

**A DECADE OF MGNREGA: PARTICIPATORY ASSESSMENTS AND
WAY FORWARD IN TELANGANA STATE**

By

I.Maruthi

Raviteja J N

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**CENTRE FOR WAGE EMPLOYMENT
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**AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION CENTRE
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE
BENGALURU - 560 072**

Prepared by

Prof. I.Maruthi, Principal Investigator

Mr.Raviteja J. N., Research Associate

Research Team

Dr.K.Lenin Babu, Consultant

Ms. Indiraji K N, Research Assistant

Ms. Sindhu M, Research Assistant

Ms. Kavita S Naik, Research Assistant

Mrs. Swetha, Research Assistant

Mr. Narasimhamurthy, Research Assistant

Contact:

Prof. I.Maruthi

Professor,

Agriculture Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC)

Institute for Social and Economic Change

Nagarabhavi P.O. BANGALORE-560072, India,

Tel: 080-23215468, 23215519

Fax: 080-23217008

Email: maruthi@isec.ac.in; raviteja0044@gmail.com

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Prof. I Maruthi
Principal Investigator

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sl.No.	Particulars	Page No.
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	II
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VII-XVII
Chapter I	Introduction	1-13
Chapter II	Socio- Economic status and annual income of Sample households	14-21
Chapter III	Awareness of MGNREGA among the Sample Households	22-27
Chapter IV	Asset creation under MGNREGA and Its Impact on Rural Society and Agriculture	28-34
Chapter V	Conclusions and Recommendations	35-44
	REFERENCES	45-46

List of Tables

Table No.	Particulars	Page No.
Table 1.1	List of employment generation programmes and their year of implementation.	2
Table 1.2	Expenditure over labour, materials and administration (in Lakhs)	5
Table 1.3	Social category wise Participation of households in MGNREGA	6
Table 1.4	Average wage rate and total number of households completed 100 man days MGNREGA.	7
Table 2.1	Distribution of sample households according to caste groups	14
Table 2.2	Operational landholding of the sample households- caste group-wise	15
Table 2.3	Annual/monthly income of the households from various sources (for 2016-17)	17
Table 2.4	Annual income according to social groups	19
Table 2.5	Total incomes from MGNREGS and from all the remaining sources put together-social group-wise (Rs.)	20
Table 3.1	Source of awareness about MGNREGS (provision for multiple responses)	22
Table 3.2	Awareness of the following MGNREGS provisions as per the Act (provision for multiple answers) caste - group wise-(no. of HHS.)	23
Table 3.3	Some particulars about the job card	24
Table 3.4.	Place of application for Job card	25
Table 3.5	Employment and wages – caste group, gender and year wise	26
Table 4.1	Details on individual assets – social group - wise (no. of HHS.)	28
Table 4.2	Land use due to ‘irrigation facility’ under individual assets under MGNREGS-extent of area and total income - crop wise	30
Table 4.3	Land use due to ‘land development’ facility under individual assets under MGNREGS-extent of area and total income – crop wise	31
Table 4.4	Milk, eggs and meat production under individual assets given under MGNREGA	32
Table 4.5	Incomes earned from other individual assets per annum	32
Table 4.6	Impact of MGNREGS on housing conditions, indebtedness and on migration-social group-wise (no. of HHS.)	33
Table 4.7	Participation in gram Sabah/social audit and in preparation of labour budget-social group-wise (no. of hhs who said ‘yes’ only need to be given)	34

List of Figures

Figure No.	Particulars	Page No.
Figure 1.1	Expenditure Details of MGNREGA funds in Telangana	5
Figure 1.2	Gender wise Participation of households in MGNREGA	6
Figure 1.3	Total No of Households completed 100 Days of Wage Employment	7
Figure 1.4	Average Wage rate per day per person (Rs.)	7
Figure 2.1	Distribution of sample households according to caste groups	15
Figure 2.2	Average Income derived from MGNREGA (Rs)	20

Executive Summary

Introduction

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005 was passed by Parliament on 23rd August 2005 and it was promulgated on 7th September 2005. Based on the Act, the scheme of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was ceremoniously launched by the Honourable Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh on February 2nd, 2006. It is implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and is the world's biggest employment guarantee programme. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 2nd October 2009 as a befitting tribute to the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi.

The MGNREGA aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The objective of the Act also includes creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood natural resource base of the rural poor. The choice of work suggested in the Act addresses the causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion and so on, so that the process of employment generation is sustainable.

Adult members of a rural household who are willing to do unskilled manual work will have to apply for registration at the local Gram Panchayat (GP) in writing or orally. The GP after due verification of the application form will issue a job card to the household as a whole. The job card which is issued free of cost will bear the photographs of all adult members of the household willing to work under NREGA. A job card holding household may submit a written application for employment to the GP, stating the time and duration for which the work is sought. The GP has to provide employment to the applicants within 15 days from the date of application. The GP will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment will be given within 15 days of submission of application for work by an

employment seeker. If employment is not provided within 15 days, daily unemployment allowance will be paid by the implementing agency.

At least one-third of persons to whom work is allotted have to be women. It also provides equal opportunities for SCs, STs and other weaker sections of the society. Wage rate for both men and women is the same. Contractors and use of labour displacing machineries is prohibited. Regular social audit of works implemented has to be done by the gram sabah. A web enabled Management Information System (MIS) www.nrega.nic.in is set up for monitoring the scheme and ensuring transparency.

Panchayath Raj Institutions will have a principal role in planning, monitoring and implementation. Gram Sabah recommends works to be taken up under NREGS. The selected works to provide employment are to be selected from the list of permissible works. The different categories of permissible works are Water conservation and water harvesting, Drought proofing (including plantation and afforestation), Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works, Flood control and protection works, Minor irrigation, horticulture and land development on the land of SC/ST/-BPL/IAY and land reform beneficiaries, Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks, Land development, Rural connectivity, Any other work which may be notified by the central government in consultation with the state governments.

The MGNREGA scheme has high expectations in terms of employment generation, alleviation of poverty, food security, halting migration and overall rural development. As the scheme has already completed 13 years of its functioning, there is a need for a study to evaluate the scheme for its impact on rural poor. Based on this background the study is conceptualized with the following objectives

1. Assess the impact of MGNREGS on wage employment opportunities
2. Assess impact of MGNREGS on creation of Sustainable rural livelihoods
3. Assess the impact of MGNREGS on rural governance
4. Assess effectiveness and efficiency of MGNREGS management cycle.

The present study was conducted four districts of Telangana in which two are highest performed districts viz., Rangareddy and Asifabad and two lowest performed districts are Suryapet and Jagtial districts. In each district one Gram panchayat was selected details as follows Manthangorelly Gram panchayat of Rangareddy district, Bejjur Gram Panchayat of Asifabad, Mellachervu Gram panchayat of Suryapet and Thatlawai Gram panchayat of Jagtial. In every selected Gram Panchayat 40 members surveyed with pre-prepared schedule in which 30 members were benefitted under MGNREGA and 10 were non- beneficiaries. In every Gram panchayat participated rural appraisal (PRA) done to represent MGNREGA works in a village map. The focused group discussion was conducted individually with farmers, Women, Labours and Men with 15-20 members in each group.

Major Findings

- In the starting of MGNREGA scheme the most of the funds used for wages, in the financial year 2006-07 the total expenditure was made Rs 33035.78 lakhs in Telangana out of these 91.14 per cent of funds used for wages followed by administration expenditure (6.37 %) and materials & skilled wages (2.49%). Now the scenario of fund utilization was changed, in the financial year 2017-18 the total expenditure was Rs 289665.8 lakhs out of which 54.98 per cent used for wages followed by material and skilled wages (36.43) and administration expenditure (8.60%).
- Participation of women is more in MGNREGA from 2006-07 to 2017-18, in all financial years women participation is ranges 53.10 per cent to 57.62 per cent.
- The total number of households completed 100 days of wage employment in Telanagana state was very less. In the financial year 2009-10 households completed 100 days of wage employment highest that is 20.65 per cent of total and lowest in 2012-13 that is 0.26 per cent. Not its range is about 8 – 9 per cent.
- The average wage rate per day per person in 2006-07 is Rs 83.99/- and now it is increased, the average wage rate per day per person i 2017-18 is Rs 140.89/-
- The sample households of the study area based on social category, out of 160 sample households 46.88 per cent were belongs OBC category and about 43.76 per cent belongs

to SC & ST categories. Only nine per cent of sample households fall under general category.

- In our beneficiary sample households the average extent of operational landholding of ST category households was more (i.e. 3.48 acres) and maximum extent of landholding per household was 12 acres and minimum was 0.03 acres. We can also observe that the OBC beneficiary sample household's average extent of operational landholding was 3.27 acres with maximum extent of operational landholding was 6 acres and minimum was 0.5 acres. The General category beneficiary households average operational landholding was 1.91 acres with maximum extent was 3 acres and minimum was 0.21 acres. The availability of operational landholding was less in SC category beneficiary sample households (i.e., 1.87 acres) with maximum extent of operational land holding was 5 acres and minimum was 0.32 acres. The total operational landholding was more in OBC category that is 176.75 acres followed by ST (132.05 acres), SC (26.15 acres) and General (15.31 acres).
- In case of Non- Beneficiary sample households the extent of average operational landholding was also more in ST category sample households followed by SC (5.33 acres), OBC (5.13 acres) and least in case of General Category (5.00 acres). The maximum extent operational landholding was more in case of OBC that is 15 acres followed by SC (12 acres), ST (10 acres) and less in case of General category that is 5 acres. The minimum extent operational landholding of ST category was 2 acres where as in case of SC, OBC it is one acre. We can also observe that the total operational landholding was more in case of OBC Non- Beneficiary sample households followed by that is 77 acres followed by ST (18 acres), SC (16 acres) and General (5 acres).
- The total operational landholding of our sample households 466.26 acres with average of 3.43 acres per household. Out of 466.26 acres 253.75 acres was owned by OBC with average of 3.68 acres per household followed by ST that is 150.05 acres with an average of 3.66 acres per household, SC category having that 42.15 acres with average of 2.48 acres per household and General category households have 20.31 acres with an average of 2.26 acres per household.

- Majority of the respondents depends on agri and allied activities for their income, about 81.00 per cent of beneficiary household income was derived from agri and allied activities, in which 47.85 per cent of income raised from farming activities followed by income from sale of milk / dairy products (14.64%), income from agricultural wages (13.33%), income from sale of farm animals & meat (4.43%) and income land rent (0.63%). Beneficiary households also stated that Rs 1062985/- was generated due to wages from MGNREGS which contributes 10.33 per cent to total income of beneficiary sample households.
- The non-beneficiary households major source of income is also agri and allied activities, we can observe that about 62.94 per cent of the income derived from agri and allied activities in which 42.59 per cent raised through farming activities followed by sale of milk/dairy products (8.81%), agricultural wages (4.88%), land rent (4.64%), sale of animals & meat (2.02%). Other than agricultural activities income from business/self-employment was also major source that is about 28.82 per cent of total income was generated.
- The annual income of sample households according to category wise, we can observe that about 31.58 per cent of the SC category households annual income is less than Rs 60000/-. We can clearly conclude that none of the SC beneficiary sample households have their income level less than Rs 10000/- and also we can notice that more than 46.67 per cent of the sample households reported that their family income more than Rs 80000/-, this indicates that MGNREGA plays a very important role earnings for their livelihood security. 25.00 per cent of SC non-beneficiary sample households reported that their annual income was less than Rs 10000/-.
- About 56.86 per cent of ST category sample households have their income level more than Rs 80000/- per annum and 19.61 per cent told that their income level ranges from Rs 60000 - 80000/- and remaining 23.53 percent of ST sample households reported that their income level was less than Rs 60000/-. Out of forty ST MGNREGA beneficiary households more than half (57.5%) reported they are earning more than Rs 80000/- per

annum for their livelihood security and also opined that MGNREGA wages plays active role in their income generation.

- We can notice that 54.67 per cent of OBC sample households are earning more than Rs. 80000/- per annum and 22.67 per cent were earning Rs 60000 – 80000/- per annum and also remaining were reported they are earning less than Rs 60000/- per annum. Out of 55 OBC MGNREGA beneficiary households more than half mentioned that they are earning more than Rs 80000/- per annum and also told that MGNREGA wages is also one of the important income sources.
- In General category households about 40 per cent of the sample households are earning more than Rs 80000/- and 20.00 per cent were earning Rs 60000 to 80000/- and also one of the household mentioned that their livelihood income is less than Rs 10000/-. We observe that out of 120 MGNREGA beneficiary households 50.83 % were reported that their income level more than Rs 80000/- and also opined that MGNREGA wages are one of the important income source of their livelihood security.
- The average income derived from MGNREGA per household was Rs 9085/- per annum but in case of OBC beneficiary households it is more than average (Rs 9881/- per annum) followed by ST (Rs 9100/- per annum), SC (Rs 9100/- per annum) and least in case of General category households that is Rs 5308/-. SC and OBC category sample households have mentioned that they can earn maximum amount up to Rs 17000/- per annum by MGNREGA wages followed by ST (Rs 16150/- per annum) and General category (Rs 15200/- per annum). Some of the beneficiaries also mentioned that they can earn minimum amount Rs 385/- per annum, this much of less amount due to engagement with some other activities.
- MGNREGA beneficiary households mentioned that they have average income of Rs 76933/- per annum from other than MGNREGA sources. The average income of MGNREGA sample households due other sources was more in case of ST (Rs 86421/- per annum) followed by OBC (Rs 74955/- per annum), SC (Rs 67747/- per annum) and General (Rs 63640/- per annum). The non-beneficiary sample households average income was more in case OBC (Rs 160309/- per annum), followed by ST (Rs 128073/- per annum), SC (Rs 127300/- per annum) and General (Rs. 116200/-) with maximum income is Rs 600000/- and minimum income of Rs 10000/- per annum. In our sample

households they have mentioned that they are earning income of Rs 14937104/- due to other than MGNREGA sources and MGNREGA beneficiary earning income of Rs 1062985/- due wages from MGNREGA activities.

