



MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME SCENARIO IN BALLARI DISTRICT

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Abstract

At present, India has become the second most popular front and the sixth largest economy in the world, the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP), and it is also one of the most poverty-stricken countries. Our economy is surpassing China; hence we call India an emerging nation (World Economic Outlook, [2018]). As of now, 70 per cent of people live in rural areas, and significantly poverty in India is estimated to have one third of the world. Historically, developing economies such as India have been plagued by the unequal distribution of valuable natural resources. Such imbalance is leading to poverty, illiteracy, meager consumption, low investment and slower growth. The development economist is often warning that unless the eradication of poverty takes place the growth of the nation could not be expected; also the growth-oriented economy cannot be reined justifiably. Thus, the vital key to the distribution of natural resources lies down in the conception of employment opportunities for the developing country like India. The component of expenditure on machinery is also predetermined. If the Gram Panchayat fails to employ individual registers and demands employment, there is a provision for paying unemployment allowance. This section seeks to present briefly the progress made by the Ballari district in the implementation of the MGNREGS. Poverty is always depending on the base of income, expenditure and nourishment value. The Indian government has implemented several policies in order to generate employment and eradicate poverty. In this series, the Government of India has introduced one of the world's most significant development programme in human history with a new concept, i.e. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP).

Keywords: MGNREGA, Employment, Wage Rate, Expenditure.

INTRODUCTION:

Since 2006, MGNREGP, an initiation of the central government, has been aiming to provide 100 days of guaranteed employment to rural unskilled labourers within the vicinity of their habitation. The Scheme proposes to pay minimum wages, equally for both men and women and provide other basic amenities such toilets, drinking water and crèches at the worksite. In order to avoid pilferage, the wages are to be paid through saving accounts maintained by either Bank or Post Office. The component of expenditure on machinery is also predetermined. If the Gram Panchayat fails to employ individual registers and demands employment, there is a provision for paying unemployment allowance. This section seeks to present briefly the progress made by the Ballari district in the implementation of the MGNREGS. In times of growing poverty and unemployment, remedial programmes are necessary measurements to control the above-said problem in developed and developing countries in the course of time. In these countries, dominant problems are high unemployment rates, unequal transfer payments from welfare benefits that can forbid poverty from deterioration, especially during inclination periods. Removal of poverty in a country like India usually is only to fix a long - term goal.

Since 1950s, the governments, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and institutions of other countries have started various programmes to alleviate the poverty at root level. The efforts include giving food subsidies and other basic needs, giving loans, initiating modern agricultural equipments and minimum price supports, and giving agriculture education and so forth. From past few decades, India has direct and targeted interventions programmes to fight poverty. In 1990s, the Congress government took active steps to introduce new economic policies such as liberalization, privatization and globalization. An exemplary treatment of its impact on growth and development, employment and poverty in rural and urban areas is required.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ghuman and Singh (2008) in a study on MGNREGA in rural development in panjab reported that 91.3% workers were in the age group of 18-50 years and 1.2% was more than 65 years in the district. The remaining 7.5% workers were in the age group of 51-65 years.

Mathur (2008) “Employment guarantee progress so far” depicted in the finding that MGNREGA could act as a great agent of socio-economic up-liftmen and providing livelihood security of poorest the poor in India if implemented earnestly. The employment and the earning under MGNREGA should be treated as additional avenue for such households.

Neha Tiwari and Rajshree Upadhyay (2012) conducted a study in faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh to find out constraints faced by the women beneficiaries under MGNREGA. Taken a sample of 100 beneficiaries selected randomly and using personal interview technique for collecting data and mean percent score for analysis it was observed that personal and family problems were major constraints faced by them.

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To study the family Job Card Holder Ballari District.
- 2) To Study Demand and Supply gap of work situation MGNREGP Ballari district.

METHODOLOGY

The study secondary data was mgnrega.nic.in, Ballari. The other sources data were: Statistical Abstract of Karnataka, Economic Survey, and Karnataka at a Glance, District at a Glance of Ballari District, Books, Monographs, and Working Papers of ISEC etc.

The Scheme has been in implementation in Ballari district since 2006-07. The relevant data is presented in below given tables.

Table 1
Job Card Holder Details Under MGNREGP from 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari District

Year	SC	%	ST	%	Others	%	Total	%
2011-12	48423	00.00	51338	00.00	134371	00.00	234132	00.00
2012-13	48524	00.21	50933	-00.79	134628	00.19	234085	-00.02
2013-14	43192	-10.99	44723	-12.19	119220	-11.44	207135	-11.51
2014-15	44199	02.33	45545	01.84	123738	03.79	213482	03.06
2015-16	46217	04.57	47151	03.53	130580	05.53	223948	04.90
2016-17	49093	06.22	49456	04.89	136923	04.86	235472	05.15
2017-18	50550	02.97	51331	03.70	141878	03.62	243759	03.52

