

IMPACT OF MGNREGA TWO VILLAGES IN SHIVAMOGGA DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA

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INTRODUCTION

India is the second largest populated country in the world. There are 6 lakh villages are inhabited in the country. More than 70 per cent of the people live in rural areas. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. In addition to this. Agriculture is depending upon the rainfall. An account of the lack of irrigation facilities for agriculture, there is no work for rural mass throughout the year. It is a fact that in rural areas small and medium scale enterprises could not be able to generate sufficient employment to rural people.

The education level of India is very low average literacy rate is about 75 per cent. It differs from rural to urban areas. Education level in urban areas is more than 85 per cent and it is below 65 per cent in rural. Both educated and uneducated people are facing unemployment problem in rural areas.

The Government of India launched five year plans to eradicate unemployment and poverty. Central and state governments have launched number of schemes and programmes to generate employment to eradicate poverty. The result was not satisfied. Green Revolution 1960 did not create sufficient employment opportunity in rural areas.

More than 48 per cent of the Indians do not get two square meals a day and 30 per cent of Indians are Below Poverty Line. Low level of income. lack of savings, lack of education and lack of facilities training, lack of access to productive assets, lack of facilities for self employment and low level of investment. Lastly poor health are responsible for unemployment and poverty in India. All these factors forced people to migrate from rural area to urban area.

To address problems like unemployment, poverty and migration and ensure atleast minimum livelihood through jobs. The Central Government enacted the Rural Employment Guarantee Act in the year 2005. The main purpose of the act is to provide guaranteed job atleast 100 days in a year. This act came into force in 200 districts on 2nd February 2006. Further this programme has been extended to all districts of the country.

The main aim of this programme is to provide atleast 100 days job in a year to eradicate unemployment and poverty in rural area. This programme is known as National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP). Later in the year 2009, this programme has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP) and now this Programme is famous as Udyog Khatri Yojana. The Parliament passed the MGNREGA in the monsoon season on August 2005. The Act

received the assent of President on September 5th 2005 and was notified on September 7th 2005. It was implemented in 200. India's most backward districts on February 2nd 2006 in its first phase and its coverage have been extended to 130 more districts of India from April 1st 2008. The Act provides a legal guarantee of 100 days work in a financial year (1st April — 31st March) to every rural households whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work at a statutory minimum wages rate.

Thus it was considered as a unique scheme which provide them Right to Work, enshrined in the Constitution under Directive Principle of State Policy Part IV Article 39(a) and Article 41 Constitution of India) which provides statutory right to employment and the government has a statutory obligation to provide employment to every rural household in a financial year.

This programme is effective focus on marginalized groups (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, BPL and Women and Age Groups). It is a supplementary source during non-agricultural season.

MGMGNREGA was set up on February 2nd 2006 from district Anantapur in the state of Andhra Pradesh, originally protected 200 real poorest zones of the nation.

This job act was introduced by UPA alliance government reinforced by the renowned economist Dr. J. Dreze. a Belgian created economist at Delhi University of Business Economics has been significant impact on this venture of MGNREGA and participation of SC/STs & OBCs and impact of CTA. on SC/STs & OBCs of Kachinakatte and Tiolaluru villages of Shivamogga taluk.

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Review of Literature

The main purpose of the review of literature pertaining to the evaluation of performances of MGNREGP in rural development is to give a proper orientation and perspective to the present work. A survey of literature plays a significant role in establishing the backdrop for any research work in social science. It is felt that justification of present study can be made by reviewing the available literature on the subject. Therefore, an attempt has been made to review the literature on the subject to as to establish the relevance of the present study.

Goparaju (2009) analyzed the recent legislation of the Indian Government known as NRF,GA or National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. According to the study the design implementation and promoting initial result clearly challenge existing wisdom on how to make effective policy decisions. The framework

presented in the paper best explains various facets of this remarkable policy, pioneering future applications to other social and economic challenges are suggested.