- All most of the sample households mentioned that major source of awareness about MGNREGA scheme was GP head/ward members followed by Gram Sabha, Block level officials, panchayat secretary / Rojagar sevak, co-villagers and co-worker. Only nine members mentioned that they heard through radio, none of the respondent mentioned about TV, Newspaper.
- 100 per cent of beneficiary sample households are aware about minimum of 100 days of employment, about 95.83 per cent were also mentioned that they were aware about minimum wages, and also 60.00 per cent of households mentioned that they are aware about work to be given within 5 kms radius, otherwise additional payment. 46.67 per cent aware about work to be given within 15 days, 36.67 per cent of beneficiary sample households mentioned that they are aware about compensation for injury, 27.50 per cent mentioned that they are aware about Unemployment allowance, only few were aware about four facilities at work site (9.16 %) and one third of workers to be women (5.00%).
- Many of non beneficiary sample households were also aware of benefits of MGNREGA like Minimum of 100 days of employment (47.5%), Minimum wages (47.5%), Work to be given within 15 days (15.00 %), Unemployment allowance (7.50%), Work to be given within 5 kms radius (30.00%), One third of workers to be women(2.50 %), Four facilities at work site (5.00%) and Compensation for injury (27.50%).
- All most all beneficiary sample households are having job card and also even 45.00 per cent of non-beneficiary sample households also reported that they have job card but inactive. 75.00 per cent beneficiary sample households reported that their job card were issued between years of 2006-10 and 19.16 per cent of beneficiary sample households were received their job card between the years of 2011-15 and 5.83 per cent of sample households mention that they got their job card between the years of 2016-18 and 3.33 per cent of beneficiary sample households mentioned that they have lost their job card and 5.00 per cent of beneficiary sample households mentioned that their job card with GP Secretary or with Field assistant. Most of the non- beneficiary households who have job

card got in between years of 2006-10 (72.22%) and only few non-beneficiary households reported that they got in between 2011 to 2018. None of the sample households have mentioned they made payment for job card / photograph.

- All most all beneficiary households mentioned that they got their job card by applying in GP office, block office or with GP head, Panchayath secretary. Only one beneficiary mentioned that they got job card without application. All non - beneficiary households who having their job card reported that those job cards were issued by GP office and block office.
- In the year of 2014-15 the average employment days for male was more in ST that is 38 days followed OBC (29 days), SC (21 days) and General (17 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 108.20/- to Rs 132.67/- where as in case of female participation was also more in ST (31 days) followed by OBC (28 days), SC (22 days) and General (16 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 105.60/- to Rs 133.50/-.
- In the year of 2015-16 the average employment days for male was more in ST that is 34 days followed OBC (30 days), SC (24 days) and General (22 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 119.60/- to Rs 143.33/- where as in case of female participation was also more in ST (30 days) followed by SC (29 days), OBC (28 days) and General (27 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 126.00/- to Rs 142.15/-.
- In the year of 2016-17 the average employment days for male was more ever same in ST and OBC that is 34 days followed by SC (28 days) and General (20 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 158.8/- to Rs 169.20/- where as in case of female participation was more in ST (30 days) followed by SC (29 days), OBC (28 days) and General (27 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 157.46 /- to Rs 162.84/-
- Out of 120 beneficiary sample households 97 were households reported they have created individual assets under MGNREGA in which majority fall under OBC(44 members) followed by (34 members), SC(11 members) and General (8 members). To get individual asset households approached officials of the Gram panchayat office, so majority of households were reported that they approached to GP Secretary (48 members) followed by GP head (9 members). One of the household reported he was selected for the benefit by the gram sabha and one household told that individual asset was offered by GP head.

- Development of fallow or waste land is the major activity done in 2016-17 under which 13 ST, nine OBC, three SC and one General category households were benefitted. The second major individual asset created was toilets under 14 OBC, and two SC & ST households were benefitted in the year 2016-17. 11 livestock shelters, six farm ponds, four dug wells, three horticulture plantations and three water harvesting structures, and one livestock fodder trough, forest plantation, fish storage facilities were created.
- Due to creation of water harvesting structures under MGNREGA the availability of irrigation to the crops in the study area was increased so farmers also increased the area of the major crops. The major crops notified by the sample households in the study area are Cotton, Paddy, Jowar, Bengal gram, Tur and Maize. Nine farmers reported that earlier they were growing paddy in 20.3 acres, due to creation water harvesting structures the availability of irrigation was increased so paddy cultivation also increased to 21.8 acres and also farm income due to paddy cultivation was raised from Rs 402850/- to Rs 480750/-. The average income to the farmer by paddy per acre was also raised from Rs 19845/- to Rs 22052/-.
- Five farmers reported that earlier they were growing cotton in 9.5 acres, due to creation water harvesting structures the availability of irrigation was increased so cotton cultivation also increased to 10.5 acres and also farm income due to cotton cultivation was raised from Rs 348000/- to Rs 582000/-. Due to adequate irrigation facility the yield of cotton crop was increased so the average income derived to the farmer was raised from Rs 36632/- to Rs 55428/- per acre.
- A farmer was reported that earlier he was growing maize in two acres he was getting Rs 37500/- returns when the availability of irrigation increased he used to grow maize in three acres in returns he earned Rs 62400/- as a farm income. Due to adequate irrigation yield per acre was increased so automatically the average income maize per acre was increased from Rs 18750/- to Rs 20800/-.
- Due to land development activities under MGNREGA the availability of land for crop production was increased from 72.9 acres to 88.65 acres. The extent of major crops grown by farmers before land development was cotton in 47.25 acres followed by Maize (11.87 acres), Jowar (7.08 acres), Paddy (4 acres) and Tur (1.7 acres) was changed to cotton growing in 54.5 acres followed by Maize (12.37 acres), Paddy (10.5 acres) and

Jowar (8.58 acres). One farmer has mentioned he cultivated Bengal gram in one acre available due to land development activity by MGNREGA. In cotton crop the total income was raised from Rs 2076400 to Rs 2779500/- due increased in crop grown area.

- A total of 15 members has reported that they were benefitted with cattle shed under MGNREGA scheme, which is very much helpful to maintenance of hygienic environment for dairy animals and also plays important role in production of good quality milk with slightly increased quantity. After cattle shed formation dairy farmers reported their income has been increased from Rs 823872/- to Rs 854340/-.
- Under MGNREGA scheme for the benefit of farmers different kinds of assets were created like fish ponds, plantation of horticulture crops etc. In our study area three fish ponds were constructed under which farmers reported that they are getting almost Rs 500000/- per annum by sale of fishes
- Seven farmers reported that they were cultivating horticulture crops in the study area earlier they were getting Rs 270000/- per annum when they were benefitted under MGNREGA for horticulture plantation crops there income raised to Rs 1010000/-.
- 36 Sample households in the study area reported that they having in-house toilets, these were sanctioned under MGNREGA scheme in collaboration with gram panchayat. 14 households reported that they were access to safe drinking water because they were benefitted with MGNREGA scheme.
- Out of 120 beneficiary sample households 37 of them reported that they were able to repay debts.
- Even though benefitted through MGNREGA 85 of beneficiary households reported that still they were migrate, the major reasons behind the migration were 100 days of employment insufficient, nature of work under MGNREGA inferior, lower wages under MGNREGA than as migrant labourers, delay in wage payment, migration job is secure for a year and unable to earn minimum wages.

Policy Recommendations

In the light of above discussion following policy suggestions can be made to improve the functioning of MGNREGA.

- Many sample households not aware of complete details about MGNREGA scheme and its better provide some training to enrolled households for complete utilization of benefits of the scheme.
- Many sample households reported that still they were migrate, the major reasons behind the migration were 100 days of employment insufficient and lower wages under MGNREGA than as migrant labourers, migration job is secure for a year and unable to earn minimum wages. So government has to increase the number of man days as well as increase the wage rate to avoid the migration.
- In agriculture activities the labour availability is a major problem and also in cost of cultivation cost for labours has a more share, so if there is a possibility of supplying labour to agriculture activities definitely farmer is going to benefit with decrease in labour cost and also it will reduce labour scarcity problem in agriculture.
- Many households were reported that the payment for materials in asset creation was too delay so make arrangements for quicker payments.
- The facilities like drinking water, first aid service are very important at work sites, some were reported that there is lack of basic facilities, so government have make arrangements to provide these basic facilities.
- In the study area the availability of agriculture land is very less, many were marginal or small farmers and also income of these farmers was very low. To increase income of such kind of farmers government have build integrated farming system model by providing technical and financial support to the farmers under the MGNREGA with collaboration with respected government departments.
- Participation of social audit as well as labour budget preparation was less due to lack of awareness about budget and scheme so it is better to create awareness among households by providing training which will reduce the corruption.
- To provide employment guarantee assurance government have to link with local small scale industries or establishment of small industries which will reduce migration.

Chapter-1

Introduction

India is one of the fastest developing economies in the world, ranking 7th largest country in the world, sharing 2.4 per cent of the world's geographical area and 2nd largest country after China in population, which stands at 1.15 billion, growing at the rate of 2.2 per cent per annum, that accounts for 16.7 per cent of the world's population, among which 74 per cent of households belong to rural India and account for 76 per cent of total population living in 5.5 lakh villages (62nd NSSO survey report 2005-06).

According to the NSSO 62nd round survey report on 'Employment and unemployment situation in India 2005-06, agriculture being the predominant occupation in India, provides about 52 per cent of employment where agricultural labourers account for 31.8 per cent of total labour force. India has one of the largest labour forces in the world but the least number of skilled workers constituting only 5 per cent. India's labour force is growing at the rate of 2.5 per cent annually, but employment is growing at only 2.3 per cent. Hence, like other developing economies, India also faces some of the major macroeconomic problems such as population explosion, poverty, unemployment and so on. According to the planning commission of India, the unemployment rate witnessed by the country during 2009 was 6.8 per cent. Unemployment among agricultural labour households has sharply increased from 9.5 per cent in 1993-94 to 15.3 per cent in 2004-05.

Alarmed by the growing problem of unemployment, the Government of India appointed Bhagawati committee which submitted its report in 1973 in which it recommended undertaking of specific schemes to alleviate unemployment problem in the country. Table 1.1 gives the complete list of such unemployment alleviation programmes in India.

Table 1.1: List of employment generation programmes and their year of implementation.

Unemployment alleviation programmes	Abbreviation	Year of implementation
Agro-service Centres	AAS	1970
Rural Works Programme	RWP	1970-71
Crash Scheme for Rural Employment	CSRE	1971
Small Farmers Development Agency	SFDA	1971
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency	MFAL	1971
Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme	MEGS	1972-73
Drought Prone Area Programme	DPAP	1973
Command Area Development Programme	CADP	1974-75
Hill Areas Development Programme	HADP	1974
Integrated Rural Development Programme	IRDP	1976-80
Desert Development Programme	DDP	1977-78
Food For Work Programme	FWP	1977
Training for Rural Youth in Self Employment	TRYSEM	1979
National Rural Employment Programme	NREP	1980
Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	DWCRA	1982-83
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	RLEGP	1983
Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth	SEEUY	1983-84
Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor	SEPUP	1986-87
Jawahar Rozgar Yojna	JRY	1989
Nehru Rozgar Yojana	NRJ	1989
Employment Assurance Scheme	EAS	1993
Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana	PMRY	1993
Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna	SJGSY	1999
Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana	PMGY	2000
Sampurna Grameena Rozgar Yojna	SGRY	2001

Source: Pratiyogita Darpan, Indian economy, 2009

Because of the unsatisfactory working of the above mentioned employment generation programmes, Government of India made the most significant intervention to generate employment in the form of NREGA. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005 was passed by Parliament on 23rd August 2005 and it was promulgated on 7th September 2005. Based on the Act, the scheme of National

Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was ceremoniously launched by the Honorable Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh on February 2nd, 2006. It is implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and is the world's biggest employment guarantee programme. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 2nd October 2009 as a befitting tribute to the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi.

The MGNREGA aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The objective of the Act also includes creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood natural resource base of the rural poor. The choice of work suggested in the Act addresses the causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion and so on, so that the process of employment generation is sustainable.

Adult members of a rural household who are willing to do unskilled manual work will have to apply for registration at the local Gram Panchayat (GP) in writing or orally. The GP after due verification of the application form will issue a job card to the household as a whole. The job card which is issued free of cost will bear the photographs of all adult members of the household willing to work under NREGA. A job card holding household may submit a written application for employment to the GP, stating the time and duration for which the work is sought. The GP has to provide employment to the applicants within 15 days from the date of application. The GP will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment will be given within 15 days of submission of application for work by an employment seeker. If employment is not provided within 15 days, daily unemployment allowance will be paid by the implementing agency.

Wages under MGNREGA have to be paid according to minimum wages as prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural labourers in the state. Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight and only through savings Bank/Post office accounts opened in the name of the NREGA participants. The unemployment allowance will be at least one-fourth of the

prevailing statutory minimum wage for the first 30 days and not less than half of the minimum wage for the subsequent days. Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village or else extra wages of 10 per cent are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses. Worksite facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade have to be provided along with the first aid facilities.

At least one-third of persons to whom work is allotted have to be women. It also provides equal opportunities for SCs, STs and other weaker sections of the society. Wage rate for both men and women is the same. Contractors and use of labour displacing machineries is prohibited. Regular social audit of works implemented has to be done by the Gram Sabah. A web enabled Management Information System (MIS) www.nrega.nic.in is set up for monitoring the scheme and ensuring transparency.

Panchayath Raj Institutions will have a principal role in planning, monitoring and implementation. Gram sabah recommends works to be taken up under NREGS. The selected works to provide employment are to be selected from the list of permissible works. The different categories of permissible works are Water conservation and water harvesting, Drought proofing (including plantation and afforestation), Irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works, Flood control and protection works, Minor irrigation, horticulture and land development on the land of SC/ST/-BPL/IAY and land reform beneficiaries, Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks, Land development, Rural connectivity, Any other work which may be notified by the central government in consultation with the state governments.

MGNREGA is a major rural employment initiative, during the year 2018-19, 116.82 lakhs households have been provided employment in Telangana. Out of the 116.82 lakhs beneficiaries about 30 per cent were belong to SC and ST categories.

