

Vol 5 Issue 6 March 2016

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

Chief Editors

Ashok Yakkaldevi
A R Burla College, India

Flávio de São Pedro Filho
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Kamani Perera
Regional Centre For Strategic Studies,
Sri Lanka

Welcome to Review Of Research

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2249-894X

Review Of Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double-blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Manichander Thammishetty
Ph.d Research Scholar, Faculty of Education IASE, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Mabel Miao Center for China and Globalization, China
Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Xiaohua Yang University of San Francisco, San Francisco	Ruth Wolf University Walla, Israel
Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Karina Xavier Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA	Jie Hao University of Sydney, Australia
Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania	May Hongmei Gao Kennesaw State University, USA	Pei-Shan Kao Andrea University of Essex, United Kingdom
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Marc Fetscherin Rollins College, USA	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania
	Liu Chen Beijing Foreign Studies University, China	Ilie Pintea Spiru Haret University, Romania
Mahdi Moharrampour Islamic Azad University buinzahra Branch, Qazvin, Iran	Nimita Khanna Director, Isara Institute of Management, New Delhi	Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai
Titus Pop PhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania	Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain
J. K. VIJAYAKUMAR King Abdullah University of Science & Technology, Saudi Arabia.	P. Malyadri Government Degree College, Tandur, A.P.	Jayashree Patil-Dake MBA Department of Badruka College Commerce and Arts Post Graduate Centre (BCCAPGC), Kachiguda, Hyderabad
George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi	S. D. Sindkhedkar PSGVP Mandal's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shahada [M.S.]	Maj. Dr. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.
REZA KAFIPOUR Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Shiraz, Iran	Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	AR. SARAVANAKUMARALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI, TN
Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur	C. D. Balaji Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai	V.MAHALAKSHMI Dean, Panimalar Engineering College
	Bhavana vivek patole PhD, Elphinstone college mumbai-32	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University
	Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust), Meerut (U.P.)	Kanwar Dinesh Singh Dept.English, Government Postgraduate College , solan

More.....

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.ror.isrj.org

Review of Research

International Online Multidisciplinary Journal

ISSN: 2249-894X

Impact Factor : 3.1402(UIF)

Volume - 5 | Issue - 6 | March - 2016



KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF BENEFICIARIES ON MGNREGS; A STUDY OF TUGGALI MANDAL OF KURNOOL DISTRICT



P. Narayana

Project Fellow, Centre for Rayalaseema Development Studies,
Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapuramu

ABSTRACT:

After six decades of experiments on rural development, signs of change are quite conspicuous in many areas. But if we have a closer look at the existing situation, we discover that there has not been any perceptible change in the equation of rural poor vis-a-vis the rural well off. In spite of various measures initiated for the betterment of life style of the population as a whole, it has become evident that in most areas, the poor have become poorer and the rich have become richer. Further, although there has been some improvement in the communication system, production of agricultural outputs, animal wealth, public health and sanitation, etc., yet human population as a whole appears to have drifted away from their relatively harmonious relationship with the nature and the gulf of disparity between the rich and the poor appears to be on the increase. Rural development is not only economic development. It is the enrichment of the total quality of life in rural areas and its availability at minimum levels to all sections of the rural people. The clearest indication of the success can only be measured by the speed with which all the villagers assume responsibility for their own development

and thus render outside help as superfluous. It is in this context that the country has embarked upon an ambitious institutional restructuring through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, which has given the mandate for establishing the local self-government through democratic decentralisation.

KEY WORDS: *Beneficiaries on MGNREGS, improvement in the communication system, production of agricultural outputs, Rural development, democratic decentralisation.*

I. INTRODUCTION:

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) promises a revolutionary demand-driven, people-centred development programme planning, implementation and social audit by Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats can engender millions of sustainable livelihoods following initial rounds of wage employment. But NREGA has had to battle against the legacy of an ignominious past, Rural development programmes over the last 60 years have been dependent on the munificence of the state. They have been implemented top-down/using labour-displacing machines; and contractors who have customarily run roughshod over basic human rights.

NREGA is poised to change all that and there is no doubt that its promise has charged the hearts and minds of the rural poor with unprecedented hopes and expectations. But the first three years of the programme have also shown that NREGA suffers from many ills - leakages and delays in wage payments, non-payment of statutory minimum wages, work only for an average of 50 days per annum as against the promised 100 days, fudged muster rolls, few durable assets and even fewer sustainable livelihoods.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To examine the performance and implementation process of the NREGP scheme in Maddikera Mandal of Kurnool district in AP.
2. To assess the impact of NREGP scheme on selected beneficiaries in Kurnool district.

