

Analysis of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in Karauli District of Rajasthan

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Abstract

The bulk of India population lives in a condition of misery due to poverty and unemployment and low living standard since independence various schemes and programs have been introduced by control Government and the major one was the launched of "Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGA) in February 2006. MNREGA is a most powerful and ambitious scheme of UPA Government ensures job guarantee for 100 days in a financial year for adult member of each household willing to do unskilled manual works. The present study is an attempt to see performance of MNREGA in karauli district of Rajasthan. Using the factor as employment scenario under MNREGA, to analyses the trend of job card issue, SCs, STs and women participation, works execution and financial performance of MNREGA during 2016-17 to 2019-20. The present study is disruptive type and based on fully secondary data.

Introduction

Unemployment and poverty are to be seen in cornice scale in rural India. However India becomes the top fire fastest growing economy in the world. India has a developing economy where abounded of natural resources are found, but they are underutilized. Poverty, Social and Economic insecurity are still persistence due to basic needs in rural area. Since independence the Government of India (GOI) wished to wipe up problems of poverty and unemployment. In past year various initiatives have taken up. A number of schemes and policies were introduced by Central Government to reduce the problem of poverty, unemployment and backwardness and to prove social and economic security, such as Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) in 1978-79, National Rural Employment Program (NREP) in 1980, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program (RLEGP) in 1983-84, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) in 1989-90, Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) in 1992-94, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna (JGSY) in 1992. Sampoorna Grammeen Rojgar Yojna(SGRY) in 2001, National Food for Work Program (NFFWP)

However all of these programs could not achieve all objective of social and economic welfare and

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adequate employment in rural area. Therefore to achieve such objectives the Government of India launched a major employment program named as "National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, in 2 February 2006, later was renamed as "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA) on 2 October 2009. It is the unprecedented social security scheme in the world with objectives, to entrance livelihood security in rural India by providing guarantee of minimum one hundred days of wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult person willing to do unskilled manual work. MGNREGA ensures social-economic security by given guaranteed employment through creating durable assets such as water harvesting, water conservation, drought proofing, rural connectivity flood control, land development etc. MGNREGA has implemented into phased, in phase I. It has initiated with 200 of most backward district of nation. Later in Phase-II 130 more district were integrated in April 1, 2007. The act was universalized in III phase and all running rural districts were merged in the scheme.

Features of MNREGA

MGNREGA is right based and demand driven program that provides legal right to work with time bound some features of MGNREGA are as follows :-

1. MGNREGA has implemented at Gram Panchayat Level.
2. Job Card and dated receipt issued by Gram Panchayat to provide employment within 15 days of work demand.
3. If work is not given within 15 days, unemployment allowance will be paid.
4. Work will be provided beyond 5 km. of village, work site facilities such as drinking water, creche, shade, medical facility are provided.
5. Minimum 1/3 participation should be women.
6. Machinery and Contractors are strictly banned.
7. At least 50% of works executes by GP.
8. Central Government bear 100% cost of unskilled labor and 75% of skilled and semiskilled workers, rest 25% bear by State Government.
9. Provision of Social audit for transparency and accountability.

Review of Literature

Literature review identifies and concludes the information of existing literature. A review of literature presents much more than a summary of relevant sources for purpose of above study I have reviewed journals, publications and websites etc. Mathur (2008), "Employment guarantee progress so far" depicted in the finding that MGNREGA could act as a great of socio economic upliftment and providing livelihood security of poorest of poor in study. Rashmi T(2013), The study has concluded that there has been a steady growth in women participation in the scheme but its varied across states

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in India. MNREGA has enabled women to become financially stable and has encouraged women to engage actively in the MNREGA works. Bhat & Yadav (2015) in their study “MNREGA-A pathway for achieving sustainable development” found that sustainable development was a long term goal for thinking about the future that encompasses environmental social and economic issue. Deb Mrinal Kanti (2019) study shows the positive effects on MNREGA in migrant farmers and laborers. Scheme agriculture wage rate had increased, increased employment option also the demand of labor, price of cultivation.

Objective of the Study

The objective of the present study is to analysis of MNREGA in Karauli District of Rajasthan. And (i) To assess the trend of employment provided against demand in karauli over last four year from 2016-17 to 2019-20 (ii) To analysis participation rate of SCs, STs and women. (iii) To investigate the various categories of works execution and completed in Karauli. (iv) To look after the financial performance of program in karauli over last four year.

Methodology and Data Source

The design of the present research based on descriptive study. A trend analysis has been performed over the four year with average and percentage method in District Karauli. The secondary data has been collected through annual reports of various financial year MNRAGA, NSSO survey, Published literature, official records etc. Data was collected on the basis of job card issues, no of household provide employment, person days generated by STs, SCs, and women, works execution and financial performance of MNREGA in various year in Karauli District.

Study Area

The present study was carried out in karauli District of Rajasthan. Karauli is a one of the of district of Rajasthan state where MNREGA implemented in I phase in 2006-07. Karauli is divided into 6 development blocks (Panchayat Samiti), 22 Gram Panchayats, 881 villages. Total population of the district is 14.58 lakh, out of this 7.84 lakh (55.77%) consist women and 6.75 lakh (46.30%) men. The district of Karauli encompasses an area of 5043 km square, about 85% of population belongs to rural area so that there is significant Roll of MNREGA for social and economic development of district.

Trend of Employment in karauli District (during 2016-17 to 2019-20)

The trend of employment is given table 1, from the table an increasing trend was observed in job cards issued and empowerment generated during the study period. 241 Lakh Job card issued in 2016-17 and it was increased by year to year but the increased rate is only about 3% on an average 89.23% household got employment against they demanded during 2016 to 2019-20: MNREGA providing employment to maximum beneficiaries. It is clearly reviled from the trend graph that during the study. Total employment provided always in increasing order with the demand of employment in Karauli district.