Expenditure Details of MGNREGA funds in Telangana

In the starting of MGNREGA scheme the most of the funds used for wages, in the financial year 2006-07 the total expenditure was made Rs 33035.78 lakhs in Telangana out of these 91.14 per cent of funds used for wages followed by

administration expenditure (6.37 %) and materials & skilled wages (2.49%). Now the scenario of fund utilization was changed, in the financial year 2017-18 the total expenditure was Rs 289665.8 lakhs out of which 54.98 per cent used for wages followed by material and skilled wages (36.43) and administration expenditure (8.60%).(Table1.2 & Fig1.1)

Table 1.2:- Expenditure over labour, materials and administration (in Lakhs)

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Wages (Rs in Lakhs)	30108.89 (91.14)	82870.01 (78.54)	85856.28 (74.33)	161416.8 (84.46)	147540.7 (60.77)	104857.1 (66.58)	144963.9 (86.51)	128760.9 (59.98)	121230.9 (59.48)	177958.2 (75.11)	142270.1 (54.62)	159252.4 (54.98)
Material (Rs in Lakhs)	823.56 (2.49)	19767.29 (18.73)	26618.57 (23.05)	22092.79 (11.56)	74589.16 (30.72)	34700.07 (22.03)	54796.76 (25.14)	68138.47 (31.74)	64270.52 (31.53)	44915.99 (18.96)	98192.14 (37.7)	105511.6 (36.43)
Admin Exp (Rs in Lakhs)	2103.33 (6.37)	2876.11 (2.73)	3029.32 (2.62)	7601.36 (3.98)	20643.56 (8.5)	17934.7 (11.39)	18199.43 (8.35)	17790.71 (8.29)	18324.28 (9.99)	14069.69 (5.94)	20000.28 (7.68)	24901.73 (8.6)
Total (Rs in Lakhs)	33035.78 (100)	105513.41 (100)	115504.1 (100)	191110.9 (100)	242773.4 (100)	157491.9 (100)	217960.1 (100)	214690.1 (100)	203825.6 (100)	236943.8 (100)	260462.5 (100)	289665.7 (100)

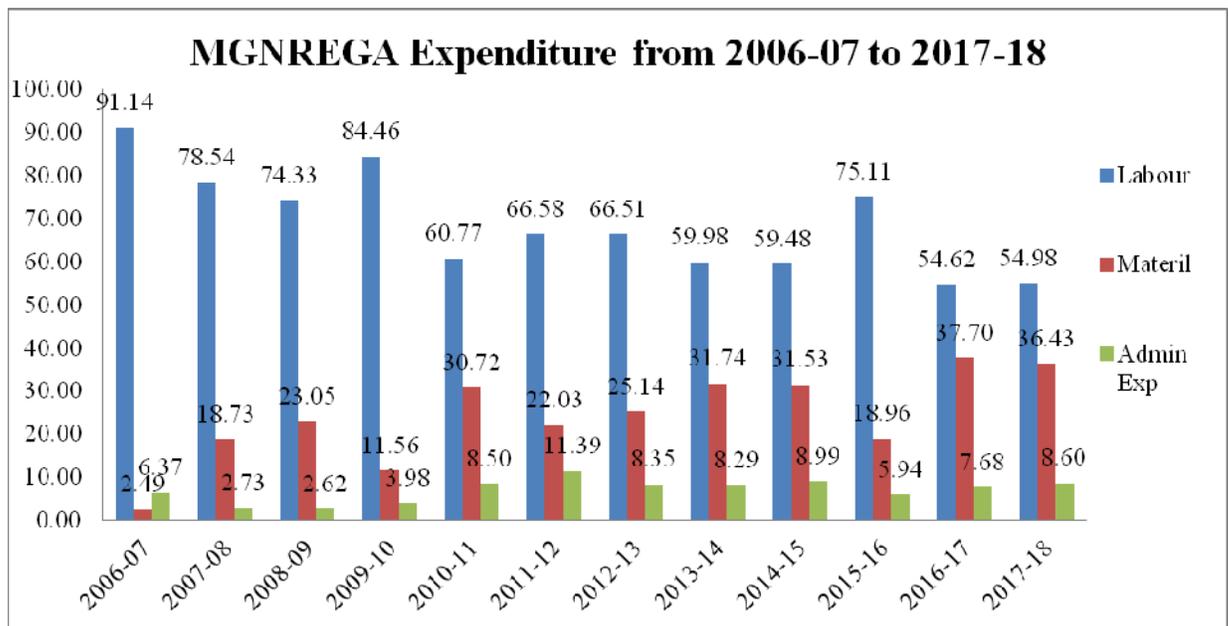


Fig1.1. Expenditure Details of MGNREGA funds in Telangana

Gender wise Participation of households in MGNREGA

Participation of women is more in MGNREGA from 2006-07 to 2017-18, in all financial years women participation is ranges 53.10 per cent to 57.62 per cent. (Fig1.2).

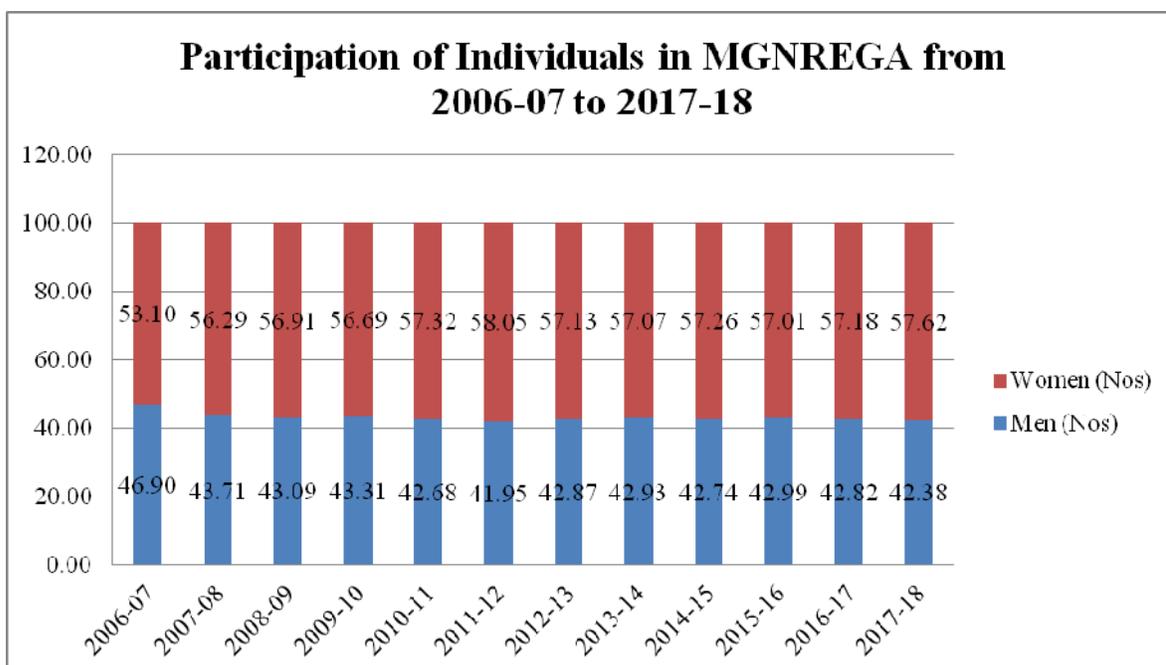


Fig.1.2 Gender wise Participation of households in MGNREGA

Social category wise Participation of households in MGNREGA

The participation of BC category households was more it had increasing trend, in 2006-07 out of the total households participated 46.87 % belongs to BC category followed by SC(30.99%), ST (17.65%), Others (3.68%) and Minority (0.82%) and where as in the year 2017-18 BC participation is more (52.76%) followed by SC (22.37%), ST (18.44%), Others (5.22%) and Minority (1.21%).(Table 1.2).

Table1.3 Social category wise Participation of households in MGNREGA

Social Category	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
SC (%)	30.99	27.85	25.88	24.74	24.04	25.55	23.8	23.48	23.23	23.31	22.68	22.37
ST (%)	17.65	17.5	18.23	17.92	18.88	19.74	19.22	19.26	19.02	18.1	18.12	18.44
BC (%)	46.87	49.72	50.5	51.98	51.47	49.52	51.17	51.21	51.55	52.37	52.39	52.76
Minority (%)	0.82	0.89	1.02	1.03	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.21	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.21
Others (%)	3.68	4.05	4.37	4.32	4.53	4.08	4.69	4.83	5.02	5.01	5.57	5.22

Table1.4 Average wage rate and total number of households completed 100 man days MGNREGA.

Year	Total No of Households completed 100 Days of Wage Employment (%)	Average Wage rate per day per person (Rs.)
2006-07	2.00	83.99
2007-08	9.06	85.05
2008-09	8.37	84.7
2009-10	20.65	92.45
2010-11	0.92	98.66
2011-12	0.67	98.27
2012-13	0.41	106.88
2013-14	0.26	107.68
2014-15	7.37	114.72
2015-16	16.35	129.78
2016-17	8.05	133.25
2017-18	8.86	140.89

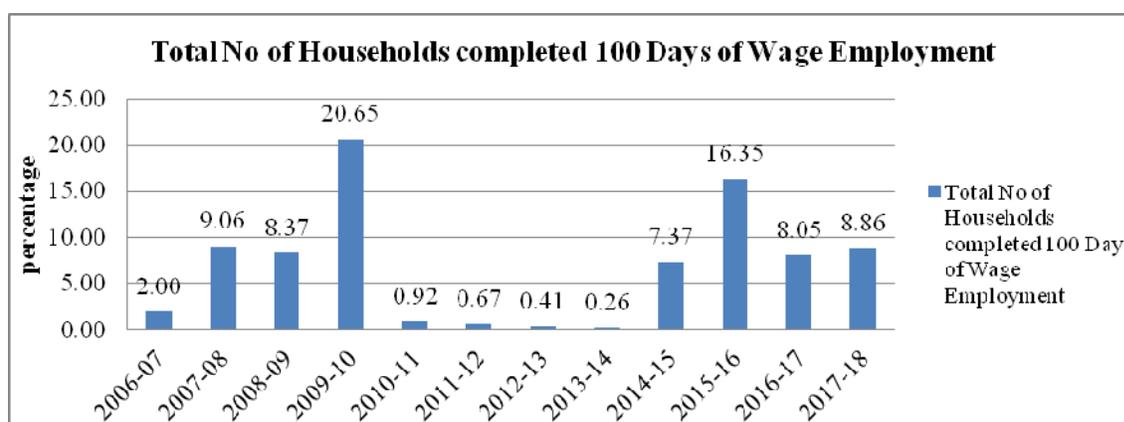


Fig1.3:- Total No of Households completed 100 Days of Wage Employment

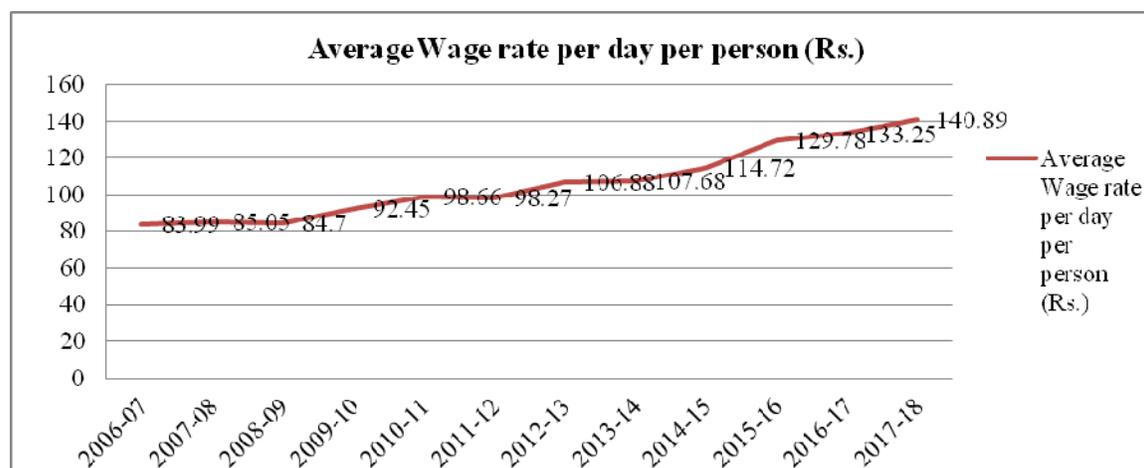


Fig1.4:- Average Wage rate per day per person (Rs.)

Review of Literature

Vidhya and Pramod (2007) found that Orissa state has been projected as the first state in implementation of NREGS. The state claims to have issued job cards to 23.30 lakh households and provided employment to 11.19 lakh households. On an average, each household has been provided with 31 days of employment, while no household has completed 100 days of employment.

Anish Vanaik (2008) found that employment generation under NREGS in Hazaribagh of Jharkhand was quite low. In 2007-08, the average employment generated for the 1.23 lakh households that demanded work was only around 34 days until June 2008, only 31,658 households had been provided with employment under NREGS.

Mahapatra *et al.* (2008) observed that twenty out of 27 states reported an average of less than 50 employment days per households. Only Rajasthan was able to generate more than 50 average persons days of employment against the guarantee of 100 days during 2006. States such as Andhra Pradesh (25.37 person days), Uttar Pradesh (22.23 person days), Bihar (18.46 person days), Chhattisgarh (38.65 person days), Orissa (32.27 person days) and Madhya Pradesh (39.9 person days) are far behind from the target of providing 100 days of employment at the half way mark of the current fiscal year.

Joshi *et al.* (2008) reported that 3293 job cardholding households have worked for 2, 72,252 man days with average of 83(approx) days per family. The total working days for the family range from 71 (approx) days in Jhalawar to 88.58 days in Dungarpur.

Abraham (2009) in his study reported that employment growth in India revealed that there was a turnaround in employment growth in rural India after a phase of jobless growth during 1990's. Paradoxically, this employment growth occurred during a period of widespread distress in the Agriculture sector with low productivity, price instability and stagnation leading to indebtedness. Further, the study also indicated that employment growth in the rural areas was a response to the income crisis.

Nair *et al.* (2009) conducted study in Kasaragod district of Kerala state and reported that the programme had provided employment to 6.8 lakhs households and

generated 151.6 lakhs person-days of employment. The proportion of person-days generated for socially deprived and vulnerable groups, namely scheduled castes (SC) and scheduled tribes (ST) and other categories are 19.31 per cent, 9.38 per cent and 71.31 per cent respectively.

Raghuraman (2009) observed that for three years during which NREGA has been in operation, on an average only 50 per cent of the households were registered under the scheme actually got employment. Further, the average number of days each household got employment was only 45 against the promised 100. In short, at best a half of what was promised has been delivered. In terms of the average number of person days of employment per household, there was wide variation ranging from 22 in West Bengal to 79 in Rajasthan. The disaggregated picture shows that there is considerable scope for improving the implementation of the scheme in some of the states.

Harish (2010) studied that the number of days the beneficiaries were employed in different works under NREGA. The maximum number of days the households employed was in road construction i.e. 8.75 days which contributes to 29 per cent of the total number of days employed (32.01). On the contrary, the least number of days employed was towards digging works accounting for 6.74 per cent of the total number of days employed. Other works in which workers were employed were construction of check dams (5.5 days), desilting of existing tanks (4.33days), construction of drainages (4.11 days), planting (2.48 days), land development works like construction of bunds, planting in the SC, ST fields, mulching *etc.*, (2.44 days) and construction of farm ponds (2.17 days). Only, ten per cent of the households completed 100 days of work which is guaranteed by the Act.

