

IMPACT OF MGNREGA ON RURAL LIVELIHOODS OF BALLARI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

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Poverty and unemployment are the main challenges to the economic development. Eradication of these two problems will contribute towards development of the economy to take new heights. Present research has posed the questions either MGNREGA gives positive or negative results? Who can benefit from MGNREGA? With this background, this paper is to find out what is the contribution of MGNREGA towards socio-economic status of the beneficiaries in Sandur and Kudligi taluks of Ballari District. This study used primary as well secondary sources of data. Descriptive statistical tools have been used to analysed the data to get the inferences. Inferences discloses the that the scheme has impacted positively on socio economic status of the beneficiaries.

KEY WORDS: Socio Economic Status, MGNREGA

1.INTRODUCTION

Poverty and unemployment are the main challenges to the economic development. Eradication of these two problems will contribute towards development of the economy to take new heights. India has made a significant improvement in eradication of Poverty and unemployment with all the efforts of the government of India and various state governments. Most of rural families do not have sufficient employment. In this situation, government feels that through MGNREGA it creates employment and support these rural families come forward in good position. Therefore, government has launched MGNREGS on 2nd February 2006 in Anantapur district in Andhrapradesh. Initially this scheme was implemented in 200 districts of the country.

MGNREGA is the most significant act in the history of Indian polity in many ways like grass-root level participation of every citizen and beneficiary through democratic process, multi-layered social audit and transparency mechanism by involvement of civil society, comprehensive planning at village level towards sustainable and equitable development etc. Important salient feature of the Act is to improve the quality of life of rural people who are vulnerable to out-migration in search of daily wage employment by channelizing the wage workforce towards developmental activities at the village level itself.

Table 1: Employment Generation under MGNREGA in Ballari district (Year 2018-19)

Sl No.	Taluks	No. of HH issued job cards	Employment demanded		Employment Provided		Average Person days per household	No. of Families Completed 100 days
			Household	Persons	Household	Persons		
1	Ballari	58391	20243	48121	17919	40121	39.43	908
2	Hadagali	33694	20735	45134	18725	39125	67.57	5265
3	H B Halli	30092	21598	46867	20545	43331	65.82	4651
4	Harapanahalli	50590	21426	46928	19200	40038	55.74	2607
5	Hosapete	29643	11858	25075	10323	20372	50.60	1221
6	Kudligi	47492	20342	43124	18185	36191	52.24	2207
7	Sandur	29044	12954	30247	10029	21419	49.69	1002
8	Siruguppa	33310	15480	35144	14140	30616	37.96	699
	Total	312256	144636	320640	129066	271213	53.47	18560

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

It shows that from Table 1 that the number of households issued job cards, employment demanded and provided. It also reveals that the percentage of average person days of employment per household from MGNREGA was very low in the district of Ballari. only 53% of households benefitted

from the scheme. In Ballari district, Hadagali taluk provides highest employment i.e. 67% of household followed by H.B.Halli and Ballari taluk proved low employment i.e. only 39% followed by Sandur taluk.

Table :2 Employment Generation under MGNREGA in Kudligi Taluk (Year 2018-19)

