

Vol III Issue IV Oct 2013

Impact Factor :1.2018(GISI)

ISSN No :2231-5063

Monthly Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

Chief Editor
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

IMPACT FACTOR : 1.2018(GISI)

Welcome to ISRJ

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

International Advisory Board

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken, Aiken SC 29801	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Department of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences [PK]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya [Malaysia]	Catalina Neculai University of Coventry, UK	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Horia Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pintea, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus Pop	George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher	Nawab Ali Khan College of Business Administration

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yaliker Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU, Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust),Meerut	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra
	Sonal Singh	

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.isrj.net



GRT **THE BENEFITS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME IN RURAL
KARNATAKA: AN ANALYSIS IN THE CONTEXT OF
GULBARGA DISTRICT**

Anilkumar B Kote And P. M. Honakeri

ICSSR Doctoral Fellow Department of Studies in Economics Karnatak University Dharwad Karnataka State
Professor Department of Studies in Economics Karnatak University Dharwad Karnataka State

Abstract: The present study is an attempt to evaluate the Benefits of Implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Programme in Rural Karnataka An Analysis in the context of Gulbarga District of Karnataka are 02 Blocks are in Gulbarga districts. Out of six blocks I have chosen two blocks namely Alanad and Gulbarga were selected on the basis of simple random sampling. From these two blocks four Grama Panchayat are selected. These selected 04 Grama Panchayat were picked up. In all 100 sample respondents are selected through simple random sampling method ensuring representation to every gram Panchayat were selected. While selecting the sample; social, cultural, political, economical and geographical variations were given due representation. In order to study the effectiveness of this scheme in the Gulbarga District.

Key words: Employment, Benefits, Rural Area, Asset Creation,.

Acknowledgment: This research paper is made possible through the help and support from everyone, including: parents, teachers, family, friends, and in essence, all sentient beings. Especially, my acknowledgment of gratitude toward the First and foremost, I would like to thank Dr. S.T.Bagalkoti Chairman & Professor Department of Studies in Economics Karnatak University Dharwad for his most support and encouragement throughout my work

INTRODUCTION :

Section-I-An Bird's eye view on MGNREGA:

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) launched in the year 2005, may be dubbed as one of the major indigenously schemed flagship strategies of the Govt. of India, in coherence with the Pursuit of the objective of removing poverty and unemployment. This has a special relevance as this was supposed to serve one of the basic millennium development goals of poverty alleviation intended to be achieved by the year 2015. In this perspective it may be specified that the basic aim of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is to enhance the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year, to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It is meant to serve as a strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups in society, growth engine for sustainable development of an agricultural economy, source of empowerment of rural poor through the processes of rights-based law and as a novel model of

governance based on the principles of transparency and grass root democracy.

The scheme has a special relevance as it is meant to promote peoples' empowerment and capability by enhancing asset base in the rural sector and promoting peoples' access to it. It is supposed to function as an act of the people, by the people and for the people. It is meant to serve an important social responsibility of the Govt. by recognizing peoples' right to work and right to earning. The unique importance of the scheme lies in its provision to enhance people's livelihoods on a sustained basis, by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. The present study organized in six sections the First Section deals with the An Bird's eye view on MGNREGA, Second Section relates to the Methodological Approach to the study including statement of research objectives, etc., Third Section deals with the Results and Discussions and Fourth Section relates to Main Findings of the Study and Fifth Section relates to the Policy Implications and the Concluding Remark of the study.

Statement of the Problem:

The poverty is the main characteristic of the developing countries in the global era. For the eradication of poverty and reduction of the unemployment in the nation the Government is try to implementation of the some effective Programs likewise the UPA Government has implemented the MGNREGA Act in the country so the present study is tries to analyzing the how the MGNREGA Programme has benefited to the rural in the study area so in this context there

is more micro level studies to find out the effectiveness of the Programme in the study area.

Section-II. Methodological Approach to the Study:

The present study is purely based on the primary data. The selection of the sample respondents would be chosen on the basis of simple random sampling. The following table gives the clear picture of the selection of the sample respondents in the study area.

