertile however lacks water resources. Hence, except few areas, agriculture pursued in this region is largely rain fed. The small scale and cottage industries also not developed adequately in this region. In totality, the Hyderabad Karnataka region is backward in terms of industrial development and agricultural development. Therefore, it is totally economically the backward region with a low per capital income.

Because of the large section of working population employed in agricultural activities in the Hyderabad Karnataka Region and the agriculture is backward the prevalence of unemployment in the form of open unemployment, seasonal unemployment and disguised unemployment is dominant in this area along with under employment. Therefore, a study of employment generation programme in the region merits urgent attention.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

Present enquiry entitled "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Karnataka –A Case A study of Hyderabad Karnataka Region" is intended on the following objectives:  
To study the unemployment situation in India in general.  
To examine the various provisions of National Rural Employment Guarantee act in detail.  
To assess the implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee act in Hyderabad Karnataka region.

#### **HYPOTHESES:**

The present study is based on the formation of the following important hypothesis for testing in the study area.  
Very few rural labours know the provisions of NREGA.  
The NREGA is not providing employment guarantee at the field.

#### **METHODOLOGY:**

The present study entitled "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Karnataka –A Case study of Hyderabad Karnataka Region".

The present study intended to draw conclusion on the basis of both primary and secondary data.

The secondary data are collected from various government publication and reports such as the economic survey of India, report on currency and finance, Karnataka development report, report of zilla panchayat department of all districts in H.K. area, National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) reports, statistics of India, Central Statistical Organization (CSO) reports and Center for Monitoring of Indian Economy (CMIE). The data collected from the above said sources would be calculated and tabulated according to requirements and presented in the tabular form for drawing results and conclusion.

#### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

Mihir Shah (2007-08) "Employment Guarantee, Civil Society and Indian Democracy", even as we celebrate sixty years of Indian democracy, with millions of our people hungry, cynical and insecure, living under the barrel of the gun (of the state or the extremists), we need to worry about the reach, depth and quality of our political process. The NREGA, which promises the largest ever employment programme in human history, has the potential to provide a "big push" in India's regions of distress. For NREGA to be able to realise its potential, the role of civil society organisations is critical. But this calls for a new self-aware, self-critical politics of fortitude, balance and restraint. Amita Sharma (2009-10): "Rights-based Legal Guarantee as Development Policy: A discussion of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)", the paper seeks to critically examine Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) as a Rights-based legal framework for guaranteeing a basic livelihood security to rural households. The main concern of the paper is to examine the legal design and policy innovations and the extent to which they facilitate the fulfillment of the objectives of the Act. The issues discussed in the context of MGNREGA as a Right based law may be pertinent to policy formulation in other development contexts.

Khera, Reetika(2010) "Group Measurement" of NREGA works: In this Working Paper there could be several reasons for this excessive productivity norms, confusion or lack of awareness regarding the task that must be performed to earn the minimum wage, poor worksite supervision arrangements, and poor work incentives related to the system of wage calculation. This brief note takes a closer look at an experiment of training mates (worksite supervisors) in Rajasthan to improve worksite management. Sankaran.K (2011) the inherent inequality in wage payments for the same kind of work contained within MWA has been exacerbated by the fixation of wage rates by central government under MGNREGA at a uniform rate, which is lower than some states, than their minimum wages for unskilled work in agriculture. Work of a similar nature basically gets paid at different rates depending on employed at MGNREGA, a farmer or a PWD.

#### **Unemployment in Rural India:**

Rural unemployment is a complex problem

needing multidimensional approach for tackling it. Many programmes were initiated for removing rural poverty and to create better socio-economic conditions. These programmes made only some marginal impact. The core of the problem remained unaffected. The teeming millions living in dispersed rural areas could not so far be motivated to undertake fruitful economic activities in order to create a self-reliant village economy. In order to introduce any worthwhile programme in this regard, it is necessary to examine the causes of the failure of the earlier programmes so that a better and more suited strategy could be evolved to meet the challenge.

The various programmes for employment generation have not so far eradicated the rural poverty. They assumed that the general rise in the development activities would bring about all round prosperity in the country and the gains of industrialization would be evenly distributed between rural and urban areas, but this did not happen. Every impetus for economic growth resulted in larger unemployment and greater proportion of rural population sank below the poverty line. Like Alice in the wonderland, it became imperative to grow faster to maintain the status quo. But there is a limit beyond which the pace cannot be accelerated. This led to serious consideration of the problem. The economists, politicians and the planners have now realized that the old god has failed but the new one has not yet incarnated.