Methodology:

The methodological aspects of the study such as the area of the study, the universe of the sample, sources of data, analysis of data and the chapter scheme have been detailed hereunder:

Gender Wise Participation in MGNREGS:

In MGNREGS works both men and women take equal part in the works. But women participation rate is higher than men at state level as well as district level. This is because women are not getting high wages in outside works when compared to MGNREGS works. The table 1 gives the gender wise participation of labourers in the programme in Kurnool District.

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Male Registered	875446	875446	875446	875446
Percentage of Male Registered	52.48	52.48	52.48	52.48
Female Registered	792556	792556	792556	792556
Percentage of Female Registered	47.52	47.52	47.52	47.52
Male Working	241755	340394	340396	314058
Percentage of Male Employment	49.98	48.57	48.57	47.47
Female Working	241995	360421	360421	347555
Percentage of Female Employment	50.02	51.43	51.43	52.53
Wages				
Male wage Rs. in Lakhs)	6301.03	7860.45	7860.45	7081.47
Female wage (Rs. in Lakhs)	6489.58	8838.89	8838.89	8440.86
Male average	88.90	88.15	88.15	91.39
Female average	88.08	87.28	87.28	90.41

Source: DWMA, Kurnool

The data in the table 1 shows that the registered men and women labourers under the scheme are constant during the four years of study. The percentage of men working is constantly decreasing year by year and it remained constant in 2008-09 and 2009-10. To be more precise in the 2007-08, 49.98 percent of registered male members are working, it declined to 47.47 percent in 2010-11. On the other hand the percentage of female working under

MGNREGS in Kurnool District is evenly distributed. During four years of study there is a positive growth, i.e. 50.02 percent to 52.53 percent but during 2008-09 and 2009-10 it remained constant. In absolute numbers the women working, outnumbered the male working. The fundamental reason for this phenomenon can be attributed that male workers taking other works as the wages under this programme is not sufficient to meet their needs. The average wage for each male labourers is higher than female labourers during four years of study.

Household Employment:

The MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year for all rural households. The table 2 gives a clear picture of person days provided for each household.

Table-2
Distribution of Households by person days of Employment provided under MGNREGS in Kurnool District

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
No of HHs working	269234	321581	286442	295649
No of HHs completed 100 days	39207	58150	94069	48501
% of HHs completed 100 days	14.56	18.08	32.84	16.40
No of HHs completed 75 - 100 days	20064	34297	28662	34190
No of HHs completed 50 - 75 days	32616	51746	39580	53283
No of HHs completed < 50 days	177347	177388	124131	159675
Average Wage days of employment provided for HH	39.55	49.22	42.66	69.71

Source: DWMA, Kurnool.

It is crystal clear from the table 2 that the households which worked for statutory minimum 100 days are gradually increasing except in 2010-11. In 2007-08, around 14.56 percent of households got minimum 100 days employment. It increased to 18.08 percent in 2008-09 but it sharply increased to 32.84 percent in 2009-10. By the year 2010-11, it sharply declined to 16.40 percent. It means that within four years the households which got 100 days employment increased more than two times.

The households which got employment for 75 to 100 days are 7.45 percent in 2007-08 and it increased to 10.67 percent in 2008-09. But it declined to 10.00 percent in 2009-10. An upward trend of 11.56 percent is registered on 2009-10. In case of 50 to 75 days employment per year the figures are 12.11 percent in 2007-08, 16.09 percent in 2008-09, 13.82 percent in 2009-10 and 18.03 percent in 2010-11. It is important to note that during first year of more than six-tenths (65.88 percent) got less than 50 days of employment. In 2008-09 it is 55.16 percent and in 2009-10 it is 43.34 percent. But during the last year of study more than half (54.00 percent) of the households got less than 50 days of employment in a year. It can be concluded that year by year there is improvement in number of man days for each households under this scheme.

Number of Family Members Benefited by NREGP:

As per the NREGA legislation gives a legal guarantee of employment in rural areas to anyone who is willing to do casual manual labour at the statutory minimum wage. Any adult who applies for work under the Act is entitled to being employed on public works within 15 days. The data with regard to number of members benefited in a family relates to 3 years i.e., from 2006-07 to 2008-09. The table 3 gives such details.

Table – 3
Number Of Family Members Benefited By Nregs Programme

S. No	No. of Family Members	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage of Total
1.	One	36	30.00
2.	Two	52	43.34
3.	Three	15	12.50
4.	Four	9	7.50
5.	Five	4	3.33
6.	Above Five	4	3.33
	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Data

The table 3 indicates that in 30 per cent of the sample respondent families only one member got employment under NREGP scheme in last three years. About 43.34 per cent beneficiary households two members got employment under the NREGP. Around 12.50 per cent beneficiary respondent families three members got employment. In the remaining 14.16 respondent families got more than three persons were benefited by the scheme. It means that in these families more than one person got employment during one year or other year.

