



**An Impact of MNREG Programme on Economic Development of Rural People
- With Special Reference to Mysore Taluk**

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Abstract

Rural development has been receiving increasing attention of the governments across the world. In the Indian context rural development assumes special significance for two important reasons. First about two thirds of the population still lives in villages and there cannot be any progress so long as rural areas remain backward. Second, the backwardness of the rural sector would be a major impediment to the overall progress of the economy. The establishment of the Millennium Development Goals has significantly reinforced the concerns about non-income poverty.

The NREGA evolved into its present shape by building on past experience in designing and executing schemes for providing employment. The new programme is an improvement on its predecessors. There is greater flexibility and the implementing agencies have freedom to start new works according to necessity. Though the main emphasis is on providing employment, the law also aims at the creation of durable productive assets.

In this paper I will try to analyse the role of MNREGP in the development of Bogadi Gramapanchayath of Mysuru Taluk, Mysuru District of Karnataka. Rural development requires a vast infrastructure. Provision of this is no easy task, because it has to be undertaken by the Government through rural development programmes.

Keywords: MNREGP, Rural Development, Income, Savings,

Introduction

Rural development has been receiving increasing attention of the governments across the world. In the Indian context rural development assumes special significance for two important reasons. First about two thirds of the population still lives in villages and there can not be any progress so long as rural areas remain backward. Second, the backwardness of the rural sector would be a major impediment to the overall progress of the economy. The NREGA evolved into its present shape by building on past experience in designing and executing schemes for providing employment. The new programme is an improvement on its predecessors. There is greater flexibility and the implementing agencies have freedom to start new works according to necessity. Though the main emphasis is on providing employment, the law also aims at the creation of durable productive assets. The present recession is a promising moment to expand the programme with greater emphasis on the second objective of building social capital in a big way.

Great scope for building social capital on a massive scale. More than half a century ago, Ragnar Nurkse, the distinguished Cambridge economist, had pointed out that capital starved over-populated countries could build social capital in a big way by employing the surplus **labour** on a variety of projects. He had listed schemes concerning irrigation, drainage, roads, railways, housing, etc. In his view, the only danger was the onset of inflation caused by the increased demand for food and other wage goods. Though the Indian planners were aware of Nurkse's prescription, they could not have implemented the idea in the pre-Green Revolution era of precarious food supply. Now we have ample stocks of food grains. And our industry will welcome the enhanced demand for consumer goods. We can, therefore, employ the surplus labour for building social capital in a big way without incurring any risk.

Objectives

1. To understand the concept of MNREGP in rural development in general.
2. To analyze the economic condition of respondents of MNREGP in particular.

Methodology

The paper has been developed on the basis of both primary and secondary data. The primary data derived through personal survey by questionnaire. Similarly the secondary data has been collected through research journal, reference books, reports, thesis and internet sources. The analysis of primary data by percentage method and table analysis.

Conceptual Analysis of Rural Development

The term 'rural development' is of focal interest and is widely acclaimed in both the developed and the developing countries of the world. There is however no universally acceptable definition of rural development, and the term is used in different ways and in vastly divergent context. As a concept, it can notes overall development of rural areas with a view to improve the quality of life of rural people. In this sense it is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept and encompasses the development of agriculture and allied activities-village and cottage

industries and crafts, socio-economic infrastructure, community services and facilities, and above all, the human resources in rural areas. As a phenomenon, it is the result of interactions between various physical, technological, economic, socio-cultural, and institutional factors. As a strategy, it is designed to improve the economic and social well-being of a specific group of people the rural poor. The establishment of the Millennium Development Goals has significantly reinforced the concerns about non-income poverty. With the parading shifts in economic development from “growth” to broadly defined “development”, the concept of rural development has begun to be used in a broader sense.

In more recent years increased concerns on the environmental’ aspects of economic growth have also influenced the changes. Today’s concept of rural development is fundamentally different from that used about three or four decades ago.

The concept now encompasses “concerns that go well beyond improvements in growth, income and output. The concern includes an assessment of changes in the quality of life, broadly defined to include improvement in health and nutrition, education, environmentally safe living conditions and reduction in gender and Income inequalities.