Table-1
Particulars of sample villages selected in Gulbarga district

Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	No. of sample
Aland	Belamagi	Belamagi	25
	Kadaganchi	Kadaganchi	25
Gulbarga	Kavalga (B)	Kavalga (B)	25
	Mhangaon	Mhangaon	25
Total			100

The area chosen for the purpose of the study is Gulbarga district. The total number of respondents on the basis of age group, qualification, marital status, gender, job card, mode of payment, opinion about wage rates, use of machinery, income status and standard of living etc. to know the benefits of the implementation of MGNREGA in the Gulbarga district.

Objectives of the study:

The present research paper aims at examining the benefits of the implementation of MGNREGA in the Gulbarga district.

- 1.To analyze the guarantee employment to the households from the scheme in the study area.
- 2.To identify the problems involved in the implementation of MGNREGA Programme in the Gulbarga District.
- 3.To offer suggestions for the improvement of the Scheme in future.

Hypothesis:

- 1.Livelihood opportunities have increased due to MGNREGA in the study area.

Section-III-Results and Discussion:

Table-2.
The Age distribution of the Sample Respondents in Gulbarga district

Particulars	Male	Female	Total
Up to 18 years	5	6	11
19-30 years	14	8	22
31-40 years	27	12	39
41-50 years	16	9	22
51-60 years	3	2	5
61 and above	1	0	1
Total	66	37	100

Source: Primary data.

The above table gives the detail picture about the age distribution of the sample respondents in the Gulbarga district. The 11.00 percent of the male and females are under the age group up to 18 years and 22 percent of the sample respondents under the age group of 19 to 30 years and 39.00 percent of the male and females respondent form the age group of under 31 to 40 years and 22 .00 percent of the male and female respondents under the age group of 41 to 50 years and 5.00 percent of the male and female respondents under the age group of 51 to 60 years and only 1.00 percent of the sample respondents are above the 61 years.

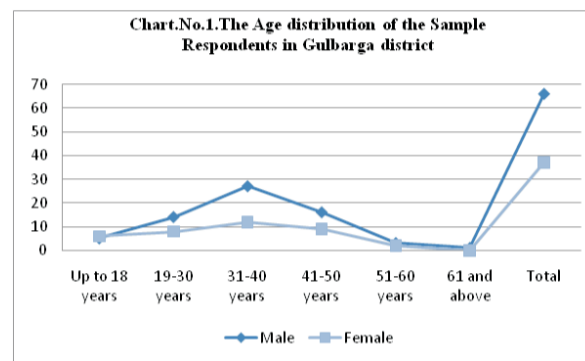


Table-3
The Ration Card Holders of Sample Respondents in Gulbarga district

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number
1	Below Poverty Line	47
2	Above Poverty Line	27
3	Antyodaya	12
4	Annapurna	8
5	No cards	6
6	Total	100

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 47.00 percent of the sample respondents are in the Below Poverty Line (BPL) and 27.00 percent of the sample respondents under the above BPL line and 12.00 percent of the respondents having Antyodaya card and 8.00 of the respondents having Annapurna card and 6.00 percent of the respondents they do not have any cards in their life.

The distribution of ration cards below poverty line equaled 47.00 percent (when adding the BPL and AAY card holders). This gives an indication of the poverty levels prevailing in the study area.

Table-4
Source of Awareness about the MGNREGA

Particulars	Number of Sample Respondents
Through Gram Panchayat	45
Media	7
Poster	10
Family / friends / neighbor	27
Other	11
Total	100

Source: primary data

The above table presents the various sources of information about the MGNREGA by the respondents. The majority of the respondents 45.00 percent came to know about the Act through a village meeting held in their villages by the Gram Panchayat (GP), and very less number of 7.00 percent of sample respondents came to know about the Act through media. The fact that only 10.00 percent of sample respondents came to know about the Act through Gram Panchayat posters because most of the sample respondents are illiterate. And 27.00 percent of the sample respondents came to know about the Act through Family / friends / neighbor in the study area and rest of the 11.00 percent of the respondents came to know the Act through other sources