Jeyshree *et al.* (2010) in their study observed that there was highest increase in employment generation to the extent of 39.15 per cent was in agricultural activities. This could be because of afforestation, tree plantation *etc* under MGNREGA.

Jeyshree *et al.* (2010) observed that SC category workers were predominant among MGNREGA workers that was 40 per cent followed by OBC (32.00%).

Chhabra and Sharma (2010) revealed that workforce participation of marginalized groups was high with 57 per cent (SC/ST) in 2007-08 and 55 per cent up to mid-August 2008.

Gaiha *et al.* (2010) among the MGNREGA participants, the largest share was that of the STs, followed by the OBCs and then the SCs in Rajasthan. Among the STs, the participants accounted for the highest share (75.00 %). In Andhra Pradesh, the OBCs accounted for nearly half the participants and the STs for barely 11.50 per cent. About 94 per cent of the SCs and STs participated in the MGNREGA. In Maharashtra too, just under half of the participants were OBCs, slightly below their share in the population. However, within-group share of participants was highest among the SCs (83.00 %), followed by the STs (73.00%). SCs and STs as being the more deprived and socially excluded, in all three states, these groups were more likely to participate in the MGNREGA, as compared to the others. Also, the OBCs were more likely to participate in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. The marginal effects for each of these deprived groups were stronger in Andhra Pradesh.

Naidu *et al.* (2010) revealed that out of 85 respondents 38 per cent were SCs, 9 per cent were STs, 32 per cent were OBCs and 21 per cent were OCs in all four Panchayat. Shobha and Vinitha (2011) conducted study in Sulur taluk of Coimbatore District and reported that the number of married women beneficiaries was 78 per cent in Pattanam which were more than the women beneficiaries (68.00 %) in Peedampalli.

Shobha and Vinitha (2011) conducted study in Sulur taluk of Coimbatore District and reported that in both Peedampalli and Pattanam Panchyats women beneficiaries were fully aware about rules and regulations of MGNREGA regarding 100 days of work, minimum wages, equal wage for men and women, medical aid, work site facilities, job card should have photo, providing job within 15 days from the date of application and weekly or fortnight wages. About 94.00 per cent of the women beneficiaries in Peedampalli were aware about the work within 5 Km radius, but this was 88.00 per cent in the case of Pattanam. The number of beneficiaries who had awareness about the eligibility of unemployment allowance within 15 days of application was 66.00 per cent and 86.00 per cent in Peedampalli and Pattanam Panchyats, respectively. From the above study it can be concluded that Awareness

about NREGA was confined to 100 days of employment per family. There is a need for an awareness campaign on NREGA. This campaign should inform beneficiaries of their rights and entitlements, including the provision for payment of compensation if work is not provided in time (unemployment allowance).

Shobha and Vinitha (2011) found out that in Peedampalli Panchyat about 48 per cent of the women beneficiaries belonged to age group of 40-60 years, but this percentage were 42 in case of Pattanam Panchyat

Berg et al (2012) test the impact of MGNREGA on agricultural wages using monthly wage data from period 2000-2011 for a panel of 249 districts across 19 Indian states. They observed that on average MGNREGA boosts the real daily agricultural wage rates by 5.3 per cent. It take 6 to 11 months for an MGNREGA intensity shock to feed into higher wages. The wage effect appears to be gender neutral and biased towards unskilled labour. They found it was positive across different implementation stages and months and remained significant even after controlling for rainfall; district and time fixed effects; and phase-wise linear, quadratic, and cubic time trends. They argue that since most of the world's poor live in rural areas, and the poorest of the poor are agricultural wage labourers, rural public works constitute a potentially important anti-poverty policy tool.

Dutta et al (2012) used National Sample Survey data for 2009-10 to verify the guarantee of employment at the stipulated wage rates to the households seeking employment under the act. They observed considerable un-met demand for work in all states under MGNREGA. The authors confirm that poorer families tend to have more demand for work expectations on the scheme and that despite the un-met demand the self-targeting mechanism allows it to reach relatively poor families and backward castes. The extent of the un-met demand is greater in the poorest states, ironically where the scheme is needed most. Labour-market responses to the scheme are likely to be weak. The scheme is attracting poor women into the workforce, although the local-level rationing processes favour men. The authors although find a significant negative correlation between the extent of rationing and the wage rate in the casual labour market relative to the wage rate on the scheme. However the correlation vanishes when the level of poverty was introduced as a control factor. Poorer states tend to see both more rationing of work on the scheme and

lower casual wages, possibly due to a greater supply of labour given the extent of rural landless.

Anderson et al (2013) suggest the role of Unique Identification (UID) in the functioning of MGNREGA and how this new system can bring better efficiency in its functioning and they also suggest to use control group methodology for testing the efficiency of UID system in improving MGNREGA. The new UID system will enable payments go through banking system. Bank accounts for MGNREGA workers will be linked to the unique biometric id. As a result, the actual transfer of payments will immediately reach the hands of who it is intended for. This should drastically reduce the inherent corruption in the current system and increase the amounts and reliability of payments to the workers. Using an experimental approach, it would be possible to directly identify the effects of outcomes in a designated “treatment” group compared to a “control” group. In the treatment group, individuals will receive their MGNREGA payments through UID. In the control group, individuals will continue to receive their MGNREGA payments as they do now. Comparing outcomes across these two groups, will inform us directly on the impacts of introducing UID on MGNREGA payments.

Imbert and Papp (2014) examine the impact of MGNREGA on employment in public and private works. While they also use the DID strategy to estimate causal impacts, in contrast to Azam’s study, they examine the impact of the scheme on the composition of employment between public and private works, and also disaggregate the analysis by season. They find a 1.04 percentage points increase in the fraction of days spent in public works during the Dry season (defined as being from January to June), and a decline of 1.23 percentage points in private work in the same season. They interpret this finding as evidence to suggest that private sector employment is being substituted by public works employment in the Dry season. In the Rainy season (defined as being from July to December), they do not find any significant difference in employment in either the private or the public sector. While Imbert and Papp disaggregate the labour market into private and public sectors, they do not further disaggregate the private sector into agriculture and non-agriculture, nor do they examine casual labour separately. Also, in terms of methodology, although they have several time-varying (household and district-specific) controls, they do not account for differential time trends that may exist across agro-ecological zones.

In Telangana, “Women Person days out of the total” was 60.76% and 61.1% during the FY 2015-16 and 2014-15 respectively. It can be noted that the women participation rate in Telangana is higher than the National average of 55.26% and 54.88% during the corresponding years. Participation rate of women under the scheme has been higher and MNREGS has led to gender parity in wages, resulting in economic wellbeing of women (Rani, 2016). Though, from the literature one can conclude that participation of women is positive under MGNREGS, the study team intended to understand the regional disparities and district level differences within Telangana and possibly draw comparison with the socio-economic conditions of a particular district.

The MGNREGA scheme has high expectations in terms of employment generation, alleviation of poverty, food security, halting migration and overall rural development. As the scheme has already completed 13 years of its functioning, there is a need for a study to evaluate the scheme for its impact on rural poor. Based on this background the study is conceptualised with the following objectives

Objectives of the study

1. Assess the impact of MGNREGS on wage employment opportunities
2. Assess impact of MGNREGS on creation of Sustainable rural livelihoods
3. Assess the impact of MGNREGS on rural governance
4. Assess effectiveness and efficiency of MGNREGS management cycle.

Methodology

The present study was conducted in four districts of Telangana in which two are highest performed districts viz., Rangareddy and Asifabad and two lowest performed districts are Suryapet and Jagtial districts. In each district one Gram panchayat was selected details as follows Manthangorelly Gram panchayat of Rangareddy district, Bejjur Gram Panchayat of Asifabad, Mellachervu Gram panchayat of Suryapet and Thatlawai Gram panchayat of Jagtial. In every selected Gram Panchayat 40 members surveyed with pre-prepared schedule in which 30 members were benefitted under MGNREGA and 10 were non- beneficiaries. In every Gram panchayat participated rural appraisal (PRA) done to represent MGNREGA works in a village map. The focused group discussion was conducted individually with farmers, Women, Labours and Men consisting 15-20 members in each group.

Chapter II

Socio- Economic status and annual income of Sample households

This chapter provides details of sample households like caste, operational landholding, income generation activities, and annual income of sample households and contribution of MGNREGA wages to annual income of the sample households.

Table 2.1: Distribution of sample households according to caste groups

Caste group	Non-Beneficiary households (A)	Beneficiary Households (B)	Total households (A+B)
SC	15(12.50)	4(10.00)	19(11.88)
ST	40(33.33)	11(27.50)	51(31.88)
OBC	55(45.83)	20(50.00)	75(46.88)
General	10(8.33)	5(12.50)	15(9.38)
Total	120(100.00)	40(100.00)	160(100.00)

Figures in the parenthesis are percentage to the total

Table 2.1 provides distribution of sample households based on social category wise that is out of 160 sample households 46.88 per cent were belongs OBC category and about 43.76 per cent belongs to SC & ST categories. Only nine per cent of sample households fall under general category (**Fig 2.1**).

Major occupation of every rural society in India was agriculture, land is one of important factor for agriculture but extent landholding of the farmers was decreasing day by day due to land fragmentation. In our beneficiary sample households the average extent of operational landholding of ST category households was more (i.e. 3.48 acres) and maximum extent of landholding per household was 12 acres and minimum was 0.03 acres. We can also observe that the OBC beneficiary sample household's average extent of operational landholding was 3.27 acres with maximum extent of operational landholding was 6 acres and minimum was 0.5 acres. The General category beneficiary households average operational landholding was 1.91 acres with maximum extent was 3 acres and minimum was 0.21 acres. The availability of operational landholding was is less in SC category beneficiary sample households (i.e., 1.87 acres) with maximum extent of operational land holding was 5 acres and minimum was 0.32 acres. The total operational landholding was more in OBC category that is 176.75 acres followed by ST (132.05 acres), SC (26.15 acres) and General (15.31 acres) (**Table 2.2**).

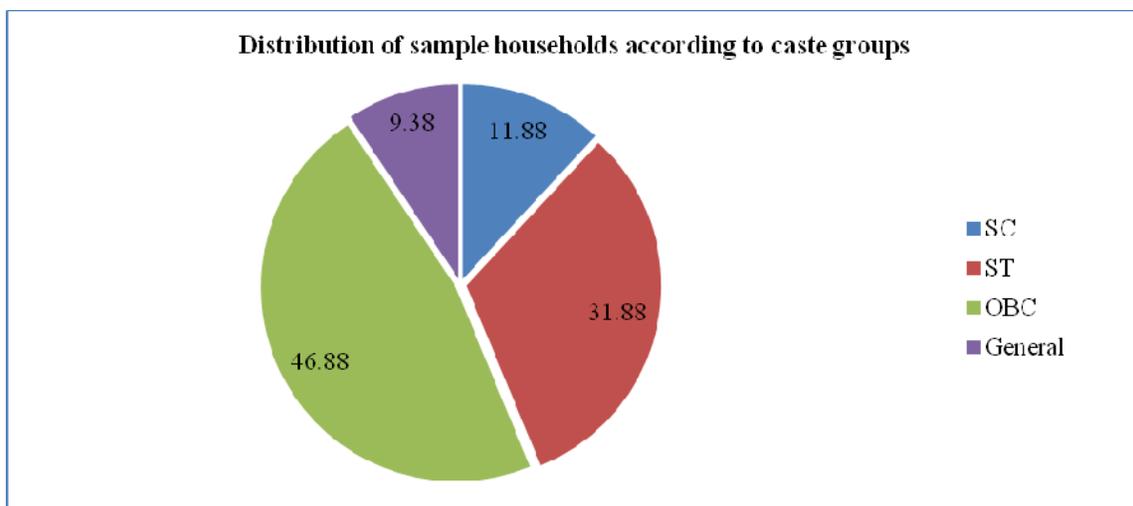


Fig 2.1:- Distribution of sample households according to caste groups

Table 2.2: Operational landholding of the sample households- caste group-wise

Beneficiary/Non-beneficiary	Extent of operational landholding (in acres)	Social group				Overall
		SC	ST	OBC	General	
Beneficiary (A)	No.of hhs. reported	14(12.28)*	38(33.33)	54(47.37)	8(7.02)	114(100.00)
	Total	26.15(1.87)**	132.05(3.48)	176.75(3.27)	15.31(1.91)	350.26(3.07)
	MIN	0.32	0.03	0.5	0.21	0.03
	MAX	5	12	6	3	12
Non-beneficiary (B)	No.of hhs. reported	3(13.64)	3(13.64)	15(68.18)	1(4.55)	22(100)
	Total	16(5.33)	18(6.00)	77(5.13)	5(5.00)	116(5.27)
	MIN	1	2	1	5	1
	MAX	12	10	15	5	15
Total (A+B)	No.of hhs. reported	17(12.50)	41(30.15)	69(50.74)	9(6.62)	136(100.00)
	Total	42.15(2.48)	150.05(3.66)	253.75(3.68)	20.31(2.26)	466.26(3.43)
	MIN	0.32	0.03	0.5	0.21	0.03
	MAX	12	12	15	5	15

*Figures in the parenthesis are percentage to the total

** Figures in the parenthesis are average land holdings per HHs

In case of Non- Beneficiary sample households the extent of average operational landholding was also more in ST category sample households followed by SC (5.33 acres), OBC (5.13 acres) and least in case of General Category (5.00 acres). The maximum extent operational landholding was more in case of OBC that is 15 acres followed by SC (12 acres), ST (10 acres) and less in case of General category that is 5 acres. The minimum extent operational landholding of ST category was 2 acres where as in case of SC, OBC it is one acre. We can also observe that the total operational landholding was more in case of OBC Non-

Beneficiary sample households followed by that is 77 acres followed by ST (18 acres), SC (16 acres) and General (5 acres).

The total operational landholding of our sample households 466.26 acres with average of 3.43 acres per household. Out of 466.26 acres 253.75 acres was owned by OBC with average of 3.68 acres per household followed by ST that is 150.05 acres with an average of 3.66 acres per household, SC category having that 42.15 acres with average of 2.48 acres per household and General category households have 20.31 acres with an average of 2.26 acres per household (**Table 2.2**).