S No.	Panchayats	No. of HH issued job cards	Employment demanded		Employment Provided		Average person days per household	No. of Families Completed 100 days
			Household	Persons	Household	Persons		
1	Aluru	1715	943	1940	888	1746	40.63	52 (5.5)
2	Appayyanahalli	1409	851	1929	809	1712	64.78	115 (13.5)
3	Badeladaku	1244	518	1063	493	943	40.06	12 (2.3)
4	Banavikallu	1578	577	1151	551	1051	44.30	42 (7.2)
5	Belligatti	1577	930	1697	874	1484	69.31	223 (24.0)
6	Chirabi	647	306	727	220	481	46.80	24 (7.8)
7	Chirathagundu	862	596	1523	572	1359	49.96	30 (5.0)
8	Chowdapura	1542	511	1059	456	882	33.29	17 (3.3)
9	Dupadahalli	1482	758	1754	690	1476	53.97	81 (10.7)
10	Gandabommanahalli	1463	1098	2506	1062	2347	64.27	137 (12.5)
11	Gudekote	1475	709	1461	644	1269	53.05	92 (12.9)
12	Gundumunugu	1812	832	1840	765	1634	57.18	107 (12.9)
13	Harakabavi	1331	362	716	310	591	60.12	68 (18.8)
14	Herehegdal	963	281	669	206	450	38.55	12 (4.3)
15	Herekumbalakunte	1619	530	1057	415	827	35.58	14 (2.6)
16	Hosahalli	2055	357	833	329	700	40.13	19 (5.3)
17	Hudem	1424	468	971	395	769	38.59	18 (3.8)
18	Hurulihal	1255	649	1223	616	1131	58.86	114 (17.6)
19	Hyala	843	248	538	178	347	72.17	57 (22.9)
20	Jarmali	1049	490	820	438	703	45.33	44 (8.9)
21	Jummobanahalli	1313	382	770	361	690	49.96	42 (11.0)
22	K. Ayyenahalli	1978	1078	2309	1001	1978	52.02	100 (9.3)
23	Kakkuppi	893	263	531	209	380	46.03	22 (8.3)
24	Kalapura	922	626	1386	603	1274	58.05	89 (14.2)
25	Kandagallu	1239	602	1281	476	915	50.22	52 (8.4)
26	Makanadaku	1410	627	1149	591	1024	52.26	73 (11.6)
27	Moraba	888	439	897	406	794	60.42	76 (17.3)
28	Nagarakatte	910	402	944	315	679	68.52	97 (24.1)
29	Nimbalagere	1350	564	1315	496	997	52.83	60 (10.3)
30	Pujarahalli	1490	800	1631	764	1505	40.55	40 (5.0)
31	Ramadurga	1443	377	730	203	360	33.26	11 (2.9)
32	Ramapura	1372	575	1271	508	1021	59.53	88 (15.3)
33	Sivapura	1356	355	622	331	553	51.32	37 (10.4)
34	Suladahalli	1266	336	783	206	442	47.42	27 (8.1)
35	Thulahalli	933	480	1120	408	847	53.03	62 (12.5)
36	Ujjini	1384	422	908	396	830	56.33	53 (12.5)
	Total	47492	20342	43124	18185	36191	52.24	2207 (10.84)

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Note: Within the parenthesis indicates that percentage of households provided by employment

Table 2 reveals that the number of households issued job cards, employment demanded and provided in Kudligi taluk. It also discloses that the percentage of average person days of employment per household from MGNREGA was very low in the district of Ballari. only 52.24% of households benefitted

from the scheme. In Kudligi Taluk, Hyala Panchayat provides highest employment i.e. 72 % of household followed by Belligatti and Ramadurga Panchayat taluk proved low employment i.e. only 33.26% followed by Chowdapura taluk.

Table :3 Employment Generation under MGNREGA in Sandur Taluk (Year 2018-19)

Sl No.	Panchayats	No. of HH issued job cards	Employment demanded		Employment Provided		Average person days per household	No. of Families Completed 100 days
			Household	Persons	Household	Persons		
1	Agrahara	871	307	789	162	396	59.64	18(5.9)
2	Anthapura	1383	706	1643	453	1034	39.62	10(1.4)
3	Bandri	1333	536	1383	446	1007	24.40	4(0.8)
4	Bannihatti	795	598	1283	496	972	64.48	119(20)
5	Bhujanganagara	1056	461	847	375	650	42.76	0(0)
6	Bommaghatta	1543	594	1482	477	1090	70.95	151(25.4)
7	Choranuru	1231	908	1994	846	1764	65.82	189(20.8)
8	Devagiri	630	308	619	247	376	48.60	16(5.2)
9	Dharoji	2100	634	1331	580	1159	35.76	3(0.5)
10	Errayyanahalli	1413	513	1384	328	768	36.82	5(1.0)
11	Gollalingammanahalli	1744	558	1317	362	769	36.88	14(2.5)
12	H K Halli	1133	415	1164	370	932	47.08	44(10.6)
13	Kalingere	1628	554	1313	469	1032	50.08	54(9.7)
14	Krishnanagara	882	274	575	125	209	30.86	12(4.4)
15	Metriki	1168	940	2275	888	2015	53.24	69(7.3)
16	Narasingapura	863	626	1272	238	439	42.30	23(3.7)
17	Nidugurthi	1228	605	1490	576	1378	63.86	80(13.2)
18	Shushelanagara	1631	272	557	161	271	39.73	9(3.3)
19	Sovenahalli	706	351	903	213	525	47.51	5(1.4)
20	Thaluru	871	295	683	183	388	38.82	7(2.4)
21	Tharanagara	804	488	1026	421	778	55.83	28(5.7)
22	Thoragallu	360	315	607	165	254	44.92	6(1.9)
23	U Rajapura	858	376	947	270	584	36.11	9(2.4)
24	Vaddu	645	205	547	167	409	55.18	26(12.7)
25	Vittalapura	1232	644	1726	600	1426	58.87	84(13.1)
26	Yashwanthanagara	936	471	1090	411	794	39.86	17(3.6)
	Total	29044	12954	30247	10029	21419	49.69	1002(7.74)