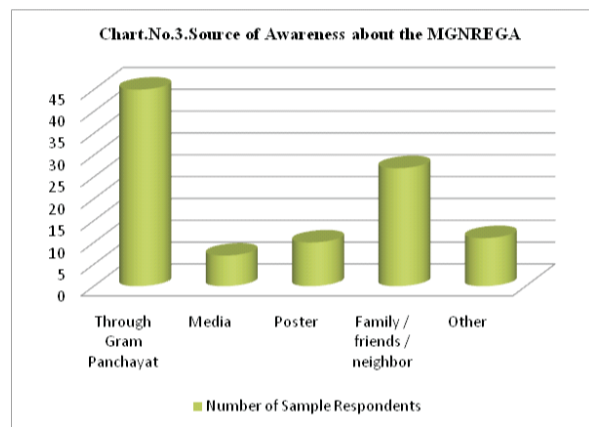


Table-5 The Periodicity of Job Card Distribution

Category	On the Day of Registration	1-7 Days	7-15 Days	Above 15 Days	Total
S.C	12	14	8	5	39
S.T	8	8	3	4	23
OBC	7	3	4	2	16
General	10	9	2	1	22
Total	37	34	17	12	100

Source: Primary data.

Applicants are to be given job cards within 15 days of the applications and it should be done in the presence of the community members. In Gulbarga district out of the 100 respondents, 37.00% supplied card on the day of their registration. Within a week 34.00% within the stipulated period of 1-7 days. After 7-15 days period 17.00% got the job Card and remaining 12.00% of the sample respondents got the job cards above 15days. Further it is also observed that there exists a significant difference in the opinion of different categories of respondents over periodicity of job card distribution.

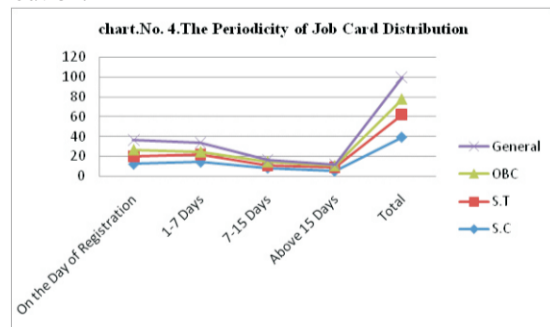


Table-6 Number of days of employment under the MGNREGA in the study area

	Number of sample respondents
100 days	34
Above 50 days	28
Less than 50 days	32
Unaware	6
Total	100

The above table shows that 34.00 percent of the sample respondents got the 100days employment under MGNREGA and 28.00 percent of the respondents got the above 50days of the employment and more than 32.00 percent of the sample respondents got the employment under the MGNREGA and rest of the sample respondents 6.00 percent of the respondents are unaware about the employment days under the MGNREGA Scheme in the study area.

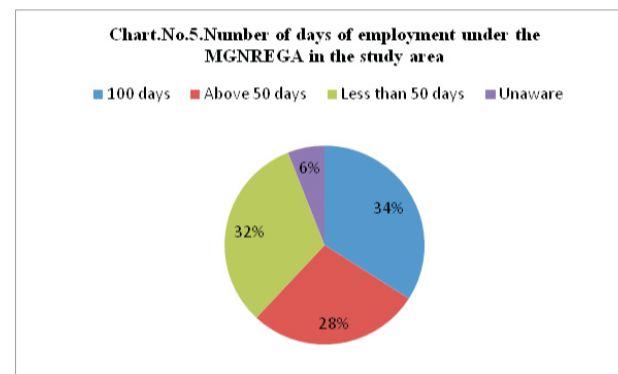


Table-7 The nature of work of the sample respondents under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of Gram Panchayat	Nature of work					Total
			Land development	Flood control	Rural connectivity	Water conservation	Drought proofing	
1	Aland	Belamagi	8	2	4	5	6	25
		Kadagnachi	5	6	4	6	4	25
		Kavalga(B)	6	4	6	4	5	25
2	Gulbarga	Mahangaon	7	4	6	5	3	25
		Total	24	15	22	21	18	100

Source: Primary data

In total, the respondents participated in the execution of five types of work: Land development Flood control Rural connectivity Water conservation Drought proofing Similarly, several of the respondents participated in a combination of at least two of these types of work. The above table explains that the majority of workers have been assigned in the land development related work it's 24.00 percent. And 15.00% of respondents are workers in the rural connectivity. 22.00 per cent of respondents work in water conservation and 21.00 per cent of the respondents work in drought proofing. The great thing is that the 18.00 per cent of respondents are working in flood control work in the study area. .