Table 2.3: Annual/monthly income of the households from various sources (for 2016-17)

Sl.No	Source	Beneficiary				Non Beneficiary				Total			
		Yearly income (Rs.)		Monthly income (Rs.)		Yearly income (Rs.)		Monthly income (Rs.)		Yearly income (Rs.)		Monthly income (Rs.)	
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	Income from agriculture	108	4925720(47.85)	108	410477	22	2430000(42.59)	22	202500	130	7355720(45.97)	130	612976.7
2	Income from land rent	2	65000(0.63)	2	5416	3	265000(4.64)	3	22083	5	330000(2.06)	5	27500
3	Income from animal husbandry	62	1963900(19.08)	62	273808	17	617680(10.83)	17	82423	79	2581580(16.13)	79	356231
A	Sale of milk /dairy products	46	1506900(14.64)	46	235725	12	502680(8.81)	12	72840	58	2009580(12.56)	58	308565
B	Sale of farm animals	9	297000(2.88)	9	24750	3	85000(1.49)	3	7083	12	382000(2.39)	12	31833
C	Sale of meat	7	160000(1.55)	7	13333	2	30000(0.53)	2	2500	9	190000(1.19)	9	15833
4	Artisan work (handicrafts)	0	0(0.00)	0	0	2	210000(3.68)	2	17500	2	210000(1.31)	2	17500
5	Trade/self-employment /business (own shop etc.)	9	615000(5.97)	9	51250	15	1644000(28.82)	15	137000	24	2259000(14.12)	24	188250
6	Manufacturing (other than artisan, carpenter, plumber etc.)	0	0(0.00)	0	0	2	100000(1.75)	2	8333	2	100000(0.62)	2	8333
7	Agricultural wage income	120	1372450(13.33)	120	343112	17	278500(4.88)	17	69625	137	1650950(10.32)	619	412736
A	Kharif	75	967575(9.4)	75	241894	9	163000(2.86)	9	40750	84	1130575(7.07)	84	282643
B	Rabi	45	404875(3.93)	45	101218	8	115500(2.02)	8	28875	53	520375(3.25)	535	130093
8	Non-agricultural wages –excluding MGNREGS wages	37	260854(2.53)	37	21737	6	130000(2.28)	6	10833	43	390854(2.44)	43	32571
9	MGNREGS wages	117	1062985(10.33)	117	88582	0	0(0.00)	0	0	117	1062985(6.64)	117	88582
10	Traditional services*	1	5000(0.05)	1	417	1	30000(0.53)	1	2500	2	35000(0.22)	2	2916
11	Remittances	1	24000(0.23)	1	2000	0	0(0.00)	0	0	1	24000(0.15)	1	2000
	Total		10294909(100)		1196799		5705180(100)		552797		16000089(100)		1749596

Figures in the parenthesis are percentage to the total

Note: **A:** Number of households reported; **B:** Total income for reported hhs; **C:** Number of households reported and **D:** Total income for reported hhs.

* Traditional services- repair, maintenance and caste based occupations- carpentry, black smithy.

Source: Primary data collected, 2018

In the study area our sample households have different sources of income such as agricultural income, land rent, sale of milk/dairy products, sale of farm animals, sale of meat, agricultural wages and also other than agricultural activities like artisan works, carpentry, black smith, petty shops, pensions, service sector etc. Majority of the respondents depends on agri and allied activities for their income, about 81.00 per cent of beneficiary household income was derived from agri and allied activities, in which 47.85 per cent of income raised from farming activities followed by income from sale of milk / dairy products (14.64%), income from agricultural wages (13.33%), income from sale of farm animals & meat (4.43%) and income land rent (0.63%). Beneficiary households also stated that Rs 1062985/- was generated due to wages from MGNREGS which contributes 10.33 per cent to total income of beneficiary sample households (**Table 2.3**).

The non-beneficiary households major source of income is also agri and allied activities, we can observe that in **Table 2.3** about 62.94 per cent of the income derived from agri and allied activities in which 42.59 per cent raised through farming activities followed by sale of milk/dairy products (8.81%), agricultural wages (4.88%), land rent (4.64%), sale of animals & meat (2.02%). Other than agricultural activities income from business/self-employment was also major source that is about 28.82 per cent of total income was generated.

When we look into overall sample households major source of income was agriculture followed by MGNREGA, non-agricultural wages, business/self-employment and artisan works.

Table 2.4 provides annual income of sample households according to category wise, we can observe that about 31.58 per cent of the SC category households annual income is less than Rs 60000/-. We can clearly conclude that none of the SC beneficiary sample households have their income level less than Rs 10000/- and also we can notice that more than 46.67 per cent of the sample households reported that their family income more than Rs 80000/-, this indicates that MGNREGA plays a very important role earnings for their livelihood security. 25.00 per cent of SC non-beneficiary sample households reported that their annual income was less than Rs 10000/-.

About 56.86 per cent of ST category sample households have their income level more than Rs 80000/- per annum and 19.61 per cent told that their income level ranges from Rs 60000 - 80000/- and remaining 23.53 percent of ST sample households reported that their income level was less than Rs 60000/-. Out of forty ST MGNREGA beneficiary households more than half

(57.5%) reported they are earning more than Rs 80000/- per annum for their livelihood security and also opined that MGNREGA wages plays active role in their income generation.

Table 2.4: Annual income according to social groups

Beneficiary/Non-beneficiary	Annual income group (Rs.)	Caste group				Total
		SC	ST	OBC/BC	General	
Beneficiary(A)	Up to Rs.10000	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(10.00)	1(0.83)
	Rs. 10001 – 20000	2(13.33)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(1.67)
	Rs. 20001 – 40000	1(6.67)	2(5.00)	5(9.09)	1(10.00)	9(7.50)
	Rs. 40001- 60000	2(13.33)	6(15.00)	10(18.18)	2(20.00)	20(16.67)
	Rs. 60001 – 80000	3(20.00)	9(22.5)	12(21.82)	3(30.00)	27(22.50)
	Rs. 80001 and +	7(46.67)	23(57.5)	28(50.91)	3(30.00)	61(50.83)
	Total	15(100.00)	40(100.00)	55(100.00)	10(100.00)	120(100.00)
Non-Beneficiary(B)	Up to Rs.10000	1(25.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.50)
	Rs. 10001 – 20000	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
	Rs. 20001 – 40000	0(0.00)	1(9.09)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(2.50)
	Rs. 40001- 60000	0(0.00)	3(27.27)	2(10.00)	2(40.00)	4(10.00)
	Rs. 60001 – 80000	1(25.00)	1(9.09)	5(25.00)	0(0.00)	4(10.00)
	Rs. 80001 and +	2(50.00)	6(54.55)	13(65.00)	3(60.00)	24(60.00)
	Total	4(100.00)	11(100.00)	20(100.00)	5(100.00)	40(100.00)
Total(A+B)	Up to Rs.10000	1(5.26)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(6.67)	2(1.25)
	Rs. 10001 – 20000	2(10.53)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(1.25)
	Rs. 20001 – 40000	1(5.26)	3(5.88)	5(6.67)	1(6.67)	10(6.25)
	Rs. 40001- 60000	2(10.53)	9(17.65)	12(16.00)	4(26.67)	27(16.88)
	Rs. 60001 – 80000	4(21.05)	10(19.61)	17(22.67)	3(20.00)	34(21.25)
	Rs. 80001 and +	9(47.37)	29(56.86)	41(54.67)	6(40.00)	85(53.13)
	Total	19(100.00)	51(100.00)	75(100.00)	15(100.00)	160(100.00)

Figures in the parenthesis are percentage to the total

We can notice that 54.67 per cent of OBC sample households are earning more than Rs. 80000/- per annum and 22.67 per cent were earning Rs 60000 – 80000/- per annum and also remaining were reported they are earning less than Rs 60000/- per annum. Out of 55 OBC MGNREGA beneficiary households more than half mentioned that they are earning more than Rs 80000/- per annum and also told that MGNREGA wages is also one of the important income sources.

In General category households about 40 per cent of the sample households are earning more than Rs 80000/- and 20.00 per cent were earning Rs 60000 to 80000/- and also one of the household mentioned that their livelihood income is less than Rs 10000/-. We observe that out of 120 MGNREGA beneficiary households 50.83 % were reported that their income level more than Rs 80000/- and also opined that MGNREGA wages are one of the important income source of their livelihood security (**Table 2.4**).

Table 2.5: Total incomes from MGNREGS and from all the remaining sources put together-social group-wise (Rs.)

Beneficiary /Non-beneficiary	Social group	Source							
		MGNREGS				Non-MGNREGS (all other sources)			
		No. of hhs. reported	Total	Min.	Max.	No. of hhs. reported	Total	Min.	Max.
Beneficiary(A)	SC	13(11.11)*	111524(8579)**	900	17000	15(12.5)	1016200(67747)	5000	168000
	ST	39(33.33)	354902(9100)	385	16150	40(33.33)	3456820(86421)	18000	232600
	OBC/BC	55(47.01)	543475(9881)	1860	17000	55(45.83)	4122504(74955)	17000	207500
	General	10(8.55)	53084(5308)	1020	15200	10(8.33)	636400(63640)	0	137000
	Total	117(100)	1062985(9085)	385	17000	120(100)	9231924(76933)	0	232600
Non-beneficiary(B)	SC	0	0	0	0	4(10)	509200(127300)	10000	337000
	ST	0	0	0	0	11(27.5)	1408800(128073)	35000	322000
	OBC/BC	0	0	0	0	20(50)	3206180(160309)	50000	600000
	General	0	0	0	0	5(12.5)	581000(116200)	48000	200000
	Total	0	0	0	0	40(100)	5705180(142630)	10000	600000
Total(A+B)	SC	13(11.11)	111524(8579)	900	17000	19(11.88)	1525400(80284)	5000	337000
	ST	39(33.33)	354902(9100)	385	16150	51(31.88)	4865620(95404)	18000	322000
	OBC/BC	55(47.01)	543475(9881)	1860	17000	75(46.88)	7328684(97716)	17000	600000
	General	10(8.55)	53084(5308)	1020	15200	15(9.38)	1217400(81160)	0	200000
	Total	117(100)	1062985(9085)	385	17000	160(100)	14937104(93357)	0	600000

*Figures in the parenthesis are percentage to the total

**Figures in the parenthesis are average income per HHs

Table 2.5 differentiates the details of income derived from MGNREGA and all other sources of income according to social category. By looking in to the table we can conclude that the average income derived from MGNREGA per household was Rs 9085/- per annum but in case of OBC beneficiary households it is more than average (Rs 9881/- per annum) followed by ST (Rs 9100/- per annum), SC (Rs 9100/- per annum) and least in case of General category households that is Rs 5308/-. SC and OBC category sample households have mentioned that they can earn maximum amount up to Rs 17000/- per annum by MGNREGA wages followed by ST (Rs 16150/- per annum) and General category (Rs 15200/- per annum). Some of the beneficiaries also mentioned that they can earn minimum amount Rs 385/- per annum, this much of less amount due to engagement with some other activities.

MGNREGA beneficiary households mentioned that they have average income of Rs 76933/- per annum from other than MGNREGA sources. The average income of MGNREGA sample households due other sources was more in case of ST (Rs 86421/- per annum) followed by OBC (Rs 74955/- per annum), SC (Rs 67747/- per annum) and General (Rs 63640/- per annum). The non-beneficiary sample households average income was more in case OBC (Rs 160309/- per annum), followed by ST (Rs 128073/- per annum), SC (Rs 127300/- per annum) and General (Rs. 116200/-) with maximum income is Rs 600000/- and minimum income of Rs 10000/- per annum. In our sample households they have mentioned that they are earning income of Rs 14937104/- due to other than MGNREGA sources and MGNREGA beneficiary earning income of Rs 1062985/- due wages from MGNREGA activities.

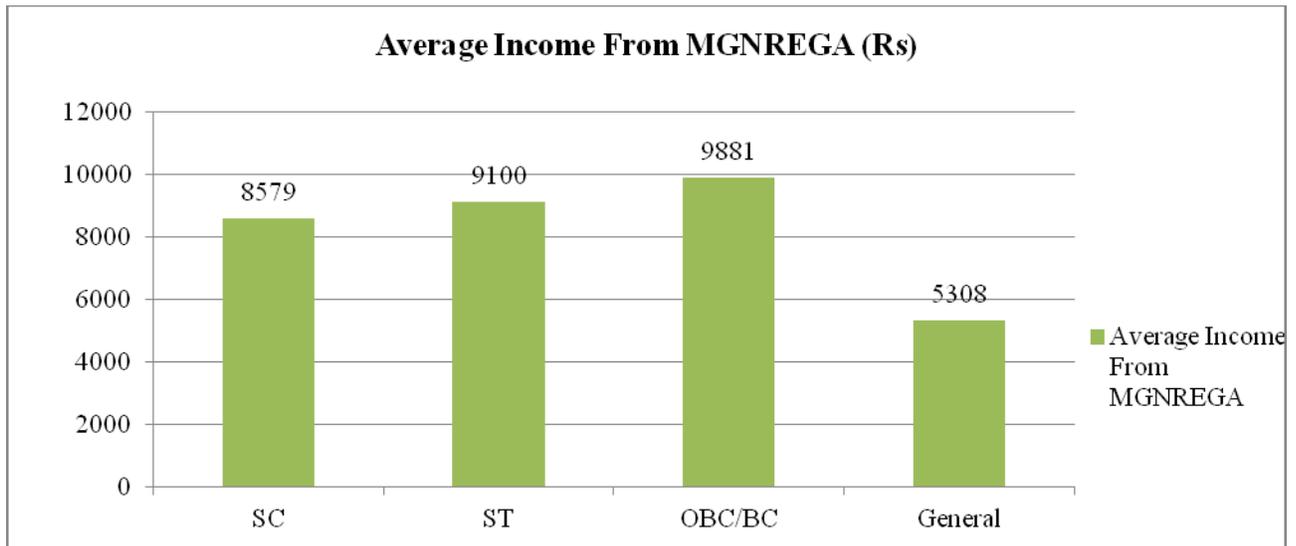


Fig 2.2:- Average Income derived from MGNREGA (Rs)

Chapter III

Awareness of MGNREGA among the Sample Households

This chapter provides the details of sources awareness of MGNREGA and also sample households knowledge regarding benefits of MGNREGA in the study area.