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Note: Within the parenthesis indicates that percentage of households provided by employment

Table 3 reveals that the number of households issued job cards, employment demanded and provided in Sandur taluk. It also shows that the percentage of average person days of employment per household (7.74) from MGNREGA was very low in Sandur taluk. Only 52.24% of households benefitted from the scheme. In Sandur Taluk, Bommaghatta Panchayat provides highest employment i.e. 70 % of household followed by Choranuru and Bandri Panchayat taluk proved low employment i.e. only 24.40 % followed by Krishnanagara taluk.

2.REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Narayan (2008) has studied the impact of MGNREGA in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu. He used both primary and secondary data to collect the data relating to the MGNREGA. he found MGNREGA as essential and an employment prospect for the women in Tamil Nadu and 41% of MGNREGA women have acknowledged it as the basis of revenue for their families.

Sankari. And Sivamurugan (2009), in their research article has analysed that unemployment is the main reason for the existence of poverty in rural areas in India. For that the

government has launched many employment generations programmes, mere providing such employment programmes in it does not improve their economic condition. But with the launching of the NREGP it has improved the economic condition of the poor people by giving employment opportunities to the rural poor in the country, with a special social safety needs, helping in reduction of poverty and improves the rural infrastructure in many ways.

Mahapatra (2010) examined MGNREGA in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan. The researcher found that the women's work contribution is more than men under the programme and this guaranteed employment had turned as an opportunity of economic freedom for women workers. In Kerala all the worksite managements have been put on the responsibility of Self-help groups i.e. on Kudumbashree. Further he found that half of the representation in Panchayats and village development plan are from the women workers.

Roy (2013) the study emphasized the features of MGNREGA. The study reveals that the scheme is very effective in addressing the problem of poverty in India which is the main cause of vulnerability of life. By creating income,

it has been acting as a helpline in accessing social services for MGNREGA workers.

3.STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Poverty and Unemployment are the main socio-economic problems of any country. Eradication of these two problems will contribute towards development of the country necessary to take the economy to new heights. India has made a considerable progress in eradication of these two problems with all the efforts of the government of India. To provide 100 days employment to non-skilled laborers of rural areas MGNREGA had introduced. Because it assures that households are getting basic minimum income. Having this background in mind the study put forward the following Question. What is the socio-economic situation of MGNREGA beneficiaries? are any change after MGNERGA or not? With this background this paper is to find out what is the contribution of MGNREGA towards socio-economic status and change in employment after MGNREGA in Sandur and Kudligi taluks of Ballari District.

4.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Objectives are nothing but the targeted goals which the researcher proposes to justify with the due some aims behind it. hence, this study will be carried out by keeping in mind the two major objectives.

1. to know the socio-economic conditions of MGNREGA beneficiaries

2. To analyse the impact of MGNREGA on the beneficiaries and their livelihood in the study area.

5.METHODOLOGY

Ballari district is situated in Kalyana Karnataka region. The aim was to obtain first-hand information about the impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic conditions and their livelihood. The study was based on primary data collected from the beneficiaries residing in Kudligi and Sandur Taluks of Ballari District. A sample of 200 respondents was conveniently selected for the study 100 from each taluk. A structured questionnaire was framed in keeping view the purposes of the study to examine the socio-economic status, livelihood patterns of the respondents. The data has been analysed by using suitable statistical methods.

6.LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study has got certain limitations which actually paves way for future researches in this area. The limitations are:

- The present study considered only 200 samples.
- The study analysed samples from only from 2 taluks of Ballari district.