Number of working days:

Scheduled II of NREGA enactment outlines conditions for guaranteed rural employment under EGS scheme. Paragraphs 1-5 of this schedule envisages the issue of a job card, valid for at least five

years at a time, entitling the holder to up to a maximum of 100 days employment (which is the limit set for the household). The number of working day each sample respondent beneficiary is presented in the table 4.

Table – 4
Approximate Number Of Employment Days For Nregp Beneficiaries

S. No.	Numbers of Day	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage of Total
1.	Below 10 days	17	14.17
2.	10 to 25 days	25	20.83
3.	25 to 50 days	48	40.00
4.	50 to 75 days	11	9.17
5.	75 to 100 days	19	15.83
	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Data

As per the table 4 it is regret to note that only 15.83 per cent of sample respondent families got required number of man days. Nearly one-fourth of the families got man days 50 or less than 50. Among than 40 per cent got 25 to 50 days, 20.83 per cent got 10 to 25 days and 14.17 per cent got below 10 days of work. It is learnt that it is due to administrative lapses in identification of works, which minimizing the man days. Only 9.17 per cent got man days between 50 to 75 days.

Bank / Post Office Accounts:

Under the NREGP scheme the wages shall be paid to the beneficiaries through Banks or Post Offices. As such it is essential for every job card holder to open an account either in Bank or Post Offices, whichever is near and feasible. The Bank/Post Office accounts possessed by sample beneficiaries is given in the table 5.

Table – 5
Bank/post-office Account Possessed By Nregp Beneficiaries

S.No.	Responses	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage of Total
1.	Yes	116	96.67
2.	No	4	3.33
	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Data

The table 5 indicates that 96.67 per cent of sample respondents opened their account either in Bank or Post Office. Only 3.33 per cent does not possess any account. It is learnt during the study that these four respondents issued job cards just before fortnight of the collection of primary data.

Wage Payments for NREGP Beneficiaries:

Every person working under the scheme is entitled to wages at the minimum wage rate fixed by the State Government or the competent authority concerned for agricultural labourers under the Minimum Wages Act 1948, unless the wages have been notified by the Central Government under section 6(1) of the NREGA Legislation. As per this legislation, wages should paid atleast once in a fortnight. It is essential to ensure to being paid on a weekly basis, and in any case within fortnight of the data on which work was done (NREGA, section 3(3)).

If workers are willing, dovetailing of wage payments under APREGS with social security arrangements can be thought of with the consent of the worker, a proportion of the wages may be earmarked and contributed to welfare schemes organized for the benefit of APREGS workers such as health insurance, accident insurance, survivor benefits, maternity benefits and other social security arrangements. Such a social security cover will be purely voluntary. No such contributions from the wages received by the worker will be made without the consent of the worker concerned. The relevant procedures shall be spelled out by the State Government and reviewed regularly by the State Council.

Table – 6
Regularity Of Wage Payments

S.No.	Payment Mode	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage of Total
1.	Weekly	78	65.00
2.	Fortnight	18	15.00
3.	Irregular	20	16.67
4.	Don't Know	4	3.33
	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Data

The table 6 makes it clear that nearly two-thirds of sample respondent beneficiaries stated that the authorities paying wages weekly once. About 15 per cent reported they are getting wages once in a fortnight. It is conspicuous to note that 16.67 per cent reported that the payment of wages are irregular. When asked about the authorities at Mandal level about the irregularity of payments, they replied that due to technical snags the payment of wages to certain beneficiaries is taking place long time. About 3.33 denied to respond.

Awareness about Minimum Wages:

As per the Minimum Wages Act-1948, the minimum wage for agriculture labour is Rs.80. As such under the NREGP scheme the beneficiaries has to get the daily wage not less than Rs.80. The maximum wage limit under the scheme is Rs.155. But the minimum wage which the beneficiary get largely depend on the piece of work. The awareness about the minimum wage is essential for the beneficiaries to avoid financial irregularities in the work. As such during the study the knowledge of beneficiaries on minimum wage was recorded and presented in the table 7.

Table – 7
Beneficiaries Knowledge About Minimum Wages Under The Nregp

S.No.	Responses	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage of Total
1.	Yes	52	43.33
2.	No	68	56.67
	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Data

The table 7 indicates that more than half (56.67 per cent) of the sample respondent beneficiaries are not aware of the minimum wages to be paid under the NREGP scheme. During the study, it is observed that illiteracy or minimum literacy level of sample rural respondents become a stumbling block to know the minimum wages. Only 43.33 per cent of beneficiaries are aware of minimum wages.