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Table 1.0 Trend of Employment in karauli District during 2016-17 to 2019-20

Year	Cumulative no of household		
	Job Card Issue	Employment Development	Employment Provided
2016-17	241504	103146	94057
2017-18	234760	80304	69439
2018-19	242384	994347	88559
2019-20	248704	104942	94654
Total	967352	1110526	343709
Average	241838	277631.5	85927.25

Employment Generated by SCs, STs in Karauli District

MNREGA ensured to provides and upgrade the living status of marginalized castes (STs and SCs) of the society in Karauli District. In Karauli District total person days generated by SCs out of total person days in year 2016-17 was 24.71% which increased to 26.22% in year 2019-20. Whereas the participation rate of STs was 32.2% in 2016-17 which was declined to 28.15% in 2019-20. The average person days generated by SCs and STs were 24.87% and 20.11% in consecutive years from F.Y. 2016-17 to 2019-20, The combined active person days generated 54.98% during study period.

Table 2:- Participation of SCs, STs under MNREGA

Year	Total Person days Generated (in Lakh)	SCs person days % as of Total person days	STs person days % as of Total person days
2016-17	34.97	24.71	32.2
2017-18	26.21	24.14	29.92
2018-19	41.3	24.42	30.16
2019-20	47.13	26.22	28.15
Average	37.40	24.87	30.11

Participation of women under MNREGA in Karauli District

The MNREGA has become a tool for the development of rural women. Act prescribed at least 1/3 of the beneficiaries are to be women Subsequently, The act also offers for equivalent wages for men and women. In financial year 2016-17 percentage of person days generated by women was 61.41% which was decline to 57.41% in financial year 2019-20 in the district. A deep decline was observed in this

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regards. The participation of women suggests that the work by women lighter than the mandated 1/3.

Table-3 Employment Generation by women in karauli district (2016-2017 to 2019-2020)

Year	Total person days generated (in lakh)	Women person days out of total %	Men person days out of total %
2016-17	34.97	61.41%	32.2%
2017-18	26.21	58.04%	29.92%
2018-19	41.3	56.48%	30.16%
2019-20	47.13	57.41%	28.15%
Average	37.40	24.87%	30.11%

Works execution under MNREGA in Karauli

A descriptive statistics presented to compute four types of Master Categories work such as category A for NRM, Category B for Individual assets, C Categories Common Infrastructure and Rural Infrastructure, D Categories. It can be seen from the table 4 that Individual assets B Category has seen in increasing order in Karauli from 2016 to 2019. Category A and D have shown in declining trend during study period. And there was nothing any contribution of common Infrastructure category C.B category.

Table-4 Master Categories work execution under MNREGA in Karauli District (FY 2016-17 to 2019-20)

Financial Year	A Category NRM work	B Category Individual assets	C Category Common Infrastructure	D Category Rural Infrastructure	Total
2016-17	1387	2795	0	1624	5806
2017-18	771	1492	0	519	2782
2018-19	586	4169	0	391	5146
Total	2744	8456	0	2462	13662
Percentage of total work	20.08%	61.90%	0.	18.02%	100%

Financial Performance of MGNREGA (Financial year 2016-17 to 2019-20)

An average of rs 8343.27 lakh was the total availability during study period. It and constantly

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increased to 11,133.68 lakh. The funds have improved and increasing trend was seen in last four year. Total average expenditure was 7808.92 lakh out of 8343.27 lakh availability of funds. 93.60% of total utilization was observed as an average value during financial year 2016-17 to 2019-20. The expenditure includes unskilled wages, material & skill wages and administration expenses. It was observed that the expenditure of unskilled wages was higher than other expand the average % of unskilled wage was high with 70% during 2016 to 2020. Material & skill wages was 22.6% and administration Expenses

Table 5 –Financial performance of MNREGA in Karauli District (2016-17 to 2019-20)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Average
Total Availability (in lakh)	7018.17	6855.87	8665	11,133.68	8343.27
An Analysis of Expenditure on wages and Material components of Expenditure in different year.					
Unskilled Wages (in lakh) (%)	4556.94	3827.13	5747.27	7714.09	5461.36
Material skill wages (in lakh) (%)	1,498.84 (24.75%)	1879.52 (32.94%)	1913.96 (24.96%)	1767.95 (18.65%)	1765.07
Adm. Exp (in lakh) (%)	474.03 (7.269%)	459.3 (7.45%)	547.17 (6.67%)	849.49 (8.22%)	532.50
Total Expenses (in lakh)	6529.8	6165.95	8208.39	10331.53	7808.92
Percentage utilization out of availability of funds	93.04%	89.94%	94.73%	92.80%	93.60%

Conclusion

India has been suffered from unrelieved poverty and in employment problem in rural areas. A number of development programs were introduced by federal Government. MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) is one of the major social security programe. MNREGA has direct and indirect positive impact on the social and economic livelihood of beneficiaries. World Bank has declared “MNREGA as world dealing community employment guarantee program” MNREGA proved to be miracle for those who are looking employment in rural area. The villager bough fertilizers and seeds with money received from MNREGA wages. Women are given the assurance for one third of the share in total employment, Marginalized group like SCs, STs and other permitted to get their own private lands developed. Hence forth MGNREGA is step toward comprehensive progression. MNREGA has made positive trend to reduction of poverty and providing

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additional gainful employment in karauli district of Rajasthan. Some initiative may be taken to MNREGA more profitable for rural peoples. If MGNREGA is merged up with the other scheme of public work, there will be an improvement in the skill level among the workers. THERE SHOULD BE an implementation into the scheme of the provision for the skilled and semiskilled workers. More employment should be provided for regular workers.

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