Indumati and Srikantha (2011), they studied the performance of MGMGNREGA in Karnataka and Rajasthan (drought prone states) and Andhra Pradesh (irrigation dominant areas). They suggested that subsidies for farm mechanization should be provided so as to sustain food and livelihood security in the drought prone as well as irrigation dominant states of India.

Pani and Iyer (2011), they evaluated the effectiveness of the processes of implementation of the MGMGNREGA in Karnataka. They mainly focused on issues related to the processes involved in seeking of work in providing of work the impact of work for the rural poor and their economy and the various processes involved in enabling and monitoring of the programme.

Shenbagaraj and Arockiosamy (2013) they studied the impact of MGMGNREGA on local development of block Ottapidaran in district Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu and observed that i) respondent household could get only 26 days of employment and ii) the average income per respondent could not exceed Rs. 2000 per year. Keshlata (2014), she stated that though it cannot be denied that MGMGNREGA programme has benefited tribal households by providing employment but they need special focus and attention regarding their presence in the Grama

Pattanaik and Hani Lal (2011), worked on "Mahatma Gandhi MGMGNREGA and social audit system of village panchayats reported that the social audit is a government instrument meant for raising transparency, accountability and minimizing corruption.

1.1 Objectives

The main objectives of the present study are:

1. To understand the impact of MGMGNREGA on SC/ST/OBCs livelihood.
2. To examine the participation of SC, ST and OBCs in MGMGNREGA.

1.2. Scope of The Study

The present study is to analyzing comparative study of MGMGNREGA Scheme at Holalur and Kachinakatte Villages of Shivamogga Taluk. The study is mainly concerned with the participation of SC, ST & OBCs and impact of MGNREGA on SC, ST & OBCs d their problems and suggestions in order to improve the effectiveness of the scheme.

Methodology

The present study is the Comparative. Study of MGMGNREGA Scheme at Holalur and Kachinakatte Villages of Shivamogga Taluk is based on both primary and secondary sources. Methodology of the study is categorized into four sub-heads. They are:

Area of Study

The present study geographically is restricted to Holalur and Kachinakatte Villages of Shivamogga Taluk of Shivamogga district. karnataka

1.1 Financial Year-wise National Level Expenditure (MGMGNREGA) Table 1.1

Financial Year-wise National Level Expenditure (MGMGNREGA)

Year	Administrative expenses	Wages	Material and skilled wages (crores)	Total
2013-14	35552	26491	9693	2367
2014-15	36025	34187	9421	2416
2015-16	44002	30890	9693	2367
2016-17	58523	40784	14841	2896
2017-18	53558	36224	14441	1892