Table 3.1: Source of awareness about MGNREGS (provision for multiple responses)

Sl.no	Sources	Beneficiary (A)	Non-beneficiary (B)	Total (A+B)
		Number of hhs reported	Number of hhs reported	Number of hhs reported
1	Radio	9	0	9
2	Television	0	0	0
3	News paper	0	0	0
4	Gram sabha	85	12	97
5	GP head/ward members	95	15	110
6	Panchayat secretary/ Rojgar sevak	66	9	75
7	Block level officials	71	12	83
8	Special camp	4	0	4
9	Poster/wall paintings/public announcement	34	6	40
10	Co-villagers	43	9	52
11	Co-workers	50	7	57
12	Others	0	1	1

Source: Primary data collected, 2018

Table 3.1 provides sources of awareness regarding MGNREGA program among the sample households. All most all the sample households are aware of MGNREGA scheme by different sources such as Radio, TV, Newspaper, Gram Sabha, Gram panchayat head/ward members, Panchayat secretary/Rojagar sevak, Block level officials, special camp, poster/wall paintings, public announcement, co-villagers, co-workers etc. most of the sample households mentioned that major source of awareness about MGNREGA scheme was GP head/ward members followed by Gram Sabha, Block level officials, panchayat secretary / Rojagar sevak, co-villagers and co-worker. Only nine members mentioned that they heard through radio, none of the respondent mentioned about TV, Newspaper.

Table 3.2: Awareness of the following MGNREGS provisions as per the Act (provision for multiple answers) caste - group wise–(no. of HHS.)

Beneficiary /Non-beneficiary	Sl. no.	Item	SC	ST	OBC/BC	General group	Total
Beneficiary(A)	1	Minimum of 100 days of employment	15	40	55	10	120
	2	Minimum wages	15	38	52	10	115
	3	Work to be given within 15 days	3	16	35	2	56
	4	Unemployment allowance	6	15	8	4	33
	5	Work to be given within 5 kms radius, otherwise additional payment	5	27	38	2	72
	6	One third of workers to be women	0	1	5	0	6
	7	Four facilities at work site	2	1	6	2	11
	8	Compensation for injury	5	15	20	4	44
Non-beneficiary(B)	1	Minimum of 100 days of employment	1	6	10	2	19
	2	Minimum wages	1	6	10	2	19
	3	Work to be given within 15 days	1	2	1	2	6
	4	Unemployment allowance	1	2	0	0	3
	5	Work to be given within 5 kms radius, otherwise additional payment	0	2	9	1	12
	6	One third of workers to be women	0	0	1	0	1
	7	Four facilities at work site	0	1	1	0	2
	8	Compensation for injury	0	3	8	0	11
Total (A+B)	1	Minimum of 100 days of employment	16	46	65	12	139
	2	Minimum wages	16	44	62	12	134
	3	Work to be given within 15 days	4	18	36	4	62
	4	Unemployment allowance	7	17	8	4	36
	5	Work to be given within 5 kms radius, otherwise additional payment	5	29	47	3	84
	6	One third of workers to be women	0	1	6	0	7
	7	Four facilities at work site	2	2	7	2	13
	8	Compensation for injury	5	18	28	4	55

Source: Primary data collected, 2018

Table 3.2 indicates that awareness of sample households about MGNREGA benefits like Minimum of 100 days of employment, Minimum wages, Work to be given within 15 days, Unemployment allowance, Work to be given within 5 kms radius, otherwise additional payment, One third of workers to be women, Four facilities at work site and Compensation for injury. 100 per cent of beneficiary sample households are aware about minimum of 100 days of employment, about 95.83 per cent were also mentioned that they were aware about minimum

wages, and also 60.00 per cent of households mentioned that they are aware about work to be given within 5 kms radius, otherwise additional payment. 46.67 per cent aware about work to be given within 15 days, 36.67 per cent of beneficiary sample households mentioned that they are aware about compensation for injury, 27.50 per cent mentioned that they are aware about Unemployment allowance, only few were aware about four facilities at work site (9.16 %) and one third of workers to be women (5.00%).

Many of non beneficiary sample households were also aware of benefits of MGNREGA like Minimum of 100 days of employment (47.5%), Minimum wages (47.5%), Work to be given within 15 days (15.00 %), Unemployment allowance (7.50%), Work to be given within 5 kms radius (30.00%), One third of workers to be women(2.50 %), Four facilities at work site (5.00%) and Compensation for injury (27.50%).

Table 3.3: Some particulars about the job card

Sl. no	Item	Beneficiary (A)	Non-beneficiary (B)	Total (A+B)
		Number of hhs.	Number of hhs.	Number of hhs.
1	Whether having a job card			
	Yes	120	18	138
	No	0	22	22
	Total number of members listed in the job cards	Data not collected	Data not collected	Data not collected
2	When the job card was first issued?	Number of hhs.	Number of hhs.	Number of hhs.
	2006-2010	90	13	103
	2011-2015	23	2	25
	2016-2018	7	3	10
3	Whether in possession of job card at the moment	Number of hhs.	Number of hhs.	Number of hhs.
	In possession	110	3	113
	Lost	4	6	10
	With someone else	6	3	9
	Not sure/do not know	0	6	6
4	If with someone else, where is it?			
	Secretary (Sachiv)	2	0	2
	Field Assistant (Gram Rozgar Sevak)	4	3	7
5	Any payment about the job card/photograph?			
	Yes	0	0	0
	No	120	40	160
6	If some payment made, how much?	Min.: 0 Max.: 0	Min.: 0 Max.: 0	Min.: 0 Max.: 0
		Total: 0	Total: 0	Total: 0
	No. of hhs who reported to have paid	0	0	0

Job Card is a key document that records workers' entitlements under MGNREGA. It legally empowers the registered households to apply for work, ensures transparency and protects workers against fraud. All most all beneficiary sample households are having job card and also even 45.00 per cent of non-beneficiary sample households also reported that they have job card but inactive. 75.00 per cent beneficiary sample households reported that their job card were issued between years of 2006-10 and 19.16 per cent of beneficiary sample households were received their job card between the years of 2011-15 and 5.83 per cent of sample households mention that they got their job card between the years of 2016-18 and 3.33 per cent of beneficiary sample households mentioned that they have lost their job card and 5.00 per cent of beneficiary sample households mentioned that their job card with GP Secretary or with Field assistant. Most of the non- beneficiary households who have job card got in between years of 2006-10 (72.22%) and only few non-beneficiary households reported that they got in between 2011 to 2018. None of the sample households have mentioned they made payment for job card / photograph (**Table 3.3**).

Table 3.4: Place of application for Job card

Sl.no.	Person / place where the hh applies for the job	Beneficiary (A)	Non-Beneficiary (B)	Total (A+B)
1	GP head	5(4.17)	0(0.00)	5(3.62)
2	PS/RojgarSevak	4(3.33)	0(0.00)	4(2.91)
3	Gram Sabha	1(0.83)	0(0.00)	1(0.72)
4	GP office	100(83.33)	16(88.89)	116(84.06)
5	Block office	9(7.5)	2(11.11)	11(7.97)
6	Gets (got) the job without application	1(0.83)	0(0.00)	1(0.72)
7	First got the job then was asked to sign the application	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
8	Others (specify)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)

Source: Primary data collected, 2018

All most all beneficiary households mentioned that they got their job card by applying in GP office, block office or with GP head, Panchayath secretary. Only one beneficiary mentioned that they got job card without application. All non - beneficiary households who having their job card reported that those job cards were issued by GP office and block office (**Table 3.4**).

Table 3.5: Employment and wages – caste group, gender and year wise

Years/Days/wage	SC	ST	OBC/BC	General	Overall
Male- 2014-15					
Total employment days	170(21)*	1000(38)	737(29)	103(17)	2010(31)
Wage per day	122.25	114.5	108.2	132.67	114.71
Total earnings	19989(2499)**	115067(4426)	80845(3234)	12854(2142)	228755(3519)
Male- 2015-16					
Total employment days	290(24)	1205(34)	1481(30)	112(22)	3088(31)
Wage per day	143.3333333	136.5142857	136.755102	119.6	136.6039604
Total earnings	40646(3387)	163143(4661)	200559(4093)	14264(2853)	418612(4145)
Male-2016-17					
Total employment days	359(28)	1205(34)	1824(34)	98(20)	3486(33)
Wage per day	164.3846154	158.8	162.037037	169.2	161.5981308
Total earnings	58518(4501)	189678(5419)	293920(5443)	15887(3177)	558003(5215)
Total Male (2014-17)					
Total employment days	819(55)	3410(92)	4042(75)	313(52)	8584(77)
Wage per day	254.4736842	261.0392157	242.08	149.3333333	240.9
Total earnings	119153(7944)	467888(12646)	575324(10654)	43005(7168)	1205370(10762)
Female- 2014-15					
Total employment days	178(22)	875(31)	710(28)	96(16)	1859(28)
Wage per day	120.75	114.1785714	105.6	133.5	113.4925373
Total earnings	20412(2552)	101952(3641)	75290(3012)	12138(2023)	209792(3131)
Female- 2015-16					
Total employment days	373(29)	1124(30)	1363(28)	213(27)	3073(29)
Wage per day	142.1538462	134.4054054	135.6458333	126	135.2830189
Total earnings	53182(4091)	149156(4031)	184339(3840)	27778(3472)	414455(3910)
Female-2016-17					
Total employment days	323(25)	1068(27)	1540(30)	239(24)	3170(28)
Wage per day	162.8461538	157.4615385	162.1153846	158	160.245614
Total earnings	53006(4077)	165224(4237)	249555(4799)	37197(3720)	504982(4430)
Total Female (2014-17)					
Total employment days	874(58)	3067(77)	3613(68)	548(55)	8102(69)
Wage per day	259.5263158	280.6078431	234.4133333	225.9333333	251.325
Total earnings	126600(8440)	416332(10408)	509184(9607)	77113(7711)	1129229(9570)
Total (Male+Female)					
Total employment days	1693(113)	6477(162)	7655(139)	861(86)	16686(139)
Wage per day	257	270.8235294	238.2466667	187.6333333	246.1125
Total earnings	245753(16384)	884220(22106)	1084508(19718)	120118(12012)	2334599(19455)

*Figures in the parenthesis are average employment day per HHs

**Figures in the parenthesis are average earnings per HHs

Source: Primary data collected, 2018

Table 3.5 provides details of total employment days and wages generated for beneficiary sample households according to gender as well as category wise. In the year of 2014-15 the average

employment days for male was more in ST that is 38 days followed OBC (29 days), SC (21 days) and General (17 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 108.20/- to Rs 132.67/- where as in case of female participation was also more in ST (31 days) followed by OBC (28 days), SC (22 days) and General (16 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 105.60/- to Rs 133.50/-.

In the year of 2015-16 the average employment days for male was more in ST that is 34 days followed OBC (30 days), SC (24 days) and General (22 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 119.60/- to Rs 143.33/- where as in case of female participation was also more in ST (30 days) followed by SC (29 days), OBC (28 days) and General (27 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 126.00/- to Rs 142.15/-.

In the year of 2016-17 the average employment days for male was more ever same in ST and OBC that is 34 days followed by SC (28 days) and General (20 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 158.8/- to Rs 169.20/- where as in case of female participation was more in ST (30 days) followed by SC (29 days), OBC (28 days) and General (27 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 157.46 /- to Rs 162.84/- (**Table 3.5**).

Chapter-IV

Asset creation under MGNREGA and Its Impact on Rural Society and Agriculture

This chapter provides details of assets creation under MGNREGA and its impact rural society, agriculture, dairy, fishery and horticulture.

Table 4.1: Details on individual assets – social group - wise (no. of HHS.)

Item	Caste group				Total
	SC	ST	OBC/BC	General	
1. Whether the respondent got individual asset under MGNREGS					
Yes	11(73.33)	34(85.00)	44(80.00)	8(80.00)	97(80.83)
No	4(26.67)	6(15.00)	11(20.00)	2(20.00)	23(19.17)
Total	15(100.00)	40(100.00)	55(100.00)	10(100.00)	120(100.00)
2 if yes, how did the hh get it?					
Approached the GP head	0(0.00)	4(44.44)	4(44.44)	1(11.11)	9(100.00)
Approached the GP secretary/gram Rozgar Sevak	5(10.42)	23(47.92)	16(33.33)	4(8.33)	48(100.00)
Was offered by GP head	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	1(100.00)
Was selected for the benefit by the gram sabha	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	1(100.00)
Total (who got the individual asset)	5(8.47)	27(45.76)	22(37.29)	5(8.47)	59(100.00)
Note: column percentages to be given by the side of the number (frequency) in parentheses in the above tables					
3. Details of individual assets created					
A. 2014-15					
Type of asset					
Farm pond	0	2	0	0	2
Other water harvesting structures	0	1	0	0	1
Horticulture	0	0	1	0	1
Development of fallow or waste lands	4	3	5	3	15
Total	4	6	6	3	19
A. 2015-16					
Type of asset					
Farm pond	1	1	0	0	2
Other water harvesting structures	1	0	0	0	1
Horticulture	0	0	1	0	1
Development of fallow or waste lands	0	0	1	0	1
Livestock shelter	0	5	6	0	11
Fish storage facilities	0	2	0	0	2
Toilet/ Sanitation	0	1	0	0	1
Total	0	0	1	0	1
A. 2016-17					
Type of asset					
Dug well	0	1	3	0	4
Farm pond	1	3	2	0	6
Other water harvesting structures	1	0	2	0	3
Horticulture	0	1	2	0	3
Plantation & farm forestry	0	0	1	0	1
Development of fallow or waste lands	3	13	9	1	26
Livestock shelter	0	2	7	2	11

Livestock fodder troughs	0	1	0	0	1
Fish storage facilities	0	0	1	0	1
Toilet/ Sanitation	2	2	14	0	18
Total	7	23	41	3	74
Grand Total	13	38	56	6	113

Source: Primary data collected, 2018

Asset creation is one of the important activities under MGNREGA with the aim of developing rural infrastructure. The major individual assets created under MGNREGA in study area are Dug wells, Farm ponds, water harvesting structures, Horticulture, Plantation & farm forestry, Development of fallow or waste lands, Livestock shelter, Livestock fodder troughs, Fish storage facilities, and Toilets. Out of 120 beneficiary sample households 97 were households reported they have created individual assets under MGNREGA in which majority fall under OBC(44 members) followed by (34 members), SC(11 members) and General (8 members). To get individual asset households approached officials of the Gram panchayat office, so majority of households were reported that they approached to GP Secretary (48 members) followed by GP head (9 members). One of the household reported he was selected for the benefit by the gram sabha and one household told that individual asset was offered by GP head (**Table 4.1**).

In the study area as per the primary data of sample households the maximum individual assets were created in the year 2016-17. Development of fallow or waste land is the major activity done in 2016-17 under which 13 ST, nine OBC, three SC and one General category households were benefitted. The second major individual asset created was toilets under 14 OBC, and two SC & ST households were benefitted in the year 2016-17. 11 livestock shelters, six farm ponds, four dug wells, three horticulture plantations and three water harvesting structures, and one livestock fodder trough, forest plantation, fish storage facilities were created(**Table 4.1**).