The improvement in rural conditions can be accomplished only by introducing a new strategy for rural industrialization, which cannot depend merely on the establishment of large number of urban industries envisaging the fall-out effect to activate rural economic development, or on the extension of sophisticated type modern manufacturing units to rural areas. The new strategy would be based on utilization of local resources, both human and natural, for the satisfaction of local needs. The strategy for activating local demand for generating gainful employment in dispersed areas requires much more serious efforts than made so far.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RATES-URBAN AND RURAL DIFFERENCE:

Data provided in table-1.1 reveal that unemployment rates are traditionally higher in urban areas than in rural areas. As against an unemployment rate of 10.3 per cent in 1977-78 in urban areas, the rural unemployment rate was 7.7 per cent (CDS basis). There was a significant fall in the rural unemployment rate in 1987-88 to 5.3 per cent, but the urban unemployment rate was of the order of 9.4 per cent, significantly higher. After 1993-94, the period of liberalisation rural unemployment rate again increased to 8.28 per cent while urban unemployment also marginally increased to 8.28 per cent during 1993-94 to 2004-05. High levels of unemployment in the urban areas could be explained by a larger proportion of organized sector unemployment which forces people to either remain employed or unemployed, since the chances for getting engaged in low productive activities are relatively fewer. As against this, the rural areas indicate higher levels of disguised unemployment. Gradual and continuous decline of urban

unemployment rate till 1993-94 and even a very marginal increase in 2004-05 may be due to greater attention being given to urban areas in the development process, but the increase in unemployment rate in rural areas in the post-reform period. It may be also be due to a shift in the composition of employment from self-employment to casual labour.

Though, we find a decline in both rural and urban unemployment rates as per NSSO Round 66th to 6.8 percent and 5.8 percent respectively. But at the same time we also find unprecedented increase in number of casual labour by 219 million.

**Table-1.1. Unemployment Rates-Urban and Rural Areas (As percent of labour force)**

Survey Period	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
1977-78	7.7	10.3
1983-84	7.9	9.5
1987-88	5.3	9.4
1993-94	5.6	7.4
1999-2000	7.2	7.7
2004-05	8.28	8.28
2009-10	6.8	5.8

Source: NSSO survey

#### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act:**

The act directs state governments to implement MGNREGA "schemes". Under the MGNREGA the Central Government meets the cost towards the payment of wage,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of materials cost and some percentage of administrative cost. State Governments meet the cost of unemployment allowance,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of material cost and administrative cost of State council. Since the state Governments pay the unemployment allowance, they are heavily incentivized to offer employment to workers. The impact of NREG Act on socio-economic life of the rural people has been measured by using following indicators, upto 100 days of employment, higher wage offered compared with market wages of work, primary wage earning opportunity, Knowledge about correct minimum wage, Equal wages for men and women, Wage payment within 15 days, One-third beneficiaries to be women, Provision of worksite facilities, Provision of work within 5 km of residence, and unemployment allowance etc. Providing registration to Households under MGNREGA in India and Karnataka:

Under the act every rural household, who are willing to do unskilled manual work, are entitled to 100 days work in a financial year on demand, NREGA essentially provides for right based approach. With all the states coming under the preview of NREGA, several rounds of campaigning have been taken up again to give the programme further momentum. The details of household's job cards issued, households demanded employment and the households provided employment was given in the following table-1.2

**Table-1.2. Households wise NREGA Implementation Status Report for the Financial Year 2007 to 2011 in India and Karnataka**

Financial Year 2007 to 2011	Implementation Status	Karnataka	India
2007-08	Issued job cards	1523091	64740595
	Demanded employment	554002	34326563
	Provided employment	549994	33909132
2008-09	Issued job cards	3420945	100145950
	Demanded employment	906503	45518907
	Provided employment	896212	45115358
2009-10	Issued job cards	6239289	113213611
	Demanded employment	3633845	52900678
	Provided employment	3535351	52556646
2010-11	Issued job cards	5294245	119824438
	Demanded employment	2414441	55763244
	Provided employment	2224468	54954225

Source: nrega.ac.nic.in

**Financial Performance under NREGA from 2007 to 2011:**

The data presented in the table-1.3 also shows the trends that, for the implementation of the NREGA programme the available of total funds, the mound released by the central government and the expenditure made for the implementation programme was goes on increases from the financial year 2007-08 to 2009-10 and it was decreased in the financial year 2010-11. the details of state wise distribution of available funds, funds released by the central government for the implementation of the programme and expenditure made for programme was given in the following