Source <http://www.ruraldikshasnic.in>

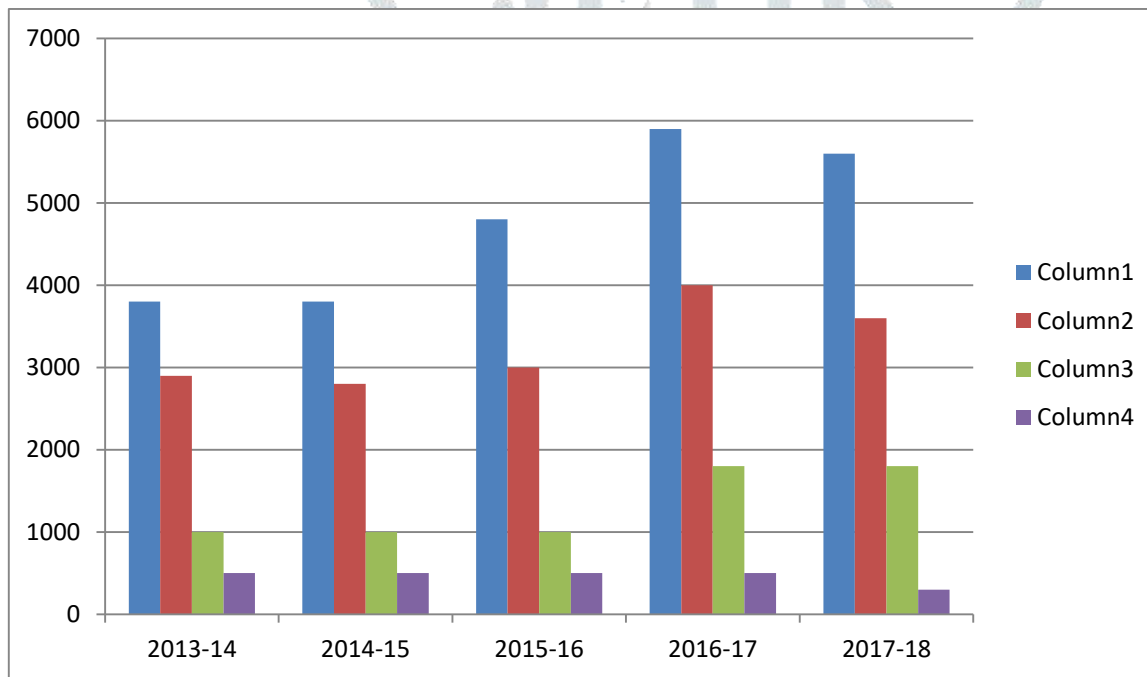


Fig.1.1. Financial Year-wise National Level Expenditure (MGMGNREGA)

From the above diagram, we can see that financial year-wise national level expenditure on MGMGNREGA. Where total expenditure in all financial years is in increasing trend, whereas wages have fluctuated in all financial years from 26491 in 2013-14 financial year next decreases to 24187 in 2014-15. But in the year 2015-16 again wages increase to 30890 in 2015-16 again increases to 40784 but in the year 2017-18 it decreases to 36234. Whereas, material skill wages is in fluctuated ratio. But administrative expenditure is fluctuated but in the year 2017- 18, it was very low percentage of administrative expenditure at only 1892 (crores) which can be expressed in the above diagram.

Table 1.2

Financial Progress Under MGMGNREGA during the Period from 2006-07 to 2015

Financial year	Total funds Available(crores)	Share of % total funds available per year **(crores)	Total expenditure(crore)	Share of % expenditure per year****(Crores)	% of utilization of funds
2006-07	341.31	2.06	248.30	1.87	73.80
2007-08	436.72	2.64	236.51	1.78	56.46
2008-09	727.33	4.41	373.61	2.82	53.59
2009-10	3407.30	20.7	2569.20	19.42	72.95
2010-11	2587.90	15.69	2116.29	16.00	62.93
2011-12	1957.01	11.86	1528.25	11.55	83.90
2012-13	1788.76	10.84	1456.86	11.01	81.45
2013-14	2192.94	13.29	2097.70	15.86	95.65
2014-15	1906.46	11.56	1680.17	12.70	88.13
2015-16*	1143.27	6.93	916.57	6.93	80.17

Note : * Upto December 2015 **and ***calculated value

Source : Data gathered from Annual Report, 2014-15. Rural Development and Panehayat Raj Department, Bengaluru, p.42 and Economic Survey of Karnataka, 2013-14 and 2014-15, 2015-16, Department of Planning Programmes, Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, pp. 96, 103 and 456.

Programme Achieved under MGMGNREGA

The details of programmes achieved under the MGMGNREGA are shown in the following table,

Table 1.3

Programme Achieved under MGMGNREGA during the Period 2006-'07 to 2014-15

Years	Total person days generated (crores)	Women (crores)	SC/ST (crores)	Average person days per family out of 100 days(no of Days)
2006-07	2.22	1.12	1.08	41
2007-08	1.97	0.99	0.97	36
2008-09	2.88	1.45	1.19	32
2009-10	20.04	6.85	5.07	57
2010-11	10.98	4.91	2.80	49
2011-12	7.01	3.23	1.68	42
2012-13	6.21	2.87	1.60	46

2013-14	7.18	3.34	1.71	50
2014-15	9.34	4.68	1.20	41
Total	67.83	29.44	17.3	394

Source : MGMGNREGA, 2005. Karnataka State convergence Plan, Commissionerate of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka, p. 4.