Due to creation of water harvesting structures under MGNREGA the availability of irrigation to the crops in the study area was increased so farmers also increased the area of the major crops. The major crops notified by the sample households in the study area are Cotton, Paddy, Jowar, Bengal gram, Tur and Maize. Nine farmers reported that earlier they were growing paddy in 20.3 acres, due to creation water harvesting structures the availability of irrigation was increased so paddy cultivation also increased to 21.8 acres and also farm income due to paddy cultivation was raised from Rs 402850/- to Rs 480750/-. The average income to the farmer by paddy per acre was also raised from Rs 19845/- to Rs 22052/-.

Table 4.2: Land use due to ‘irrigation facility’ under individual assets under MGNREGS- extent of area and total income - crop wise

Name of the crop	No. of respondent hhs reporting the crop				Extent (in acres)	Total value of the crop in Rs. (production x market price per unit of production)
	SC	ST	OBC	Total		
A. Pre-asset information						
Cotton	3(5)*	2(4.5)	0(0)	5(9.5)	9.5(1.9)	348000(36632)**
Jowar	0(0)	1(2)	0(0)	1(2)	2(2)	40000(20000)
Maize	0(0)	1(2)	0(0)	1(2)	2(2)	37500(18750)
Paddy	1(2)	4(7.8)	4(10.5)	9(20.3)	20.3(2.26)	402850(19845)
Total	4(7)	8(16.3)	4(10.5)	16(33.8)	33.8(2.11)	828350(24507)
B. Post-asset information (at present)						
Cotton	3(5)	2(5.5)	0(0)	5(10.5)	10.5(2.1)	582000(55428.57)
Jowar	0(0)	1(2)	0(0)	1(2)	2(2)	26000(13000)
Maize	0(0)	1(3)	0(0)	1(3)	3(3)	62400(20800)
Paddy	1(2)	4(8.3)	4(11.5)	9(21.8)	21.8(2.42)	480750(22052.75)
Total	4(7)	8(18.8)	4(11.5)	16(37.3)	37.3(2.33)	1151150(30862)

*Values in the parenthesis are land holdings of HHs

** Values in the parenthesis are average income per acre

Five farmers reported that earlier they were growing cotton in 9.5 acres, due to creation water harvesting structures the availability of irrigation was increased so cotton cultivation also increased to 10.5 acres and also farm income due to cotton cultivation was raised from Rs 348000/- to Rs 582000/-. Due to adequate irrigation facility the yield of cotton crop was increased so the average income derived to the farmer was raised from Rs 36632/- to Rs 55428/- per acre (**Table4.2**).

A farmer was reported that earlier he was growing maize in two acres he was getting Rs 37500/- returns when the availability of irrigation increased he used to grow maize in three acres in returns he earned Rs 62400/- as a farm income. Due to adequate irrigation yield per acre was increased so automatically the average income maize per acre was increased from Rs 18750/- to Rs 20800/-. Due to land development activities under MGNREGA the availability of land for crop production was increased from 72.9 acres to 88.65 acres. The extent of major crops grown by farmers before land development was cotton in 47.25 acres followed by Maize (11.87 acres), Jowar (7.08 acres), Paddy (4 acres) and Tur (1.7 acres) was changed to cotton growing in 54.5 acres followed by Maize (12.37 acres), Paddy (10.5 acres) and Jowar (8.58 acres). One farmer has mentioned he cultivated Bengal gram in one acre available due to land development activity

by MGNREGA. In cotton crop the total income was raised from Rs 2076400 to Rs 2779500/- due increased in crop grown area (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Land use due to 'land development' facility under individual assets under MGNREGS-extent of area and total income – crop wise

Name of the crop	No. of respondent hhs reporting the crop					Extent (in acres)	Total value of the crop in Rs. (production x market price per unit of production)
	SC	ST	OBC	General	Total		
A. Pre-asset information							
Bajra	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	1(1)	6800(6800)
Cotton	2(1.75)	11(23)	13(18.5)	2(4)	28(47.25)	47.25(1.69)	2076400(43945)
Jowar	0(0)	2(3.58)	1(0.5)	1(3)	4(7.08)	7.08(1.77)	1034000(146045)
Maize	3(2.32)	3(5.05)	1(2)	1(2.5)	8(11.87)	11.87(1.48)	157100(13235)
Paddy	1(2)	0(0)	2(2)	0(0)	3(4)	4(1.33)	96800(24200)
Tur	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	3(1.7)	3(1.7)	1.7(0.57)	48000(28235)
Total	7(7.07)	16(31.63)	17(23)	7(11.2)	47(72.9)	72.9(1.55)	3419100(46901)
B. Post-asset information (at present)							
Bajra	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	1(1)	20400(20400)
Bengalgram	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	1(1)	1000000(1000000)
Cotton	2(2)	11(28)	13(24.5)	0(0)	26(54.5)	54.5(2.10)	2779500(51000)
Jowar	0(0)	2(4.08)	1(1.5)	1(3)	4(8.58)	8.58(2.15)	3087300(359825)
Maize	3(2.32)	3(5.05)	1(2.5)	1(2.5)	8(12.37)	12.37(1.55)	219950(17781)
Paddy	1(2)	0(0)	2(3)	3(5.5)	6(10.5)	10.5(1.75)	297000(28286)
Tur	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	2(0.7)	2(0.7)	0.7(0.35)	32400(46286)
Total	7(7.32)	17(38.13)	17(31.5)	7(11.7)	48(88.65)	88.65(1.85)	7436550(83887)

Table 4.4: Milk, eggs and meat production under individual assets given under MGNREGA

A. Milk Production	No. of HHs					Milk production – per month (liters)	Market price per liter (Rs.)	Total monthly income from milk sale	No. of months milk is produced in a year	Total annual income from milk sale
	SC	ST	OBC	General group	Total					
1	2					3	4	(5) = (3 x 4)	6	(7) = (5 x 6)
i) Pre-asset creation	0(0.00)	5(33.33)	7(46.67)	3(20)	15(100)	4904	28	137312	6	823872
ii) Post-asset creation	0(0.00)	5(33.33)	7(46.67)	3(20)	15(100)	4910	29	142390	6	854340

Table 4.5: Incomes earned from other individual assets per annum

Individual asset name	No. of hhs.					Total Income from the sale of output in a year (Rs.)
	SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	
A. Fisheries						
i) pre asset creation	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii) post asset creation	0	2	1	0	3	500000
B. Horticulture						
i) pre asset creation	0	2	5	0	7	270000
ii) post asset creation	0	0	0	0	7	1010000

Table 4.4 provides details of impact of asset creation for dairy industry. A total of 15 members has reported that they were benefitted with cattle shed under MGNREGA scheme, which is very much helpful to maintenance of hygienic environment for dairy animals and also plays important role in production of good quality milk with slightly increased quantity. After cattle shed formation dairy farmers reported their income has been increased from Rs 823872/- to Rs 854340/-.

Under MGNREGA scheme for the benefit of farmers different kinds of assets were created like fish ponds, plantation of horticulture crops etc. In our study area three fish ponds were constructed under which farmers reported that they are getting almost Rs 500000/- per annum by sale of fishes (**Table 4.5**). Seven farmers reported that they were cultivating horticulture crops in the study area earlier they were getting Rs 270000/- per annum when they were benefitted under MGNREGA for horticulture plantation crops there income raised to Rs 1010000/-.

Table 4.6: Impact of MGNREGS on housing conditions, indebtedness and on migration-social group-wise (no. of HHS.)

Particulars	SC	ST	OBC/BC	General group	Total
A. House and amenities					
Households having electricity	1(50)	1(50)	0(0)	0(0)	2(100)
Households having in-house toilet	8(22.22)	8(22.22)	17(47.22)	3(8.33)	36(100)
Households having access to safe drinking water	5(35.71)	6(42.86)	1(7.14)	2(14.29)	14(100)
B. Impact on indebtedness					
Households having been able to repay debts	4(10.81)	13(35.14)	17(45.95)	3(8.11)	37(100)
C. Impact on migration					
Family still migrates?	8(9.41)	30(35.29)	43(50.59)	4(4.71)	85(100)
Reasons for yes (migration)					
100 days insufficient	8(10.13)	29(36.71)	38(48.1)	4(5.06)	79(100)
Nature of work under MGNREGS inferior	4(7.27)	15(27.27)	34(61.82)	2(3.64)	55(100)
Lower wages under MGNREGS than as migrant labourers	6(10.34)	9(15.52)	39(67.24)	4(6.9)	58(100)
Delay in wage payment	1(8.33)	1(8.33)	10(83.33)	0(0)	12(100)
Migration job is secure for a year	0(0)	2(33.33)	4(66.67)	0(0)	6(100)
Unable to earn minimum wages	5(31.25)	6(37.5)	4(25)	1(6.25)	16(100)

MGNREGA also have its impact on house & amenities, indebtedness and migration. Each of SC and ST sample households of reported that they got electricity to their hose under MGNREGA scheme. 36 Sample households in the study area reported that they having in-house toilets, these were sanctioned under MGNREGA scheme in collaboration with gram panchayat. 14 households reported that they were access to safe drinking water because they

were benefitted with MGNREGA scheme (**Table 4.6**). Out of 120 beneficiary sample households 37 of them reported that they were able to repay debts.

Even though benefitted through MGNREGA 85 of beneficiary households reported that still they were migrate, the major reasons behind the migration were 100 days of employment insufficient, nature of work under MGNREGA inferior, lower wages under MGNREGA than as migrant labourers, delay in wage payment, migration job is secure for a year and unable to earn minimum wages.

Table 4.7: Participation in gram Sabah/social audit and in preparation of labour budget-social group-wise (no. of hhs who said ‘yes’ only need to be given)

Item	SC	ST	OBC/BC	General	Total
A. Gram Sabha/Social Audit					
Participation in GS meeting	6(9.68)	22(35.48)	31(50)	3(4.84)	62(100)
Female member participation in GS meeting	2(11.76)	6(35.29)	7(41.18)	2(11.76)	17(100)
Whether asked any question in GS meeting	2(4.44)	14(31.11)	28(62.22)	1(2.22)	45(100)
Participation in social audit meeting	2(16.67)	2(16.67)	8(66.67)	0(0)	12(100)
Family members joining SHG in the context of MGNREGS	6(16.22)	13(35.14)	14(37.84)	4(10.81)	37(100)

In the study area more than half of the sample households (62) reported that they were participated in Gram Sabha meeting and also 45 of them mentioned that they were asked questions in Gram Sabha meeting. Female participation in Gram Sabha meeting was low in our sample households only 17 were reported that they were participated. Out of 120 sample households only 10.00 per cent of households reported that they were participated social audit. 37 were reported that joined SHG in the context MGNREGA (**Table 4.7**).

Chapter V

Conclusions and Recommendations

Introduction

The MGNREGA aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The objective of the Act also includes creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood natural resource base of the rural poor. The choice of work suggested in the Act addresses the causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion and so on, so that the process of employment generation is sustainable.

Adult members of a rural household who are willing to do unskilled manual work will have to apply for registration at the local Gram Panchayat (GP) in writing or orally. The GP after due verification of the application form will issue a job card to the household as a whole. The job card which is issued free of cost will bear the photographs of all adult members of the household willing to work under NREGA. A job card holding household may submit a written application for employment to the GP, stating the time and duration for which the work is sought. The GP has to provide employment to the applicants within 15 days from the date of application. The GP will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment will be given within 15 days of submission of application for work by an employment seeker. If employment is not provided within 15 days, daily unemployment allowance will be paid by the implementing agency.

Wages under MGNREGA have to be paid according to minimum wages as prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural labourers in the state. Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight and only through savings Bank/Post office accounts opened in the name of the NREGA participants. The unemployment allowance will be at least one-fourth of the prevailing statutory minimum wage for the first 30 days and not less than half of the minimum wage for the subsequent days. Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village or else extra wages of 10 per cent are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses. Worksite facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade have to be provided along with the first aid facilities.

At least one-third of persons to whom work is allotted have to be women. It also provides equal opportunities for SCs, STs and other weaker sections of the

society. Wage rate for both men and women is the same. Contractors and use of labour displacing machineries is prohibited. Regular social audit of works implemented has to be done by the gram sabah. A web enabled Management Information System (MIS) www.nrega.nic.in is set up for monitoring the scheme and ensuring transparency.

The MGNREGA scheme has high expectations in terms of employment generation, alleviation of poverty, food security, halting migration and overall rural development. As the scheme has already completed 13 years of its functioning, there is a need for a study to evaluate the scheme for its impact on rural poor. Based on this background the study is conceptualised with the following objectives

1. Assess the impact of MGNREGS on wage employment opportunities
2. Assess impact of MGNREGS on creation of Sustainable rural livelihoods
3. Assess the impact of MGNREGS on rural governance
4. Assess effectiveness and efficiency of MGNREGS management cycle.

The present study was conducted four districts of Telangana in which two are highest performed districts viz., Rangareddy and Asifabad and two lowest performed districts are Suryapet and Jagtial districts. In each district one Gram panchayat was selected details as follows Manthangorelly Gram panchayat of Rangareddy district, Bejjur Gram Panchayat of Asifabad, Mellachervu Gram panchayat of Suryapet and Thatlawai Gram panchayat of Jagtial. In every selected Gram Panchayat 40 members surveyed with pre-prepared schedule in which 30 members were benefitted under MGNREGA and 10 were non-beneficiaries. In every Gram panchayat participated rural appraisal (PRA) done to represent MGNREGA works in a village map. The focused group discussion was conducted individually with farmers, Women, Labours and Men with 15-20 members in each group.

Major Findings

- In the starting of MGNREGA scheme the most of the funds used for wages, in the financial year 2006-07 the total expenditure was made Rs 33035.78 lakhs in Telangana out of these 91.14 per cent of funds used for wages followed by administration expenditure (6.37 %) and materials & skilled wages (2.49%). Now the scenario of fund utilization was changed, in the financial year 2017-18 the total expenditure was Rs 289665.8 lakhs out of which 54.98 per cent used for wages

followed by material and skilled wages (36.43) and administration expenditure (8.60%).