Table-8
The problems faced by the Sample Respondents at the work site

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of Gram Panchayat	Problems faced by the respondents				Total
			No drinking water	No first aid box	No shed for rest	No aya to look over the children	
1	Aland	Belamagi	8	4	6	7	25
		Kadaganchi	4	5	7	9	25
2	Gulbarga	Kavalga(B)	7	3	6	9	25
		Mahangon	2	6	8	9	25
Total			21	18	27	34	100

Source: Primary data

The above table represents the problems faced by the respondents at the work site. most of the respondents about 27.00 per cent says that they are not getting sheds for rest in lazier time at the work site and 34.00 per cent of the majority of the respondents said that there is no Aya to look over their children at the worksite and 18.00 percent of the respondents said that care for their life and health at the work site they says there is no first aid box at the work site and rest of the 21.00 per cent complaint there is no drinking water available at the work site. Large number of respondents facing very critical condition at the work site. Even the management not providing the Sheds and drinking water at the work site. The workers takes pot full water with them while going to the work site.

Table -9
The satisfactory status of the respondents with MGNREGA job

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Name of Gram Panchayat Village	Satisfactory status		Total
			Satisfied	Dissatisfied	
1	Aland	Belamagi	11	14	25
		Kadaganchi	12	13	25
2	Gulbarga	Kavalga(B)	14	11	25
		Mahangaon	14	11	25
Total			51	49	100

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that most of the respondents are satisfied with the MGNREGA works, means 54.00 per cent and 46.00 percent of the sample respondents are dissatisfied with the MGNREGA works 46.00 percent of them directly disclosed their opinion about ineffectiveness' of the MGNREGA programme.

Section-IV. Main Findings of the Study:

- 1.The study found that the 22 percent of the sample respondents under the age group of 19 to 30 years and 39.00 percent of the mal and females respondent form the age group of under 31 to 40 years and 22 .00 under the age group of 41 to 50 years so it's very clear that the most of the respondents are involved in the programme in the age group of between 31 to 40in the study are.
- 2.The study found that the distribution of ration cards below poverty line equaled 47.00 percent (when adding the BPL and AAY card holders). This gives an indication of the poverty levels prevailing in the study area.
- 3.The study found that the majority of the respondents 45.00 percent came to know about the Act through a village meeting held in their villages by the Gram Panchayat (GP), and very less number of 7.00 percent of sample respondents came to know about the Act through media. The fact that only

10.00 percent of sample respondents came to know about the Act through Gram Panchayat posters because most of the sample respondents are illiterate.

4.The study found that the 37.00% supplied card on the day of their registration. Within a week 34.00% within the stipulated period of 1-7 days. After 7-15 days period 17.00 % got the job Card and remaining 12.00% of the sample respondents got the job cards above 15days. Further it is also observed that there exists a significant difference in the opinion of different categories of respondents over periodicity of job card distribution.

5.The study found that the 34.00 percent of the sample respondents got the 100days employment under MGNREGA and 28.00 percent of the respondents got the above 50days of the employment and more than 32.00 percent of the sample respondents got the employment under the MGNREGA and rest of the sample respondents 6.00 percent of the respondents are unaware about the employment days under the MGNREGA Scheme in the study area.

6.The study found that In the total, the respondents participated in the execution of five types of work: Land development Flood control Rural connectivity Water conservation Drought proofing Similarly, several of the respondents participated in a combination of at least two of these types of work.

7.The study ravelts that the laborers facing the so many problems in the worksite like there is lack of basic facilities like drinking of water, no first aid box, no Aya to take care of their children's in the work site in the study area.

Section-v- The Policy Implications and the Concluding Remark:

A humble effort has been made to provide a few suggestions to the effective working of the MGNREGA programme in the following ways.