7.ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

7.1 Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents:

In any economic activities, the socio-economic position of respondents is said to have a greater behaviour on the concert in the action selected.

Table:4 Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Sl No	Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents	Frequency	Percentage	
1	Gender	Male	129	64.5
		Female	71	35.5
	Total		200	100
2	Age	21-30	56	28
		31-40	73	36.5
		41-50	48	24
		50 and above	23	11.5
Total		200	100	
3	Marital status	Married	169	84.5
		Unmarried	31	15.5
Total		200	100	
4	Education Status	Illiterate	19	9.5
		Primary	58	29
		High school	65	32.5
		Intermediate	46	23
		Degree and above	12	6
Total		200	100	
5	Religion	Hindu	165	82.5
		Muslim	19	9.5
		Others	16	8
Total		200	100	
6	Average Land Holding size of Beneficiaries	Landless	36	18
		Less than 3 acres	106	53
		3 to 5 acres	52	26
		More than 5 acres	6	3
Total		200	100	
7	Average monthly income of the Respondents	Less than 2000	25	12.5
		2000 to 4000	111	55.5
		4000 to 6000	56	28
		More than 6000	8	4
Total		200	100	

Source: Primary data

Table 4 shows the socio-economic aspects of the respondents in the study area like Gender, age, marital Status, Education status, religion average land holding size and average monthly income. Out of the total respondents 64.5 % were male and 35.5% were female. 84.5 % respondents were married and 15.5 % were unmarried. Coming to the education status 9.5 % are illiterate, 29% and 32.5 %, 23% and 6% of the respondents are educated primary, high school, intermediate, graduate and above level respectively.

Religion of respondents in the study area depicts that 82.5 % of respondents were Hindu and 9.5 % were Muslims, Other religious community are 8 %. In Land holdings, the 18% people are landless and 53%, 26% and 3% of the

respondents up to 3 acres, 3 to 5 acres and more than 5 acres have land holdings respectively. Out of the 200 respondents, 12.5%, 55.5%, 28% and 4% of the respondents have income less than 2000, 2000 to 4000, 4000 to 6000 and >6000 respectively.

7.2 Impact of MGNREGA on beneficiaries

In order to minimize unemployment in rural areas, the government of India launched a number of programmes and schemes from time to time. This segment is trying to bring out the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act scheme on various important attributes which contribute to the enhancement of quality of life.

Table:5 Socio-economic of MGNREGA on the respondents

Sl. No	Impact opinion	Frequency	Percent
1	MGNREGA has improve the equal status of male and female	145	72.5
2	MGNREGA has improve the employment in rural areas	120	60
3	MGNREGA has led to the increase in the income of the workers.	168	84
4	MGNREGA has improved the Purchasing capacity.	158	79
5	MGNREGA has impacted on hike in wages paid to male/female workers other than MNREGA works.	175	87.5
6	MGNREGA has increased non-food expenditure.	156	78
7	MGNREGA has increased rural savings	146	73
8	MGNREGA has Increased repayment of Debt	123	61.5
10	MGNREGA overall socio-economic aspects of life	178	89

Source: Primary Data

8.SUGGESTIONS

In order to make the programme more fruitful, following suggestions on the basis of study are given which are required to be implemented

1. The quality of training programmes to the personnel employed in the MGNREGA should be enhanced so that the overall process, content and delivery of the schemes should be optimally delivered to the beneficiaries.
2. Appointing full-time professionals for implementing MGNREGA at all levels which is vitally necessary to implement the scheme.
3. The workforce should be more professional in their orientation. They should have a proper information about the profile of their work to attain the objective of development in the region.
4. The involvement of local people should be considered in framing the development policies.
5. There is a greater need of transparency in all the aspects of MGNREGA and it should be visible to all the stakeholders of the rural development organizations.
6. Rural masses should be made more aware about latest schemes and programmes.

9.CONCLUSION

It was found from the study results that MGNREGA had clear-cut objectives to provide job opportunities for rural masses. The objectives of the act is to maintain equality among the various groups of the society and to promote standard of living thereby contributing to economical improvement of the people of the rural areas. It was revealed from hypothesis testing that the programme has done a great job in improving the economies of rural areas by raising their socio-economic status. The study also revealed that there is a need to amend the structure of the programme by introducing more transparent and responsible system and to make it objective specific and goal oriented.

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