Reproduced in Economic Survey of Karnataka, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16. Department of Planning Programmes, Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, pp. 96,103 and 456.

Table 1.4

Caste-wise Distribution of the Respondents

Caste	Kachinakatte		Holalur	
	No.Of Respondents	Percentage	No.Of Respondents	Percentage
SC	07	35.00	09	45.00
ST	06	30.00	02	10.00
OBC	07	35.00	09	45.00
TOTAL	20	100.00	20	100.00

Source: Data gathered through Primary Investigation, April 2018

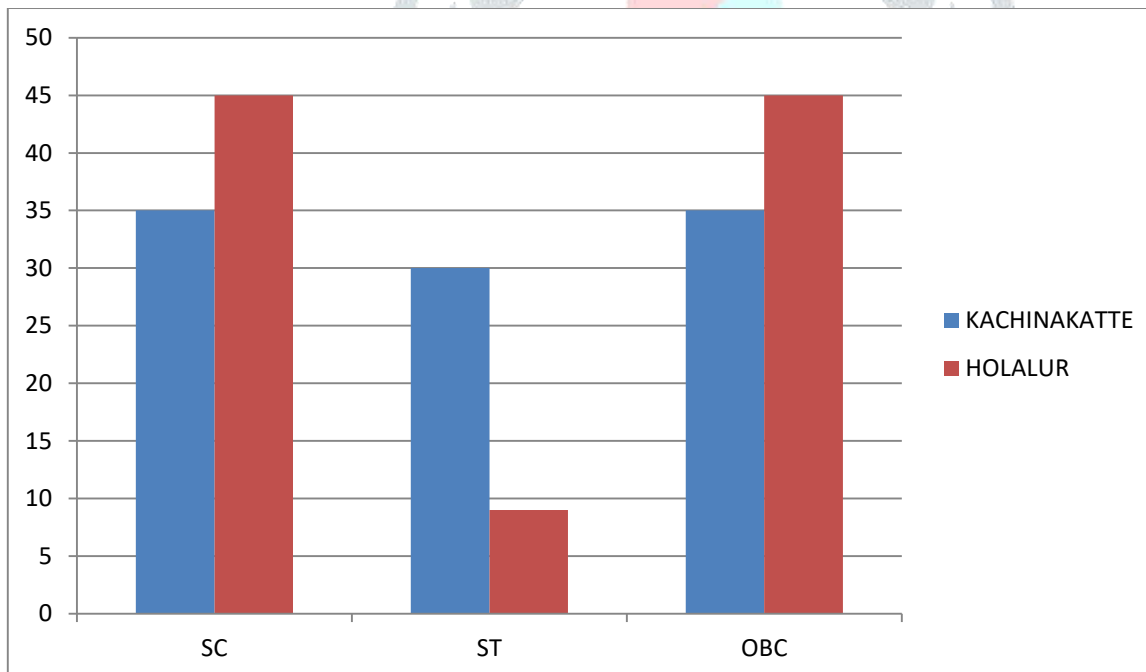


Fig. 1.2. Caste-wise Distribution

It is found from the study of the 40 respondents interviewed, 35 per cent of the respondents are belong to Scheduled Caste, 30 per cent of them are Scheduled Tribes and 35per cent of respondents are OBC category in Kachinakatte, but Holalur 45 per cent of the respondents are belong to Scheduled Caste, 10 per cent

of them are Scheduled Tribes and 45 per cent of respondents are OBC category. It is clear from the present investigation that majority i.e., 35 per cent are SCs and OBCs in Kachinakatte and 45 per cent are SCs and OBCs in Holalur village.

Card-wise Distribution of the Respondents

The information about card-wise distribution of the respondents is given in Table 4.8.