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The table 1 implies the details of job card holders under MGNREGP in Ballari district. The number of the holders of job card has grown from from 234132 to 243759 from 2011-12 to 2017-18 respectively. In this way, the caste wise number has increased in Ballari. Individually, the number of job-card holders from Scheduled caste has raised from 48423 to 50550, the number of job-card holders from scheduled tribe raised from 51338 to 51331. The number of other people having such cards has increased from 134371 to 141878 from 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Table 2
Employment Situation under MGNREGP from 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari District

Year	Total households worked	%	Total persons worked	%
2011-12	28261	00.00	103378	00.00
2012-13	31069	09.94	113996	10.27
2013-14	32369	04.18	115965	01.73
2014-15	27952	-13.65	92582	-20.16
2015-16	32597	16.62	92685	00.11
2016-17	87982	169.91	245016	164.35
2017-18	92440	05.07	196385	-19.85

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The given table (2) shows the upward development of the employment situation under MGNREGP in the district. The number of household workers involved in the scheme has been tremendously increasing from year to year. For example, the number has increased from 2861 to 92440 from 2011-12 to 2017-1. But calculation of the percentage shows in a different situation. Likewise, the total person workers increased from 103378 in 2011-12 to 196385 in 2017-18 but the percentage variation widened from year to year.

Table 3
No. of days generated under MGNREGP from 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari District
(in Lakhs)

Year	Total No. of person days generated under NREGS	%	Total No. of person days generated Women Under NREGS	%	Total	%
2011-12	12.93	00.00	6.14	00.00	19.07	00.00
2012-13	14.14	9.36	6.80	10.75	20.94	9.81
2013-14	15.82	11.88	7.65	12.50	23.47	12.08
2014-15	12.51	-20.92	6.07	-20.65	18.58	-20.84
2015-16	15.26	21.98	7.19	18.45	22.45	20.83
2016-17	42.74	180.08	20.40	183.73	63.14	181.25
2017-18	29.00	-32.15	13.80	-32.35	42.80	-32.21

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The afore-mentioned table (3) discusses the number of days generated under MGNREGA in Ballari district. A total number of days generation increased from 19.07 lakhs in 2011-12 to 42.80 lakh days in 2017-18. Similarly, a total number of person-days generated under MGNREGP has increased from 12.93 lakhs in 2011-12 to 29.00 lakhs in 2017-18, but the percentage shows a fluctuating situation in Ballari district. However, the total number of person-days generated for women under NREGS confirms that the number has increased from 6.14 lakhs in 2011-12 to 13.80 lakhs in 2017-18 although the percentage change was not a good sign in this regard.

Table 4
MGNREGP Wage Rate (Rs per day) from 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari District

Year	Wage Rate	%
2011-12	125	00.00
2012-13	155	124.00
2013-14	173	111.61
2014-15	191	110.40
2015-16	204	106.81
2016-17	230	112.75
2017-18	236	102.61

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The table 4 gives the details of wage rate under MGNREGP in Ballari district. In the course of the time, the wage rate has increased from Rs.125 to Rs.236 during 2011-12 to 2017-18 respectively. As for the percentage of variation concern, the wage rate per cent has declined from 124 per cent to 102.61 per cent in Ballari district.

Table 5
Expenditure and Total Works Incurred Under MGNREGP form 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari District (Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Labour exp. (disbursed, Rs. In Lakhs)	Material exp. (disbursed, Rs. In Lakhs)	Amount sanctioned (Rs. In Lakhs)	Total works
2011-12	2340	1037	1814915	10369
2012-13	2009	826	29463346	13750
2013-14	2977	826	17427769	31643
2014-15	2501	1063	7465753	16265
2015-16	2851	1507	9585393	17458
2016-17	9631	3263	33768223	35815
2017-18	9044	2997	117522744	45538

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The table 5 implies that expenditure and total works incurred under MGNREGP in Ballari district. The whole work number grew from 10369 to 45538 from 2011-12 to 2017-18 respectively.

The table mainly discusses two main expenditure items such as labour expenditure and material expenditure. The disbursed amount for labour expenditure has been increased from Rs.2340 lakhs to Rs.9044 lakhs, and substantial investment expend amount was also mounted up from Rs.1037 lakhs to Rs.2997 lakhs during the period from 2011-12 to 2017-18. Similarly, the sanctioned amount in the district increased from Rs. 1814915 lakhs to Rs. 117522744 lakhs during 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari.

Table 6
Demand and Supply gap of work situation MGNREGP from 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari District

Year	Total households demanded work	Total households allotted work	Demand & Supply Gap	Total persons demanded work	Total persons allotted work	Demand & Supply Gap
2011-12	28411	28411	00	103975	103975	0
2012-13	33976	33941	35	127041	126888	153
2013-14	41332	41210	122	148924	148507	417
2014-15	43032	43032	00	140980	138372	2608
2015-16	53880	52547	1333	153972	149743	4229
2016-17	104326	102693	1633	306774	301193	5581
2017-18	101352	100154	1198	228098	222451	5647

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The table 6 grapples with the total households demanded work, total households allotted work, demand & supply gap, total persons demanded work and total persons allotted work. The total households demanded work and total households allotted work data shows that the number were the same in 2011-12, but after 2017-18 both numbers gap is widened widened, i.e., demand and supply gap was 1198. Similarly, total persons demanded work and total persons allotted to work situation was the same in 2011-12 but in 2017-18 this figure changes in the broader situation that means that demand & supply gap was 5647 in Ballari district.