- Participation of women is more in MGNREGA from 2006-07 to 2017-18, in all financial years women participation is ranges 53.10 per cent to 57.62 per cent.
- The total number of households completed 100 days of wage employment in Telanagana state was very less. In the financial year 2009-10 households completed 100 days of wage employment highest that is 20.65 per cent of total and lowest in 2012-13 that is 0.26 per cent. Not its range is about 8 – 9 per cent.
- The average wage rate per day per person in 2006-07 is Rs 83.99/- and now it is increased, the average wage rate per day per person i 2017-18 is Rs 140.89/-
- The sample households of the study area based on social category, out of 160 sample households 46.88 per cent were belongs OBC category and about 43.76 per cent belongs to SC & ST categories. Only nine per cent of sample households fall under general category.
- In our beneficiary sample households the average extent of operational landholding of ST category households was more (i.e. 3.48 acres) and maximum extent of landholding per household was 12 acres and minimum was 0.03 acres. We can also observe that the OBC beneficiary sample household's average extent of operational landholding was 3.27 acres with maximum extent of operational landholding was 6 acres and minimum was 0.5 acres. The General category beneficiary households average operational landholding was 1.91 acres with maximum extent was 3 acres and minimum was 0.21 acres. The availability of operational landholding was is less in SC category beneficiary sample households (i.e., 1.87 acres) with maximum extent of operational land holding was 5 acres and minimum was 0.32 acres. The total operational landholding was more in OBC category that is 176.75 acres followed by ST (132.05 acres), SC (26.15 acres) and General (15.31 acres).
- In case of Non- Beneficiary sample households the extent of average operational landholding was also more in ST category sample households followed by SC (5.33 acres), OBC (5.13 acres) and least in case of General Category (5.00 acres). The maximum extent operational landholding was more in case of OBC that is 15 acres followed by SC (12 acres), ST (10 acres) and less in case of General category that is 5

acres. The minimum extent operational landholding of ST category was 2 acres where as in case of SC, OBC it is one acre. We can also observe that the total operational landholding was more in case of OBC Non- Beneficiary sample households followed by that is 77 acres followed by ST (18 acres), SC (16 acres) and General (5 acres).

- The total operational landholding of our sample households 466.26 acres with average of 3.43 acres per household. Out of 466.26 acres 253.75 acres was owned by OBC with average of 3.68 acres per household followed by ST that is 150.05 acres with an average of 3.66 acres per household, SC category having that 42.15 acres with average of 2.48 acres per household and General category households have 20.31 acres with an average of 2.26 acres per household.
- Majority of the respondents depends on agri and allied activities for their income, about 81.00 per cent of beneficiary household income was derived from agri and allied activities, in which 47.85 per cent of income raised from farming activities followed by income from sale of milk / dairy products (14.64%), income from agricultural wages (13.33%), income from sale of farm animals & meat (4.43%) and income land rent (0.63%). Beneficiary households also stated that Rs 1062985/- was generated due to wages from MGNREGS which contributes 10.33 per cent to total income of beneficiary sample households.
- The non-beneficiary households major source of income is also agri and allied activities, we can observe that about 62.94 per cent of the income derived from agri and allied activities in which 42.59 per cent raised through farming activities followed by sale of milk/dairy products (8.81%), agricultural wages (4.88%), land rent (4.64%), sale of animals & meat (2.02%). Other than agricultural activities income from business/self-employment was also major source that is about 28.82 per cent of total income was generated.
- The annual income of sample households according to category wise, we can observe that about 31.58 per cent of the SC category households annual income is less than Rs 60000/-. We can clearly conclude that none of the SC beneficiary sample households have their income level less than Rs 10000/- and also we can notice that more than 46.67 per cent of the sample households reported that their family income more than Rs 80000/-, this indicates that MGNREGA plays a very important role earnings for

their livelihood security. 25.00 per cent of SC non-beneficiary sample households reported that their annual income was less than Rs 10000/-.

- About 56.86 per cent of ST category sample households have their income level more than Rs 80000/- per annum and 19.61 per cent told that their income level ranges from Rs 60000 - 80000/- and remaining 23.53 percent of ST sample households reported that their income level was less than Rs 60000/-. Out of forty ST MGNREGA beneficiary households more than half (57.5%) reported they are earning more than Rs 80000/- per annum for their livelihood security and also opined that MGNREGA wages plays active role in their income generation.
- We can notice that 54.67 per cent of OBC sample households are earning more than Rs. 80000/- per annum and 22.67 per cent were earning Rs 60000 – 80000/- per annum and also remaining were reported they are earning less than Rs 60000/- per annum. Out of 55 OBC MGNREGA beneficiary households more than half mentioned that they are earning more than Rs 80000/- per annum and also told that MGNREGA wages is also one of the important income sources.
- In General category households about 40 per cent of the sample households are earning more than Rs 80000/- and 20.00 per cent were earning Rs 60000 to 80000/- and also one of the household mentioned that their livelihood income is less than Rs 10000/-. We observe that out of 120 MGNREGA beneficiary households 50.83 % were reported that their income level more than Rs 80000/- and also opined that MGNREGA wages are one of the important income source of their livelihood security.
- The average income derived from MGNREGA per household was Rs 9085/- per annum but in case of OBC beneficiary households it is more than average (Rs 9881/- per annum) followed by ST (Rs 9100/- per annum), SC (Rs 9100/- per annum) and least in case of General category households that is Rs 5308/-. SC and OBC category sample households have mentioned that they can earn maximum amount up to Rs 17000/- per annum by MGNREGA wages followed by ST (Rs 16150/- per annum) and General category (Rs 15200/- per annum). Some of the beneficiaries also mentioned that they can earn minimum amount Rs 385/- per annum, this much of less amount due to engagement with some other activities.
- MGNREGA beneficiary households mentioned that they have average income of Rs 76933/- per annum from other than MGNREGA sources. The average income of

MGNREGA sample households due other sources was more in case of ST (Rs 86421/- per annum) followed by OBC (Rs 74955/- per annum), SC (Rs 67747/- per annum) and General (Rs 63640/- per annum). The non-beneficiary sample households average income was more in case OBC (Rs 160309/- per annum), followed by ST (Rs 128073/- per annum), SC (Rs 127300/- per annum) and General (Rs. 116200/-) with maximum income is Rs 600000/- and minimum income of Rs 10000/- per annum. In our sample households they have mentioned that they are earning income of Rs 14937104/- due to other than MGNREGA sources and MGNREGA beneficiary earning income of Rs 1062985/- due wages from MGNREGA activities.

- All most of the sample households mentioned that major source of awareness about MGNREGA scheme was GP head/ward members followed by Gram Sabha, Block level officials, panchayat secretary / Rojagar sevak, co-villagers and co-worker. Only nine members mentioned that they heard through radio, none of the respondent mentioned about TV, Newspaper.
- 100 per cent of beneficiary sample households are aware about minimum of 100 days of employment, about 95.83 per cent were also mentioned that they were aware about minimum wages, and also 60.00 per cent of households mentioned that they are aware about work to be given within 5 kms radius, otherwise additional payment. 46.67 per cent aware about work to be given within 15 days, 36.67 per cent of beneficiary sample households mentioned that they are aware about compensation for injury, 27.50 per cent mentioned that they are aware about Unemployment allowance, only few were aware about four facilities at work site (9.16 %) and one third of workers to be women (5.00%).
- Many of non beneficiary sample households were also aware of benefits of MGNREGA like Minimum of 100 days of employment (47.5%), Minimum wages (47.5%), Work to be given within 15 days (15.00 %), Unemployment allowance (7.50%), Work to be given within 5 kms radius (30.00%), One third of workers to be women(2.50 %), Four facilities at work site (5.00%) and Compensation for injury (27.50%).
- All most all beneficiary sample households are having job card and also even 45.00 per cent of non-beneficiary sample households also reported that they have job card but inactive. 75.00 per cent beneficiary sample households reported that their job card were issued between years of 2006-10 and 19.16 per cent of beneficiary sample

households were received their job card between the years of 2011-15 and 5.83 per cent of sample households mention that they got their job card between the years of 2016-18 and 3.33 per cent of beneficiary sample households mentioned that they have lost their job card and 5.00 per cent of beneficiary sample households mentioned that their job card with GP Secretary or with Field assistant. Most of the non- beneficiary households who have job card got in between years of 2006-10 (72.22%) and only few non-beneficiary households reported that they got in between 2011 to 2018. None of the sample households have mentioned they made payment for job card / photograph.

- All most all beneficiary households mentioned that they got their job card by applying in GP office, block office or with GP head, Panchayath secretary. Only one beneficiary mentioned that they got job card without application. All non - beneficiary households who having their job card reported that those job cards were issued by GP office and block office.
- In the year of 2014-15 the average employment days for male was more in ST that is 38 days followed OBC (29 days), SC (21 days) and General (17 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 108.20/- to Rs 132.67/- where as in case of female participation was also more in ST (31 days) followed by OBC (28 days), SC (22 days) and General (16 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 105.60/- to Rs 133.50/-.
- In the year of 2015-16 the average employment days for male was more in ST that is 34 days followed OBC (30 days), SC (24 days) and General (22 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 119.60/- to Rs 143.33/- where as in case of female participation was also more in ST (30 days) followed by SC (29 days), OBC (28 days) and General (27 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 126.00/- to Rs 142.15/-.
- In the year of 2016-17 the average employment days for male was more ever same in ST and OBC that is 34 days followed by SC (28 days) and General (20 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 158.8/- to Rs 169.20/- where as in case of female participation was more in ST (30 days) followed by SC (29 days), OBC (28 days) and General (27 days) with average wage rate ranges from Rs 157.46 /- to Rs 162.84/-
- Out of 120 beneficiary sample households 97 were households reported they have created individual assets under MGNREGA in which majority fall under OBC(44 members) followed by (34 members), SC(11 members) and General (8 members). To get individual asset households approached officials of the Gram panchayat office, so

majority of households were reported that they approached to GP Secretary (48 members) followed by GP head (9 members). One of the household reported he was selected for the benefit by the gram sabha and one household told that individual asset was offered by GP head.

- Development of fallow or waste land is the major activity done in 2016-17 under which 13 ST, nine OBC, three SC and one General category households were benefitted. The second major individual asset created was toilets under 14 OBC, and two SC & ST households were benefitted in the year 2016-17. 11 livestock shelters, six farm ponds, four dug wells, three horticulture plantations and three water harvesting structures, and one livestock fodder trough, forest plantation, fish storage facilities were created.
- Due to creation of water harvesting structures under MGNREGA the availability of irrigation to the crops in the study area was increased so farmers also increased the area of the major crops. The major crops notified by the sample households in the study area are Cotton, Paddy, Jowar, Bengal gram, Tur and Maize. Nine farmers reported that earlier they were growing paddy in 20.3 acres, due to creation water harvesting structures the availability of irrigation was increased so paddy cultivation also increased to 21.8 acres and also farm income due to paddy cultivation was raised from Rs 402850/- to Rs 480750/-. The average income to the farmer by paddy per acre was also raised from Rs 19845/- to Rs 22052/-.
- Five farmers reported that earlier they were growing cotton in 9.5 acres, due to creation water harvesting structures the availability of irrigation was increased so cotton cultivation also increased to 10.5 acres and also farm income due to cotton cultivation was raised from Rs 348000/- to Rs 582000/-. Due to adequate irrigation facility the yield of cotton crop was increased so the average income derived to the farmer was raised from Rs 36632/- to Rs 55428/- per acre.
- A farmer was reported that earlier he was growing maize in two acres he was getting Rs 37500/- returns when the availability of irrigation increased he used to grow maize in three acres in returns he earned Rs 62400/- as a farm income. Due to adequate irrigation yield per acre was increased so automatically the average income maize per acre was increased from Rs 18750/- to Rs 20800/-.
- Due to land development activities under MGNREGA the availability of land for crop production was increased from 72.9 acres to 88.65 acres. The extent of major crops

grown by farmers before land development was cotton in 47.25 acres followed by Maize (11.87 acres), Jowar (7.08 acres), Paddy (4 acres) and Tur (1.7 acres) was changed to cotton growing in 54.5 acres followed by Maize (12.37 acres), Paddy (10.5 acres) and Jowar (8.58 acres). One farmer has mentioned he cultivated Bengal gram in one acre available due to land development activity by MGNREGA. In cotton crop the total income was raised from Rs 2076400 to Rs 2779500/- due increased in crop grown area.

- A total of 15 members has reported that they were benefitted with cattle shed under MGNREGA scheme, which is very much helpful to maintenance of hygienic environment for dairy animals and also plays important role in production of good quality milk with slightly increased quantity. After cattle shed formation dairy farmers reported their income has been increased from Rs 823872/- to Rs 854340/-.
- Under MGNREGA scheme for the benefit of farmers different kinds of assets were created like fish ponds, plantation of horticulture crops etc. In our study area three fish ponds were constructed under which farmers reported that they are getting almost Rs 500000/- per annum by sale of fishes
- Seven farmers reported that they were cultivating horticulture crops in the study area earlier they were getting Rs 270000/- per annum when they were benefitted under MGNREGA for horticulture plantation crops there income raised to Rs 1010000/-.
- 36 Sample households in the study area reported that they having in-house toilets, these were sanctioned under MGNREGA scheme in collaboration with gram panchayat. 14 households reported that they were access to safe drinking water because they were benefitted with MGNREGA scheme.
- Out of 120 beneficiary sample households 37 of them reported that they were able to repay debts.
- Even though benefitted through MGNREGA 85 of beneficiary households reported that still they were migrate, the major reasons behind the migration were 100 days of employment insufficient, nature of work under MGNREGA inferior, lower wages under MGNREGA than as migrant labourers, delay in wage payment, migration job is secure for a year and unable to earn minimum wages.

Policy Recommendations

In the light of above discussion following policy suggestions can be made to improve the functioning of MGNREGA.

- Many of sample households not aware of complete details of MGNREGA scheme so its better provide some training to enrolled households for complete utilization of benefits of the scheme.
- Many sample households reported that still they were migrate, the major reasons behind the migration were 100 days of employment insufficient and lower wages under MGNREGA than as migrant labourers, migration job is secure for a year and unable to earn minimum wages. So government has to increase the number of man days as well as increase the wage rate to avoid the migration.
- In agriculture activities the labour availability is a major problem and also in cost of cultivation cost for labours has a more share, so if there is a possibility of supplying labour to agriculture activities definitely farmer is going to benefit with decrease in labour cost and also it will reduce labour scarcity problem in agriculture.
- Many were reported that the payment for materials in asset creation was to delay so make arrangements for quicker payments.
- The facilities like drinking water, first aid kits are very important at work sites, some were reported that there is lack of basic facilities, so government have make arrangements to provide these basic facilities.
- In the study area the availability of land for agriculture was less, many were marginal or small farmers and also income of these farmers was very low. To increase income of such kind farmers government have build integrated farming system model by providing technical and financial support to farmers under MGNREGA with collaboration with respected government departments.
- Participation of social audit as well as labour budget preparation was less due to lack of awareness so it better to create awareness to households by providing training which will reduce the corruption.
- To provide employment assurance government have to link with local small scale industries or establishment of small industries which will reduce migration.

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