Table 1.5
Card-wise Distribution of the Respondents

Type of card	Kachinakatte		Holalur	
	No of respondents	percentage	No of respondents	percentage
B P L	14	70.00	12	60.00
APL	02	10.00	01	05.00
AA Y	02	10.00	06	30.00
NONE	02	10.00	01	05.00
TOTAL	20	100.00	20	100.00

Source: Data gathered through Primary Investigation, April 2018

The above Table 4.8 provides information about card-wise classification of the respondents. Out of 40 respondents interviewed, 70 per cent are having 1113, card, 10 per cent are having APL card, 0 per cent of the respondents are having AAA card and the remaining 10 per cent of the respondents are not having any card in Kachinakatte and in Holalur 60 per cent are having BPL card, 5 per cent are having APL card, 30 per cent of the respondents are having AAY card and the remaining 5 per cent of the respondents are not having any card. Majority of the respondents i.e., 70 and 60 per cent are having BPL card in Kachinakatte and Holalur villages.

100 Days Work in MGNREGA SCHEME

The information about 100 Day; work in MGNREGA Scheme. in the study area is shown in Table 1.6

Table 1.6

100 Days Work in MGNREGA Scheme

Response	Kachinakatte		Holalur	
	No of respondents	percentage	No of respondents	percentage
YES	14	70.00	12	60.00
NO	06	30.00	08	40.00
TOTAL	20	100.00	20	100.00

Source: Data gathered through Primary investigation, April 2018

The researcher found from the study that, of the total 40 respondents interviewed, 70 per cent of respondents opined yes as there is a 100 Days Work in MGNREGA Scheme and 30 per cent of respondents opined no as there is no 100 Days Work in MGNREGA Scheme in Kachinakatte and in Holalur 60 per cent of

respondents opined yes as there is a 100 Days. Work in. MGNREGA Scheme and 40 per cent of respondents opined no as there is no 100 Days 'Work in MGNREGA. Study shows that majority i.e., 70 and 60 per cent of the respondents opined that as there is a 100 Days Work in MGNREGA Scheme in the study area.

Table 1.7

IMPACT OF SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS

Response	Kachinakatte		Holalur	
	No of respondents	percentage	No of respondents	percentage
Yes	16	80.00	15	75.00
No	04	20.00	05	25.00
Total	20	100.00	20	100.00

Source: Data gathered through Primary Investigation, April 2018

Data in Table 1.7 provides information about impact on socio-economic status in the study area. Out of 40 respondents interviewed, 80 per cent of respondents opined yes as there is an impact on socio-economic status and 20 percent of respondents opined no in Kachinakatte. But II case of Holalur 75 per cent of respondents opined yes as there is a impact on their socio-economic status and remaining 25 per cent of respondents opined no. Present study shows that majoi-i.e., 80 and 75 per cent of the respondents opined that as there is an impact socio-economic status in the study area.

1.8. Impact on their Livelihood Details about impact on their livelihood from MGNREGA Scheme in the study area is shown in Table 1.8

Table 1.8
Impact on their Livelihood

Impact	Kachinakatte		Holalur	
	No of respondents	percentage	No of respondents	percentage
Providing job during off season	10	50.00	11	55.00
Improving economic condition	04	20.00	01	05.00
Reducing poverty	05	25.00	08	40.00
Reducing unemployment	01	05.00	00	00.00
Total	20	100.00	20	100.00

Source: Data gathered through Primary investigation, April 2018.

