



PERFORMANCE OF MGNREGA TO POVERTY REDUCTION: A STUDY IN ADILABAD DISTRICT OF TELANGANA STATE

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ABSTRACT:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) improves the livelihoods of rural households by guaranteeing at least 100 days of employment each year for households with unskilled manual labour by adult members. The purpose is to provide. As a legal qualification, MGNREGS differs from previous job creation schemes in many ways. The purpose of this study is to analyse MGNREGA's poverty mitigation performance. A survey in the Adilabad district of Telangana. However, this paper will know that women, SCs, and STs involved in this program and Assets created in rural area for development of rural areas..

Keywords: wealth, participation, poverty reduction, system, employment

INTRODUCTION

Mahatma Gandhi's National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), India's main welfare system, was passed by Parliament in August 2005 and entered into force on September 7, 2005. Under this law, adult members of rural households who are willing to work as workers have the legal right to a legal minimum wage of up to 100 days per fiscal year. This law was originally called NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act), but was renamed to MGNREGA on October 2, 2009, on the eve of the birthday of the country's father Mahatma Gandhi. It brings a breakthrough law that provides a social safety net for the poor in India.

On February 2, 2006, MGNREGA entered into force in the 200 rearmost districts of India (known as Phase I districts) and was officially implemented in the village of Bandrapare in the Anantpur district of Andhra Pradesh. It has been expanded to 130 additional districts. On April 1, 2007 (known as Phase II District), a total of 330 districts were put under the law. The law has been generalized. April 1, 2008, covers all remaining rear districts in the country, except for districts with 100% urban population (NREGA, 2008). It is considered one of the largest public employment guarantee programs in the world, giving all rural households the right to work.

1) N. Harish, (2020), in his article entitled "Performance of MGNREGA in Karnataka" has shown that the 12 months program has merely failed in achieving their objectives which was of 100 percent success. Broadly depending on the facts on one hand Broadly depending on the facts on one

hand in public jurisdiction and analysis of article had depicted that the program has not achieved its hundred days employment program i.e it couldn't provide employment to every household. Not only that but also the total number of days of work also got failed in creation of the asset that would reasonably help rural population in its improvement. Almost about ten years for 2006-07 to 2015-16, the wage rate has substantially increased in the earlier years, anyhow in the upcoming years, the wage rate increment was not really sufficient for the city. But, this cannot be neglected that this program has totally helped and has been profitable for the rural households including overall country's wishes to improve rapid growth of rural areas in Karnataka and in India as well.

2) Desai, Sonalde (2018) inspected that too many hurdles like labour market discrimination, blocked employment opportunities and wage discrimination reduces women's empowerment to an extent but the impact of this is not clearly known by anyone. Blocked employment opportunities are those areas where females are not allowed to enter for the purpose of employment. MGNREGA program furnishes a distinctive opportunity that helps in studying women employment and its cyclical impact on economic independence. A different method was used to study women's participation in paid work and it was recognised that women had participated more in wage labour in rural areas in MGNREGA as when collated to men. The main reason for this was the alternative employment opportunities established to men as compared to women.

3) Pragabhal, Das K.V (2017) has supported women by saying that economic development of any women is necessary which would help in improving the living standards , bettering the social opportunity structure , competing on identical terms, fighting against exploitation and violence, Environmental resources have a larger impact on women than on men. Empowerment of women is only possible when they having better living conditions, improved educational chances, equal ownership of productive resources and gender justice,

4) Rajesh Prasad Tiwari (2017) examined the effect of MGNREGA among the rural poor

In Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh. Most of the people's earning were spent on the basic necessities such as food, clothing, and health. There are very rare cases where in earnings are spent on education, and debt repayment. There has also been no case of capital construction in agriculture or any other income generating activities.