Brief Analysis of MNREGP in India Level

The Act aims to follow the Directive Principles of State Policy enunciated in Part IV of the Constitution of India. The law by providing a 'right to work' is consistent with Article 41 that directs the State to secure to all citizens the right to work. The statute also seeks to protect the environment through rural works which is consistent with Article 48A that directs the State to protect the environment. In accordance with the Article 21 of the Constitution of India that guarantees the right to life with dignity to every citizen of India, this act imparts dignity to the rural people through an assurance of livelihood security.

Since its inception Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has generated 1575 crore person days of employment up to December, 2013. According to the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007–12), the number of Indians living on less than \$1 a day, called Below Poverty Line (BPL), was 300 million that barely declined over the last three decades ranging from 1973 to 2004, although their proportion in the total population decreased from 36 per cent (1993–94) to 28 percent (2004–05) and the rural working class dependent on agriculture was unemployed for nearly 3 months per year. The plan targeted poverty through MGNREGA which promised employment as an entitlement.

1.Total No. of Districts	685
2.Total No. of Blocks	6,865
3.Total No. of GPs	2,62,714
I Job Card	
4.Total No. of Job Cards issued[In Cr]	12.59
5.Total No. of Workers[In Cr]	25.02
6.Total No. of Active Job Cards[In Cr]	7.13
7.Total No. of Active Workers[In Cr]	11.01
8.(i)SC worker against active workers[%]	20.28
9.(ii)ST worker against active workers[%]	16.38

A Case Study : Bogadi Grama Panchayath

The MNREGP is major rural development programme of Union Government of India. It has contributed more and more in rural development of Mysuru District. The Mysuru District is consisting of 7 Taluk. Mysuru Taluk is one among these 7 Taluks. The 37 GPs in Mysuru Taluk. Bogadi Grama Panchayat(GPs) is also one among few important GPs in Mysuru Taluk. Bogadi Grama Panchayath of Mysuru Taluk.

Mysore District is situated in the southern part of the Deccan Peninsula and it forms the southernmost district of Karnataka State of the Indian Union. The total geographical area of the district is 6,854 km being sixth in rank among the districts in the State in its size. 37 GPs in Mysuru Taluk. Bogadi Grama Panchayat(GPs) is also one important among few important GPs in Mysuru Taluk. Bogadi Grama Panchayath of Mysuru Taluk

I Job Card					
Total No. of JobCards issued	296				
Total No. of Workers	890				
Total No. of Active Job Cards	33				
Total No. of Active Workers	74				
(i)SC worker against active workers[%]	13.51				
(ii)ST worker against active workers[%]	0				
II Progress	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016	FY 2014-2015	FY 2013-2014
Approved Labour Budget	0	0	0	0	0

Persondays Generated so far	566	1,079	418	118	553
% of Total LB	0	0	0	0	0
% as per Proportionate LB	0				
SC persondays % as of total persondays	2.83	18.35	19.62	33.05	3.25
ST persondays % as of total persondays	0	0	0	0	0
Women Persondays out of Total (%)	61.31	56.26	56.46	47.46	44.48
Average days of employment provided per Household	35.38	51.38	52.25	29.5	42.54
Average Wage rate per day per person(Rs.)	236	224	203.15	191	174
Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment	0	1	0	0	2
Total Households Worked	16	21	8	4	13
Total Individuals Worked	33	45	15	11	40
Differently abled persons worked	0	0	0	0	0
III Works					
Number of GPs with NIL exp	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. of Works Takenup (New+Spill Over)	19	16	12	2	3
Number of Ongoing Works	16	15	10	1	3
Number of Completed Works	3	1	2	1	0
% of NRM Expenditure(Public + Individual)	71.77	10.01	0	100	100
% of Category B Works	84.21	87.5	91.67	0	0
IV Financial Progress					
Total Exp(Rs. in Lakhs.)	2.21	2.58	0.68	1.81	1.98
Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	1.34	2.58	0.68	0.33	0.86
Material and skilled Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	0.87	0	0	1.44	1.1
Material(%)	39.48	0	0	81.41	56.21
Total Adm Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs.)	0	0	0	0.04	0.02