**table-1.3. Table-1.3 Funds Released for the Implementation During 2007 to 2011 (In Lakhs)**

Financial Year 2007 to 2011	Implementation Status	Karnataka	India
2007-08	Funds Available	43671.67	1927877.71
	Central Release	30125.64	1229592.4
	Expenditure	23650.53	1585844.15
2008-09	Funds Available	64245.45	3630045.57
	Central Release	39851.14	2994544.33
	Expenditure	35787.47	2725068.7
2009-10	Funds Available	233203.03	4568246.91
	Central Release	0	1178076.46
	Expenditure	281653.45	3790977.95
2010-11	Funds Available	-27905.63	5264889.48
	Central Release	0	1038287.82
	Expenditure	12183.77	3937727.03

Source: nrega.ac.nic.in

**MGNREGA in Hyderabad Karnataka Area:**

In Hyderabad Karnataka area i.e., Feb 2005, three districts Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur are covered under Phase – I, one district was added in Phase – II here Bellary is covered under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The remaining districts have been notified on 28th September, 2007 where NREGA came into force i.e., 1st April, 2008, thus fulfilling the statutory commitment of the

present government in phase-III.

**Households wise NREGA in Hyderabad Karnataka area:**

It is evident from the table-1.4 that, firstly NREGA programme was implemented only three Districts in Hyderabad Karnataka area. Districts in the financial year 2008-09 to 2010-11 issued job cards to households, demanded employment and provided employment and the number of Districts in Hyderabad Karnataka implemented this MGNREGA programme.

**Table-1.4. Households wise NREGA Implementation Status Report for the Financial Year 2008 to 2011 in Hyderabad Karnataka Area**

Districts	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Issued job cards	Demanded employment	Provided employment	Issued job cards	Demanded employment	Provided employment	Issued job cards	Demanded employment	Provided employment
Bellary	196683	63293	63293	231410	94185	90715	231527	94642	89453
Bidar	141044	68877	68877	233627	123827	120708	201294	108553	96097
Gulbarga	236579	70377	70377	551841	359780	334955	206847	71538	65131
And Yadgir							220267	77257	72015
Koppal	123849	28848	28848	264952	149189	146827	215039	133731	84114
Raichur	193373	106922	106922	285113	176360	171639	194646	121090	115428
Total	891528	338317	338317	1566943	903341	864844	1269620	606811	522238

Source: nrega.ac.nic.in

**Financial Performance under NREGA from 2008 to 2011 in Hyderabad Karnataka area:**

Under NREGA funds will be bear by the both Central and State Governments for the implementation of the programme. It is observed from the table-1.5 that, in the financial year 2008 to 2011 for the implementation of the programme. The data presented in the table-1.5 also shows the trends that, for the implementation of the NREGA programme the available of total funds, the mound released by the central government and the expenditure made for the implementation programme was goes on increases from the financial year 2008-09 to 2009-10 and it was decreased in the financial year 2010-11. The H.K. area details of district wise distribution of available funds, funds released by the central government for the implementation of the programme and expenditure made for programme was given in the following table-1.5.

**Table-1.5. Funds Released for the Implementation During 2008 to 2011 in Hyderabad Karnataka Area (In Lakhs)**

Districts	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Funds Available	Central Release	Expenditure	Funds Available	Central Release	Expenditure	Funds Available	Central Release	Expenditure
BELLARY	4793.03	2932.66	1787.18	11987.68	0	8693.68	893.73	0	1190.57
BIDAR	4913.04	4279.26	5663.15	6630.49	0	8146.26	1111.01	0	655.06
GULBARGA	8699.33	6359.39	5000.38	25973.84	0	30213.41	1280.11	0	2744.74
KOPPAL	849.06	399.25	613.58	17407.84	0	11338.79	6852.7	0	440.89
RAICHUR	5181.6	3796.23	2853.2	15229.11	0	15207.62	6212.76	0	967.16
Yadgir	0	0	0	0	0	0	7520.31	0	1.33
Total	24436.06	17766.79	15917.49	77228.96	0	73599.76	10165.22	0	5999.75

Source: nrega.ac.nic.in

**CONCLUSION:**

The MGNREGA addresses itself mainly to working people and their fundamental right to live with dignity. The success of the MGNREGA, however, will depend on people realization of the Act as right. Effective levels of awareness and sustained public pressure are crucial to ensure that the implementation problems are addressed and the objective met. The issues involved in empowering workers are in the range of enhancement of knowledge levels, development of literacy skills and organizing works. The Hyderabad Karnataka Region which is located in the Northern part of Karnataka, socio-economically backward region. Therefore “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Karnataka –A case study of Hyderabad Karnataka Region” is one of the important aspects. It assumes special importance for the H.K. area which has high percent of the cultivated area coming under low and medium wage region, emphasizing very much on the need for application of MGNREGA approach for increasing and stabilizing the wage. Hence there is need of elaborate Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Karnataka –A case study of Hyderabad Karnataka Region.

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