5) Ashok Kumar and Mahesh Kumar (2016) reported the satisfaction level of women benefits through MGNREGA in Coimbatore of Tamil Nadu. The reports disclosed that majority of 68 (56.7 percent) of the beneficiaries had complains about the working hours and were not really satisfied. About 57.5 percent of the respondents were extremely dissatisfied with wage provided under MGNREGA. Almost 50 percent were satisfied by the working condition.

Study Area

The geographic coordinates of the district are latitude: 19 ° 40 '12.00 "N, longitude: 78 ° 31 '48.00" E. The district of Adilabad is located in Telangana, India. It is adjacent to the Yavatmal district to the north of Maharashtra, the Chandrapur district to the northeast, the Asifabad district to the east, the Mancherial district to the southeast, the Nirmal district to the south, and the Nanded district to the west. The district has a population of 7,08,972, which is 3.13% of the state's total population. The district consists of 18 Mandal and

Analysis and interpretations:-

Table No:1 Creation of employment and expenditure under the MGNREGA in Adilabad.

Items	Year 2018-19	Year 2019-20	Year 2020-21
<i>Persondays Generated so far[In Lakhs]</i>	36.14	34.77	57.02
<i>SC Total persondays [In Lakhs]</i>	6.0426 (16.72%)	5.678 (16.33%)	9.4539 (16.58%)
<i>ST Total persondayss [In Lakhs]</i>	16.928 (46.84%)	16.8356 (48.42%)	27.4029 (48.09%)
<i>WOMEN Total persondays [In Lakhs]</i>	18.2905 (50.61%)	17.1416 (49.3%)	27.8599 (48.86%)
<i>Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment</i>	6,637	5,929	14,235
<i>Total Households Worked[In Lakhs]</i>	0.74	0.73	0.97
<i>Differently abled persons worked</i>	1531	1487	1960
<i>Total Exp(Rs. in Lakhs.)</i>	11,699.33	7,768.30	16,717.52

508 villages. There is one municipality in the district. The district is conveniently divided into two income areas: 1) Adilabad 2) Utnoor. According to the 2011 census, the county had a total population of 708972, of which 356407 were male and 352565 were female. In 2011, the population density was 171 per km². According to the 2011 census, 23.66% live in urban areas of the area. In fact, 167746 live in urban areas, of which 88905 are male and 78840 are female, with 69.28% living in rural areas of the area. In fact, there are 541,226 people living in rural areas, of which 276,025 are men and 265,200 are women. The overall sex ratio and child sex ratio for the area were 989 and 931 respectively. The population of children (0-6 years) in the area totaled 8729, of which 45198 were male and 42094 were female. The literacy rate was 63.46% (73.48% for men and 53.40% for women).

Objectives:-

(1) Examine the performance of the TS-MGNREGS in Adilabad district.

(2) A study the permanent asset creation under a program in Adilabad district.

Research Methodology:-

Secondary data: Secondary data sources are taken from records, journals, journals, articles, and annual reports from the Ministry of Rural Development (Government of India and T.S. Government).

Survey period: The survey period is 3 years, that is, from 2018 to 2021.

Recommended Statistical Techniques: Data collected from secondary sources is analyzed using percentile statistics tools.

This study cover entire Adilabad district. To measure the overall performance of the district under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Development Scheme Seven (7) dimensions has been selected. They are: Persondays Generated, SC, ST and Women person days Generated out of total person days. Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment, Total Households Worked, Differently abled persons worked.

The table 1 shows that the MGNREGS has generated employment for persons in Adilabad in the year 2018-19 (36.14 lakhs person days) as well as in the year 2019-20 (34.77 lakhs person days) and in the year 2020-2021 (57.02 lakhs person days). As compared to 2019-20 with 2018-19 there are 1.37 lakhs of person day has been decreased and from 2019-20 to 2020-21 it has been increased to about 22.25 lakhs of employment days.