Admin Exp(%)	0	0	0	1.93	1.01
Liability (Wages) (Rs. in Lakhs.)	0	0	0	0	0
Average Cost Per Day Per Person(In Rs.)	389.96	224	203.15	601.23	376.77
% of Total Expenditure through EFMS	100	100	100	98.07	98.99
% payments generated within 15 days	91.7	94.81	54.35	0	11.39

The Social Factors of Respondents

Gender of Respondents

Gender	Numbers	Percentage
Male	30	60
Female	20	40
Total	50	100

The above table shows that the gender of selected respondents. The 60 percent of respondents are male and the remaining 40 percent of respondents are belonging to female group.

Educational Status of Respondents

Educational Level	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Primary Education	18	36
Secondary	22	44
PUC	02	4
Degree	00	00
Illiterates	8	16
Total	50	100

The table described that the educational level of respondents of MNREGP. The 44 percent of respondents are having only secondary education. The 36 percent of workers are secured primary education. No one respondent is taking any degree out of 50 respondents. The 16 percent of respondents are illiterates in this employment programme.

Economic Factors of Respondents

Income Level of Respondents

Income(Monthly in Rs.)	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Upto 5000	12	24
5000 to 8000	31	62
Above 8000	7	14
Total	50	100

The above data explained that the income of respondents. The 62 percent of respondents are obtaining the income of Rs. 5000 to Rs.8000 per month. Similarly, the 24 percent of respondents are getting the amount around Rs.500 monthly. Only 7 percent of respondents reached to above Rs.8000 per month.

Saving Level of Respondents

Savings(Monthly in Rs.)	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Upto 2000	35	70
Above 2000	15	30
Total	50	100

The table explained that savings of respondents. The 35 percent of respondents are saving the amount of Rs.2000 only in every month. The remaining of 15 percent of respondents save their amount Rs.2000 and above.

Loan Burden of Respondents

Loan Amount(Rs.)	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Up to 50000	15	30
51000 to 100000	25	50
Above 100000	10	20
Total	50	100

The table shows that the debt of respondents of this employment programme. Half of the total respondents are having loan of Rs. 51000 to 100000. The thirty percent of respondents are obtaining loan of around Rs.50000. Similarly, the 20 percent of respondents are having the loan exceeding Rs.100000.

Findings

The major findings of the study are mentioned below.

1. The 44 percent of respondents are having only secondary education.
2. The 62 percent of respondents are obtaining the income of Rs. 5000 to Rs.8000 per month.
3. The 35 percent of respondents are saving the amount of Rs.2000 only in every month.
4. Half of the total respondents are having loan of Rs. 51000 to 100000.
5. No respondents and other rural people express more interest to this employment programme.
6. No more awareness for rural people regarding this programme.

Suitable Suggestions

On the basis of field study findings, I would like to give some suitable measures to improvement of respondents of the scheme of MNREGP.

1. The Government should increase the wage level of this work. The income of respondents of this employment programme is very much less due to less wages. The labourers are getting Rs.274 per day is not sufficient to survive the daily life. The Government should increase the wage level and working days also. At least the wage level should be 400 per day and should increase the work days to 200 days.

2. Due to lack of sufficient income the respondents are not able to save more amounts every month. So Government should increase wage level of labourers in this scheme atleast Rs.400 every day. It Leads to saving ability of respondents in rural area. The working of Jandhan bank scheme in rural area is much effective in order to increase the savings level of respondents. Government should announce the other various promotive savings schemes relating to rural area which is help to increase the saving level of rural people.
3. The awareness of this programmes should increase through local Govt. bodies, NGOs, SHGs and others.
4. The Government should extend the facilities to workers.

Conclusion

Rural development in India has witnessed several changes over the years in its emphasis, approaches, strategies and programmes. It has assumed a new dimension and perspectives as a consequence. Rural development can be richer and more meaningful only through the participation of clienteles of development. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has ensured social protection for the most vulnerable and marginalized communities in rural India through providing employment opportunities. The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has become a powerful instrument for inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic governance. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is the first ever law internationally that guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale.

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