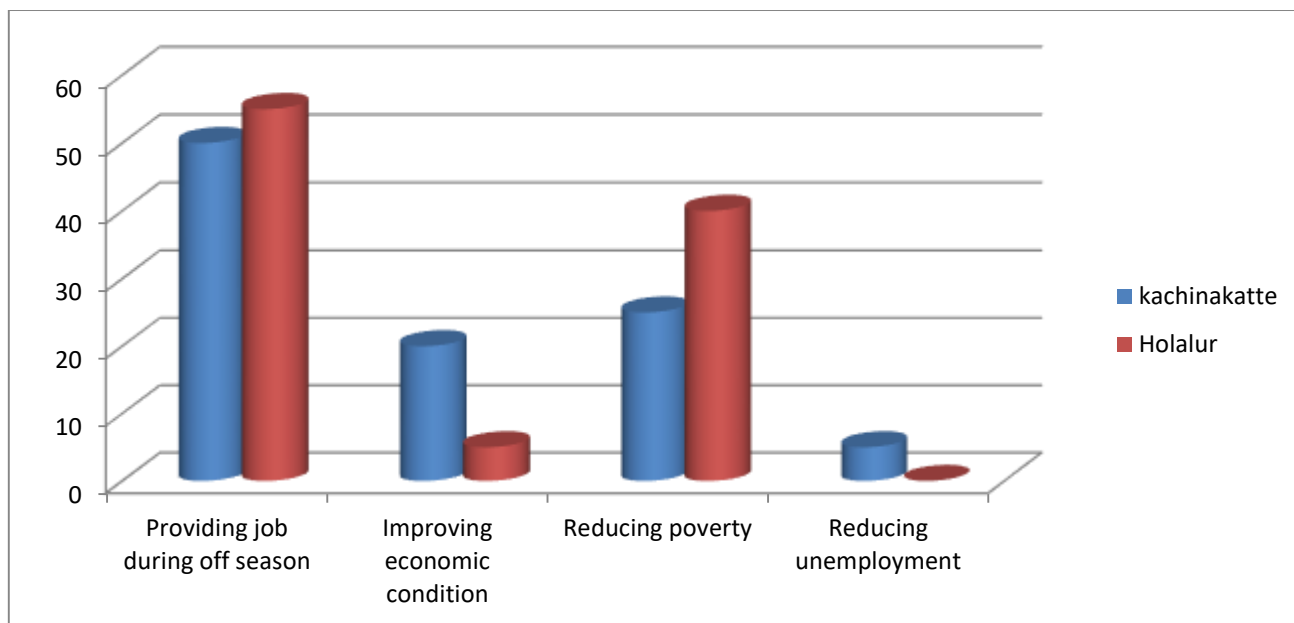


Table 1.3 provides information about impact on their livelihood from MGNREGA. Scheme in Holalur and Kachinakatte villages. Out of 40 respondents interviewed, in Kachinakatte, 50 per cent of the respondents opined providing job during off season, 20 per cent of the respondents’ opined improving economic condition, 25 per cent of the respondents opined reducing poverty and 5 per cent of the respondents opined reducing unemployment. In Holalur, 55 per cent of the respondents opined providing job during off season, 5 per cent of the respondents opined improving economic condition, 40 per cent of the respondents opined reducing poverty from MGNREGA Scheme. Field survey shows that majority i.e., 50 and 55 per cent of the respondents’ opined providing job during off season in the study area. Hence, the hypothesis set for the study, there is a good impact of MGNREGA (MGMGNREGA) on SC/ST/OBCs in their livelihood by increasing their socio-economic condition is accepted.

1.9 Participation of SC/ST/OBCs in MGNREGA Scheme

Information about participation of SC/ST/OBCs in MGNREGA scheme in the study area is shown in Table 1.9

Table 1.9
Participation of SC/ST/OBCs in MGNREGA Scheme

Particulars	Kachinakatte		Holalur	
	No of respondents	percentage	No of respondents	percentage
SC	10	50	09	45.00
ST	05	25.00	06	30.00
OBC	05	25.00	05	25.00
Total	20	100.00	20	100.00

Source: Data gathered through Primacy Investigation, April 2018

Table 1.8 provides information about participation of SCIST/013Cs MGNREGA scheme in the study area. Out of 40 respondents interviewed, 50 per cent of respondents are SCs, 25 per cent are STs and 25 per cent of respondents belong to OBC Category in Kachinakatte and in Holalur 45 per cent of respondents are SCs, 30 per cent are STs and 25 per cent of respondents belong to OBC CL Survey shows that majority i.e., 50

and 45 per cent of respondents are SCs Kachinakatte and Holalur villages. Hence, the hypothesis set Or the study, There is a good participation of SUST/OBCs in MGNREGA (AIGMGNREGA) accepted.