From the total employment days generated under the MGNREGS year wise, from that SC,ST and Women beneficiaries' got total employment days in lakhs are as follows, firstly SC beneficiaries' got total employment days in the year 2018-19, i.e., 6.0426 lakhs (16.72%), in the year 2019-20 i.e., 5.678 lakhs (16.33%) and in the year 2020-21 i.e., 9.4539 lakhs (16.58%). Secondly ST beneficiaries' got total employment days in lakhs in the year 2018-19 i.e., 16.928 (46.84%) lakhs, in the year 2019-20 i.e., 16.8356 (48.42%) lakhs and in the year 2020-21 i.e., 27.4029 (48.09%) lakhs. Finally women

beneficiaries got total employment days in the year 2018-19 i.e., 18.2905 (50.61%) lakhs, in the year 2019-20 i.e., 17.1416 (49.3%) lakhs and in the year 2020-21 i.e., 27.8599 (48.86%) lakhs.

From the above table among the total enrolled house hold under the scheme in this district from that total number of house hold completed 100 Days of wage employment which are as follows, in the year 2018-19 i.e., (6,637 H.H), in the year 2019-20 i.e., (5,929 H.H) and in the year 2020-21 i.e., (14,235 HH). The total households worked under the scheme in lakhs in the year 2018-19 i.e., 0.74, in the year 2019-20 i.e., 0.73, and in the year 2020-21 i.e., 0.97 in lakhs respectively. Differently abled persons worked under TS-MGNREGS as follows, in the year 2018-19 is 1531, in the year 2019-20 is 1487 and in the year 2020-21 is 1960. At the end total expenses incurred by government under MGNREGS in the year 2018-19 is Rs.11, 69,933 , in the year 2019-20 is Rs.7,76,830 and in the year 2020-21 is Rs.16,71,752.

Table No: 2 Nature of Assets Created Under MGNREGA In Adilabad District.

S. No.	Name of the Work	2018-19		2019-2020		2020-2021	
		Work Complete	Ongoing Work	Work Complete	Ongoing Work	Work Complete	Ongoing Work
1	<i>Rural Infrastructure</i>	2	284	53	579	84	500
2	<i>Bharat Nirman Rajeev Gandhi Sewa Kendra</i>	2	104	1	112	1	63
3	<i>Drought Proofing</i>	829	1591	385	3612	1252	4444
4	<i>Fisheries</i>	0	4	1	19	4	41
5	<i>Flood Control and Protection</i>	3	20	0	23	6	13
6	<i>Food Grain</i>					10	777
7	<i>Land Development</i>	82	158	48	137	79	202
8	<i>Micro Irrigation Works</i>	0	13	6	16	12	55
9	<i>Other Works</i>	70	48	50	1	67	14
10	<i>Renovation of traditional water bodies</i>	24	59	15	125	115	135
11	<i>Rural Connectivity</i>	16	1852	76	1988	337	2083
12	<i>Rural Sanitation</i>	2331	7087	3010	7758	4164	4899
13	<i>Water Conservation and Water Harvestin</i>	1397	9495	4985	9688	6000	13432
14	<i>Works on Individuals Land (Category IV)</i>	9121	9809	4533	9303	6250	8695
	Total	13877	30526	13163	33363	18381	35355

In Table number 2, It is observed that the scheme wise works are completed under MGNREGA. It has led to creation of assets under the scheme. We have seen the maximum number of works are completed under the scheme from 2018-19 to 2020-2021.

