



PERCEPTIONS OF THE BENEFICIARIES ON THE PERFORMANCE OF MGNRES IN KHAMMA DISTRICT

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1. INTRODUCTION:

The MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) has been designed with a view to provide employment opportunities to the unskilled workers in rural India, as well as in the state of Telangana. The scheme is being implemented by state and central Government with mutual cooperation and coordination. The primary Objective of the present study is to assess the performance of MGNREG Scheme in the Khammam District. It also focuses on the problems faced by the workers at the site and their suggestions have also been discussed in this Chapter.

Perception of beneficiaries about MGNREGA Scheme has been obtained by the employment of testing the reliability of the sample.

Testing the reliability of the Questionnaire

**Table No: 1
Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	No of Items Dimensions
.712	47

Data Source: Primary Data

Table No:1 depicts the reliability of data collected through questionnaire as per the test employed, the value of cronbach's alpha is very closer to the moderate reliability value i.e,0.70 indicating the high reliability of questionnaire for further analysis.

Perception of the beneficiaries on the MGNREGS

This section focuses on the perception of the beneficiaries on the MGNREGS



Table No: 2.
Caste-wise Data Analysis

Category	Frequency	Percentage
SC	112	30.8
ST	115	31.6
OBC	119	32.7
Others	18	4.9
Total	364	100.0

Data Source: Primary Data

Table No: 2. depicts the community wise sample distribution of data; 30.8 percent of the data collected from SC community beneficiaries, followed by 31.6 percent of the sample collected from ST community beneficiaries, 32.7 percent of the data collected from OBC beneficiaries, and remaining 4.9 percent of the data is collected from other beneficiaries.

Table No: 3
Gender wise Analysis

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	210	57.7
Female	154	42.3
Total	364	100.0

Data Source: Primary Data

Table No:3 shows, the gender wise classification of data. Approximately 58 percent of the sample data received is from the male beneficiaries, and 42.3 percent of the data collected is from the female beneficiaries.



Table No: 4
Marital Status Wise Analysis

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	210	57.7
Female	154	42.3
Total	364	100.0

Data Source: Primary Data

Table No: 4 shows, the marital status of the sample beneficiaries. More than 70 percent data is collected from married beneficiaries, followed by 18.4 percent from unmarried beneficiaries, 8.5 percent from widow beneficiaries, and remaining 2.2 percent of data collected from divorced beneficiaries.

Table No:5
Ration Card Holders

Status of Ration Card	Frequency	Percentage
APL (Above Poverty Line)	81	22.3
BPL (Below Poverty Line)	205	56.3
AAY (Antyodaya Anna Yojana)	78	21.4
Total	364	100.0

Data Source: Primary Data

Table No: 5 shows, the percent of Ration card holders of the total beneficiaries. It is clear from the above table that more than 56 percent of the respondents come under BPL with white ration card, followed by 22.3 percent of the respondents coming under APL with pink ration cards, and remaining 21.4 percent of the sample respondents having AAY with widow ration cards.



Table No: 6
Possession of Land area in acres

Acres of Land	Frequency	Percentage
No Land	59	16.2
1-2	75	20.6
2-3	44	12.1
3-4	75	20.6
Above 4	111	30.5
Total	364	100.0

Data Source: Primary Data

Table No: 6 shows, that 30.5 percent of the total respondents own more than 4 acres of land, followed by 20.6 percent of respondents with 3-4 acres of land, 12 percent of the respondents with 2-3 acres of land and 20.6 percent of respondents with 1-2 acres of land. It can also be seen that 16.2 percent of the total respondents do not possess any land.

Table No: 7
Age Wise Analysis

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-26 years	68	18.7
26-34 years	52	14.3
34-42 years	102	28.0
42-50 years	94	25.8
> 50 Years	48	13.2
Total	364	100.0

Data Source: Primary Data

Table No: 7 shows, Age wise classification of respondents (or) Beneficiaries. 28 percent of the total respondents fall under the age group of 34-42 years, followed by 25.8 percent of the total respondents between 42-50 years age group, 18.7 percent in the age group of 18-26



years, 14.3 percent of the data is collected from age group of 26 to 34 years. Remaining 13.2 percent of the data is collected from the respondents above 50 years of age.

Table No: 8
Awareness on MGNREGS

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-26 years	68	18.7
26-34 years	52	14.3
34-42 years	102	28.0
42-50 years	94	25.8
> 50 Years	48	13.2
Total	364	100.0

Data Source: Primary Data

Table No: 8 shows, the sources of awareness on MGNREGA programmes. 36.3 percent of the respondents got the information through their village authorities; 26.9 Percent of the respondents got the information from their neighbours; 22.8 percent of the beneficiaries got the information through the media; 4.9 percent of the beneficiaries got the information through their neighbours, village authorities and MGNREGS field assistant; 4.4 percent of the respondents got the information from the village authorities, media, and MGNREGS field assistant; 2.2 percent of beneficiaries have come to know about the scheme through MGNREGS field assistant; 1.1 percent of the beneficiaries came to know about the scheme through their neighbours, village authorities ,and media; and 1.1 percent of beneficiaries got to know about the scheme through their neighbours, media and MGNREGS field assistant .