Implementation of Equal Pay:

As per the NREGA legislation, equal wages shall be paid to both men and women workers, and the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act-1976, shall be complied with. The sample respondents responses regarding equal wages is presented in the table 8.

Table – 8
Implementation Of Equal Pay For Equal Work To Beneficiaries

S.No.	Responses	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage of Total
1.	Yes	101	84.17
2.	Don't Know	19	15.83
	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Data

The table 8 indicates that about 84.17 per cent of respondents responded positively. With regard equal wages. None of the respondents reported negatively. About 15.83 per cent responded neither positively nor negatively.

Use of Machinery for NREGP Works:

The NREGA Legislation envisages that all works under the scheme have to be taken manually, as the fundamental aim of the programme is to provide wage employment to rural poor during unseason. The use of machinery under the scheme is completely prohibited. In spite of this, the new using machinery in some areas of the district is heard. As such during the survey the perceptions of the respondents on use of machinery was registered and the same is presented in the table 9.

Table – 9
Use Of Machinery Under Nregs

S.No.	Responses	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage of Total
1.	Yes	7	5.83
2.	No	96	80.00
3.	Don't Know	17	14.17
	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Data

The table 9 indicates that 80 per cent of the respondents reported that they have no knowledge about the using of machinery under the scheme. About 5.83 per cent reported that they observed the using of machinery under the scheme at one point of time or other. They said that the local landlord used JCB to level his uncultivated land and claimed bills under the scheme, with the consent of the local authorities. About 14.17 per cent denied responding.

Usefulness of NREGP:

The utility of any programme/scheme is to be determined on the basis of views expressed by the beneficiaries, who are the active observers as well as promoters of the scheme. As such during the study the opinions of sample respondent beneficiaries were registered and presented in the table 10, by using 4 point rating scale.

Table 10
Beneficiaries Perception Of Usefulness Of Nregs

S.No	Responses	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage of total
1	Very useful	28	23.33
2	Somewhat useful	57	47.50
3	No use	18	15.00
4	Don't know	17	14.17
	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Data

The table 10 reveals that about 70.83 per cent of sample respondents expressed some kind of usefulness of the scheme. To be more precise, around 47.50 per cent expressed moderate usefulness of the scheme and around 23.33 per cent expressed most usefulness of the scheme. About 15 per cent expressed negative perceptions on the programme. During the study it is learnt that most of the respondents who expressed dissatisfaction is marginal and small farmers. They felt that after the introduction of the scheme, the wage rates of labour have gone up and also expressed scarcity of labour during agricultural peak seasons. About 14.17 per cent not responded.

Irregularities in NREGP:

It is better to throw the money into a drain than to put it in the "National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme", one of the country's better known economists proclaimed when the debate for the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was at its peak. Many of the opponents of the NREGA bill and indeed, much of the public voiced concern that the scheme would simply add to the corruption that infects most of the development schemes in this country.

The Comptroller and Auditor General's (CAG) report on the NREG (based on its first six months of functioning); points to a number of procedural irregularities. The often reported irregularities reported in the implementation of scheme is; 1. Corruption 2. Harassment of Labour during works 3. Frauds in work measurement 4. False muster rolls 5. Others like low wages, delay in payment etc.

Table – 11
Beneficiaries Observations On Irregularities In Nregs
(multiple Responses)

S. No	Type of irregularities	No. of Beneficiaries	Percentage of total
1	Corruption	91	75.83
2	Harassment of labors	22	18.33
3	False measurements in works	61	50.83
4	False muster rolls	96	80.00
5	Don't know	24	20.00

Source: Field Data

The table 11 makes it clear that more than three-fourths of respondents reported some kind corruption in the implementation of scheme. As a corollary to corruption is false muster rolls, which helps the local authorities to draw money by preparing false muster rolls. The false muster rolls results in the low average income to the beneficiaries. About 80 per cent reported false muster rolls. Flase in measurement of works is also another irregularity which was reported by more than half of respondents. Harassment of labour at work sites and low wages and delay in wages was reported by

18.33 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

Conclusion:

As per the study More than half of the beneficiaries of NREGP are not aware of minimum wages .Most of the beneficiaries agreed that the NREGP scheme is useful for rural areas. About 80 per cent of beneficiaries identified either one kind or other kind of irregularities in the implementation of NREGP. The NREGP has a positive impact on the daily wage rates in the agriculture and allied sectors. The study reveals that the amount of migration of rural labour declined after the implementation of NREGP. The NREGP programme failed to create durable assets in the study area.



P. Narayana

Project Fellow, Centre for Rayalaseema Development Studies, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapuramu

**Publish Research Article
International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal
For All Subjects**

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Books Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- * Directory Of Research Journal Indexing
- * International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- * OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- DOAJ
- EBSCO
- Crossref DOI
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Review Of Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.ror.isrj.org