The maximum number of Works on Individuals Land (Category IV) are completed in the year 2018-19 i.e., 9121 works as well as maximum no of ongoing works in the same year i.e., 9809 and least no of works completed in the year 2019-20 i.e.,

4533 works only. Water Conservation and Water Harvesting works maximum are completed in the year 2020-21 i.e., 6000, as well as maximum no of ongoing works in the same year i.e., 13432 and least no of works completed in the year 2018-19 i.e., 1397 works. The maximum number of Rural Sanitation works are completed in the year 2020-21 i.e., 4164 works as well as maximum no of ongoing works in the year 2019-20 i.e., 7758 and least no of works completed in the year 2018-19 i.e., 2331

works. Drought proofing works maximum are completed in the year 2020-21 i.e., 1252, as well as maximum no of ongoing works in the same year i.e., 4444 and least no of works completed in the year 2018-19 i.e., 385 works. Rural Connectivity works maximum are completed in the year 2020-21 i.e., 337, as well as maximum no of ongoing works in the same year i.e., 2084 and least no of works completed during the year 2018-19 i.e., 16 works.

The maximum number of Renovation of traditional water bodies works are completed in the year 2020-21 i.e., 115 works as well as maximum no of ongoing works in the same year i.e., 135 and least no of works completed in the year 2019-20 i.e., 15 works only. The maximum number of Rural Infrastructure works are completed in the year 2020-21 i.e., 84 works as well as maximum no of ongoing works in the year 2019-20 i.e., 579 and least no of works completed in the year 2018-19 i.e., 2 works only. Land Development works maximum completed in the year 2018-19 i.e., 82, as well as maximum no of ongoing works in the year 2020-21 i.e., 202 and least no of works completed in the year 2019-20 i.e., 48 works. Under the scheme creation of following assets are very less during the study period which are Bharat Nirman Rajeev Gandhi Sewa Kendra, Fisheries, Flood Control and Protection, Food Grain, Micro Irrigation Works, and Other miscellaneous Works.

Conclusions of the study:

We can conclude that the performance of MGNREGA in creation of employment and utilisation of fund during the study time in Adilabad district are as follows: During the study period in the year 2020-21 the performance of the scheme was excellent as compared with last two years like, the maximum no of person days employment generated as compared with last two years, SC, ST and Women beneficiaries got more no of days of got employment, highest no of HH completed 100 days of work in this year, during the study time the total house hold worked are high in the year 2020-21 i.e., 97,000 house hold, among the three years 2020-21 the highest year were 1960 differently abled persons got employment and in the year 2020-21 government has incurred highest expenditure worth Rs.16, 71,752.

As well as we can conclude that during the study period the creation of durable assets in Adilabad district in Telangana under the TS-MGNREGA. The following assets are creation more of works under the scheme such as, works on Individuals Land in SC and ST is recorded i.e., 9121 works, Water Conservation and Water Harvesting works in the year 2020-21 i.e., 6000, the Rural

Sanitation works are completed in the year 2020-21 i.e., 4164, Drought proofing works in the year 2020-21 i.e., 1252, Rural Connectivity works in the year 2020-21 i.e., 337, Renovation of traditional water bodies works are completed in the year 2020-21 i.e., 115 works, Rural Infrastructure works are completed in the year 2020-21 i.e., 84 works and Land Development works in the year 2018-19 i.e., 82.

Suggestions:

Though the vital reasons of anguish revealed above are before our judgements these can be condensed easily if the schemes and its implementation are revised recurrently and in such cases if delays are seen they should be instantly rectified. Regarding this, the followings suggestions are given:-

- Creation of employment to every household who are unskilled in rural area is the prime objective of MGNREGS, by seen this 3 years study period more no of beneficiaries got employment in the year 2020-21. So that ration of employment should be increase more for further years.
- The utilisation of funds two time more in the year 2020-21 as compared with last two years, so that is also good for development of rural poor.
- More numbers of assets create in the Rural Infrastructure, Bharat Nirman Rajeev Gandhi Sewa Kendra, Flood Control and Protection, Food Grain, Land Development, Micro Irrigation Works, Renovation of traditional water bodies in the study region.
- The MGNREGS whichever works undertaken is uniformly reported to be less quality of works so that the quality of works are good for development of rural area.
- Many of the assets are created under the scheme but at the time of measurement technical officers are not measuring properly, that is why quality of assets creation are not done. so that technical officers should measure properly is good.

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