1.9. Whether SC/ST/OBCs Effectively Participating MGNREGA Scheme

Information about whether SC/ST/OBCs effectively- participating in MGNREGA Scheme in the study area is shown in. Table.1.9

Table 1.10

Whether SC/ST/OBCs Effectively Participating in MGNREGA Scheme

Response	Kachinakatte		Holalur	
	No of respondents	percentage	No of respondents	percentage
YES	20	100.00	20	100.00
NO	00	00.00	00	00.00
Total	20	100.00	20	100.00

Source: Data gathered through Primary Investigation, April 2018

Data in Table 1.10 provides information about whether SC/ST/OBCs effectively participating in MGNREGA Scheme in the study area. Out of 40 respondents interviewed, all the respondents 100 per cent are opined that SC/ST/OBCs Effectively Participating in MGNREGA Scheme in Kachinakatte and Holalur villages.

1.10. Impact on Standard of Living from MGNREGA Scheme

Information about impact of MGNREGA Scheme on their Livelihood in the study area is shown in Table 1.10

Table 1.11

Impact on Standard of Living from MGNREGA Scheme

Response	Kachinakatte		Holalur	
	No of respondents	percentage	No of respondents	percentage
YES	12	60.00	10	50.00
NO	08	40.00	10	50.00
Total	20	100.00	20	100.00

Source: Data gathered through Primary Investigation, April 2018

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the data and presented the research results in the previous chapter, the present chapter proceeds to present the major findings and also provide few suggestions. For the betterment based on the interaction with the respondents and problem identified in the study.

At the end certain broad areas for further research are suggested and a formal conclusion is arrived at.

Findings

After analysed the primary data some of the important major findings of the study have been presented as follows:

- Present investigation shows that majority of the respondents i.e., 40 per cent come under the age group of 46-55 years in Kachinakatte and in Holalur 36-45 years.
- It is clear from the present investigation that majority i.e., 35 per cent are SCs and OBCs in Kachinakatte and 45 per cent are SCs and OBCs in Holalur village.
- According to field investigation majority of the respondents i.e., 70 and 60 per cent are having BPL card in Holalur and Kachinakatte villages.
- Study shows that majority i.e., 70 and 60 per cent of the respondents opined that as there is a 100 Days Work in MGNREGA Scheme in the study area.
- Present study shows that all the respondents 100 per cent are opined that SC/ST/OBCs Effectively Participating in MGNREGA Scheme in Kachinakatte and Elolalur villages.

Suggestions

Based on the findings of the present study, the following suggestions are offered:

- There should be a more participants of SC/ST/OBCs.
- There is a need to give 100 days work.
- Though there is a well participation of SC/ST/OBCs in this MGNREGA scheme but still most of these category people were missing from the benefit of this scheme
- There is a need to increase in the ratio of SC/ST/OBCs.
- Though there is a positive impact of village people, but what about the disables of SC/ST/OBCs, the government should think about it.

Conclusion

Since independence, both central and state governments have been implemented various poverty alleviation programmes for the development of Door people in rural areas. MGMGNREGA is also one such kind of programme for poverty alleviation and provides employment generation. Through a comparative study of MGNREGA scheme at Kachinakatte and Holalur villages of Shivamogga taluk, which is came to conclusion that there is a good impact of MGNREGA scheme on SC/ST/OBCs on their livelihood of both the study areas. But while compared to Kachinakatte, in Holalur there is a less impact of MGNREGA scheme on SC/ST/OBCs livelihood and there is an effective participation of SC/ST/OBCs in both villages.

But while compared to Holalur Grama Panchayat village, there is a greater participation of Kachinakatte respondents in this scheme.

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