Table 7
No. of Person Days Employment Generated Under MGNREGP from 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari District

(in lakhs)

Year	Person days SC	Person days ST	Person days others	Person days Women
2011-12	27.15	25.18	76.95	618.85
2012-13	28.92	32.89	79.02	680.34
2013-14	31.98	34.37	91.86	764.60
2014-15	26.67	26.45	71.89	606.81
2015-16	31.53	33.90	87.20	718.80
2016-17	94.01	94.38	23.90	204.03
2017-18	83.97	82.53	21.79	185.80
Total	427.92	374.33	569.1	3875.176

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The table 7 gives an image of No. of Person Days Employment Generated Under MGNREGP in Ballari district. In the district, total number of Scheduled Caste persons employed is 427.92 lakhs, Scheduled Tribe population received 374.33 lakhs, other category people received employment of 569.1 lakhs and 3875.176 lakhs were by women during the time spanning from 2011-12 to 2017-18. From year to year, the employment in scheduled caste has increased from 27.15 lakhs to 83.97 lakhs. Employment received by the scheduled tribe has increased from 25.18 lakhs to 82.53 lakhs. Contradictingly, the employment in other caste has decreased from 76.95 lakhs to 21.79 lakhs. Finally, days of employment among has witnessed a drastic decline from 618.85 lakhs to 185.80 lakhs. The developments are studied from 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Table 8
MGNREGP Payment Processed Through Banks/ Post Office from 2011-12 to 2017-18 in Ballari District

Year	No. of bank account opened		Total Account			Total Amount Disbursed (in lakhs)
	Individual	Joint	Individual	Joint	Total	
2011-12	19137 (0.00)	105938 (00.00)	19137 (00.00)	105938 (00.00)	125075 (00.00)	195914973 (00.00)
2012-13	19606 (02.45)	118410 (11.77)	19606 (02.45)	118410 (11.77)	138016 (10.35)	184716658 (-05.72)
2013-14	22143 (12.94)	128679 (08.67)	22143 (12.94)	128679 (08.67)	150822 (09.28)	286404938 (55.05)
2014-15	26878 (21.38)	137956 (07.21)	26878 (21.38)	137956 (07.21)	164834 (09.29)	231325802 (-19.23)
2015-16	44166 (64.32)	176851 (28.19)	44166 (64.32)	176851 (28.19)	221017 (34.08)	272997394 (18.01)
2016-17	401494 (809.06)	55,049 (-68.87)	401494 (809.06)	55049 (-68.87)	456543 (106.56)	847169943 (210.32)
2017-18	332572 (-17.17)	54034 (-01.84)	332572 (-17.17)	54034 (-01.84)	464446 (01.73)	873957147 (03.16)
Total	865996	776917	865996	776917	1720753	2892486855

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in

The table 8 gives statistics about the MGNREGA payment processed through banks/ post office in Ballari district. The above table is explained in different issues such as No. of bank account opened, the number of wages disbursed through bank accounts, total account situation, the total amount disbursed during the period from 2011-12 to 2017-18. Overall the opening bank accounts were 1642913; wage disbursement amount was Rs. 2892486855, total account were 1720753 and disbursed total MGNREGA amount was Rs. 2892486855 lakhs in Ballari district. The number of bank accounts, both individual and joint, increased in the district from 2011-12 to 2017-18. For example, individual account number raised from 19137 and joints were 105938 to 332572 individual and 54034 joint accounts in the Ballari district. Similarly, the number of wages disbursed through bank accounts was mounting from Rs. 195914973 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 873957147 lakhs in 2017-18. Likewise, MGNREGP total accounts also increased; for example, this number rose from 125075 to 464446 during the period from 2011-12 to 2017-18. However, in this way the total district amount disbursed amount was increased in Ballari district from Rs. 195914973 lakhs to Rs. 873957147 lakhs during the period of 2011-12 to 2017-18.

CONCLUSION:

The sketches of Ballari district show its presence in the northern part of Karnataka state. The climate is mostly semiarid the region spread between three river basins of south India, i.e., Tungabhadra and Vedavathi. The district has an enormous natural resource. Agriculture is the mainstay of the population. However, due to dependency on rain, part and fragmentation of agricultural land and lack of diversification in the cropping pattern have hampered the agriculture development. Though the district has been endowed with valuable natural resources, such as manganese, iron ore, etc., their exploitation is not up to the mark due to the weak industrial base. On the contrary, the district has excellent potential for the development of manufacturing industries, so these industries have to provide employment opportunities to the masses of the district. The infrastructure facilities have also not been appropriately designed. Thus, the community has all the characters of the same developed area compare to other neighbourhoods in Hyderabad-Karnataka Region.

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