Mandal wise Frequency cross Table and Chi-Square Tests:

Table No: 9 shows, beneficiaries getting employment under MGNREGA Scheme. From of the total sample respondents of the study, 37.1 percent of the respondents have been getting employment from the year 2013-14, in addition to that 26.1 percent of the respondents are getting from the year 2015-16, 19.8 percent of the respondents are getting from the year



2014-15 and 17 percent of respondents are getting employment from the year 2016-17 under the scheme.

An enter-mandals comparison showed that the highest no of respondent employment getting in select mandals,52 percent of the respondents are getting employment in Wyra from the year 2013-14, 34.2 percent of the respondents are getting employment in Yerrupalem from the year 2013-14 and 30.6percent of the respondents are getting employment in Wyra from the year 2015-16. Whichshowed that maximum respondents are from Yerrupalem and MudigondaMandals getting employment from the year2013-14.

Table No:9

Duration of employment of the beneficiaries under MGNREGS

S.No	Years	Wyra-		Yerrupalem-		Mudigonda-		Total	
		No of respondents	%	No of respondents	%	No of respondents	%	No of respondents	%
1	2013-14	30	24.80	41	34.20	64	52.00	135	37.10
2	2014-15	15	12.40	31	25.80	26	21.10	72	19.80
3	2015-16	37	30.60	28	23.30	30	24.40	95	26.10
4	2016-17	39	32.20	20	16.70	3	2.40	62	17.00
	Total	121	100	120	100	123	100	364	100

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	D.f	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	51.506	6	0.00

Null Hypothesis: Mandal there is no significant difference in the duration of employment under the MGNREGA Scheme.

Alternative Hypothesis: There is a significant difference in the duration of employment under the MGNREGA Scheme.

The result of chi-square test reveals that test statistic value is 51.506 with the degrees of freedom of 6. The 'p' value associated with the test statistic is 0.000. As the 'p' value is less than 0.05, null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. So, it can be inferred that Mandals there is a difference in the duration of beneficiaries under the MGNREGA Scheme.



Table No:10
No. of days employed under the MGNREGA Scheme

SI. NO	Years	Wyra		Yerrupalem		Mudigonda		Total	
		No of respondents	%	No of respondents	%	No of respondents	%	No of respondents	%
1	40-60	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.60	2	0.50
2	60-80	0	0.00	9	7.50	22	17.90	31	8.50
3	80-100	39	32.20	89	74.20	99	80.50	227	62.40
4	Above 100	82	67.80	22	18.30	0	0.00	104	28.60
	Total	121	100	120	100	123	100	364	100

The prime objective of the MGNREGA is to create 100 days Employment to unskilled manual workers in rural areas. The relevant data pertaining to employment generation in selected mandals are presented in Table10 shows, the employment generation in terms of number of days employed in select mandals 62.4 percent of respondents availed 80-100 days of employment, 28.6 percent of respondents availed above 100 days of employment, 8.5 percent of respondents availed60-80 days and 0.5 percent of respondents availed 40-60 days of employment.

In comparison among selected Mandals of the study, 80.5 percent of respondents availed 80-100 days employment in Mudigonda, 74.2 percent of respondents availed 80-100 days in Yerrupalem,and 67.8 percent of respondents availed above 100 days in Wyra.This showed among the selected mandals most of the respondents are depending on this scheme and working for maximum days.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	158.437	6	0.00

Null Hypothesis: Mandal-wise there is no significant difference in the number of days the beneficiary’s got employment under the MGNREGA Scheme.

Alternative Hypothesis: Mandal-wise there is a significant difference in the number of days the beneficiary’s got employment under the MGNREGA Scheme.



The result of chi-square test reveals that the test statistic value is 158.437 with 6 degrees of freedom. The 'p' value associated with the test statistic is 0.00. As the 'p' value is less than 0.05, null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. So, it can be inferred that mandal-wise there is a difference in the number of days the beneficiary's got employment under the MGNREGA Scheme.

Conclusion

The community wise sample distribution of data; 30.8 percent of the data collected is from SC community beneficiaries, followed by 31.6 percent of the sample collected from ST community beneficiaries, 32.7 percent of the data collected from OBC beneficiaries, and remaining 4.9 percent of the data is collected from other beneficiaries.

The marital status of the sample beneficiaries. More than 70 percent data is collected from married beneficiaries, followed by 18.4 percent from unmarried beneficiaries, 8.5 percent from widow beneficiaries, and remaining 2.2 percent of data collected from divorced beneficiaries.

That 30.5 percent of the total respondents own more than 4 acres of land, followed by 20.6 percent of respondents with 3-4 acres of land, 12 percent of the respondents with 2-3 acres of land and 20.6 percent of respondents with 1-2 acres of land. It can also be seen that 16.2 percent of the total respondents do not possess any land.

Beneficiaries getting employment under MGNREGA Scheme. From of the total sample respondents of the study, 37.1 percent of the respondents have been getting employment from the year 2013-14, in addition to that 26.1 percent of the respondents are getting from the year 2015-16, 19.8 percent of the respondents are getting from the year 2014-15 and 17 percent of respondents are getting employment from the year 2016-17 under the scheme.



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