- 1.In order to reduce delays in payments the measurement of work done should be carried out at the Gram Panchayat level. The line department officials could carry out random surprise checks to find out the accuracy of these measurements and it is also recommended that an easily accessible mechanism should be set up to provide compensation for delays in payment.
- 2.In order to improve facilities at worksites, each gram Panchayat must be given a pedal-driven three-wheeler designed to provide drinking water; work of the driver of the pedal-driven three-wheeler should be treated as MGNREGS work site.
- 3.The Gulbarga districts deserve special attention in monitoring, supervision and follow-up action for the MGNREGA works in the Garma Panchayat levels.
- 4.The workday's works should be increase more than 100 days to the workers because it will leads to rise in the income level of the households.
- 5.To provide the basic faculties like drinking of water, no first aid box, no Aya to take care of their children's in the work site and official should take care of these things to provide these basic facilities to the workers.

Concluding Remark:

The present study was tried to analyse the benefit of the implementation of the programme for the people in the Gulbarga district. The rural people's hopes that the MGNREGA Programme is providing guarantee to their employment and government also tries to spend more money on this programme but the programme benefit is not up to the mark so when the government official should take care of programme to implement very effectively in the country than only it will more benefit to the rural peoples. In this context further also there is a need for more studies to find out the effectiveness of the programme in the district.

Guarantee Act: Guaranteeing the Right to Livelihood', *India Social Development Report 2008*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Reference:

- 1.Ambasta, P., P.S. Vijay Shankar, and M. Shah (2008) Two Years of MGNREGP: The Road Ahead', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 23 February, 43 (8): 41-50.
- 2.Bagchee, Aruna (2005) 'Political and Administrative Realities of the EGS', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 15 October, 40 (43): 4531-7.
- 3.Bhatia, Bela and Jean Dreze (2006) 'Employment Guarantee in Jharkhand: Ground Realities', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 22 July, 49 (23): 3198-202.
- 4.Bhatty, Kiran (2006a) 'Employment Guarantee and Child Rights', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 20 May, 41 (20): 1965-7.
- 5.Breman, Jan (2003) *The lutoing Poor in India: Patterns of Exploitation, Subordination and Exclusion*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 6.Dey, N. and A. Roy (2009) 'Dalits, Poor and the MGNREGP', *The Hindu*, 27 August.
- 7.Dreze, Jean (2004b) 'Unemployment Guarantee Bill', *The Hindu*, 31 December.
- 8.Dreze, Jean (2009a) 'Act Fair, Give Rural Workers Their Due', *Times of India*, 12 July.
- 9.Ganesh-Kumar, A., Srijit Mishra, and Manoj Panda (2004) 'Employment Guarantee for Rural India', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18 December, 39 (51): 5359-61.
- 10.Hirway, Indira (2004a) 'Providing Employment Guarantee in India: Some Critical Issues', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 27 November, 39 (48): 5117-25.
- 11.Jandu, Navjyoti (2008) 'Employment Guarantee and Women's Empowerment in Rural India', mimeo, National Federation of Indian Women, New Delhi.
- 12.Kaboub, Fadhel (2007) 'Employment Guarantee Programs: A Survey of Theory and Policy Experiences', Working Paper No. 498, The Levy Institute of Bard College.
- 13.Lakshman, Nirmala (2006) 'Employment Guarantee-Signs of Transformation', *The Hindu*, 11 May.
- 14.Mahendra Dev, S. (1995) 'Alleviating Poverty and Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 14 October, 30 (41-2): 2663-76.
- 15.Mazdoor Kisan Samiti (2007) 'Fact Finding Report on the Status of Implementation of Scheme under MGNREGP in Bengabad Block of Giridih District Jharkhand'.
- 16.Mehta, A.K., S. Ghosh, and S. Gupta (2000) 'Monitoring of MGNREGP in Rajasthan: Analysis Based on Reports of Field Visits to Villages in Two Districts by National Level Monitors', Draft Report, MoRD.
- 17.Pankaj, Ashok (2008) *The National Employment*

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished research paper.Summary of Research Project,Theses,Books and Books Review of publication,you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed,India

- * International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- * OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed,USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Databse
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Golden Research Thoughts
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005,Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.isrj.net